County

Courant.

W.E. TIMMONS, Editor and Proprietor.

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

VOL. XVIII.

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 31, 1891.

NUMBER 14.

THE WORLD AT LARGE.

Summary of the Daily News

THE senate met on the morning of the 21st when Senator Peffer announced the sudden death of his collegue, Hon. Preston B. Plumb, and offered resolutions of respect, which were adopted. The vice-president appointed Senators Peffer, Dolph, Paddock, Ransom and Palmer as a committee to attend the funeral and the senate took a recess until 1 o'clock. At that hour the senate convened for the funeral ceremonies. The house of representatives, the judiciary, representatives of foreign governments, the executive departments, cabinet officers, and many friends of the deceased senator were present. The funeral ceremonies were very impressive, at the conclusion of which the body was conveyed to the depot for conveyance to Kansas and the senate adjourned... The house was not in session, CONGRESSIONAL. adjourned...The house was not in session, but the speaker appointed Messrs. Funston and Broderick, of Kansas; Cate and Peel, of Arkansas; Youmans, of Michigan; Post, of Illinois, and Cogswell, of Massachusetts, a committee to accompany the remains of Senator Plumb to Kansas.

SEVERAL petitions were presented when withe senate met on the 22d and Mr. Stanford, of California. was sworn in for his new term. The house concurrent resolutions for the payment of the December salaries to employes and for a holiday recess to Thesdey, January 5, were presented and concurred in and then, after a short exec-utive session and as a mark of respect to the memory of the late Representative Ford, of Michigan, the senate adjourned. [In the executive session Stephen B. Elkins was confirmed as secretary of war] The house

The senate held only a brief session on the 2 d and adjourned until January 5 The house met and after the speaker pr sented the list of committees adjourned until Jan-

WASHINGTON NOTES.

TRANK FLENNIKEN, the private sec cretary of the late Senator Plumb, has been retained clerk of the committee on public lands by the action of Senator

Dolph.
MAJ. EUGENE WEIGLE, special agent of the interior department, in the settlement of Indian Territory matters, was in Washington consulting with Secretary Noble.

CONGRESSMAN CRISP was reported seriously ill from insomnia and neuralgia of the heart. No one was allowed to see him.

THE senate has confirmed the nomination of Stephen B. Elkins as secretary of war. The president has telegraphed the fact to the new official.

The Russian charge d'affaires in Washington declares that twenty mil-Hions in Russia are in actual need and that Russia will be glad to receive assistance from America.

THE controversy with Chili was re-ported rather serious at Washington on the 23d. The Chilians resolutely refused to submit to the propositions of the American government. THE president has issued an order re-

moving Samuel D. Warmcastle from the collectorship at Pittsburgh, Pa. Eight of the thirteen members of the

coinage committee of the hou record as in favor of free silver. Ir is sta'ed that the United States is trying to buy an island off Ecuador for

a South American coaling station. THE EAST.

THE Ulster county savings institution of Kingston, N. Y., has been permitted

by the courts to resume business. THE Philadelphia grand jury has ignored the bill of indictment charging Robert Clendenning and George A. Hulm, brokers, with aiding ex-City Treasurer John Bardsley in the embezzlement of \$1,750,000 from the city.

THE Pennsylvania Railroad Co. is already at work laying an extra track from Pittsburgh to Chicago for world's

GEORGE H. PAGE, lessee of the Langham hotel, 1697 Washington street, Boston has assigned. Liabilities, \$75,-000. There was substantially nothing for the unsecured creditors. WILLIAM DRENNAN, an old recluse liv

ing just outside of Huntington, Pa, was beaten insensible by unknown men and then robbed of \$1,000. THE grippe is becoming epidemic in

New York. Four of the city officials are laid up with it. In a collision between a beer wagon

and a cable car at Pittsburgh, Pa. Benjamin Wise and Abner Edwards, passengers, were fatally injured and six others were more or less hurt.

LATER reports show that eleven persons were killed and four badly injured by the telescoping of the sleeper Gibraltar at Hastings, N. Y. Only

JOHN GIVENS, the missing heir to \$250,000 in Cortland, N. Y., was found in Wheeling, W. Va., and taken home.

He had been tramping for two years.

At a meeting of the Boston chamber of commerce resolutions were adopted recommending the passage of the. bill to transfer the revenue cutter service of the United States from the treasury department to the naval establishment

THE WEST.

WHILE the steamer Westcoast was hauling alongside the wharf at Point Arena, Cal., the other day her mooring parted and her storm lines fouled the propeller. The captain ordered the sails hoisted immediately and the steamer had just gained headway when heavy seas struck her, sending her on the south reef. Ten of the crew took the ship's boat and the boat capsized and nine men were drowned. She will be a total loss.

It was reported at San Francisco that Adm. Brown had secured options on several vessels to be used in case of trouble with Chili. One will be used

as a torpedo boat and four as transports. A FIRE at Baier & Hamilton's agricultural works, Sacramento, Cal., destroyed \$80,000 worth of property.

AT the annual meeting of the state board of agriculture at Topeka, Kan., January 13, 14, 15 and 16, Chief Salmon, of the national bureau of animal industry, will read a paper on American meats and European markets, and Kansas agricultural college professors will deliver addresses, while Chancellor Snow, of the state university, will dis-

cuss chinch bug information. J. I. Case, the noted trotting horse owner and manufacturer of Racine, Wis., is dead.

A HEAVY wind and rain storm prevailed on the sound at Seattle, Wash., on the 23d. It is reported that the tin plate man-

ufacturers of the country will meet in St. Louis next month and prepare a bill to increase the present duties. JOHN BRANYAN, a college graduate

from Huntingburg, Ind., supposed to have been murdered at Goldendale, Wash., has turned up alive and well. St. Louis is to have union depot cov-

ered sheds of iron occupying nine and 000. They will be the largest in the world. F. L. KIDDER & Co.'s mills, Detroit,

Mich., were destroyed by fire. Loss, \$100,000; insurance, \$3,000. THE alien land law passed by the

Illinois legislature in 1887 has been declared unconstitutional by Judge Collins, of Chicago. PRESIDENT GAGE, of the First National bank of Chicago, who has been

dangerously ill in New York, is now out of danger. PATRICK EGAN, nephew of the minster to Chili, was arrested at Spokane Falls, Wash., when about to be married. Egan was a cattle king and was about to wed Mrs. Matilda Wilder, widow of the late auditor of the Spokane & Kootenai Reservation Navi-

gation Co. He was charged with seducing Mrs. Wilder's daughter. levied on Lowenthal, Livingston & Co., revolt. shipping and commission merchants of San Francisco, precipitating the failure of the firm. The liabilities are about

\$220,000, mostly due to English firms.

NEARLY all the space allotted to Gerbeen taken and more than the allowance will be needed.

A SANITARIUM for the cure of the iquor, opium and tobacco habits was perance alliance in Chicago. PHYSICIANS estimate that there are

upward of 2,000 cases of grippe in Dubuque, Ia. There have been very few C. J. HARRIS has been elected princi-

pal chief of the Cherokee nation to succeed J. B. Mayes, who died recently. Harris has been prominent in Cherokee politics for the past twelve years.

THE Indiana coal miners' strike has ended in the complete defeat of the men, who will return to work at the old wages.

Gov. Francis, of Missouri, has pub- are already preparing fetes for her. lished an opinion of James O. Broadhead concerning the convening of the legislature, who says that it is optional with the governor whether he shall re-district he state or call the legislature to do so, but that it must be done.

THE Chicago grand jury has indicted Thomas J. Elderkin, Thomas Nelson and Robert Lindholtz, officers and members of the seamen's union, for conspiracy.

THE SOUTH.

state of Texas vs. Bacon and Graves, to Siberia will be the outcome. which involves the title to a whole favor of the state. The defendants killed. gave notice of appeal.

ishes the other night in Texas with Garza's rebel band. The result was not steged.

BILLY MEYERS, "Streator Cyclone," defeated Carroll of Australia in a fortythree round fight in New Orleans the other night.

THE Bank of Greenville, Miss., heretofore regarded as one of the richest in 000 assets and liabilities.

Dr. R. A. KINLOCH, a noted surgeon of Charleston, S. C., is dead. laws in Choctaw county, Alabama, shot sion for three years. three people dead, mortally wounded two othe

burn other houses. pneumonia.

GENERAL.

premier in the new cabinet. THE Quebec legislature has been dis-

March 8 to meet April 7. historian, has been arrested in War- In a fire in a cabin in Shelbyville,

Six harbor patrol steamers to be

use on the great lakes. THE emperor of Germany has conjubilee as a professor.

During a dense fog in Leeds, England, two men walked into the river and were drowned.

THE various commercial treaties passed their third reading in the lower house of the Hungarian diet.

A DISPATCH says that the steamship Island, of the Danish or Thingvalla line, Cap. Laub, from Stettin, December 4, bound for New York, was ashore at Nidingen.

THE St. Petersburg correspondent of reserves have received sealed instructions which are not to be opened until a certain signal is given from headquarters. The greatest activity pre-vails in all the Russian armament works and dock yards."

Some relief has come to the sufferers of Russia by the arrival of grain. GRoss frauds involving millions are said to have been unearthed already in the province of Quebec by the ministry which succeeded that of Mercier.

GEN. BOOTH, the head of the Salvathree-quarter acres and costing \$300,- tion army, arrived at Madras from Australia and was given a grand welcome by both Hindoos and Christians and escorted to his hotel by an imposing procession.

LI HUNG CHANG, the Chinese viceroy, is recovering from his attack of la grippe and has renewed operations against the rebels.

THE earnings of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Co. for the third week of December were \$677,714. an increase as compared with the corresponding week last year of \$115,672. LETTERS from Samoa report a critical situation. The chiefs are tacking of rebellion.

THE London Times correspondent at Singapore telegraphs news of a Malay rising in Pahang, a state of the Malay peninsula. He states that an English magistrate has been fired at and also that a body of armed police has been An attachment for \$10,000 has been dispatched from Selanger to quell the

> MICHAEL DAVITT was defeated at Waterford, Ireland, for parliament by John Redmond, Parnellite, by 546.

Dun & Co.'s trade review reports the business situation as good as ever and many at the Chicago world's fair has the great industries more than usually active.

A nor conflict between Catholics and police and soldiers occurred in Puebla, Mexico, as a result of the closing of opened by the Women's Christian tem- four monasteries. One man was killed and others wounded.

two men who confessed to participation in the Baltimore outrage will be punished and that Chili will settle with

the United States. HERR JANSSEN, the eminent historian and member of the center party in the man body, which the successive rains German reichstag, is dead.

THE attack of influenza from which the king of Sweden is suffering is a hand alone being missing. Old settlers and H. M. Youmans of Michigan. severe type.

THE Canadian government has decided to continue the payment of a bonus to each new settler in Manitoba

THE LATEST.

SIR WILLIAM ARTHUR WHITE, British ambassador to Turkey, died in Berlin recently from the effects of influenza. He will be deeply missed because of his knowledge of the eastern question.

INVESTIGATION by the Russian authorities shows that the grossest crimes were committed in the recent sales of THE famous "Block 97" case, the grain for the starving. Life sentences

THE British war ship Royalist has block of land in Scurry county, over shelled the houses of the savages on 374,000 acres, was recently decided in the Solomon islands in the South Pacithe district court at Colorado, Tex., in fic where four whites were recently

THE San Antonio & Aransas Pass United States troops had two skirm- railroad in Texas has been tied up by a general strike.

NEAL SIMS, brother of Bob Sims, the known definitely. It was rumored that notorious Alabama outlaw lynched the outlaws had federal troops be- Christmas day, has formed a band to avenge his brother's hanging. The people are all prepared. THE excitement on the Texas border

over the Garza raid is as great as ever, but so far nothing sensational has occurred.

THE president has signed a remission the state, has suspended, with \$1,000,- of the unexecuted portion of the sentence of suspension imposed by court JOHN A. CRESWELL, ex-postmaster-martial May 4, 1890, upon Commander general, died at Elkerton, Md., on the Bowman If. McCalla, of the navy, who was convicted for cruelty to his subordinates during a cruise of the United States ship Enterprise of which he was THE notorious Bob Sims' band of out- in command and sentenced to suspen-

THERE is unwonted activity in the ers, wounded three more and navy department, and Secretary Blaine burned the house. They proposed to and Chilian Minister Montt held an unsatisfactory interview. It is denied. EX-UNITED STATES SENATOR HERE- however, that war is feared. It is the FORD, of West Virginia, died at his home in Monroe county, that state, of almost certain. Secrecy of the departments heightens the belief.

WHILE shooting on Queen Victoria's THE entire Chilian cabinet resigned Osborne premises the duke of Conwhen President Montt was formally in- naught accidentally wounded Prince stalled Senor Barros Luca will be the Christian, of Schleswig-Holstein, the husband of one of his sisters. One eye

was destroyed. solved and a new one will be elected In a collision caused by the running away of a freight train near Mount VLADISIAW SMOLENSKY, the Polish Carmel, Pa., twenty cars were wrecked. saw charged with plotting against the Tenn., two small colored children were burned to death.

THE oyster steamer Albatross has equipped with rapid firing Hotchkiss been wrecked at Archachon, France, guns and each to have a crew of sixty and her crew of eleven men drowned. are to be built as soon as possible for A stoker alone escaped.

THE bodies of five miners were recovered from a pit at Castleford, York-

KANSAS STATE NEWS.

A. H. Martin, formerly business manager of the Champion, and a brother of the late Gov. Martin, died at Atchison the other day.

The Friends College association of Kansas, which proposes to build a col-lege in the state, was incorporated the other day. The officers are: President, THE St. Petersburg correspondent of E. Stanley, Lawrence; secretary, John the London Times says: "The Russian Kirby, Tonganoxie; treasurer, John D. Mills, Lawrence.

In accordance with the decision of the last convention of the Kansas state federation of labor the next meeting of the federation will be held at Hutchinson Monday, January 4, 1892. All railroads will give a holiday rate—one fare for the round trip.

At the Kansas City, Kan., opera house the other night during a performance a pistol dropped from the pocket of Deputy Sheriff Bowling, which was discharged, the ball striking Lizzie Burdette, a colored woman, in the hip, which resulted in her death two days later.

After a week of excruciating pain and suffering J. N. Deering, a well the procession as it started from the known resident of Bourbon county, station. Following them was a platoon died the other day. Mr. Deering delib-erately poisoned himself by taking a ed by Sergeant O'Rourke, and eighteen dose of laudanum and followed it up policemen from Kansas City, Kan., with a dose of morphine. No cause for led by Capt. Porter. Marshall's mil-

Mrs. Frank Cigrand, of Argentine, went out a few days before Christmas to do some holiday shopping, leaving a white buttonhole bouquet. The next several children in the house. During in line were eighteen veterans, the little her absence the children set fire to the house by some means and her fouryear-old child was burned to death. the Royal Arch Masons marched. Com-Charlie Boeker, an eight-year-old boy, was also badly burned.

The Second Regiment, Kansas National Guard Columbia association, which proposes to accumulate funds for use and maintenance to attend the been incorporated. The capital stock is placed at \$12,500 and the incorporators are the officers of the various companies of the regiment.

The large frame dwelling house belonging to the estate of the late Hon. D. G. Campbell, of Merriam, was burned to the ground the other night with most of its contents. Ten barrels of fine cider were stored in the basement of a portion of the house. It is reported in Valparaiso that the The loss will reach several thousand dollars with but \$1,000 insurance.

While recently clearing some timber on the farm of James Dougan, in the southern part of Atchison county, James Saunders found a petrified huhad evidently unearthed. The petrifaction is almost perfect in form, one say it is the body of "Willow Twig," a THE czarina of Russia is expected to notorious Kickapoo Indian, who made visit France next month and the people his home with a Frenchman named Pensinau, and who was minus a hand.

The following Kansas banks went of its journey and a deep silence fell into voluntary liquidation during the past year: First national of Hill City, First national of Frankfort, West Side national of Wichita, Anthony national of Anthony, National bank of El Dorado, Citizens' national of Medicine Lodge, United States national of Atchison, First national of Ashland and First national of Burr Oak. Four Kansas banks obtained an extension of their corporate existence during the year. At Augusta the other day W. A.

Rhoades shot his divorced wife and then sent a bullet through his brain, killing him instantly. Mrs. Rhoades received a bullet in the neck, and may recover. Last summer Rhodes secured a divorce in Nevada. His wife brought suit against his mother in the district court for alienating his affection and had just received a verdict of \$1,000 damages. On the morning of the shooting Rhoades asked his divorced wife to remarry him and the tragedy followed her refusal. The Kansas Poultry association, at its late session in Topeka, elected the following officers: President, S. P. Robinson; vice-presidents, John G. Hewitt, J. W. Werner and G. C. Wilkins; secretary, J. P. Lucas, of Topeka; assistant secretary, Mrs. J. P. Lucas, of Topeka; treasurer, C. H. Rhodes, of North Topeka. It was decided that the association be incorporated under the state laws of Kansas, and that the next annual show be held in Topeka the same week as the Fine Stock association, in January,

1893. The following Kansas veterans were made happy the day before Christmas by having their pensions granted: Richard A. Hoffman, Thomas Cotter, Michael Zoller, Eugene M. Eldred, Albert Coles, Nobles H. Heaton, John Trezise, Daniel G. Hahn, James H. Trimble, Jacob H. Brown, Jacob R. Nonemaker, Warren Chapman, Alexander M. Staley, William W. Savage, George Evinger, John J. Townsend, August Schultz, Willis Cinn, Henry A. Glenn, Craven S. Turner, Philip R. Osborn, Eben S. Welch, John May, David Smith, Amenzo Brown, A. Calvert, William A. Atha, Lu-cinda Washburn Julia A. Cobb, Robert S. Strother, Bertrand S. Green, Joseph A. Shink, Henry W. Rayburn, John Wahl, John Bird, Nathaniel Y. Buck, Milton C. Snorf, Richard Russell, Allen Bennett, John W. Reed, David Lathrop, Henry Jones, Thomas B. Ross, Alfred W. Kivett, John McLees, Joseph Lines, Edward A. Pointer, Frederick Martin, Abner T. Simerl, Jay A. Polley, Clarence Lyman, Eli W. Campbell, Walter S. Gleason, Barbara Meyer, ferred the star of the order of Hohenzollern upon Prof. Ernst Curtius, the
distinguished Hellenist, in honor of his
jubilee as a professor.

Walter S. Gleason, Barbara Meyer,
Elizabeth Coon, Mary Monahan, Lucy
Edwards and the minor children of
Henry Nevill.

HONORS TO THE DEAD.

The Remains of Senator Plumb at the State Capital-Lying in State-At the Late

Senator's Home.
Topeka, Kan., Dec. 24.—Long before it o'clock yesterday morning, the hour at which Senator Plumb's funeral train was expected to arrive in this city, the streets along the line of march of the funeral cortege were lined with men, women and children, eager to obtain a view of the solemn procession. Business houses on Kansas avenue were draped in mourning and many of them were closed out of respect for the honored dead.

It was I o'clock when the first gun was fired in the state house square announcing the arrival of the train, and at intervals of every thirty seconds from that time until the procession had made its slow journey from the depot to the state house the cannon boomed forth.

After the arrival of the train the procession was formed with little delay and the march to the capitol was taken up. Col. J. W. F. Hughes, chief marshal,

and Chief of Police John Gardiner led the act could be assigned. He left a itary band playing the "Dead March wife and ten children. in Saul" followed, and next to them were the Knights Templar, sixty strong and in full uniform. Each knight wore remnant of Col. Plumb's old regiment, the Eleventh Kansas. Following them pany C, of the K. N. G., followed, with arms reversed.

The honorary pallbearers, Hon. F. P. Baker, Judge F. G. Adams, ex-Gov. T. A. Osborne, Col. C. K. Holliday, Hon. George R. Peck, Judge J. R. Johnson, Columbian exposition at Chicago, has Dr. S. E. Sheldon and Dr. M. O'Brien, were next in line.

The burial car, drawn by four black horses heavily draped tollowed. Each horse was escorted by a colored man in livery. The acting pall bearers, eight in number, marched on either side. They were: Hon. J. K. Hudson, Maj. William Sims, Col. Joel Huntoon, Judge John Martin, Judge John Guthrie, Capt. C. M. Foulks, Frank P. Mae-Lennan and S. P. Wade.

The guard of honor from the national congress followed in six carriages. They were Senator W. A. Peffer of Kansas, Senator Joseph W. Dolph of Oregon, Senator A. S. Paddock of Nebraska, and Senator John M. Palmer of Illinois; Congressmen E. H. Funston and Case Broderick of Kansas; W. H. Cate and S. W. Peel, both of Arkansas,

The procession was one of the longest ever seen in Topeka. house as the procession neared the end

over the vast crowd as the pallbearers with gentle hands bore the easket up the steps of the capitol building into the senate chamber. Topeka commandery Knights Templar had preceded them and as the pallbearers appeared with their burden the knights were drawn up in two columns on either side of the catafalque upon which the casket was deposited. The pallbearers took a parting view of the dead and passed out the near exit. The committees of senators and congressmen passed through the chamber and after a short rest were driven to the Copeland. The public was then admitted and it is estimated that fully 15. 000 people cast a parting glance at the dead senator's face during the three hours it remained in the senate cham-

When the time arrived to continue the mournful journey to Mr. Plumb's old home there were thousands more massed about the entrances to the senate chamber and in the grounds surrounding the capitol. At 5 o'clock the casket was returned to the special Santa Fe train, accompanied by the procession, which reformed in its original order and marched solemnly back to the railway station. The casket having been replaced in the funeral car the train resumed its journey.

ARRIVAL AT EMPORIA. EMPORIA, Kan., Dec. 24.-At 6:50 last evening the funeral train conveying the remains of the late Senator Plumb arrived at the Santa Fe depot, where an immense concourse was collected to receive them.

Two posts of the G. A. R. were in waiting and in an extremely short time a detail under command of Col. J. M. Steele stepped forward and received from the escort the casket containing the remains. Then the G. A. R. formed in open order, clearing a passage way to the hearse, and the casket was at once carried out and placed in it. The accompanying delegation followed in the rear and took the carriages provided for them.

In but a few minutes after the ar rival of the train the column was in motion, the late senator's G. A. R. post, No. 55, taking the advance, immediate ly followed by the hearse with the surviving members of the Eleventh Kansas, Col. Plumb's old regiment, acting as a guard of honor. Then came post and in carriages.

after a few formalities was left in care company C, Eleventh Kansas.

AT REST.

Last Tributes Paid to the Memory of

EMPORIA, Dec. 25.-Kansas yesterday took to her earthly bosom the remains of a man who spent his life in her service and died working for Kan-

Private services were held at the residence yesterady morning, which were attended only by relatives and friends of the family of the dead and the senators and the congressmen. The representatives of the United States marched to the house in a body. Over the shoulders of each of the party was a white silk sash with a crape resette. Senators Dolph and Peffer led the way arm in arm, followed by Senators Paddock and Palmer and the congressmen. The rear of the procession was brought up by Little, the colored man who for years has had charge of Senator Plumb's committee room at Washing-ton. Calvin Hood, the late senator's business partner, took charge of affairs at the residence and welcomed the

visitors. The casket stood in the drawing-room amid a wealth of floral offerings. It was draped with the battle flag of the Eleventh Kansas volunteers. It was intended that the services should have commenced at 10 o'clock, but it was half an hour later before the party had all assembled. Rev. Richard Cordley, pastor of the Congregational church at Lawrence, who was in former years. pastor of the Congregational church here, and Senator Plumb's pastor, delivered a few remarks of consolation for the family of the dead and praise for the departed. The choir of the Congregational church then sang "Nearer My God to Thee" and "Abide

in Me." A large crowd had collected outside the house and as the music of the sweet hymns came from within, many hats were removed. The sunshine of the perfect day allowed this act of reverence. After the services at the house the body was removed to the Congregational church. The pall-bearers, all life-long friends of the man who owned the body they tenderly carried, were J. E. Lambert, William Martindale, J. E. Perley, W. T. Soden, L. D. Jacob, Calvin Hood, L. T. Heritage, G. W. Newman, C. N. Sterry and H. C. Cross. The dead was escorted to the church by the Emporia commanders No. 8, K. T., of which lodge the dead man was a

The casket was placed in front of the altar and about it were heaped floral offerings. Members of the Knights Templar lodge with drawn swords stood at the head and foot. The features of the dead were very lifelike. The face was perfectly at rest and had it not been for the yellow color left by death's hand it would have seemed that he only slept. As soon as the casket had been opened the

The constant procession continued moving past the easket until 2 o'clock, at which time the regular funeral services, conducted by Rev. Dr. Cordley, of Lawrence, assisted by Rev. S. A. Norton, pastor of the church here, be-

At the church at the afternoon the members of the family, except Mrs. Plumb and Otis, the eldest son, occupied the family pew with its drapings of black. Both of the daughters were dressed in the deepest mourning. All bore up as well as could be expected. The front seat was occupied by the pall bearers and behind them sat the members of the congressional party, behind the congressmen and senators were seated Goy. Humphrey and the representatives of the state of Kansas. Upon the front of the right aisle were seated the members of Plumb's old company and behind them the G. A. R. posts. Upon the left were the members of the Knights Templar lodge.

The services were opened by an invocation by Rev. S. A. Norton. The choir then sang a hymn, and then Rev. Richard Cordley delivered his funeral ora-

Another hymn followed and then a prayer by Dr. Cordley. The crowd was so great that the church could accommodate but a very small part of them, the organized delegations filling much the larger portion of the edifice. A great crowd waited upon the street until the services were over. Following was the order of the funeral procession that formed after the services and escorted the remains to their last resting place at Maplewood: Marshal J. M. Steele and staff, Marshall's military band, Timothy Me-Carthy, commander of G. A. R. posts and staff, G. A. R. posts, hearse, family, members of the Eleventh Kansas volunteers, Knights Templar, senatorial and congressional committee, Gov. Humphrey and staff, company E, Kansas National guards, visitors and citi-

The services at the grave were the regular G. A. R. burial service conducted by Department Commander Timothy McCarthy. The remains find their last resting place in the family lot where already rest the mother, brother and child of the late United States senator.

Seventeen Passengers Injured. ATLANTA, Ga., Dec. 25. - Vestibule train No. I1, on the East Tennessee No. 464, followed by company E, Kan- road, going south, ran off the track in sas national guard, and citizens on foot a cut near Williams' station and the At the family residence the casket death. As it was, seventeen were inwas carried into the south parlor and jured, but none badly. The accident was caused by the rails spreading. of a detail from the guard of honor, in Fifty feet beyond the cut was a deep command of Lieut. W. V. Phillips of fill. The train was almost on the brink of it when it san off.



it in mystic depths of unfathomable brightness and transfiguring all things into a fairy-like beauty. A beautiful night-a night of stars and fleecy cloudlets and soft, sweet odors from a thousand pungent leaves and fragrent flowers, distilled by the silent dews.

Olive an I Janet had gone upstairs to their little room and now sat upon the floor beside the low window looking out into the moonlight. On such a night sleep was out of the question for an hour, at least, and so they sat, slowly unfastening their hair and gradually

preparing for bed.

A murmur of familiar voices on the little porch below sounded upon their ears and hushed them into silence. They leaned together on the window sill and listened. The sisters knew the voices well-the dear voices of father and mother. They had come out into the porch before going to bed and were sitting on the old time-worn bench there, looking at the calm, clear night. The sisters could imagine just how they were sitting, though they could not see them, the dear old mother with her wrinkled hand on her husband's knee and his broad, homely hand covering it. They had seen them so often. "Darby and Joan," Janet called them,

"Mother," they could hear the old man say, and there was a little tremble in his voice, "it's most fifty years since we was married-do you mind? Next week a Wednesday'll make it fifty year. Mebby we'd oughter have a golden weddin' to kind o' celebrate. What think, mother?"

"Twould be nice, father," they could hear her answer, "but I guess we hadn't better think of it; 'twould be an awful sight o' bother, an' what with Olive teachin' an' Janet to do all the work, with what little I could help, 'twould make it pretty hard. Guess we hadn't better, father."

There was a little silence, and then the old man spoke again.

"Hanner," said he, "we didn't never have a wed lin' journey nor a honeymoon. Almost seem's if we ought to have 'em now. You know how 'twas. We was poor, and couldn't even afford to go out to Uncle Eben's for a little trip, but settled right down to house keepin' an' hard work at once, without a bit o' play spelt. In all these years we ain't been nowhere to speak of, except to the Centennial, an' we didn't either of us really enjoy that, what with the rush an' crowd an' confusion. Seem's if 'twould be nice to go 'way omewheres now, on our wedding jour ney. Seem's if 'twould make us feel young again, somehow."

"Twould be nice, father." they could hear the gentle old voice mur mur, "but I guess we hadn't better think of it. Mebby the children would think 'twas kind of childish."

"Mebby they would, mother," the old man answered. quietly; and then there was silence. After a little, they went into the house, and the girls heard them lock the door and wind the clock, and then all was still.

Something glistened in Olive's great dark eyes, and the moonlight touched to crystal clearness a drop upon Janet's fair cheek. The two girls crept into bed, and lay talking in low voices for a long time before they went to

For the next few days there were tusy preparations in the old farm-Mysterious doings were going on all over the house. Mother was bustled off somewhere every day to visit some friend or neighbor in the



dear, kind soul and her perpetual knit

Father and "the boys," stalwart men of twenty-five and thirty, were busy in field and orchard, doing up the fall work. Janet worked away happily all day, and when at four o'clock Olive came home from the little red painted district schoolhouse, she donned a big apron, put on her himble, and went resolutely to work in her own room upstairs Evidently something was in the air.

Wednesday morning dawned bright and clear, with that indescribable crispness and sparkle in the air that makes October a royal month.

Olive had asked the trustee for the day, and he had granted it willingly. Janet, looking like an apple-blosson in her pink calico gown and snowy white apron, flitted about the house on light feet, seeming to be everywhere

John and David were wrestling with their Sunday neckties and polishing their boots to the very highest possible shine.

The old folks looked on wistfully, but silently, wondering what all the

commotion was about. Out in the woodshed father confided to mother this piece of news: "I guess the children must be goin' over to Millersville to the county fair. But it does seem kind o' cur'ous they don't speak about it.

Almost simultaneously Olive's clear contralto and John's deep bass came ringing down the stairs: "Mother, please come up here a few minutes!" and "Here, father, I want you upstairs a little while!"

Wondering a little, but never guessing, they went upstairs together, and in the hall parted. What mother saw as she entered her daughters' room was a shining, silvery mass of something lying on the neat white bed, a soft and silky pile of material which gradually took form and shape until she saw a beautiful gown, whose delicate laces in neck and sleeves, combined with the soft gray tint, made it look bridelike

"Oh, girls!" was all she could say, as Janet put her into a chair and began to take down her little coil of white

"Dressing the bride" occupied perhaps an hour, and when, at last, the toilet was pronounced complete, the faded blue eyes behind the gold-bowed glasses saw in the large old-fashioned mirror a sweet and dainty picture—a beautiful-faced old lady with delicate heliotrope nestling among the laces at her throat, and a tiny spray in her hair. A faint pink flush of excitement had come to the withered cheeks, which made the old face a sweet history of what it had been in its youthful prime. Olive and Janet kissed her triumphantly.

"Mother, you don't realize how sweet and young you look! you have worn black so long!" And: "Oh, mother, we're going to have a wedding in this house to-day, and you are to be the bride!"

"Fifty years ago to-day," the old bride softly murmured, looking down at the thin circlet of gold that she had worn so long, and in her heart a sudden longing sprang up, newly kindled, a quick and strong desire for him who had been her husband all these years.

She looked wistfully toward the door and took a faltering step towards it, but just then it opened, and John and David entered, escorting between them proudly the hero of the day, attired in a fine new suit of broadcloth, with a festive little posy in his buttonhole, and a face beaming with renewed youth and gladness.

That was a day never to be forgotten in all the country round. Everybody was there-not only the old who had grown old with the happy bride and groom, but the middle-aged and strong.



THE LITTLE BRIDE SAT BY HER HUS BAND'S SIDE.

A great table had been spread out of doors, under the drooping elms that must rest on truth. The unsound suphad been slender treelets on that wedding day fifty years ago.

The minister who had married them was long since dead, but his son, a middle-aged dominie, had been procured for the occasion, and performed the marriage ceremony with grace and dignity.

Olive and John acted as bridesmaid and groomsman, looking very happy at the complete success of their innocent conspiracy.

When the dinner was over David pressed something into his father's hand-two tickets for the western city in which his married son lived.

"Your trunk is packed and ready, and the train leaves at four o'clock, fahe said, with characteristic straightforwardness. "All you've got to do now is to take your wedding journey and enjoy a six weeks' honey moon at Sam's.

There were misty eyes all round, and smiling faces, as the carriage drove off amid a generous shower of rich and an old shoe thrown by some one for good luck. And as the guests dispersed, after examining to their curiosity's content the array of substantial gifts, the young folks at the farmhouse congratulated themselves and each other ipon the wonderful success of their scheme.

As the train sped westward over the shining rails, the little old bride sat in queit happiness at her husband's side, and looked at the flying landscape. There was a sweet peace on the dear, wrinkled face, and a light of newer, deeper tenderness in the blue eyes behind the glasses.

People noticed how lover-like the old man was in his attentions to the slim little old lady by his side, and some even wondered if this were not possibly the happy ending of some life-long romance. But no one heard him as the bridegroom leaned and said in a low voice: "It's be'n a grand day, Hanner-a day full o' all kinds o' nice surprises; but they ain't nothin' makes me feel better than to know that after all we ain't too old for the children.

And the bride made soft response: 'That's so, father.

Then there was a long and blessed silence, as they journeyed on together "in that new world which is the old" the world of love .- Harriet F. Crocker, in Portland Transcript

SINGLE TAX DEPARTMENT. INCIDENCE OF THE SINGLE TAX.

HENRY GEORGE. An objection to the single tax, familiar to all who have followed the discussion, is that the owners of land would commensurately increase the price of land and of its products. This objection, where it is honest, comes from a careless assumption. From the fact that most of the taxes levied under the present system add to the cost of production and increase prices, and are thus shifted by first payers to the shoulders of ultimate consumers, it is assumed without inquiry as to the reason of this that it is true of all taxes. The earlier files of the Standard show a constant recurrence of this objection. But thanks to the thorough explanations that have from time to time been made, and to the diffusion of economic knowledge which our agitation has produced, it is now seldom met with where there has been any single tax

discussion. But in another form the same old fallacy occasionally crops out, even among single tax men. For instance, I have a letter from a gentleman in Ohio, who begins by saying, "I am a believer in and a teacher of your doctrines." And then he goes on to express surprise that in my letter to the pope I should say anything to imply upon all consumers of goods, with which admission he thinks "our position would be stronger and nearer the truth."

A still more striking instance of the same confusion is given by the Detroit Evening News, a journal that has been active in propagating the single tax idea. In an editorial article entitled "The Question of Taxation," in its issue of November 13, in which it urges the adoption of the single tax, occurs the following:

"If all taxes were placed on land only, every pound of pork, every bushel of wheat, every horse and cow, every form of personal property would be taxed. The user of the land would simply add the tax to all these things, and every person who used them would pay his just proportion."

Whereupon a correspondent writes to the News asking "whether this construction of the News is in harmony with the single tax as outlined by Henry

Printing this inquiry, the News re-

"Perfectly: otherwise the single tax scheme would be of little value, indeed, less than no value at all. Unless the tiller of the soil, is com- things, instead of taxes on house values, pelled to pay directly the whole cost of or goods values, or personal property government, could add the taxes to the values. prices of the things he produces, he could not till the soil with any profit to himself, and agriculture, upon which the human race depends for existence,

merely untenable in itself, but that utterly denies a fundamental principle of the single tax theory. Since all I have ever written on the subject of taxation is based on the proposition that a tax on land values can not fall on production and increase prices, and since there is no error that I have been at so much value. Land is not produced by labor, pains to correct as that the tax we propose would fall on land users and of labor. Nor does value attach to it necessary for me to deny that my views are correctly represented by the News. But it may be worth while to point out only becomes valuable when (for the error into which at least more than one of the professed advocates of the single tax have fallen. Nothing is to be gained by having the single tax advocated for wrong reasons. Men bought over by erroneous arguments can never be relied on in a cause that porter is, in fact, more dangerous than

an opponent Unless he sees that taxes on land values of economic rent, which is what we mean by the single tax, must be borne by the owners of the valuable land from which it is collected, and that it can not fall on users of land as users, and can not add to the cost of production or increase prices, no one can possibly appreciate either the moral side of our argument or the full weight of its fiscal side. To him the declaration on which I dwelt in my recent letter to the pope that what we propose "we propose, not as a cunning device of human ingenuity but as a conforming of human regulations to the will of God," and that the single mists worthy of the name, nor is there tax "is the way intended by God for raising public revenues," is wild assumption, and the reform to which we look for the emancipation of labor becomes nothing more than a mere economical way of collecting taxes on labor. That this is so is shown by the class has been exerted in the past to editor of the News, who, in answering

his correspondent, goes on to say: "It [the single tax] is defensible merely as the most economical and equitable means of spreading among all the people the expenses of government. It would doubtless remedy many evils of our present extravagant system, but it would not bring on the millennium. Men would still be men. and like all other animals, they would find that nature is a hard mistress, and that life can only be maintained on this earth by a strenuous struggle. Under any system that can be devised life will be a battle, and many will go

down that others may live." The assumption that single tax would be a tax on use and add to prices necessarily leads to this small view of its results. It is only when the essential difference between a tax on land values and a tax on labor products is seen, that it can be seen that nature, instead of being a hard mistress to some, is indeed a bounteous mother to all, and that so far from there being any natural necessity for that bitter struggle for life in which some men must tread others under foot, there is in reality enough and more than enough for all if we would but act justly towards

each other. The correspondent who writes to the

vocate as the single tax; and the editor himself assumes this not only in his declaration of the perfect harmony between us, but in the article from which his correspondent quotes, for in this he uses arguments which have validity only as applied to taxes on land values, and indeed at times uses the phrase, "tax on the value of land." But in the paragraph quoted, and through the article generally, he speaks of a tax on land. In this lies the cause of his confusion, or at least here is the reason why it is unperceived by him. For had

have stood as follows: "If all taxes were placed on land valies only, every pound of pork, every bushel of wheat, every horse and cow, every form of personal property would be taxed."

he written "land values" instead of

'land" in the sentence quoted, it would

This, in its very statement, would be

clearly fallacious. For it is evident that a tax on land values would not fall on all the land on which such things are raised, there being clearly some pork, some wheat, some horses and cows, and some things of the nature of personal property which are raised on land that would be unaffected by the tax on land values. But this is not obvious where the

term used is "taxes on land." For the term, land, without qualification, means all land, and it is perfectly true that taxes falling on all land would increase that taxes on land values would not be the cost of all the products of land. shifted through the medium of prices And so the form of the proposition, as the News states it, leads to, or at least hides, the erroneous conclusions.

Here is an instance of the danger in political economy of a loose use of terms. This is beyond all others the most prolific source of economic confusions and fallacies. The one thing that whoever wishes to think clearly on economic subjects must bear in mind is the necessity of attaching a precise significance to the terms he is called on to use. For words are not merely the signs by which we communicate our thoughts to others; they are the symbols in which we ourselves think. And in a continued train of reasoning we are even more apt to delude our selves by an inexact and shifting use of terms than we are to delude others.

The editor of the News in speaking of taxes on land evidently means taxes on land values. He uses the two terms as interchangeable, and usage sanctions the practice. The only tax on land to which we are accustomed in the United States is an ad valorum tax; and this is commonly spoken of as a tax on land, instead of on land values, just as we are accustomed to speak of ad valorum taxes on houses or goods, or other forms of personal property as taxes on such

But when we come to think of the taxation, there is a danger lurking in the practice of speaking of taxes on land values as taxes on land. A tax on any species of things means a tax on Here is an instance of the single tax all such things. There is no danger in being advocated on a ground that is not speaking of a tax on the value of pork, or wheat, or houses, or goods, as a tax on such things. Since such things must be produced by labor, and value attaches to them from the first, a tax levied on their value is a tax on all such things as truly as would be a specific tax. But land has no original but is the natural prerequisite and field rough them on consumers, it is hardly | from the quality of usefulness or from the fact of use. All land is not valuable. nor is all used land valuable. Land reasons ultimately resolvable into the general growth and improvement) it acquires a superiority over other land open for use. Hence, an ad valorum tax on land differs from ad valorum taxes on things produced by labor, in not being a tax on all land in use. This essential difference is likely to be overlooked when it is spoken of as a tax on land, and by an unnoticed juggle of words the conclusion is reached that it would fall on the user and increase prices. It is into this verbal pitfall that the editor of the News seems to have

fallen. It is hardly necessary to go over the various confusions of thought which lead to the notion that taxes on land values would fall on the user of land and add to prices. The subject has been treated over and over again in the columns of the Standard, and an elaborate article by me, written in 1887, was afterwards published in a tract entitled, "Taxing Land Values." There is no dispute about it among econo any doubt of it among landowners. They know very well, if only by rule of thumb, that a tax on the value of land would fall upon them, and could not be shifted to any one else, and this is the reason why their influence as a substitute taxation on the products of labor for taxation on the value of land, and is now exerted to oppose the single tax, which would be the reversal of

that process. And the fundamental reason why taxes on land values can not fall on users or add to prices will always be clear to any one who will remember that taxes on land values for economic rent are not taxes on land. They are taxes, not on land or on the use of land. but on the possession of a special privilege, the holding of specially valuable land, the possession of which gives to the owner, not to the user, the power of appropriating a surplus over and above the ordinary earnings of capital and rewards of labor. While this may at times be taken by a person who is at once both an owner and user of land, it always goes to him as owner and never as user, and can be separated by selling or renting the land. What a tax on land values takes is, in short, what the user of the land must pay to the owner of land in rent or purchase price for the privilege of using valuable land. It can thus never fall on the user of land, never increase the cost of production, and add to prices.

THE intense opposition of those whom we are told would shift the single tax upon the tenant is evidence that News assumes that in speaking of taxes on land the editor means what we addition the single tax better than its landless opponents.—Justice. IN THE ELECTRICAL WORLD.

-The telephone line which has just been completed between Pike's Peak and Manitou is the highest line in the world. -A Russian electrician is said to

have lately patented a process of photographing and engraving on metals by means of electricity, by which the etching method is entirely dispensed with. The assistant superintendent of the

electric power and light company in San Antonio, while testing the pressure of the current, accidentally touched two of the wires and the current entered his body at one wrist and passed out at one foot. He was knocked senseless and badly burned. The meter registered 1,400 volts. The voltage of the current used in killing murderers in Sing Sing prison was between 1,500 and 1,600.

-An interesting reproduction of Benjamin Franklin's historical experiment with the kite, under somewhat different conditions, has been carried out at the Blue Hill observatory by Alexander McAdie. What Mr. McAdie has demonstrated is that electricity can be drawn from a kite high in the air in a cloudless sky. The kite discharged sparks from the lower end of an insulated wire reaching down to the earth, where an electrometer partly measured the increasing electric force. So nearly did the quantity of electricity in the upper air correspond to the height of the kite above the earth that the experimenter could usually determine whether the kite was rising or falling by simply looking at the needle of the electrometer.

-An ingenious contrivance for distributing letters or parcels to the dif-ferent flats of large buildings has been invented by a German mechanic. A large collecting box, provided with compartments to correspond to the various flats, is fixed in the basement The placing of letters or parcels in this box establishes electrical communication with the top story, the effect being to release a stream of water which fills a cylinder. As soon as the cylinder is full it descends, causing the box in the basement to ascend at the same time and by a simple mechanical contrivance to discharge the contents of the various compartments into the receiving boxes of the various floors. When the collecting-box has reached the top story the cylinder, by emptying itself, permits of its return to the basement.

-Telegraphers' feats for working on long circuits when short circuits have been broken was illustrated during the first days of the blizzard of three years ago, when news was sent from Boston to New York by way of an ocean cable, but the operation of long land circuits is not uncommon. An operator in Portland, Ore., relates an experience on the longest land circuit, probably, ever operated. The wires on the Southern Pacific went down, and early in the evening all communications east of Omaha were shut off, but the Northern Pacific wires were connected and Associated Press dispatches from the east were sent to Chicago, and thence to St. Paul, Helena, Portland, Seattle, Tacoma, San Francisco, Sacramento and Los Angeles. The dispatches were repeated at relays automatically. The circuit extended from the extreme north to the extreme south and from the Atlantic to the Pacific.

THAT BRILLIANT YOUTH.

Editor Watterson Provides an "Opening on His Paper For Him. A tall, lean, cadaverous looking indieves as they nervously noted the contents of the room, and you could almost hear his heart go thrumoetythrump against his coarse, blue woolen shirt. He had on a dirty coat, and a swagger.

There was an infantile cough. Mr. Watterson wrote on. There came nother cough, a little louder. Mr. Watterson looked up. "Well, young man?

"Mr. Watterson," began the intruder in a high, squeaky and uncertain voice, "I am a journalist. Is there an opening on this paper for a bright, brilliant young man like me, excellent education, trenchant writer, and-"

"Yes, young man, there is," interrupted the great editor. The "brilliant young man's heart bounded, and he smiled sweetly as he moved toward the speaker.

'Yes, young man, there is," continned Mr. Waterson. "The carpenter, by wise forethought, when he con-'opening' for brilliant young men like Is shown to the exact size of the control you." Then abruptly: "Turn the knob to the right, please.'

The young man had found an "opening."-Toledo Blade.

An Able Financies As a young man passed along the street a resident remarked to a visitor: "That is one of our ablest finan-

"Why, I am astonished," was the re-"He doesn't look to be over twen-

"He isn't so old as that, even." "How does he happen to be so suc cessful?" "Blamed if I know. He came here a

stranger three years ago, with nothing except his good looks, and to-day he is the husband of the richest woman in the town."-Detroit Free Press. A Tardy Act of Justice "To whom am I indebted for the no

ble, daring, generous deed that has saved my daughter from a watery grave?" exclaimed the overjoyed father, grasping his hand. "My name," said the young man,

emptying the water out of his boots, is John Smith." Dauntless hero! Brave, devoted soul! As an act of justice and for the pur pose of rescuing the name of a manly, courageous youth from unmerited oblivion this incident is now and here, for the first time, given to the public -Chicago Tribune.

The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages, and that is Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the aystem, thereby destroying the foundation. upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers, that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials.

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Address, F. J. CHENEY & Co., Toledo, O. S'Sold by Druggists, 75c.

A PUGNACIOUS ram is fond of a practical joke. He tries to make a butt of every one he meets.—Lowell Courier.



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 system effectually, dispels colds, headaches 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 proeure it promptly for any one who wishes to try it. Do not accept any substitute.

CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO. LOUISVILLE. KY. NEW YORK. N.Y.

'August Flower"

What is

This is the query perpetually on your little boy's lips. And he is no worse than the big-ger, older, balder-head-

ed boys. Life is an interrogation. point. "What is it for?" we continually cry from the cradle to the grave. So with this little introductory sermon we turn and ask: "What IGUST FLOWER FOR ?" As answered as asked: It is for Dyspepsia. It is a special remedy for vidual moped into Henry B. Watterson's the Stomach and Liver. Nothing sanctum one day. He looked lost more than this; but this brimful. There was a wild look in his basilisk We believe August Flower cures Dyspepsia. We know it will. We have reasons for knowing it. Twenty years ago it started in a small country town. To-day it has an honored pair of blue jeans trousers that held place in every city and country store, well aloof from coarse brogans. You possesses one of the largest manumight have taken him for a cowboy, facturing plants in the country and had he a more brusque manner and a sells everywhere. Why is this? The reason is as simple as a child's thought. It is honest, does one thing, and does it right along-it cures Dyspepsia. G. G. GREEN, Sole Man'fr, Woodbury, N.J.

> GOOD NEWS Tutt's Pills. It gives Dr. Tutt pleasure to an nounce that he is now putting up a TINY LIVER PILLO which is of exceedingly small size, y retaining all the virtues of the large ones. They are guaranteed pure vegetable. Both sizes of these pil are still issued. The exact size of



IVORY SOAP 9944 Pure.

THE BEST FOR EVERY PURPOSE.

CALLINE'S SISTER.

Oh hush! I have my work to do. I can't staz I talkin' here with you. A foolin' round in sech a way Won't do my ironin' up to-day. Better come in—if you're a min'— While I step out and call Calline.

You think she's nice. Well, 'tis right strange, As two sech unlike girls should rauge Right into the same famerly. Sometimes it rather puzzles me. When folks look round at us and say:

Yes, yes; you've knowed us sence we all Don't you remember how 'twould be, When you would hunt her stidder me? Even then it seemed to me quite plain That you liked Calline more'n Jane.

And why not? Every one you meet Is sure to think she's awful sweet.

Don't all the boys, both far and near, Jest swear by her? You think that queer!

Now what's the matter! What d'you say? Why don't you leave me 'lone? Go way! Lemme call Calline! I—why John! Is't me you want: Well, well-I swan! I was quite sure 'twas her-you see. Lord! Who'd a thought you cared for me? -Browne Perriman, in Yankee Blade.



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CHAPTER VIII. A "FELLER."

The surprise party was a solemn suc-

When Wanda entered the room she found the men sitting on one side and the women on the other, looking for all the world like a parcel of school children about to be whipped.

She was individually introduced to every one present, and with great fortitude took each clammy hand in hers and shook it cordially. She knew that she was being inspected, and bore the ordeal bravely, for the countenances of the people were so devoid of expression that even her timid nature was reas-

It was not till she found herself standing in front of a young man, whose presence was remarkable among his common-place associates, that she felt the least embarrassment. But, with his dark eyes fixed intensely on her, she could not repress a little shiver of revulsion, and involuntarily bowed, instead of giving him her hand. How vexed she was to feel the blood mantling to her cheek and notice the tremor of her voice as she replied to his friendly greeting, for she knew that the eyes of Martha and Huldah were on her, and that her confusion would be

misinterpreted. Alphonse Damiens was certainly a splendid animal, but it was not his fine physique and handsome face which chained her attention-it was an indefinable something, a soul-antipathy she could not understand. He was in everything remarkable. While Jabez Short's "best suit" made him look like a hog in armor, instead of the honest carpenter he really was, Damiens' clothes fitted him to perfection-even the flaming scarf he wore harmonized with the gypsy type of his features. Surely there was nothing very formidable in this good-looking young countryman-then,

presence?
It was very provoking that the comd to have entered conspiracy to give this rustic Don Juan in his way, it would be all the worse for every opportunity to inflict his obnoxious attentions upon her, but she avoided him as much as she could, though she could never get quite beyond the fixed gaze of his insolent admiration.

The crisis came at last. She had seated herself in a low chair in a remote corner, thankful for a little respite from his persecutions, when, noticing her isolation, he flung himself on a seat beside her and coolly rested his arm on the back of her chair, while he said in a tone of easy nonchalance:

"Say, Wanda-I may call you Wanda, mayn't I?-if you will dismiss your pupils at half-past three to-morrow afternoon I will call around for you with my buggy and span of blacks-they'll be a sight different from Daddy Dolman's old cripples-and I'll take you a spin

cross country, wherever you please lastonbury, if you like, for the nights are moonlit and the horses are fine as

There was this plea for his insolence. He honestly looked on Miss Arlington from in his eyes a higher social plan; and in western villages familiarity between young people of opposite sexes ripens with tropical growth unknown to the ceremonious east.

She was ablaze in a moment. "Mr. Damiens," she said, her face as white as a sheet and her lips quivering, "Take your arm from my chair." "No offense," he stammered, abashed

at her defiant beauty. "And yourself from my presence." He was too astonished to move. "I am sure I only meant to be friend-

ly and -Poor girl, she never was intended by nature to play a high tragedy role, and I am a fraid her supreme air of frozen contempt bordered rather on the ridiculous, as she cast on him a glance of withering contempt and left the room, cheeks flushing and lips quivering.

"Hello, 'Phonse, what hev yer been a sayin' ter teacher ter rile her so?" old Dolman asked. "Her looked pison at yer, as her went out."

"I simply asked Miss Arlington to ride in my new buggy to-morrow, and - she declined." Damiens replied with a smile, meaning to assure the company that he was immensely amused at her behavior; but his passionate nature rebelled against this assumed indifference, and before Mr. Dolman could offer his condolence he burst out with uncontrolled anger: "Curse the room! How hot it is. Give me my hat, Jim Dolman, and, for Heaven's sake let me get a mouthful of fresh air."

Many were the comments made as he strode from the room and slammed the door behind him, the men enjoying his discomfiture, the women, after the manper of their kind, unanimous in their condemnation of the girl's misconduct. "Such silly imperance," remarked

"Stuck-up minx!" sneered another "City manners, I suppose," Martha in-sinuated, with a smile which expressed commiseration for anyone brought up in the contaminating atmosphere of a metropolis. But Jabez, to whom she spoke, murmured with a satisfied

"Didn't her sot down on him some? He jest wanted takin' down a peg or two, an' her did it fine, her did.'

Martha flashed indignantly: "You dare not say that to his face, Jabez Short!"

Whereupon Huldah, who was ready to tear Jabez Short's hair for his remark, with true feminine consistency, flew to his rescue and gave her sister to understand that one exhibition of feminine spite was enough for that evening's entertainment?

Meanwhile Damiens, like a wounded animal, sought solitude. For an hour or more he paced up and down the bank of the river, his hot blood at fever heat.

He felt the indignity of the girl's demeanor keenly and bitterly, but what wounded him most was the humiliating



conviction that he loved her with a mad, unreasoning devotion. Her very contempt had set his soul ablaze. The more he thought of her, the more intense became his infatuation. In his heated imagination her beauty was magnified a hundred fold, till it assumed as exquisite a vision of loveliness as the son of Islam dreams shall meet his gaze when he enters paradise. Yet, strange to say, beneath this wild rhapsody was an under current of vindictiveness-a desire to "get even" with her for the humiliation she had inflicted on him.

Like an angry storm spending itself in its own fury, his passion at last wore itself out, and he fell into the more dangerous mood of planning future retalia-

Pshaw! What a fool he had been to get into such a rage. He would win in the end. There were two ways of catching this bird of beautiful plumage, and, if one failed he could try the other. If the silken net of honied words was useless, he knew how to cast the strong bonds of obligation around her.

The Dolmans' owed him money-they must help him; Robison, her employer, was in the same fix, he must do his bidding; and Mrs. Evesham would surely why this fluttering sensation in his not be blind to the glitter of his worldly prospects. As for that blind fellow -but no, a girl like Wanda could never ive her love to him—well, if he stood

> And Wanda! She was feverishly tossing on the bed, the victim of a thousand doubts and fears-the past with its phantoms of uncertainty, the present with its disappointments, the future so clouded with hopelessness that she dreaded even to think of it. With a heart overflowing with the tenderest gratitude, she pondered over Mrs. Evesham's long years of motherly solicitude for her, of the sacrifice she knew that noble woman must have made for her sake. True, the burden was pressing less heavily on that dear friend now. Kate was at work, the store was prosperous, Alice was no longer dependent on her, and she, Wanda, was in a position to add her mite to the family funds. But, if she should fail-pshaw! she must not fail; she must endure any discomfort, any degradation rather than go back to Glastonbury to be again a charge on the widow's bounty.

> As for Damiens, with his rustic insolence, she was foolish to waste a second thought upon him and half regretted that she had condescended to rebuke his impertinence. But, then there was poor blind George Arundel—that was a different trouble. It was very well for him to talk about being her adopted brother, but she knew that his love for her was of a very different nature, and she was sure that she could never return his affection in the way he wanted

> Then-ah, then-floated before her imagination a face of typical beauty. Big, earnest, brown eyes seemed to be looking tenderly into hers, so vivid was the picture that she could in fancy have raised her hand to push away the short, clustering, brown curls which extended over the clear white forehead. She saw the pleasant smile on the wellcurved lips-nay, she could almost believe that they moved and whispered her name in a tone of exquisite tenderness. "Wanda" never sounded half so sweetly as when he uttered it. But she must not think of him-no, it would be crime of ingratitude to fetter him with her dowerless love. She would be brave, she would dismiss him forever from her thoughts; and, saying this she concentrated her whole soul on the beautiful vision, till-the wearied eyelids closed, and sleep drew the curtain of oblivion over her wandering fancies. And the brown-eyed hero of Wanda's

> dreams was none other than Harry Evesham, who, as Alphonse Damien had truly said, was gone to New York to "make his fortune."

CHAPTER IX. LOVE'S YOUNG DREAMS. But things brightened. Time worked wonders even at dull

strung nerves-braced our heroine up to a cheerful endurance of her surround-

Then her children had begun to love her and their parents to appreciate her; and, best of all, Alphonse had ceased to persecute her, though she learned that he had managed to pick up an acquaintance with her friends at Glastonbury.

Then she was cheered by the most delightful news of Harry Evesham, who had won the esteem of Mr. Hardcastle, a railroad magnate living in Brooklyn, who had appointed him his private secretary with a salary beyond his wildest expectations.

"What a charming man the old gentleman must be," Wanda mused, as she read Harry's description of him—"rich, in the beginning of a hale old age, a bachelor without relations or intimate friends, he treats me like a son and his magnificent mansion is a home to me."

Wanda smiled. What a lucky old man she thought Mr. Hardeastle must think himself to enjoy the constant companionship of so gifted a person as Harry Evesham.

But the climax of her satisfaction was ceached when one winter's day the old veteran with a wooden leg who in a desultory manner presided at the telegraph office brought her a dispatch from Mrs. Evesham that Harry was coming home on a visit.

Harry coming home! I am afraid to confess that she took

the precious paper and kissed it. Ah! she was glad now that she had shown no malice toward Damienseven a little glad that she had consented to allow him to drive George Arundel out to Havana to spend the evening-a suggestion that had been neartily indorsed by Kate-for, who knows? perhaps Harry might come with them-but no; he would probably not leave New York until after the telegram was sent.

Anyhow, she watched the slow, moving fingers of the clock in school on that eventful afternoon.

At last the hour of dismissal came. The last little lad had bundled up his head in his "comforter" and made his bow, the last little maid had donned her cloak and rubbers and held up her chubby face for a parting kiss, when Wanda began to make preparations for her departure. She generally was the tardiest to leave, as her cavalier, Bob Slocum, had "chores" to do at home which deprived him of the felicity of escorting teacher home.

She had just put the finishing touches

to the arrangement of her white woolen hood, in which her sweet face shone forth too bewitchingly for description, when she heard a gentle tapping at the school-room door.

"Come in!" she said, cheerfully, quite expecting to see some wee mite appear to claim her sympathy and redress for having been unmercifully snowballed, so the start she gave when Alphonse Damiens, hat in hand, presented himself, might be readily excused.

"I left the team and Mr. Arundel at Stewart's, Miss Wanda, and walked up here, hoping you would allow me to accompany you home," he said, with great deference.

"Thank you, I shall be ready in one moment, Mr. Damiens," she replied, carelessly, though her flushed cheek belied the serenity of her manner. If she only knew the wild turmoil of passion which thrilled his soul she would have been even less at case.

He scarcely hears her, as she adds another coil to the wrap round her white throat.

"Now I am ready," Wanda says, and they pass out into the lonely road, with the frozen river on one side of it and the snow burdened pines on the other. "I would not be presumptuous, Miss Arlington, but may I say that this little walk is a glimpse of Heaven to me?" he falters.

He feels the soft hand on his arm tremble, he sees the tearless misery



ALPHONSE DAMIENS, HAT IN HAND, PRE-SENTED HIMSELF.

which comes into the eyes and dims

"Let-let us walk faster," she whis pers scarcely above her breath. "Go faster!" he echoes bitterly. "Yes, I had almost forgotten myself. There should be a short cut to the left here.

Are you cold?" "No," she says, but there is a tremor in her voice, which she strives hard to render light and careless.

"Go faster!" he says with a despairing shrug of his shoulders. "Ah, if these hours of torment would only go faster. Do you remember the day that first I saw you? You were standing at Mrs. Evesham's cottage door one July evening and the wind blew my straw hat to your feet. You picked it up and

gave it to me."
"I do not remember—I have forgotten," Wanda says indistinctly. "It seems an age to me-an age-

He stops, for something like a sob strikes his ear. He looks down into her face. It is

pale, and the red, ripe lips are tremu-He has mistaken her emotion. The

red flush flies to his face, then leaves it white with suppressed excitement.
"What! Wanda!" he hesitates, for, with a quiver of the lids, tears are

Work — that splendid tonic for un-trung nerves—braced our heroine up to me, girl?" and he seizes both her hands and looks down into her face with a hungry glare. "Is it possible? Look at me, Wanda. Oh! Heaven! I long, and yet I dare not hope. Wanda, you know I love you. You cannot help but know it. I have loved you since the first moment I saw you. I never dreamt that you would give me hope to love. No, it cannot be. Look at me, Wanda. Is it possible that-you-love-me?"

Slowly and fearfully the words drop from his lips. Then she tries to draw her hands away, but he only clings the harder. "Speak, Wanda," he says, hoarsely.

'Do you love me?" Then she speaks. Slowly, heavily she lifts her eyes to his and looks at him with a great yearning misery and solemn truthfulness in them. "I am so sorry that you should entertain such

feelings for me, Mr. Damiens, for I can

never return your love." She sees him quiver under the blow she has struck, and with a woman's tenderness seeks to heal the wound. "Oh! do not look like that," she cried, for he has dropped her hands and stands before her dazed like one in a

dream. "I cannot help my looks," he says, bitterly. "Nor can I help loving you. It is no crime to love you, Wanda-Miss Arlington." "Nor for me to be unable to look up-

on you as other than a friend." "Yes, yes, that is true," he replied hurriedly. "You must be my friend. I

will not annoy you with my solicita-tions, I will worship you in silence." She She could not see his face. could not see the cunning malignant gleam of those dark eyes, nor imagine that the man's humble words but cloaked designs of future conquest.

He had recovered the first blow of his disappointment and was now himself again - a cunning, treacherous man, ready to do anything to attain his ends. He give her up! Not he, indeed. What care he though she had a dozen lovers. he did not blame her for it, only-it would be all the worse for them.

So he said once more with all humility: "Be, as you say, my friend, Miss Arlington. I am as you see a rough, uncouth fellow, and you may humanize

"I am very sorry for you," Wanda said frankly; "but, Mr. Damiens, you must not let your passion grow the better of you. There are hundreds of girls as attractive as I am, which is not saying much for their charms, who will gladly give you back love for love, who have not already set up an idol of their own."

The words escaped her lips without thought. She would have given the world to have recalled them, but it was too late. "Then you do love another?" he

asked, with well-feigned dejection. She blushed crimson.

"No one has ever spoken to me ove but you," she prevaricated. "Love is not born of words," Damiens said, passionately. "A glance—a pressure of the hand, a flash of—but why define a bliss denied me? Suffice it to

say that you are lost to me. Nay, do not tremble so, Miss Arlington; your secret is safe with me." For a moment her eyes flashed an in-

dignant reproach, but she could not lie, so she took refuge in silence. [TO BE CONTINUED.]

AN EMERGENCY CAKE-BASKET.

Dull Visitor. "Hallo," said a young man to a friend, met on the street, "where were you last night when I went over to ee you about the Canoe club meet?" "Oh, I was calling on the Featherviews."

"Do you go there much?" "Why, not so very much," the other answered, "but I go there every now and then." "Ever seen their cake-basket?"

asked the first speaker in an off-hand tone. "Cake-basket?" repeated the other.
"No, I don't know that I ever did." "Oh, you'd know if you'd seen it. Evidently you are all right."

"All right, how?" "Why, they evidently do not have

any difficulty in entertaining you." "Do you mean that they feed the callers that are hard to entertain?' "No, that is not the device. They

have a cake-basket which they show whenever a caller is dull or stupid or slow; and it is to all appearance an ordinary, everyday, plain cake-basket; exports to the various countries of the but a squeeze turns it into a fruit dish; world in 1890 and 1891 are as follows: then a pull and it is turned into a hat; then with a little poking there you have an excellent toy boat; or they may change it into an ice pitcher, or a backgammon board, or a dressing-case, or a boot-jack, or an egg-beater. never have begun to get to the end of the things into which they can change that wonderful cake-basket."

"They have not shown it to me." the other said, "but I must say that I should like to see it.'

"Oh, you'll see it some time. They reserve it for special emergencies, and there will come a day when you will be tired out or blue or dull, and you will drop into Featherviews' as naturally as possible; and you will not realize the situation at all until you find yourself admiring the Protean lightning changes of that marvelous antidote for the bore, their wonderful cake-

basket!" "Evidently you have been there," his friend murmured, under his breath .-Boston Courier.

Electric Pool Table. Among the novel applications of elec-

tricity is an electric pool table in which buttons are arranged in front of the pockets. When a ball strikes a button an electric contact is made which is recordet by an annunciator placed on the wall. The invention is said to have attracted considerable attention, and the inventor has applied the same principle to a pin-pool table. An ordinary pool table, minus the pins, is provided, and the push-buttons are arranged under the spots usually occupied by the pins. The balls in passing over the spots springing to the blue eyes. "What! record the count automaticatly.

WHO PAYS THE TARIFF?

How the Plate Glass Combination Manipulates the Heavy Duties on Plate Glass and Collects Its Tariff Bonus.

Plate glass is next to window glass with our own farmers. the most highly protected article in the McKinley tariff. We produce each year it be expected that "reciprocity" with over 10,000,000 square feet of polished

			Duty.	
Siza	Square feet	Value	Per foot, cents	per cent
Not above lox15 sq.in.	93,819	\$ 21,9:4	3	13
10x 5 to 16x74 sq. in	193, 19		4	18
1 x24 to 2 x30 sq. in	9 6.182		8	26
24x30 to 21x33 sq. in	1,132,699			73
Above 24x60 sq in	447.856	162,024	5	135
Total	2,8 23,965	\$917.369		65

than 24x60 square inches. The smaller sizes are made from defective or broken pieces of large plates. They are, therefore, in the nature of by-products only, and their production is limited. The demand for these small sizes for making small mirrors, display shelves discouraging trade with such countries

large imports are necessary, The plate glass manufacturers confine production to the larger sizes only. The duties on these sizes are, therefore, the measure of their protection. So well do they manipulate the market and so strong is their control over production and prices that they get out of the tariff nearly all there is in it. Since the duties are specific they are the same on first quality as on the poorer quality of glass. Here only first quality glass is imported.

This explains the reason why the combine keeps its price a little lower than the foreign cost with the duty added.

The enormous profits made by the plate glass combination by keeping up prices and exacting its tariff bonus is well exemplified by the history of the Pittsburgh Plate Glass Co.

Nine years ago this company built its first works at Creighton, Pa.; five years later another plant was erected at Tarentum. In 1889 J. B. Ford, one of the principal stockholders of the company, erected another plant at Ford City and sold it to the Pittsburgh Plate Glass Co. for \$1,500,000, one-half of which was to be paid in bonds and the other half in stock of the company at par. Trouble arose at once, for the other stockholders objected to the payment of \$750,000, at its par value only, for the stock had advanced 100 per cent. in the open market. The original stock of the company was \$800,000, which was later increased to \$2,000,000, and, when the Ford City works were purchased, to \$2,750,000. In spite of the constant increase in capital the stock is now wort \$200 per share, the par value being \$100. Last year the company declared a dividend of 31 per cent.

Meanwhile the company pays its workmen lower wages than are paid in any other industry requiring skilled labor. The control of the industry by a combination of the manufacturers is

Just so long as a tariff continues as high as it is, just so long will the coma tariff bonus as possible and to keep down the wages of labor continue. If the men will not work in their factories at the wages they fix, "they can go like I done," as one of the workmen

expressed it. But "the tariff is not a tax" says Secretary Foster," for the foreigner pays it." Is he right?

RECIPROCITY AND EXPORTS

Who Is to Be Benefited By Reciprocity With South America? When Secretary Blaine declared in his letter to Senator Frye that the Mc-Kinley tariff "would not open a market for another bushel of wheat or another barrel of pork," he foresaw that the McKinley bill would not satisfy the people, especially the farmers. Reciprocity with South America was his scheme for getting rid of our agricultural depression. The last report of the secretary of the treasury furnishes excellent material for determining how much can be expected from reciprocity with South America. Our

	1890.	18 1.	Per cent. of total.
Europe	\$677,.84,365	\$697,614,106	79.97
Brit sh N. A	88,544,454	43,8.3,519	5.0
Asia & Oce-	31,745,072	87,345,515	4.19
anica	85,920, 5	31 416,178	8 83
West Indies Mexico, Cen- tral Ameri- ca and B.	82,183,671	8 ,2 6,401	8.81
Honduras	18 118,917	21,737,54	2.43
Africa	4,5 0,12	4,788,447	
All Others	906,91	87.172	
Total	60 1 100 00	.070 .00	

Total...... \$8 4, 93 82 1872, 270, 288 10 The markets of South America which, according to Secretary Blaine, will under "reciprocity" take enough of our farm products to relieve our depression, take now, as shown by the above table, only 4.29 per cent. of our exports. South America takes even a less portion of our agricultural products, as the following table shows for 1890:

	Total exports	To South	America	
Brendstuffs	\$154,925,927	\$7,176,141	4.63	
Meat and dairy	136,261,506	8,241,454	2.87	

Total \$-91,190,585 \$1 -,417.59 3.57 It is not a matter of surprise that we export to South America so small urers of the United States have need of an amount of our surplus agricultural all the rags and shoddy they can get as products when it is remembered that a substitute for pure wool to make into these countries of South America are clothing for the richest people in the but sparcely settled; that the greater world. How often the domestic rags part of their people are themselves are worked over in the shoddy mills is agriculturists;

fertile lands, a temperate climate and abundant rainfall. Instead of being importers of farm products they are themselves exporters in competition

How, under these circumstances can South America will open up markets plate glass and our imports are about for our "bushels of wheat" and "bar-3,000,000 square feet. The plate glass rels of pork." If Mr. Blaine has the which, according to Secretary Foster, does he discourage at every point compels the foreigner to pay all the trade with Europe, which takes tariff tax. Let us see.

Our imports of polished plate glass in total exports and a still greater proportion of those strictly agricultural? Why not make reciprocity treaties with these countries and thus benefit our farmers? Were our secretary of state pressed for an answer, it would be found that he is not looking for markets for agricultural products at all, but is doing his best to increase our exports of manufactured goods. This, to be sure, is well worth the attempt, but why try to disguise it? Our manufacturers have already gained a foothold in these markets, and by this system of selling agricultural machinery and implements at less prices for export than for home use are rapidly building up foreign agriculture to compete in European markets with us. How in view of this should the farmers of the United States regard an administration which has passed a tariff bill aimed at and counters has been so great that as import the greater part of our agricultural products, and fostering by reciprocity treaties a trade in manufactures with countries which do not now nor can ever be expected to be great importers of farm produce? Is such a policy one which will open up markets for "bushels of wheat" and barrels of pork."

M'KINLEY CALLED TO ACCOUNT

The Wool Reporter and McKinley Differ as to the Tariff For Revenue From 1846 to 1861.

The great meeting of the Home Market club of Boston, on Thursday evening, November 19, brought together a notable gathering of statesmen and manufacturers. About six hundred members of the club participated in the reception to Maj. McKinley, Hon. Thomas B. Reed, Senator Aldrich, of Rhode Island, and Senator Hoar, of Massachusetts, and others, at the hotel Vendome, and also in a banquet at that place from four to seven o'clock. They then all adjourned to Tremont temple, where a vast audience of upwards of four thousand people listened to speeches by Maj. McKinley, Speaker Reed, Senator Aldrich and Senator

Maj. McKinley was, of course, the hero of the hour, and made an eloquent and interesting address, but while he was deploring the condition of the country in the fourteen years of tariff for revenue only from 1846 to 1861, the democratic treasurer of the great Amoskeag mills, who sat upon the platform and approved the proceedings, could have told the Ohio statesman that the period from 1845 to 1861 was not characterized by such unalloved poverty and distress as some would have us believe. In 1846 the Amoskeag declared dividends of 25 per cent. in stock and 10 per cent. in cash, in 1847 it declared 25 per cent. in stock and 5 per cent. in cash, and in 1849 it it declared 20 per cent in stock and 3 per cent in cash, and there were but few half years from that time to 1860 in which it did not pay semi-annual dividends. A panic occured in 1857 and the Bay State mills at Lawrence failed, but so did a panie occur in 1873, and in 1889 some very important milis failed.

1861: Atlantic mills in 1849; Lyman mills, at Holyoke, 1854; Naumkeag steam cotton mills, at Salem, 1847; Pepperell mills, at Biddeford, in 1852; Bates mills, at Lewiston, in 1852; Hill Manufacturing Co., at Lewiston, in 1855; Franklin Co., at Lewiston, in 1857. Furthermore the cotton manufacturing industry of the United States has not chanced to be as prosperous since the passage of the McKinley bill, as it was for a year or two before that measure became law. The great Merrimack Manufacturing Co., at Lowell, has recently reduced its semi-annual dividend to two per cent. It paid three per cent. semi-annual in 1890 and four per cent. in 1889, and in 1891 the shares of the company sold for just half what they brought in 1881, viz.: \$2,000 in 1881 and \$1,000 in 1891.-American Wool Report-

The following great textile corpora-

tions were started between 1846 and

-Some one has been looking up the sailing schedules of the principal steamship companies making the bids for the mail subsidies recently opened by the postmaster-general, and that they have offered to do for the government subsidy of one dollar a mile substantially what they are doing now without a bounty. Thus the "Red D" line offers in return for the subsidy to make three trips with the United States mails each month from New York to La Guayra. The company is now, without a subsidy, making three trips a month between these ports. So of the bids of the New York & Cuba steamship company, and so substantially of the bids of the Pacific Mail company. In these cases the boom which the subsidy is to give American shipping and trade which "follows the flag" is not so apparent. -Springfiele Republican.

-Much stress is laid upon the fact that the McKinley tariff has almost completely prohibited the importation of woolen rags and shoddy from Europe to the United States. But no nention is made of the other fact that not a pound of woolen rags or shoddy s exported from this country. While Eagland, Germany, Italy and poorer countries of Europe largely export these cheap materials, the manufactthat the conditions a question to which the statistics of eccessary to make farming a profit- manufacturers afford no adequate able industry are favorable, such as answer. -- Philadelphia Record.

W F. TIMMONS. Editor and Publisher Issued every Thursday.

Official Paper of Chase County. "THE WAY OUT." Ever since the prohibitory amendment to the Constitution of the State of Kansas was carried by, not a majority of the electors of the State, but by a majority of those who voted on kind be held in every Representative that question, it has been the worry of statesmen, politicians and electors how a re-submission of this vexed question, to a vote of the electors of the State, could be brought about, and how such a re-submission could be defeated; and the few have, at all times, ruled the many, and the question has never yet, since its adoption by a minority of the electors of the State, in 1880, been re submitted, and it never will be re-submitted as long as the yoters of the State are blinded by party prejudices; for instance, if the Democrats hold their county and district conventions to nominate Representatives and State Senators, and retherefore, each and all of these conventions are in favor of a re-submission of the prohibitory amendment to the Coastitution to a vote of the electers, and that they pledge their candidates for Representatives and Senators to work and vote for such re-submission, if they are elected; and the Republicans hold their conventions and adopt resolutions just the reverse of these; and the People's party go and do likewise or leave this question open, in the scramble for office and the blindness of the voters who care more for party than for a vital question affecting their personal liberties, the elector goes to the polls and votes for the candidate of party, regardless of what that candidate may or may not vote for, if he is elected a member of the Legislature; hence, and by reason of this fact, the will of the voters of the State of Kansas has been frustrated, on this question, for the past eleven years. Were this question resubmitted and a majority of the electors voted to continue the present clause in the Constitution, that would have the effect of settling this matter for years to come and, perhaps, forever; but, the way it is now, it bobs up at every recurring general election, and the pros and cons get in their work at the conventions, and, as we said before, party prejudice carries

solve that, after a trial of eleven years, prohibition has failed to prohibit, and | there a while, he'll forget frivolities the day at the polis; and, as we believe, the will of the people has been smothered by their zeal to elect their party candidates to office. Now, our be writes an article that particularly the cemetery, and somehow the sun ides of how to get out of this dilemma pleases them for fear of making him doesn't seem to shine just as it used is for re submissionists of all political proud, we suppose, but if they find to, and there's the flutter of crape at anything that does not accord prethe door and oder of tuberose in the conventions, all over the State, to conventions, all over the State, to meet, long prior to the meeting of the political party conventions, to nominate candidates for Representatives and State Senators, pledged to vote for a re-submission of the prohibitory amendment to the constitution, if elected, and select representative men from the old parties, for candidates from the vorious Representative and Senatorial Districts. True, next year there will be a Presidential election and all the machinery of party polities will be brought to bear to prevent Republicans from going into any move of this kind, for fear they may be carried away, in their zeal for re-submission, to forget their national and State tickets; but the facts do not warrant the conclusion. For instance, a Republicau is nominated by one of the numerous resubmission conventions the Republican Co. Convention, or the Republican County Central Committee of that county or Senatorial Distriet can endorse his candidacy and order his name printed on the Republican ticket; but if he is a Democrat or a People's party man, they can either endorse his candidacy, leave the office blank, or put another candidate in the fold, thus securing the electors of that party against any trouble, as far as the Republican national and Rtate tickets are concerned, that might arise from the seratching of tickets; and such would also be the case with Democrats, as also with the People's party; hence, we insist that this is the only tangible way out of this difficulty. Then, again, it may be argued that we have re-submission in the vote on a constitutional convention which may be voted gown; and even if it is not, and we should be afflicted with such a panaces for all the ills acfliting the fundamental law of the State, the constitution fabricated by said convention furnish the Courant (subscription snight, when submitted to a vote of the electors, fail to carry, and then, as far as resubmission is concerned

we would be still in the same old

boat; but if we had a Logislature that

would let us vote on this one gres

ties, at the same time we were voting

for a new Constitution, it might carry,

stand as it now is or would be annulled, we do know that, if this question is ever re submitted to a vote of the electors of this State, it must be brought about by electing Legislators-Representatives and State Senators-who have eschewed party polities on this one question, at least, and will vote, in their official capacity, for a re-submission of this question to a vote of the people. Now, therefore, we suggest that conventions of this and Senatorial district of this State, some time in May or June next, for the purpose of nominating Representatives and State Senators in favor of re-submission, so as to give all parties ample time for a full and free discussion of the question before the election.

Judge Doster is putting into practice his idea of repudiation. He has just repudiated an election debt of \$57, claimed by a newspaperman.— Lawrence Journal

A father can give his young son no better present than a year's reading of the Scientific American. Its contents will lead the young mind in the paths of thought, and if he treads and be of some account, and if he has an inventive or mechanical turn of mind, this paper will afford him more entertainment, as well as useful information, than he can obtain elsewhere. Copies of this paper may be seen at this office and subscriptions received. Price, \$3 a year, weekly.

The publishers of the Chicago Herald gave an informal reception to newpaper men on Tuesday, December 29th, in their new building, which is one of the finest and best equipped newspaper offices in the United States, if not in the world. We have at hand a copy of the *Herald* which contains a building; counting, editorial, composing, stereotyping and press 100ms. We received an invitation to this grand opening, thanks to the manage-ment, but so late that we were unable to attend.

The Leavenworth Times is, without doubt, the ablest Republican paper printed in the Missouri Valley. The the weekly Times and COURANT for 1892 for \$1 75 or the daily Times and the combination for the coming year.

warms his weather-beaten, storm- And when trouble comes in the racked heart to the core. Most peo home, and you add to your possession lect their business to hunt him up and tell him of it. Pshaw! dear friends, don't think you will spoil the editor by giving him an occasional word of cheer any more than you will spoil a child by complimenting it upon a piece of patchwork it had just finished. Of course you could beat the job yourself, but that doesn't prevent you from heaping words of encourage or of the Home Paper; and he's only and the chair that has for years been beside yours at the fireside and opposite you at the table for the past fifty years, from his stand-point, will wake up the statesmen, politicians, journalists, military critics and the people generally to an extent never before witnessed for many wake the dead. We can give instructions to intelligent people without experience that will enable them to best. So you could beat the average to help you over the hard spot in the editor running a paper? Of course you can. The man does not live who The editor is willing to acknowledge cause you have not time to do it; but this fact need not deter you from giving him an occasional worl of encouragement .- Council Grove Republican.

A NEW CANADIAN MONTHLY.

The Dominion Illustrated announces an important departure, and one that will mark a new era in the high class jou:nalism of Canada. The publishers of that splendid weekly have decided to convert it into a monthly with the beginning of the year. It will be a 64 page magazine, differing in shape from the present one, hand-somely illustrated throughout, and its pages will be graced with the writings of the most gifted Canadian authors. It will be called the Dominion Illustrated Monthly, and the subscription, \$150 per annum, will place it within the reach of all. Address the Sabis-ton Litho. & Pub. Co., Montreal.

EYERY FARMER AND STOCKMAN

Should subscribe for his home paper, 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 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 d'ressine the Indicator Publishing Co Kansas City, Mo

or fail, independent of the worth or first class land on Buck creek for rent zine for boys and girls (from five to

whe Chase County Courant, mitted, what would be the result, "Seeing is Believing."

And a good lamp must be simple; when it is not simple it is not good. Simple, Beautiful, Good-these words mean much, but to see "The Rochester" will impress the truth more forcibly. All metal, tough and seamless, and made in three pieces only, it is absolutely safe and unbreakable. Like Aladdin's of old, it is indeed a "wonderful lamp," for its marvelous light is purer and brighter than gas light, softer than electric light and more cheerful than either. Look for this stamp—The Rochester. If the lamp dealer has n't the genuine Rochester, and the style you want, send to us for our new illustrated catalogue, and we will send you a lamp safely by express—your choice of over 2,000 varieties from the Largest Lamp Store in the World.

ROCHESTER LAMP CO., 42 Park Place, New York City. "The Rochester."



2,000 References. Name this paper when you write.

THE HOME PAPER.

When you get married to the brightest and best girl in the country, where at Cottonwood Falls, Kansas, Dec full description of the building and its did you look for the notice that meant 31, 1891: various departments, with cut of the so much to you and so little to nearly everybody else? To your Home Pa-

> When your home was invaded by the blue eyed girl or the bouncing the Dead Letter office. baby boy, to whom did you make it your business to convey early information as to the sex, the time and the weight? To the editor of the Home Paper.

In after years, when some mauly young fellow takes the blue eyed girl 1892, at 2 o'clock p. m. Times not only has convictions, but it to a home of his own, or your once has the nerve to promulgate them re bouncing boy -now a man-is given a gardless of consequences. To any person who desires to read a true blue just brought home somebody else's daughter and sat up an establishment with a good Democratic paper, like of his own, to whom do you personally the Courant, we will agree to furnish exhibit the wedding presents and load up with the bride's cake, and to whom Courant for one year for \$350. Try tion of the interesting event down to tion of the interesting event down the last pickle fork and individual the last pickle fork and individual C. E. Hopkins.

Discussion—Miss Anna Ellsworth, As a rule, an editor gets one thouto you and very few others, and so
sand kicks to one caress. Once in a
while he gets a kind word and it
editor of that same Home Paper.

Discussion—Miss Anna Elisworth,
J. F. Kirker, "Are Our Schools Growing Better?"
Discussion—W. B. Brown, Miss

road

And all these years have you adver can't beat an editor running a paper. tised in this Home Paper, and done The editor is willing to acknowledge what you could to help the editor that you can. He only runs it becounty matters, and encouraged him as he has worked to build the town and business to it?

How is it? Have You?-George W. Martin.

WHAT MOTHERS ARE MADE FOR. A home is what a woman makes it; daughter is, in nine cases out of ten, the reflection of her mother, writes Edward W. Bok in The Ladies' Home

Journal. The training of girls of fifteen is shown in the woman of fifty. A son may, by contact with the rough world, sometimes outlive his early home influences-a daughter rarely does. She may make a misstep. Indiscretion may be to her a necessary God that my mother told me what other women have been taught by the world," said a gentlewoman to me not long ago. This, my friend, is the tri-bute which your daughter and mine should be able to pay to our memories long after we are gone. The world has a sharp way of teaching its truth to a girl. Is it not far better, then, that her mother should tell her with that sweet and sympathetic grace and gentleness which only a mother knows? The flowers most beautiful to the eye and sweetest to the smell.

For January is a number well worth having. The pictures are bright, at tractive and pretty, the verses and rhymes expressions of melody and sweetness, and the stories are made for boys and girls, by writers who know how to make them. On the whole, the best thing to be said of Our Little Men and Women is, that it One hundred and eighteen acres of is really what it claims to be, a magademerits of the pew Constitution.

Now, while we are neither a prophet, and can not nor the son of a prophet, and can not tell, if this question should be re-subLETTER LIST.

Letters remaining in the postoffice

Corning, Cyrus Davis, John Hubert, Chas. Lowery, Isick All the above remaining uncalled for, January 14, 1892, will be sent to S. A. BREESE, P. M.

COTTONWOOD TOWNSHIP TEACH-ERS' ASSOCIATION, To be held at the High School building, Cottenwood Falls, January 9th,

PROGRAMME. Music-Cottonwood Falls High

Recitation-Orpha Strail. Paper-First Month's Work in History. Mrs. Grisham. Duet-Miss Anna Rockwood, Miss

Mira Tuttle. Recitation-Cora Howard.

Jackson. D. J. WHITE, President.

ACENTS WANTED.

The Autobiography and Personal Reminscences of Gen. Benj. F. But-ler, giving a complete history of men you from heaping words of encourage or of the Home Paper; and he's only experience that will enable them to ment upon the child. It has done its too willing to do the little that he can make a brilliant success of this canvass from the start. Canvassers who are looking for a bonanza-take notice. Apply for territory to S. F. Junkin & Co., 901 Olive street, St. Louis, Mo.

> The Arthur's Home Magazine will delight the hearts of its thousands of lady readers by the detachable coupon that comes with their Fashion Supplement. Any subscriber can fill it out. return to this office, and receive a glove fiting pattern without cost. This s only one of the many thoughtful attentions shown to subscribers.

This notice published first on Dec. 31, 1891.1 Notice of Appointment.

STATE OF KANSAS, 88
County of Chase. 88
In the matter of the estate of Cynthia Cooley, late of Chase county, Kansas. discretion may be to her a necessary teacher; but her early domestic training will manifest itself sooner or later. A mother's word, a domestic proverb, told at eventide by the quite fireside, has been recalled by many a woman years after it was uttered. "I thank God that my mother told me what



[This notice published first on Dec. 10, 1891.] Notice of Final Settlement.

STATE OF KANSAS, | 88. Chase County. (88.
In the Probate Courtin and for said county.
In the matter of the estate of Charles Bill-

In the matter of the estate of Charles Billingiy Grégory, deceased.
Creditors and all other persons interested in the afgresaid estate are hereby notified that at the next regular term of the rrobate court, in and for said county, to be begun and held at the Court-room, in Cottonwood Falls, county of Chase, State aforesaid, on the first Monday in the month of January A. D. 1822, I shall apply to the said court for a full and final settlement of said estate.

Administrator of Charles Billingly Gregory, deceased. December 7th A. D. 1891.

PESIONNS. THE DISABILITY BILL IS A LAW.

Soldiers disabled since the war are entitled.
Dependent widows and parents now dependent whose sons died from effect of army service, are included. If you wish your claim speedily and successfully prosecuted, address

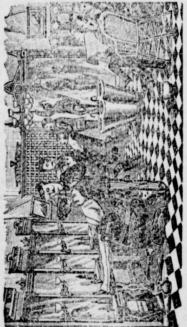
JAMES TANNER, Late Commissioner of Pensions, Washington, D. C.



Scientific American Agency for

Scientific American

JULIUS REMY. Tonsroial Artist



Cottonwood Fails, - - Kansus SIDE OF BROADWEY, WESTENL NO dons

PATENTS.

40 Page Book Free. Address

W. T. Fitz Gerald,

WASHINGTON, D. C.

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

Six Short Stories and Splendid articles by best writers on all subjects of in terest to women. Three Months Free 1 you take it low. Sample copy, 10 dents

J. W. MC'WILLIAMS' Chase county Land Agency, Railread or Syndicate Lands, will buy or ell wild lands or Improved Farms.

-AND LOANS MONEY .-COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS

KATE FIELD'S WASHINGTON.

\$2-00 a year. 5 cents a Copy.

It is the brightest Weekly in America.

Send FIFTY CENTS to 39 Coreoran Building, Washington, D. C., and you will get it every week for 3 months. If you send before Dec-ember 15 you will receive in addition a fine Lithograph of its Editor,

KATE FIELD.

AWRENCEBURC

Is prosperous beyond any town in the South during all thes 3 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.

No use talking this is the healthiest place in America. Come and SEE!

Our talk about COLONY 15

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., 18 now 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 community.

Don't expect to rent a house in Lawrenceburg. Several houses have two families in them already. We need 40 more houses to-day. COMEAND SEE. That is all we ask.

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

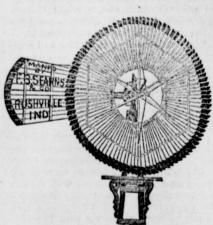
Major George A. Clarke, or The Lawrenceburg Land & Mineral Co.,

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

NASHVILLE, TENN.

THE

:-STEARNS WIND MILL:



The only flexible wheel Wind Mill manufactured; we have had more than 16 years' experience in the manufacture and sale of this line of goods; we build all sizes of both Power and Pumping Mills, Tanks, and general mill supplies. Goods are reliable and fully gran inteed

We will give Farmers and others wholesale prices where we have no Agents. Address

> F. B. STEARNS. RUSHVILLE, IND., U. S. A.

Mention this paper.



CHICAGO.

A THIRD OF A CENTURY OF EXPERP ENCE AND CONTINUED PROGRESSIVE IMPROVEMENT IS REPPESENTED IN

THE LEADER LINE"OF

STOVES AND RANGES.

LEADER RANGES

FOR WOOD AND FOR COAL LEADER COOKING STOVES

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

ALL MODERN AND IN GREAT VARIETY. IF YOUR DEALER DOES NOT HANDLE THESE STOVES, WRITE TO COLLING & BURGIE, CHICAGO, ILL., FOR PRICES. W. E. TIMMONS, Ed. amd Prop.

'No fear shall awe, no favor away; Hew to the line, lett he chips fall where they may."

Terms—peryear.\$1.50 cash in advance; after three discuss, \$1.75; after six months, \$2.00. For six months, \$1.00 cash in advance.

ADVERTISING RATES.

|lin. |2 in. |8 in. | 5 in. | % col. |1 col.

1 week	\$1.00	\$1.50	\$2.00	13.00	\$5.50	\$10.00
2 weeks	1.50	2.00	2.50	4.00	7.00	18.0v
3 weeks	1.75	2.50	3 00	4.50	8.25	15.60
4 weeks	2.00	3.00	3 25	5.00	9 50	17.00
2 months	3.00	4.50	5 25	8.50	14.00	25.09
3 months	4.00	6.00	7.50	11 00	20.00	82.50
6 months	6.50	9.00	12.00	20.00	82.50	55.00
1 year	10.00	18.00	24.00	35.00	55.00	85.00
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TIME TABLE.

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Elmdale11 07 1 16 12 28 10 36 12 35
Evans11 13 1 20 12 29 10 40 12 50
Strong11 21 1 26 12 45 10 48 1 26
Ellinor11 82 1 84 12 57 10 57 2 04
Saffordville. L. 87 1 89 1 05 11 03 2 17
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EAST.	Pass.	Ftr.	Mixed
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Strong City	12 30	7 30	3 00pm
Cottonwood Falls.			3 10
Gladstone			8 25
Bazaar			4 10
WEST.	Pass.	Frt.	Mixed
Baz .ar			4 20pm
Gladstone			4 50
Cottonwood Falls.			5 15
Strong City		8 30am	5 20
Evans	00	8 47	L. No.
Hymer		9 20	

LOCAL SHORT STOPS.

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

Wood taken on subscription. Perforated chair seats 10c at

HAGER'S. jly16 For abstracts call on Frew & Bell. Holiday Goods at the Corner Drug Store.

Residence property for sale. Apply this office. aug6-if at this office. Louis Smith is now located at Grid-

Frank Arnold, of Emporia, was in town, this week,

James Stewart has rented the farm of M. K. Harmon.

James McNee is confined to his home by sickness.

Dennis Madden was at Marion. last week, on business.

Holiday Goods, at the Corner Drug was visiting at her aunt's, Mrs. Jabin Johnson, went home, Tuesday. Store.

father of a boy baby.

Miss Mamie Hogeboom, of Topeka is visiting Mrs. E. Porter.

Prof. W. B. Brown is attending the State Teachers' Association.

W. C. Austin is here, from Law rence, spending the holidays.

Harry L. Hunt, of Topeka, is visiting at his old home in this city,

Jos, Langendorf, Jr., has returned home, from the Indian Terrtory. Dr. R. C. Hutcheson, of Kansas City.

is visiting here during the holidays. The County Commissioners will meet in regular session, next Monday.

Don't fail to go to R. L. Ford's and look at his fine line of holiday goods. Mrs. M. E. Hinote will do Dressmaking at her home after January

Al. Seaton, of Newton, was visiting friends here, Thursday and Christmas

John Boylan, of Strong City, came home from Texas, in time for the hol-

Hillert Bros. Go there for Holiday

Miss Ida Phillips, of Emporia, spent Christmas with Mr. and Mrs. J. H.

Mrs. Henry Bonewell and daughter, Miss Lola, were down to Emporia, Tuesday.

C. C. Smith, of Cedar Point, gave the CAURAFT office a pleasant call, Saturday.

Tom Baldridge left, Sunday, to visit friends and relatives in Henry county, Missouri. George W. Somers, Deputy Post-

masier, was suffering with la grippe, last week.

Miss Emma Waymire, of Emporta H. Grisham

Mr. and Mrs. W A. Morgan returned home from Washington City, Thurs-Mrs. John Whalen, of Strong City

is just recovering from a severe spell of sickness.

Born, on Chri. tmas day, 1891, to Mr. and Mrs. Kraft, of Strong City, a sixteen-pound boy. Mrs. Kate Hinote and siater, Miss Rosa Mann, came home, from Topeka,

for the holidays. Albert Daub, on Diamond creek, who has been veay sick, with la grippe, is

slowly mending. Mrs. W. S. Romigh is visiting her son, Louis Romigh, at Valley Center, Sedgwick county. 36 sheets of note paper 5c at HAGER'S.

The weather makers have given us pleasant weather for the Holidays, but we may expect cold and snowany day now.

WESTILL SHOW A LARGE LINE OF OVERCOAS, PERFECT IN FIT, WELL MADE AND

WE SHOW KNIT, CLOTH, SCOTCH AND PLUSH CAPS, HEAVY AND WARM, JUST THE THINGS TO WEAR IN BLIZZARDS, AT 50c., 75c., \$1.00, \$1.50 and \$2.00.

WE ARE SHOWING BIG BARGAINS IN UNDERWEAR. OUR LINE IS YET VERY COMPLETE. WE HAVE PUT SPECIAL PRICES ON SEVERAL LOTS OF (SHIRTS ONLY) TO CLOSE OUT. WE HAVE ADDED SEVEAL NEW THINGS TO OUR CLOVE AND MITTEN STOCK, OUR CLOVES ARE MADE BY ONE OF THE MOST RELIABLE MANUFACTURERS IN THIS COUNTRY. YOU CAN DEPEND ON THEM AND OUR PRICES ARE BOTTOM.

We have just received a big bargain in men's all wool Kersey pants, very heavy, regular \$3 quality. We offer them at \$2.50 a pair.

E. F. HOLMES & CO.,

THE LEADING CLOTHIERS.

John Zimmerman is now driving one of the street cars, vice Charles R. Winters, resigned. Register of Deeds-elect Aaron Jones

has moved to town and into the J. L. Cochran residence.

"Money saved is money earned;" so, don't fail to see the stock of J. R. Hughes, Strong City. Mrs. Maurice Joyce, of Prairie Hill, was visiting Mrs. Martin Kelley, at Emporia, last week.

There will be a glass-ball shooting at Bazaar, this afternoon; also a tur-

key shooting match. J. H. Scribner and J. S. Doolittle shipped 'our car loads of cattle to Kansas City, last week.

Mr. and Mrs. Geo. B. Carson spent Christmas at the home of Mrs. Carson's parents, in Emporia.

L. C. Deppe, of Osawkee, Jefferson county, husband of Palmie Wilbourn. is visiting at J. H. Mann's.

Died, of la grippe, on Christmas night, 1891, at Thurman, this county, Alvia Mustard, aged 16 years. Strong City Ledge Knights of Pythias will give a grand ball to-night, in

the Strong City Opera House. Miss Mabel Moon, of Emporia, who

License were granted Clay Jer and Miss Erman Cox, of Matfield Green, yesterday, to get married.

Mrs. Jos. Plumberg and children, of Topeka, are visiting at Jos. Langen-dorf's, the father of Mrs. Plumberg. Ralph Zann, of Osage City, and Charlie Bond, of Coffeyville, are vis-iting their aunt, Mrs. M. E. Hinote.

A large number of Chase county people attended the funeral of Senator Plumb, at Emporia, last Thursday, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Plumberg, of Pueblo, formerly of Strong City, are the happy parents of a new 12 pound

Misses Ora and Ida Harvey, are home, from Colorado, spending the holidays with their parents, in Strong

Miss Maggie Kennedy, who was vis-iting at Mrs. Wagner's, in Strong City. returned to her home in Chicago, last

Mrs. Julia A. Reeve has just recovered from a severe spell of sick-

Judge T. S. Jones, of Guthrie, Oklahoma, arrived here, Thursday, on a visit to his daughter, Mrs. J. H. Dooling

Malcom Grimes, of Atchison county, arrived here, Tuesday morning, on a visit to his brother, Howard Grimes, at Matfield Green.

The Christmas trees at the M. E. and Presbyterian churches, in this city, Christmas Eve night, were well ladened with presents. Mr. and Mrs. O. L. Hulbert returned

to their home in Kansas City, Monday, from their visit at J. J. Massey's, the father of Mrs. Hulbert. Christmas night there was a Christ-

B. F. Talkington has bought of H. S. L neoln the lot at the south side of his store, in Matfield Green, and will mas Eve night the weather became

soon, to take up their residence on the

Goudie farm. County Commissioner-elect J. F. Kirker, of Strong City, is visiting his parents, at Quenemo, who will celebrate the fortieth anniversary of their wedding, to-night.

Miss Nettie Cartter, assisted by Mrs. D. K. Cartter and Mrs. C. M. Gregory, will receive their friends this (Thursday) eyening, December 31, 1891, at their home, east of town.

At 12 o'clock to-night the year 1891 will have ceased to exist and the year 1892 will have been ushered into time; therefore, we now wish all of our readers a "Happy New Year."

Mrs. J. K. Milburn and daughter, Miss Nettie Hildebrand, of Toledo, Ohio, arrived at Strong City, on Wednesday of last week, on a visit to Mrs. Milburn's mother's, Mrs. Isaac Matthews.

The following are the recently in-

The old year is now going out with a very heavy and much needed rain which will turn into a snow storm before morning, thus ushering in the new year (1892) with the first genuine

the largest stock of merchandise of any merchant between Cottonwood Falls and El Dorado, defies competition; and don't you forget it.

Ceived one

Charles M. Frye, of Superior, Neb.,

While the weather was very springlike the day before Christmas, Chrisbuild an addition to his store, 14x50ft.

Married, at Wilsey, Morris county, on Tuesday, December 22, 1891, Mr.

James Bradburn, of Strong City, and Miss Nora Perkins, of Morris county.

If you want to make a Christmas

present, or any other kind of a presrelatives, or wish to buy one for your-self, you should examine R, L. Ford's large stock of rings.

For farm loans call on Frew & Bell. Wanted, to exchange a well improved eighty accre 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.

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.

Now that the holidays are drawing near, and everyone is looking around for some suitable present to give to his or her sweetheart, wife, mother, stalled officers of Zeredotha Lodge No. 80, A. F. & A. M.: H. S. Fritz, M.; Charles P. Gill, S. W.; J. L. Cochran, J. W.; H. F. Gillett, Treasurer; J. I. Hey, Secretary.

The public schools of this city and of Strong City closed, last Thursday afternoon, for a vacation during the holidays.

Misses Rida Winters and Mira Tuttle are spending the holidays at home, from Emporia, where they are attending school.

Malcom Grimes, of Atchison coun—

The following are the recently-elected one of the largest stocks of ladies' and gents' gold watches and watch chains ever brought to this market. Go and examine his goods before purchasing elsewhere.

Candy ten cents per pound at HAGER'S.

The following are the recently-elected one of the largest stocks of ladies' and gents' gold watches and watch chains ever brought to this market. Go and examine his goods before purchasing elsewhere.

Candy ten cents per pound at HAGER'S.

The old year is now going out with a control of the Strong City W. R. C.:

President, Mrs. Flora N. Hey; S. V., Mrs. Litzie O'Byrne; Secretary, Mrs. Lillie Williams. Treasurer, Mrs. Etta Richards; C. Miss Lecta Wotring; A. C., Miss Lillie Lee; I. G., Miss Clara Hofman.

The following is the list of petit ju-rors that have been drawn for the February term of the District Court: year (1892) with the first genuine blizzard of the winter.

B. F. Talkington, the general merchant, at Matfield Green, who carries the largest stack of merchantiae of the largest stack of merchanics of the largest stack of the larges Wm. Carter, C. S. Ford, T. J. Austin,

R. L. Ford, the jeweler, has just received one of the largest and finest stocks of holiday goods, in his line of Strong City, well filled with presents.

Appropriate exercises were had,
Died, Sunday night, of la grippe,
Miss Ida Lacoss, daughter of Charles
Lacoss, of Cedar Point. Mr. Locoss is now sick with the same disease.

B. F. Talkington has been designed.

Charles M. Frye, of Superior, Neb., formerly of Cottonwood Falls, is in the city on his way to Chetopa, Kan, being called there by a telegram conveying the sad news of the death of his father.—Emporin Republican, Dec. 23.

While the weet has a conveying the sad news of the death of his father.—Emporin Republican, Dec. 23.

While the weet has a conveying the sad news of the death of his father.—Emporin Republican, Dec. 24.

While the weet has a conveying the sad news of the death of his father.—Emporin Republican, Dec. 25. watches, musical instruments, sewing maceines, etc., before making your purchases for Christmas presents.

While coupling cars on the Frisco railroad, near the Missouri and Kan-sas State line, Christmas day, Frank T. Meis, of South Fork, was killed, and his remains were brought to Strong City, Sunday, for burial. The Strong City, from Ottawa. Mr. and Mrs. Dennison are expected there soon to take up their residence of the relatives on mich to keep the remains their standard, for ourial. The function of the relatives on mich to keep the relatives of the remains the remai the remains being interred in the Catholic cemetery northwest of Strong City. The deceased was twenty-eight years old and leaves a wife and three small children, who have the sympa-thy of this community, in their sad bereavement.

Many of the merchants of this city, having gone to great expense in lav ing in a fine selection of holiday goods, have made very attractive displays of their goods in their respective show windows, and no one should walk along Broadway without seeing these beautiful sights. Each display is so artistically arranged that it is difficult to say to whom belongs the greatest Happy and contented is a home with praise for taste; but go and see them "The Rochester;" a lamp with the light of the morning. For catalogues, write the Rochester Lamp Co., New York.

Sanders, E. F. Holmes & Co. and Lee & Hilton, and see if your eyes will not be pleased with looking at what is before them.

Roland Roberts guarantees that he will cure fistula and poll evil in horses, with one application of medicine, and desires owners of horses afflicted with these diseases, to give

ATTORNEYS AT LAW. JOSEPH G. WATERS.

ATTORNEY - AT - LAW Topeka, Kansas, (Postodies box 405) will practice in the Justifict Court of the counties of Chase Marion, Harvey, Robo, Rice and Barton.

> THOS. H. GRISHAN WOOD & CRISHAM.

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

Courts.
Office over the Chase County National Bank. COTTON WOOD FALLS KANSAS.

C. N. STERRY, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

EMPORIA, KANSAS,

Will practice in the several courts in Lyon Chase, Harvey, Marion, Morris and Osage counties, in the State of hassis; in the Supseme Court of the state, and in the Federal Courts therein.

F. P. COCHRAN,

ATTORNEY - AT - LAW, COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS.

Practices in all State and Feders al courts

PHYSICIANS.

A. M. CONAWAY.

PHYSICIAN and SURGEON.

Residence and office, a half mile north of Toledo.

F. JCHNSON, M. D.,
CAREFUL attention to the practice of
medicine in all its branches—Extracting
teeth Etc.
OFFICE and private dispensary two
doors north of Eureka House, Main St.
Residence, first house south of the Widow
Gillett's.

Cottonwood Falls, - - Kansas.

D. W. MERCER

always keeps the

Best Brands of Flour Cheap for CASH.

Try Him. Matfield Green.

For Brain-workers and Sedentery People: Gentlemen, Ladies, Youths; Athlete or Invalid. A complete gymasium. Takes up but 6 insquare floor-room: new, Sciatific, durable, comprehensive, cheap. Indorsed by sive, cheap. Indorsed by sive, cheap. Indorsed by Instrated circular, 40 engravings no charge. Prof. D. L. Dowd. Scientific, Physical and Vocal Culture, 9 East 14th St., New York



For Youngest Readers at Home

and in School. Bright short stories, natural history pa-pers, "pieces to speak," jingles and beauti-ful pictures, will appear in every number, besides the following serials:

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erywhere.

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When we walk within his palace, And it seems as sweet as home, hat would we ask of Time to bless us, What from his hands would we receive?— *But courage for the tasks before us, And power to do as we believe!

Let his royal grace command us Let his banner, floating o'er us, Ever lead us to the right. Strike down the sins that smite us, Banish the bandits in our way; Like red-cross knights be bold to vanquish The monsters making man their prey.

In these days of toil and striving. And for lips that have a message Is the need that they be true; The ancient word of love is mighty, Its living power to save is sure;
And were our souls aflame and zealous.
The day of victory we'd secure.

Let us strive to make men better, Doing something for the race, Wiping out some gilded error,
Bridging back some gentle grace;
By honest word and deed defending

What earnest hearts desire to do;
By hope and help their plans perfecting And by the old enrich the new! Let us ask of Time correction

Of the pas we used but ill; Let us ask to do our duty, With a braver, truer will;

Then walking in the new year's portals.
Thrilling with soldier love of fame, We'll give our God our grandest service In holy worship of His name! William Brunton, in Good Housekeeping.

E all went to Grandma North's for our New Year's dinner. She dined with us on Christmas, and we always spent New

Year's with her. When I say all of us I mean pa and ma and Helen and Alice and myself (Robert), the only boy in the family, and I can tell you being the only boy, with two older sisters ordering you round, and nagging and making fun of you, isn't a delightful posi-

Pa is grandma's only child, and that's the reason there's so few of us when we come together at a family dinner. To be sure we have other relatives, but they live way up north, and I haven't seen half of them and couldn't even tell you half their names.

Grandma lives on a farm about two miles from the town of Shelton, and though she's a very old lady she's as spry and active as if she was young, and manages the farm by herself just as well as grandpa did when he was Living.

We live so far from Pine Grovethat's the name of the farm-that we always get there a day or two before New Year's. I must say for grandma there isn't any stinting at her table, or winking and frowning at you not to take two helps of this or that, and when she catches ma or the girls doing At at me, she calls out:

'For goodness' sake, let Bob eat as much as he wants to! Where's the sense of stinting a boy of thirteen in his eating? I like to see young people eat as if they enjoyed their meals, and not mincing and dallying over their plates. Let the boy alone, Maria."

Grandma has a cook, an Irishwoman named Molly McShane, just as jolly and good-natured as herself. She's lived ten years at Pine Grove, and she's as glad to see us all as grandma is. She's no beauty, Molly isn't, for she's short and squat, and has no more figure than a cotton bale, and her face is broad and red, and her nose looks as if It had been mashed flat.

She isn't young, either, but for all that she's got a beau named Terence O'Brien. A worthless young fellow he is, grandma says, who wants to get at Molly's bag of savings, and if he can cajole her out of them without marrying her, he'll do it; but if he can't, he'll make her Mrs. O'Brien, and get away with the money. But Molly keeps a tight grip on her bag. She and Terence count the money over every two or three months, but she holds on to every nickel, and he san't get one of em out of her.

Pa tried to persuade her to put her money in a savings bank, but she hooted at him.

"No, sor, I'll be niver that silly to put me money where I cannot see it when I want. Banks break, and if I had all the goold and silver and jools av the wurld, no banks would see 'em, and swaller 'em up. Sometimes I dhram av me money, and then it does me all the good in the wurld to open me chist and see me bag all safe."

"Take care, Molly!" pa said, laughing. "Since Terry knows so well ma'am, I cried, till the slape came, and where you keep your treasure, some bright morning you will wake up and did, and it was alive and flyin' and I find both bay and sweetheart gone."

Molly got red, and cried out: "An' do ye main to say, sor, that Terence O'Brien, what comes av the good ould shtock-why, the O'Briens came av the kings av Munsther—that he would de-mane himself to be a dirthy thafe? Ah,

'If I were you, Molly, I'd change my hiding-place now and then. It won't

do any harm." She didn't answer, but went about looking troubled until grandma had to that she put sugar instead of salt in and get it." the soup, and burned the chickens to a

What is the matter with you, Molly?" says grandma.

"It's the evil one that's got into me, I think, ma'am," Molly said. "I'm just dazed, and I feel as if some great trouble was comin'."

That was at night, and the next morning there was the greatest hullabaloo you ever heard. Molly's bag of money was gone from her chest, and she was in hysterics. The strangest thing of all was, she always wore the key of the chest on a string around her neck, and it never came off day or night. The key was in its place, and the chest locked as usual, but when she opened it the money bag was gone. "Who was here last night, Molly?"

asked pa.
"It was Terry!" she screamed. "It's him, the thafe, that's got my money! We counted it, and he says as how there was enough to get married on afther New Year. Have him arrested, Misther North, for the howly Vargin's

"But how did he get the keys?" pa asked.

sake.

"How can I know?" she groaned. "I had awful dhrames all night av walkin' and climbin', and I was that sore this mornin'. He's got my money some way;" and then she began to howl

again. Pa went to town, but sure enough Mr. O'Brien wasn't to be found, and the man where he worked said he had gone off on the north-bound train, but said he would be back in a day or two. "An' where did the dirthy thafe get the money for his ticket," cries Molly, "whin niver a red cint did he have in his pocket?"

Pa told her he had put the police or his track, and that quieted her so she managed to cook the dinner, but she cried quarts between times.

That was the day before New Year, and after dinner grandma took us into the pantry to see the things. Oh, I couldn't begin to tell you what loads of pies and cakes and fruits and candies there were, but we hardly saw anything for looking and wondering at monstrous turkey that hung from a big hook in the ceiling. It was a mammoth, and grandma said that old as she was she had never seen any thing like it. It was of a big breed, to begin with, and had been fattening in a coop for a year.

"For two months," grandma said, "the turkey has been fed on pecans

and walnuts, and just look at the fat! If it isn't delicious, then I'm no judge of a fine turkey."

Even Molly got up her spirits over that turkey, and told us how she was going to stuff it with truffles, and such a gravy! After that she had another crying spell, and took herself off to

The next morning, after breakfast, she took the keys out of her pocket and started for the pantry. I went along, but she was ahead. She opened the door and gave a little start and cried out: "Where's the turkey?"

Sure enough, there was the hook, but no turkey. Molly looked on the shelves, behind the barrels, and in every nook and corner, as if the mice could have moved that monster. Then she says to me, looking as white as a

"Bob, run to the misthress and be askin' her if she moved the turkey?" "The turkey!" cries grandma, jumping up. "What does that girl mean?

Has she lost her senses? Where should the turkey be but in the pantry where she hung it?" "It isn't there, grandma," I said, and then every body ran to the pantry. Molly

was sitting in a chair, looking scared to death, and gasping for breath. "It's gone! it's gone!" she hollered, jumping up and clapping her hands. 'It's gone like my money! The door was locked, and the key in my pocket.

haven't been touched! Howly saints but it is bewitched the house is!' Well, it was just as she said. Every thing was in its place, the ducks and geese and mutton, and not a single pie

or cake had been touched. The thief,

The window is barred, look!



"IT'S GONE! IT'S GONE!"

whoever it was, only hankered for the big turkey.

"But who could have taken it?" says grandma, looking hard at Molly. don't suspect you, Molly, for you've been with me for ten years, and I've never missed a pin. But did you have visitors last night, and did you give them a peep at the turkey?"

"Me have visitors," Molly cried, "and me pore heart broke entirely at losin' me money, and Terry's rascality. No, then I dhramed av the turkey. Yes I runnin' afther it."

"Well, it's no use moaning," grandma said. She's a sensible old lady. and she never cries over spilt milk. "We'll go without any dinner if you

"Very well," pa said, still laughing. the sage and onions for the goose stuffin'?

"Here's the onions, ma'am, but clean forgot the sage visterday when Jim went to town for the things. But I remember I have a bag of sage in scold her for being so absent-minded my chist, I keeps for gargles. I'll run than I am."

We heard her lumbering up the stairs and around, and then she gave a screech which sent us up there in a hurry. There she was lying flat on her time." back, pounding her heels on the floor and howling and laughing like one of the laughing hyenas you see in shows. "It's the turkey! the turkey!" she

howled, "in my chist, wropped in my silk shawl the grandmother lift me." There it was, sure enough, wrapped neatly in a white silk shawl-Molly's only piece of finery.

Everyone looked at each other, and grandma lifted Molly's head and slapped her back, and made her drink some water. When she came to her-self she was white and trembling like hitable Larkins was as pretty as a a leaf. You couldn't pay her to touch that turkey, for she said the witches had been moving it, and ma and grandma had to stuff it and put it to roast. Pa said that he was sure that Molly had put the turkey in the chest, mayb



SHE DREW SOMETHING OUT.

when she was asleep. At any rate. we made a splendid dinner, though Molly said she was expecting us to drop down dead, or run raving mad after eating it. That's the way she said bewitched things served the folks

in the "ould counthry."
We sat around the fire late that night, talking over things. Just as we were going to bed Jim, the hired man, came to the door and said: "I don't know what's the matter with Mollie. She's walkin' about the yard barefoot, and just a nightgown on and it's freezing hard. I spoke to her, and she never turned her head, but just kept

"Just as I thought," pa said, jumping up, "the woman is a somnambulist, a sleep-walker. You must not make noise, or wake her suddenly.'

We came upon her at the bars. pulled out one as well as I could do, and got through the hole, and then moved swiftly toward the henhouse, which was in the back lot. We followed there, and she was fumbling in the moss and straw of an empty nest. She drew something out, and the moon was as bright as day, so we could see it was a white bag.

"Her money, I'm sure," whispered

She took the bag to another nest. and covered it there carefully, and then marched out of the henhouse, not seeing us, though we were almost touching her.

She went straight to her room and pa said we must leave the money in the nest and we could tell her and let her get it herself.

You ought to have seen her the next morning when we took her to the henhouse and showed her her treasure. She hugged the bag and kissed it and cried over it, as if it were a lost child: and then she hollered about her injustice to her darlint, Terry O'Brien, and how she would send for him and marry him that very day.

But I am glad to say that "Misther O'Brien" didn't have the spending of Mollie's earnings. He had been concerned in a burglary and the police were after him, and that is the reason he had left town in such a hurry.

He never came back and Molly still lives with grandma.-Marie B. Williams, in Youth's Companion.

AUNT JANE'S STORY.

A New Year's Day That Meant a Great

good many years have passed since Tom Shaw brought his wife home to the house on the hill; and there is no doubt they have both grown a good deal older and wiser since then. To be sure, as folks find it now-a-days, time does fly fast. I remember now the picture in my little primer books of old Father Time with a sickle in his hand: he seemed to be mowing at a right smart pace, but la! he looks mighty weak in the legs, and I don't have an idea that he could get on very fast at the best. On the very next page there's a picture of a very little tree with a bushy top, and a man as big as itself sitting on it, and under the tree there's a bit of rhyme that says:

" 'Zaccheus he Did climb the tree His Lord to see.'

"Now I know that if Zaccheus had elimbed into that tree he never would have seen anything, for it would have broken down, and that would have been the end of it. And so neither that picture nor the other would be good for anything to me."

Aunt Jane's voice was hushed, and she knit two or three rounds upon the gray sock that she was making for our Poor society, and then her hands fell in her lap, her chin dropped a little. and the old lady was asleep. Abby and I looked intently at her; hair, that had once been as yellow as our own, was of snowy whiteness, and it lay on each side of a forehead that was full of seams and wrinkles: the eyes that were tight shut were as blue as our baby's, and the mouth that was a little open was almost as small as his. But don't go to work, Molly. I'm sorry her cheeks were one mass of puckers about the turkey, but I reckon we and even under the edge of her white muse make a shift without it. Where's hair we could see them deep and drawn

"Say, Lila," Abby said to me in whisper, "how dreadful it must be to be eighty years old; only think, Lila that is eight times as old as I am."

"What of it?" I asked. "She doesn't mind it, and she isn't eight times older

"H'm. All but two years," Abby answered.

"But I'd have you to know," I said, frankly, "that two years is a long "No, it is not, my darlings," was

Aunt Jane's unexpected interruption, as the blue eyes popped open. only a very little time-only that I knew of one year that meant a great deal to two folks."

"Tell us about it, auntie," we both exclaimed.

"Yes, I will. Let's see. I must have dropped off to sleep while I was telling you about Tom and Het Shaw. Well, don't let me go again; just give me a picture; her hair was as vellow as spun gold, and her eyes were as brown as a ripe hazel nut. Her step was so springy that she hardly seemed to touch the ground as she walked, and Tom Shaw loved her better than anything in the world.

"He built the house up yonder; and they do say that he sang and whistled so many gay tunes as he nailed on the clapboards that he ought to have had a happy wife to put inside of it. When it was all finished and furnished, he brought his bride home; and after that, folks used to walk past the house many and many a time, to hear the two singing together."

"Did they never quarrel, Aunt Jane?" Abby asked. My sister's idea of a good time was to have a bit of quarrel sometimes with somebody.

"You wait, my darling, until I tell you. It was just after the new year had commenced that they came up on the hill. All summer they seemed as happy as birds, and of an evening they worked in their garden, and for miles around no one had prettier roses, bigger hollyhocks, or yellower tansy than

Tom and Het Shaw. "But with the fall the flowers faded, and the happy couple began to grow solemn; they did not sing so much, and the lamps did not shine so brightly out into the world at night, and, when one of the neighbors happened in, Het had a very suspicious moisture about the eyes. But she never gave any reason for it, and she was of that sort that no body dared to ask, much as they would have liked to. Anyhow, her cheeks grew pale, and there were no more songs to be heard. And so it came along to the last day of the year. Tom had been out to the woodhouse to get some kindlings for the fire in the morning, and when he had thrown them behind the stove, he went into the sitting-room, and there was Het upon her knees by the sofa, sobbing as f her heart would break.

"That sight was too much for Tom. He went over to her, lifted har from the floor, and sat her upon his knee. And then he said: 'My little girl, what is it? I cannot stand this any longer; you

must tell me what the matter is. "And she threw both arms about his neck, and between her sobs she whispered into his ear all her troubles; and quick as a flash they were as loving as they had been all summer; and the first | tack by public plunderers at Washingthing they did was to sing the long ton, and they have availed themselves metre doxology."

voice. And Aunt Jane said: "That is the very strangest part of it; from that day to this not one of the neighbors could find out. Of course, there had been some sort of a quarrel, but we know they had made it up, for Joe Hines was going up the hill, and he stopped a minute to hear them sing, and under the crack of the curtain he saw them kneeling by the sofa, and



Tom had his arm around Het's waist and he was praying out aloud. And Het after told the neighbors that the next day (that was New Yearday), was the happiest day of her life.'

"How long ago was this, Aunt Jane?" I inquired. And to my astonishment her reply was:

"Let's see; ten-twenty-forty-yes it must be nigh on to sixty years, and there's been no happier home in all the country than theirs. How time does fly! It all turned out well in their case, but don't quarrel, my darlings; you mightn't come out as well. Sixty years! How time does fly, to be sure!"
"But auntie," I commenced, and Abby gave my arm a jerk as she said: "Hush, Lila; she's gone to sleep, and that's all she knows about it, any-

We looked at her white hair that shone like silver in the sunlight, and thought what a wonderful thing it was to know stories that happened sixty years ago; and we wondered if our faces would be all seams and puckers if we should live to be as old as Aunt Jane. And as we crept softly out of the room we heard her murmuring, as in a dream: "Sixty years; how time does fly!" -Isabel Olcott, in Christian at Work.

I can't see much in any fad, But, as an institution, I know not one that's half so bad As the new-year resolution

THE NATION'S BURDEN.

browth of the Robber Ring Under Re-

The most important bureau attached to the department of the interior is the pension bureau which expends nearly half the revenues of the government, and for three years has been the cause of vexation to the administration and discredit to the people. Its importance justified the expectation that in his annual report the secretary of the interior would discuss its affairs with great frankness and thoroughness. The report disappoints that expectation, for out of a volume of 170 pages barely ten are devoted to the pension department and these are so colorless that conclusions from them can be extracted only by the aid of other reports.

The one simple fact, however, that stands out above all others, is the statement that \$145,000,000 will be required to pay pensions during the next fiscal year, and that thereafter an annual appropriation of \$160,000,000 will be re quired for several years, until death shall reduce these drafts on the treasury. The secretary's report is the fullest confirmation of the fears expressed by the democratic newspapers and democratic congressmen that the pauper pension bill, as the republican Buffalo Express aptly termed it, would involve the country in an outlay of \$150,000,000 for pensions annually. The secretary of the interior is evidently afraid of the consequences of his own confession, for we notice that in the neat and convenient summary he has aused to be prepared for the press this most important fact in the entire report has been omitted. Of course, it cannot be suppressed.

The unchecked growth of pension appropriations cannot much longer be tolerated unless the people are prepared to mortgage the country which was saved to the pensioners. Just after the close of the war in 1866 the pension appropriations amounted to \$15,600,000. In 1876, ten years later, they amounted to \$28,000.000; in 1886 they had risen to \$63,000,000; in 1888 they had mounted again to \$80,000,000, and three years from that time the department estimates require double that enormous amount. The amount we are asked to spend on pensions is to be more next year, according to Secretary Noble's report, than the entire cost of government for any two years before the war. The appropriation asked for is nearly half the expense of maintaining in the field during the trying year of 1862 all the union armies. And according to the report, furthermore, the facts contradict the hopes expressed by the secretary. There are already over 600,000 pensioners, and 500,000 others are waiting to have their claims passed upon, while 400,000 of those who already draw pensions are seeking in-

The patent truth is that, as now administered, the pension system is the opportunity for claim agents to debase patriotism by calling upon every man who served in the war, if only for a few days, to make a demand on the treasury for a gratuity. The secretary's estimate ought not to surprise the American people. President Cleveland's course toward pensioners, one of the most courageous and patriotic steps in his administration, was made the object of a successful partisan atof the chance their victory gave them. "What had been the matter, Aunt The claim agents, under Harrison's ad-Jane?" asked Abby, in an interested ministration, have increased from \$80.-000,000 to \$160,000,000 the annual appropriation for pensions, and Corporal Tanner has been splendidly vindicated. - Albany Argus.

ELKINS' APPOINTMENT.

Harrison's Little Scheme to Head Off the Man from Maine.

Stephen B. Elkins, whom the president has named for the war portfolio. is a shrewd, active and unscrupulous politician, who was once district attorney of New Mexico, where he did not acquire an enviable name. In 1884 he was one of the chief factors in procuring the nomination of James G. Blaine, with whom he has business relations in West Virginia in coal lands and railroads. With good reason he has been accounted a political as well as a personal friend of Blaine. His record and associations are not such as would recommend him to a president sincerely desirous of making a creditable administration. If this were Harrison's second term he would not probably thus fill a vacany in one of the executive offices. But a nominating convention is to be held within months to which Harrison's claims will be submitted, and he is making appointments solely with reference to that interesting occasion.

Two views may be taken of this peculiar appointment. One suggests that Harrison is doing what he can to alienate the friends of Blaine. The other and the most plausible view is that a perfect understanding exists between the president and the secretary of state that the latter is controlling opposition to renomination of the former in order at the effective moment to give Harrison the support which will procure his renomination. There was a time in Mr. Blaine's political career when he was audacious. It is possible that with the defeat of '84. the advance of years, and the ravage of disease he has lost this quality. He would be a bold and confident man if he would again essay the verdict of twelve million American electors. If he retains his old-time courage and is indeed a candidate for a presidential nomination which is easily within his grasp it would be due to himself and to the president that he retire from the cabinet. The history of American polities, the ordinary comity obtaining between gentlemen suggest that if Mr. Blaine is really a candidate for the presidency he retire from the leading place in the cabinet of a chief magistrate who is also a candidate for renomination. Mr. Blaine chooses to stay. The inference is strong that he remains having a complete understandis not primarily a friend of Blaine. If tion as speaker successful. - Brookly n that is not his relation to the secretary | Eagle,

of state, then his appointment as secretary of war is practical notice to Mr. Blaine that the president desires his resignation as a person holding his commission who is endeavoring to thwart an ambition which custom in American

politics fairly warrants. The probabilities are that Mr. Blaine, who remains in Mr. Harrison's cabinet. does not mean to accept a nomination at Minneapolis, but is working by methods of his own to prevent the defeat of his chief. That Mr. Blaine and Mr. Elkins are both members of Mr. Harrison's cabinet lends color to this view. As friends they can both labor for Harrison's renomination. As enemies Mr. Blaine's retirement would be necessary because of Mr. Elkins' appointment, for Elkins cannot accept the portfolio save with complete under-standing that he shall assist Harrison to renomination, which means that if Blaine is a candidate he shall antagonize him. -Chicago Times.

A SCANDALOUS ACT.

The Appointment of a Republican Free-

booter to the Cabinet. Mr. Harrison's nomination of Steve Elkins for secretary of war is a public scandal, and if there had been sense of decency enough in the republican party to control the senate the nomination would have been rejected. It is often argued that a president is entitled to select his cabinet members regardless of their character, as they are his "confidential advisers" and really his private secretaries. But they are also heads of departments, and they should not be exempt from tests of fitness which apply to others in the department service. The notorious unfitness of a cabinet officer nominated by the president ought to insure the rejection of the nomination, regardless of the ulterior and private purposes the president may have had he the premises. When a scandalous nomination is made to the senate it is the

senate's duty to reject it. No one in the senate can conscientiously deny that the nomination of Elkins is scandalous. He is one of the most desperate adventurers in the country. No other man in the country combines so thoroughly the attributes of the political and financial freebooter. His connection with the land rings and land grabs of New Mexico is notorious. He has operated in politics as a means of promoting the most doubtful enterprises that originate in Wall street. His underhanded connection with the sealskin monopoly is in itself sufficient cause for his rejection, but it is only a single item in a long account. He stands with Quay, Dudley and Wanamaker for all that is worst in republican politics. It is not merely that he is an offensive partisan, but it is notoriously true that he is more a freebooter than a partisan. A more shameful nomination could not have been made. He ought by all means to be rejected. -St. Louis Republic.

PARAGRAPHIC POINTERS.

-With Steve Elkins in the cabinet, all that will be needed to make it an artistic whole are places for Quay and Dudley .- St. Louis Republic.

-If there is any cloud upon the administration of President Harrison, the management of the navy department gives it a silver lining. - Brooklyn Eagle.

---Steve Elkins' appointment should lead W. W. Dudley to think that he will again be recognized at the white house. Dorsey, Elkins, Dudley, Johnny Davemport ought all to be in it now .-Minneapolis Times.

-Mr. Harrison lifts into the cabinet an adventurer who has exploited the political field for the profit there is in it, and whose only recommendation is the wealth he has gained by his practices. - Buffalo Enquirer.

-Mr. Blaine has not yet issued that oft-promised proclamation of "loyalty to his chief" and an inflexible determination not to accept the presidential nomination, though his condition of health seems to render him equal to any epistolary exertion. -N. Y. World.

-Mr. Clarkson says the relations between Mr. Blaine and Mr. Harrison are cordial. These statesmen are doubtless about to un'te on some excellent plan for the discontinuance of gerrymanders, when not republican, in the United States senate. - Louisville Courier-Journal.

-- "Steve" Elkins, who has just been nominated for secretary of war to succeed Senator Proctor, is a "practical politician" of the boodle sort. He is the most active spirit in a circle of speculators and jobbers which has its headquarters in Washington and New York and is always trying to exploit the national treasury.-Indianapolis Sentinel.

---The Harrison organs are still working the old racket about Blaine soon pulling out of the way of their man. "For reasons well known to his intimate friends," says the Tribune of the other twin. Why, then, the certificate of the Philadelphia doctor that he is quite well, and to be a good deal better in six months?-St. Paul Globe.

-The contest for the speakership was between democrats, and all democrats are tariff reformers and in favor of keeping the tariff issue at the front-Speaker Crisp thoroughly represents the democratic idea of tariff reform, and, under his wise and prudent leader. ship, the democratic party of the house will move steadily forward in the direction of tariff reform. No backward step will be taken, and there will be no halting on the way .- Atlanta Constitution.

-There has been a great deal of lying about Roger Q. Mills. He did not "sulkily refuse a good seat in the house, significantly picking out a rear He tried to get the seat he had one." in the last congress. It had been taken, however, so he selected the one he had had in the congress before the last The rest of the gabble about his "surliness," "discontent," and the like ing with the president, and the appointment of Elkins lends color to this good democrat, who intends to do all is sheer mendacity. Mr. Mills is a very view. Elkins is strangely altered if he he can to make Mr. Crisp's administra-

MODEL POULTRY HOUSES. They Are Easily Cleaned and Put Up

Without Much Trouble. One of the most successful poultrymen we know of has houses (see cut) 12 feet wide by 40 feet long and 6 feet high, having a shingled roof with a 1 foot in 3 feet pitch. The sides and ends are double boarded, so as to break joints, with tarred paper between. The plates, sleepers, etc., are of 2x4inch scantling. Each house is divided the long way by a partition into two equal compartments each, and has a yard adjoining which accommodates 60 fowls. The two perches, which are along the north side of the house, are droppings, and also serve as a cover to

the nest boxes. Everything in the

building is easily removable. The floor

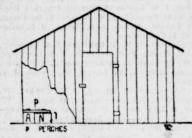
is cleaned once a week and the parti-

tion under the perches is cleaned

twice a week and plastered daily.

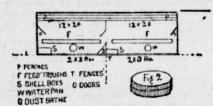
Cleaning under the nests is accom-

plished by lifting the perches and



scraping the trough. The eggs are gathered by lifting the hanging board door which forms the sides and roof platform. A dark passage way leads along the back of the nest boxes and affords a secrecy and exclusiveness to the laying hen which is highly de-

The feed trough is made by nailing together 2-inch boards, 16 feet long by 6 inches wide, in the form of a V trough. Water is kept in a pan, over which is placed a round flat box (see Fig. 2), through the sides of which the fowls can reach for the water and still cannot soil the water nor over-turn the pan. The dust box is made by nailing a board across one corner of the room. Two windows, each conher happy if the best and most profit taining six 10x12-inch lights, are placed in the south side of each comdemn the generous animal to imprisonpartment. More glass would make the house colder at night and warmer during the day, owing to the rapidity with which glass radiates heat. No other ventilation is provided, except as the windows are opened by sliding. The floor is laid without an air space over a bottom of fine stone and gravel and is made practically air tight by the dirt which fills the cracks. Well drained earth floors were first tried,



but proved unsatisfactory, because of quently, replacing it with new earth.

The yards are 2x8 rods and contain 12 thrifty plum trees set in a row through the middle. Every two weeks them away, for ten hours into a twoduring the summer the halves of the per-cent. solution of commercial sulyards are alternately plowed. The phuric acid in water; two parts of acid fence is 6 feet high and is made by wiring two chestnut posts panels made by nailing pickets 2% inches wide the same distance apart. The entire cost (two millimeters), which serves to deof each building, including the fence, did not exceed \$100. The fence alone cost for material 70c per rod.-Farm and Home.

AMONG THE POULTRY.

PULLETS and two-year-old hens are the most profitable.

For a cold climate a breed with a small comb will be found best.

In marketing, eggs should be clean and fowls well fattened and dressed. FEEDING on barley meal ten days before killing will give a delicacy to the

Two By four-inch scantlings placed two feet from the ground or floor make perches.

A BREED generally has only one dominant talent and seldom excels in more than one characteristic. After killing a goose, dip it in scald-

ing water and then wrap it in a cloth and leave it for five minutes. All the pin-feathers will then come off readily. CLEAN, dry sand scattered over the floor of the broods is one of the best means of keeping clean. When sand cannot be had, wheat bran can be used. By scattering some of the grain

among the litter it keeps the hens at work, gives them a better appetite and keeps them in a better condition for KEEP the fowls in a dry, warm place,

free from draughts, and there will be little, if any, danger of roup; dampness and draughts are the cause of this Any number of pigeons can be kept together in one building, provided

they are not crowded too close and the sexes are kept equal, so they will not Just before the early pullets begin to lay their combs will swell and turn

red and will keep red until they become broody. This is an aid in making selections. THERE is no particular breed that

lays eggs of uniform color. By selecting dark eggs for hatching it is possibie that uniformity of color may finally be produced. Poultry raising as an exclusive

business has only in exceptional cases proved a success; the principal dependence for both eggs and poultry is upon the farmer.

A LITTLE care in dressing and pack-ing poultry for market will in many

COWS IN PRISON.

seavenger Milk Diseased Under Abnormal

Conditions Freedom is the natural condition of happiness among animals. The lower man who sat down beside him, "how animals enjoy this pleasure as much as admirably this hotel is run. Those persons, and dislike confinement equaly. Has the owner of any animal the right to exercise the cruelty of constant confinement upon his animals, even if it have—as may well be doubted -the result of making a little more captain, as they call him, springs lightly title is no misnomer. Molly Elliot Seain regard to the supposed advantage of his finger to the boy he wants to do the keeping cows in the stable all winter errand, and that one goes about it and forbidding them any of the freedom to which nature has fitted them, and which is one of their instinctive en- last degree. Not a carriage drives to joyments. Much, too, has been said the door but he sees it long before it Service," and "The Lance of Kanana," and written-and justly-in regard to stops, and has a boy out there to receive placed 13 inches apart and 18 inches the misery of the swill-fed cows that the guest. Here is a bus full of pas- Ardavan," already grow absorbing even above the platform which catches the enter the stables from which they sengers and out go the boys, bringing never depart alive. "All hope abandon, in every bag and sachel and standing who enter here," might be written over quietly by while the newcomers reg-the door of such a prison. Common ister. Then he saw how quickly and humanity is outraged by this intolera-ble punishment inflicted upon the Three clerks stand ready to assign wretched beasts, thus tortured for the rooms, hand our letters and answer all supposed profit of their cruel owners. sorts of questions. In ten minutes every say "supposed." For I insist, from long experience, that a cow must suf- has the kind of a room he wants, everyfer in health from this close confine- body is satisfied and there hasn't been ment, although the stable be free from the least confusion or hitch of any the objectionable filth of the swill kind. I tell you it's positive comfort prison. Moreover, such exercise as is to strike a hotel like this. Why, it indispensable for health is equally in- makes a man feel satisfied with the dispensable for healthful milk. Look- world in general just to sit here and ing at this matter from the standpoint gaze on the benevolent faces of those of a proper and humane hygiene, it three clerks, let alone everything else." must be clear that the cow deprived of exercise for months must suffer in man. "It looks mighty fine to sit here health: the secretions voided from the and see 'em welcome guests, but when body, through the skin, especially, are you're once in their clutches I tell you nct properly eliminated and are thus its quite a different matter. Why, right retained to be got rid of through the this minute, while we're talking, the milk; the cow must become diseased, and a diseased cow must give diseased milk. The cow may be herself saved by this drainage from the system, but along with me." the milk must necessarily suffer, as it, as is well known, acts as a drain for the body by which many waste products that cannot be got rid of in other ways are discharged from the system, or, in the impressive words of the late Prof. Arnold: "Milk is the

cents may be squeezed from her pro-lific udder.—N. Y. Tribune. KEEPING POTATOES.

How to Preserve Them in Edible Condition for a Long Time.

exercise and the freedom that makes

able result is desired. Do not con-

ment in the vain hope that a few more

The difficulty of keeping Irish potatoes in edible condition after March 1 is well known to southern housekeepers, farmers and merchants. Prof. Schibaux, of the national college of agriculture of France, has recently devised a very simple, cheap and successful method by which he has been able to preserve potatoes in edible condition for over a year and a half. This process has been adopted by the French government for preserving potatoes for the army. The French minister of agriculture publishes the details of the the moist condition of the soil, which process of the official Bulletin du Minkept the floor cold and damp and made istere de l'Agriculture for March, 1891.
It necessary to remove the soil freessential part of the scheme:

1. The method of preserving consists in plunging the tubers, before storing to one hundred parts of water.

2. The acid penetrates the eyes to (two millimeters), which serves to de-

3. After remaining in the liquid ten

hours, the tubers must be thoroughly dried before storing away. 4. The same liquid may be used any

number of times with equally good results.

do for the treatment. The acid is so dilute it does not affect the wood. 6. Chemical analysis shows that potatoes treated by this process are as nu-

tritious and healthful after eighteen months as when freshly dug. 7. Potatoes thus treated are, of course, worthless for planting -Ger-

ald McCarthy, N. C. Experiment Sta-

A PROFITABLE CROP.

tion, Raleigh.

Considerable Money Can Be Made by Cultivating Lentils.

Lentils are closely related to peas. They are hardy annual plants with erect, angular, branching stems a foot and a half high. The pods are somewhat quadrangular, flattened, usually in pairs, and inclose one or two round



LENTIL—POD AND FRUIT.

lenslike seeds. They grow best in dry, warm, light soils. As green food for stock, sow broadcast, but for seed sow in drills 12 to 15 inches apart, the last of April or first of May. The common lentil is superior in flavor to any of the other varieties, though it does not produce so largely as the large lentil. Lentils are highly prized for food in several European countries, and there is quite a market here for them.—

Orange Judd Farmer.

By keeping fowls through the winter in good condition their usefulness in LENTIL-POD AND FRUIT.

QUICKLY CONVINCED.

What Caused a Hotel Guest to Suddenly

Change His Mind. "I was just thinking," he said to the colored boys are perfect in the performance of their duties, every one. They sit talking among themselves in low tones, all good-natured, and the moment the clerk touches the bell the swiftly, intelligently and good-humoredly. And the captain is vigilant to the man has gone to his room, every man

guests are being tormented, fairly tormented. O, I know, because I've just come down. You don't believe it? Come

The two men got into the elevator and

went up to the third story. "Wait for us; we're going right back," said the despondent one to the elevator boy, and they stepped out into the hall, where they stood still for just one minute. Then they descended to the scavenger of the cow's body." The office again, and the enthusiast hadn't a milk is thus made impure, and the word to say. They had heard two drumeffect cannot fail to be disastrous in mers in one of the rooms singing "The some ways. Give the cow healthful Old Oaken Bucket."-Detroit Free Press.

RAISING THE WIND.

Captain Wasted Ninety Cents Calling Up a Breeze.

Stranger-I presume a man who has followed the sea so many years must have been in some wrecks. Old Sea Captain-Wrecks? Well, a few. The wust wreck I ever had was on the Jersey coast.

"Long ago?" "Some'at. You see I got becalmed off the cost of Ireland."

"Becalmed?"

"Yes. Well, I tried every which way to start a wind, but it was no go. Not a breath stirrin'. At last I got desper-"I presume so."

my mind I'd try a plan I'd often heard of if it took the last dollar I had. Can't raise the wind without money." "It's a good deal the same way on

"Yes, I got so desperate I made up

shore." "Jesso. Well, then I took a big silverdollar, kissed it three times, swung it nine times around my head, and then come, you know.

"I see.' "Well, it came."

"It did?"

"Did it? Well, you just ought to see it. The fust blast took every stitch o' stroy their sprouting power; it does sail clean off the yards, an' in three not have any appreciable effect upon the skin of the potatoes.

minutes more we was scuddin' under bare poles 1,000 miles an hour."

"Cracky!" "I sh'd say so. Well, the nex' think I knew, bump went 'er bow, an' there we was bein' dashed all to bits square up agin' Long Branch. Why, sir, we struck with such force we bounded way 5. A barrel or tank of any kind will up the beach, on' walked dry-shod right

into a hotel."

"I never heard of that." "N-o, the season was over an' the hotels was closed. Well, sir, after that I never tried no more silver dollars when I wanted wind."

"I suppose not." "No, sir. After that I never flung anything bigger'n a ten cent piece."-N. Y. Waskly.

THE GENERAL MARKETS.

KANSAS CITY, Dec. 28, CATTLE—Shipping Steers...\$ 350 @ 470
Butchers' steers... 370 @ 400

The January Wide Awake.

Of especial interest will be found Sallie Joy White's description of the new Leland Stanford, Jr., University in California-that tender and magnificent memorial by Senator and Mrs. Leland Stanford. Mrs. White calls the article "The Boy who built a College," and although the great school is built as a memorial it was still so clearly the fruit of the dead boy's desires that the well has a delightful characteristic tale of school-boy life, "Two Schoolmasters," and Miss Adam's "Double Christmas at St. Martin's," is a good story of boarding-school life. The serial stories of "Jack Brereton's Three Months' a striking Arabian story by Abd el in their second installment. The American pale-face woman who was adopted by the Seneca Indians, Harriet Maxwell-Converse, has another interesting sketch of Seneca life in "The Strawberry Feast at the Long House;" Zitella Cocke tells a charming story of the celebrated Mexican general Santa Anna and his jealous pet bird; and Otis T. Mason has something to say of Professor Marsh's giant lizards, sixty feet long. The poems in the number are by Celia Thaxter and Clara Doty Bates. Other verses and sketches fill out a most interesting number of WIDE AWAKE, which is, as usual, well illustrated and so carefully made up as to prepare a tempting feast indeed for the myriad young people who eagerly await and as eagerly welcome it.

WIDE AWAKE is published at 20 cents per number, \$2.40 per year. All booksellers keep it. D. LOTHROP Co., Pubs., Boston.

Keeping Warm.

Mr. Citimann-I should think a country house with its exposed walls would be rather uncomfortable in winter. Mr. Suburb-Ye-e-s; but no one need be cold in a country house.

"How do you manage?" "Oh, we keep ourselves warm, carrying coal and poking fires, you know. -Puck.

-Mrs. Crisp, wife of the new speaker of the house of representatives, is not at all well known to the country at large or to Washington even. She is of Georgia birth, and was born and brought up at Ellaville, near Americus, the Crisps' present home. Her life was that of a typical southern woman. Her father was a wealthy planter, and the lap of luxury and gold spoons fell to Mrs. Crisp's girlhood. When quite young she was married to young Crisp, and the pair made a home in Americus. where they have lived ever since. The recent death of a son will prevent Mrs. Crisp appearing in Washington society

The Only One Ever Printed-Can You Find the Word?

There is a \$ 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 aprearing 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

THE bomb-thrower who tried to kill Rus sell Sage is said to have been cool when he entered the office. He certainly was collected after he left it.—Yonkers Statesman.

AN EXTENDED POPULARITY. BROWN'S flung it as far as I could into the sea in the direction I wanted the wind to

ity, but he is not apt to forget that it is your treat.—Galveston News.

WASTING away, growing thinner every day. Poor child, won't mamma get you a box of Dr. Bull's Worm Destroyers!

THE prodigal son was a young man who went wrong; but he came back again.—Picayune.

Nursing Mothers are greatly benefited by using the American Brewing Co.'s "A. B. C Bohemian Bottled Beer" of St. Louis.



or are feeling "run-down" and "used-up." There's a torpid liver, impure blood, and all that may come from it. You've decided, wisely, that Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery is the medicine to help you. You know that it's guaranteed to do so, as no other bloodpurifier is.

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

But what is best for you to take isn't always best for the dealer to sell. He offers something else that's "just as good." Is it likely? If the makers of a medicine can't trust it, can you?

One of two things has to happen. You're cured of Catarrh, or you're paid \$500 cash. That's what is promised by the proprietors of Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy. By its mild, soothing, cleansing, and healing properties, it cures the worst cases

FAT FOLKS REDUCED

ST. LOUIS Watchmaking SCHOOL Oli LUUI If you want your son to become a first elass Watchmaker send him to JAEGERMANN'S Practical Watchmaking SCHOOL. For terms write to JAEGERMANN. 629 Locust Street, ST. LOUIS, MO.

Among the Pranks of the Foolish There is none more absurd than promis cuous dosing. For instance, inconceivable damage is done to the bowels and liver by mineral catharties and violent vegetable purgatives. What these cannot do, name-ly, thoroughly regulate the organs named, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters can and do. Besides this, it will prevent and eradicate malaria, rheumatism, kidney complaint and la grippe. Use it with steadiness.

"Send a man to that execution to morrow. and tell him to keep it down to two col-

Don't use mercury and iodide of potast for blood diseases. If your blood is bad Dr. John Bull's Sarsaparilla will quickly restore it to a healthful condition. It is the best vegetable blood purifier in the world, and it never leaves any evil after effects. It is pleasant to take and exhibarating, yet a discourtinuance of its, use will not cause a a discontinuance of its use will not cause a craving for more.

We are rocked when young and clubbed when we grow old. 'This a cruel world.-Pittsburgh Dispatch.

THERE is a screw loose somewhere when steamship has lost its propelling power.-

THE Grip of Pneumonia may be warded off with Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar. Pike's Toothache Drops Cure in one minute.

WHEN a handsome girl comes out her papa has to come down handsomely.—Bo BEECHAM's PILLS cost only 25 cents a box.

They are proverbially known throughout the world to be "worth a guinea a box." Man wants the earth, but it is the house-keeper who gets the dust.—Rochester Post.



DURABILITY& CHEAPNESS, UNEQUALLED

NO ODOR WHEN HEATED.

which Insures Safety to Life of Mother and Child.

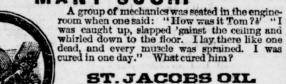
MOTHER'S FRIEND"

Robs Confinement of its Pain, Horror and Risk.

After using one bottle of "Mother's Friend" suffered but little pain, and did not experience that weakness afterward usual in such cases.—Mrs.
ANNIE GAGE, Lamar, Mo., Jan, 15th, 1891.
Sent by express, charges prepaid, on receipt of price \$1.50 per bottle. Book to Mothers mailed free. BRADFIELD REGULATOR CO.,



MANY SUCH.



ST. JACOBS OIL

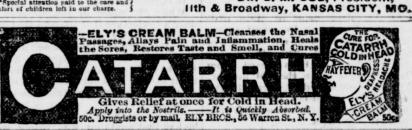
with equal facility and certainty, has cured promptly and permanently worse cases. Here is one after suffering half a lifetime. 14 Sumner St., Cleveland, O., August 11, 1888. In 1851 sprained my arm clubbing chestnuts; could not lift my arm; constant pain until 1880, when St. Jacobs Oil cured me. JACOB ETZENSPERGER.

"ALL RIGHT! ST. JACOBS OIL DID IT." THE KANSAS CITY MEDICAL & SURGICAL SANITARIUM For the Treatment of all Chronic and Surgical Diseases. THE PERSON

Turn Park In III DISEASES OF THE NERVOUS SYSTEM.

11TH AND BROADWAY. Diseases of the Eye and Ear treated in a reientific manner. Books to men free upon special or Nervous insease. It is a Success. All the most difficult Surgical Operations performed with Skill & Success.

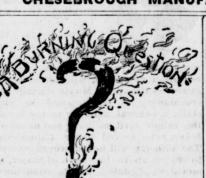
Physicians and trained pures in attendance day and night. Consultation free. DR. C. M. COE, President,



AN INVALUABLE FAMILY REMEDY FOR-Burns, Wounds, Sprains. Rheumatism, Skin Diseases, Hemorrhoids, Sun Burns, Chilblains, Etc. Taken Internally. Will Cure Croup, Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, Etc.

Your friend may be the soul of hospital- PURE VASELINE (2-oz. bottle)...... 10 cts. | VASELINE SOAP, Unscented POMADE VASELINE (2-oz. bottle) 15 " VASELINE SDAP, Perfumed 25 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.



With housewives of all lands, all creeds and all ages is: "Which It's an insult is the best Cooking Stove?" to your intelligence, but some un-scrupulous dealers try it. For instance: you're suffering from some proclaiming "CHARTER OAK Skin, Scalp or Scrofulous affection, STOVES" to be the best in every conceivable respect.

> Most stove dealers keep them. If yours does not, write direct to manufacturers. EXCELSIOR MANUFACTURING CO.

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OPIUM Merphine Habit Cured in 10 to 20 days, No pay till cured. OR J. STEPHENS, Lebanon, Ohios SNAME THIS PAPER every time you write.

Mo. Poultry and Pet Stock Club. All varieties; cheap. Write R. G. MASON, RIRRSVILLE, MO.



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WAR RUMORS.

Conflicting Reports From Washington Concerning Chili.

BLAINE AND MONTT CONSULT.

The Interview Said to Be Unsatisfactory Officials Deny That Anything Unusual Has Occurred-Apprehensions Nevertheless.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 29. - Secretary Tracy's office presented a busy scene this morning. Within an hour he saw Senator Allison, chairman of the senate committee on appropriations; Senator Cameron, chairman of the committee on naval affairs; Senator Butler, a member of the same committee; Senators Frye and Hale, Chief Constructor Wilson, Chief Engineer Melville, Capt. Phillips, who is to command the new cruiser New York; Lieut. Mason, executive officer of the same vessel; Commodore Folger, chief of the ordnance bureau; Commander Chadwick, and lastly, Charles Cramp, the ship builder.

Notwithstanding this sign of official activity and the reports that are printed of unusual work at the navy yards the officials of the navy department deny that there is the least speck of war cloud on the diplomatic horizon. Assistant Secretary Soley says that he has already expressed his views as to the navy yard work. When asked where the San Francisco was bound he declined to give a definite answer, but when he was reminded that the last time she went out for gun practice, as reported by the department, she had next been heard of at Valparaiso, he said that the vessel had no orders for Chili.

A naval officer who should know. when asked if the cruiser was bound for Acapulco, replied that she would not go as far south as Mexico. He also stated that the Baltimore was now probably north of Panama on her way to San Francisco.

Commodore Folger, chief of the ordnance bureau, added the general denials by saying that there was no unusual activity in the naval gun factory.

Mr. Cramp also insisted that his force was not working faster nor longer than usual. He said that he had received no instructions from the department to hurry the work on naval vessels now at his works. Commodore Wilson, the chief constructor, had gone to Philadelphia to inspect the progress of naval work and on Saturday had not found a single man of the 3,000 employes at work. Moreover Mr. Cramp did not believe that half of his force was at work to-day as they were keeping the

holiday season. At the department of state matters moved along in the usual serene fashion and there was not a trace of warlike excitement. The officials say that nothing has been heard from Minister Egan since the 23d instant. Why he did not attend President Montt's inauguration Saturday they did not know and doubted the correctness of a report to that effect.

At the war department Acting Secre tary Grant or Maj.-Gen. Schofield, who would certainly be in a position to know, had no information of an intention to appoint Gen. Miles to command in the event of war wit Chili.

In fact the only sign of warlike preparations visible at the executive departments consisted of an order issued Saturday for the immediate preparation of the new 12-inch gun just com-pleted at the navy yard here for transportation to California, together with 42,000 pounds of prismatic powder and 11,000 6-inch shells.

Senor Montt, the Chilian minister, called at the department of state at noon. He was immediately shown into Secretary Blaine's private office and had an interview with him lasting half an hour. It was impossible to get more than a hint of what passed, but it is probably sufficient to warrant the supposition that matters are not proceed-ing as satisfactorily as could be de-

Secretary Tracy has been in commo nication with members of each of the house and senate naval committees during the day, but with what purpose is not definitely known. An officer of the department, speaking of the con-sultations, said: "It means just this: That we are abiding by George Washington's maxim—in time of peace prepare for war. We do not believe there will be war, but if the administration failed to exercise all of its power in the matter of preparation it would be open to severe criticism if hostilities should actually ensue."

An officer of the state department said that so far as he was aware nothing had been received from Minister Egan since the inauguration of President Montt. The Chilian minister also remains unadvised of anything pertaining to the inauguration

Secretary Tracy said that the United States steamship San Francisco, which arrived at San Diego, Cal., was there for the purpose of engaging in target practice. He said further that no other orders had been issued to her commander.

Restored to His Command.
WASHINGTON, Dec. 29.—The president on Thursday last signed a paper of great interest to the navy. It was a remission of the unexecuted portion of the sentence of suspension imposed by

court martial upon Commander Bow man H. McCalla, who was tried for cruelty to his subordinates during a cruise of the United States ship Enterprise, of which he was in command. The court sentenced him to suspension for three years and to stand still on his grade in the meantime. Silas Woodson, Jr., only son of ex-

Gov. Silas Woodson, died at St. Joseph of a violent attack of pneumonia. He had been attending the military acad-emy at Mexico and had come home to spend the holidays. The day he re-turned he was stricken and was unconscious till his death.

Fifteen Persons Injured By a Wreck of the Santa Fe Chloago Express. KANSAS CITY, Mo., Dec. 28.—The Santa Fe vestibule limited train, due here at 8:30 a. m., met with a serious accident on an embankment between Bosworth and Newcomb, Mo., about seventy-five miles east of Kansas City at 6 o'clock yesterday morning. Five coaches were derailed and fifteen persons were injured, some very painfully. Conduc-tor Woodworth was badly hurt internally and will probably die. Mrs. De Forrest, of Great Bend, Kan., was also injured internally but it is thought not fatally. They are the most seriously injured and were brought to Kansas City, as were also Mrs. Toomey, of Marion, Kan., and Mrs. De Forrest's

It is supposed that the accident was caused by a draw bar falling down in such a way as to be caught by the trucks of the head chair car, throwing it from the track. The other dragged after it down the embankment. Another theory is that the mishap was caused by the spreading of the rails.

The train left Chicago at 6 o'clock Saturday night. The embankment where the accident occurred is sixteen feet high and is just west of a Howe truss bridge over a small stream called Bear creek. The engine, baggage and express cars had passed in safety when the head chair car suddenly plunged from the track, dragging after it the second chair car, two Pullman sleepers and the dining car.

The cars were overturned, but all the occupants escaped uninjured except those in the first chair car. This car was turned about and hurled from the track with great force. It was lifted from its trucks and turned completely over, but reached the bottom of the embankment in an upright position.

A complete list of the injured is as

follows: Conductor Woodworth, badly hurt internally; will probably die. Mrs. De Forrest, Great Bend, Kan.,

badly injured internally.
William Kaston, 388 Cleburne street, Chicago, head cook dining car, scalded. Charles Dempsey, Mansfield, O., second cook dining car, scalded.

Mrs. Eliza Toomey, Marion, Kan., scalp wound and sprained ankle. C. W. Scott, 181 Belden avenue, Chicago, scalp wound.

J. R. Whiteford, employe Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe, Topeka, scalp wound.

William W. Decker, clerk, Topeka, shoulder slightly injured. Two children of Mr. and Mrs. Decker, mall scalp wounds.

W. J. Kruss, Pullman conductor, back slightly sprained.
J. C. Bolen, Servia, Kan., arm broken. Miss Nellie A. Watson, 314 Tyler

street, Topeka, badly bruised. B. D. Smith, Chicago, slightly injured. While the cause of the accident is only a conjecture it is claimed that it is hardly possible anything could have been the matter with the track as only a few minutes previously a heavy freight train passed over the embank-

of the ill-fated train was not excessive. Engineer Prescott, who was at the throttle, says that the first intimation he had that anything was wrong was when the air brake was set by the chair car being broken loose from the

INAUGURATED PRESIDENT.

3.87

VALPARAISO, Dec. 27.-Adm. Jorge

Montt was proclaimed president of the republic in every town and city in preparations have 11 (1)

the country yesterday. Elaborate been made in Santiago for the inauguration to-day. Two regiments of troops from the south arrived in that city yesterday

PRESIDENT MONTT. and there, with a battalion of sailors, will act as body-guard to President Montt during the ceremonies. It is proposed to proclaim a general amnesty to-day to all the minor civil, military and naval officials who served under Balmaceda. The amnesty will not, however, extend to officers above the rank of major, to ministers of state, judges, councilors, members of congress, governors or others who were particularly promi-

Chattanooga's Fire. CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Dec. 28.-As the result of Saturday's fire the principal business houses of Chattanooga are in ruins. The fire district covers an area of 250 feet square. In all nineteen tore rooms were destroyed with the several stores above them. The total loss will reach \$650,000, with \$500,000 iusurance. A large force has already commenced the work of removing the safes from ther ruins. As soon as the

losses are adjusted the whole area is to

be rebuilt with handsome structures. It is reported that two young women lost their lives. A Miss Stevens employed on the third floor of the Loveman block is reported missing. The fire originated in the boiler room in the basement of the Loveman building and twenty women were taken out of the building by means of ladders. Miss Johnson, in jumping from the third story, caught on to a ladder which extended to the second floor. The ladder broke and she was thrown through a large plate glass. Mrs. Hurst fell through a network of wires and was thrown to the stone pavement.

Commercial Travelers' Alliano CHICAGO, Dec. 28. - Robert B Ford. the national organizer of the Commer cial Travelers' alliance, is in the city. He says that the alliance proposes to build a club house in Chicago just as has already been done in Cleveland, Detroit and Toledo, only it will be one of the largest and costliest in the city and will be intended for the entertainment of the visiting members of the fraternity during the world's fair. Mr. Ford says a strong organization of commercial travelers of the world is in process of formation which promises to cut a tremendous figure in commer

WRECK ON THE SANTA FE. THE HUDSON RIVER HORROR.

Further Particulars of the Accident on the Hudson River Road—Eleven Killed— Flight of the Negligent Brakeman. NEW YORK, Dec. 26. - The deadly colision on the New York Central railway at Hastings on the Hudson has proved te be worse than supposed. The of-ficial list of the dead as given out num-bers eleven people as follows:

Mrs. A. N. Baldwin, New York. Thomas W. Polley, New York, of the firm of George H. Polley & Co., Boston.

Abraham Knight, conductor. Miss Van Arsdale, New York. Miss Sloeum, Lockport, N. Y. Miss Moore, Medina. Lizzie Ford, Brooklyn. J. W. White, porter. Miss Lillian Baldwin, New York.

Dr. S. E. Best, dentist, New York.

Wilcox & Johnes, of New York.

Edwin S. Wilcox, of the law firm of

There is no doubt that the collision was due to the carelessness of Brakeman Albert E. Herrick of the Buffalo express, which was lying still below Hastings. Herrick fled and has not ye been found. He left his uniform in the

train and put on his citizen's clothes. From the official report by Third Vice-President Webb of the Central road, train No. 93, which left New York at 6:45 p. m. Thursday night stopped at Dobbs' Ferry to make some slight re-pairs on the engine. The distant signal was thrown out and the following train, the Buffalo and Niagara Falls special, which left here at 7:30 p. m. was stopped about three-quarters of a mile south of Dobbs' Ferry station. The conductor of No. 45 immediately sent Brakeman Herrick back to signa the coming trains. He proceeded as far as the station at Hastings, went inside and talked with the stationmaster, waiting for the Cincinnati and St. Louis express No. 7, which left the city at 8 o'clock. While Herrick was standing near the door the St. Louis express whizzed by, running at the rate of forty miles an hour. Engineer S. Donohue, of the St. Louis express, received no warning whatever until he was almost on the train. He reversed his engine, put on the air brakes and jumped for his life. The engine of No. 7 crashed into the rear sleeper, "Gibraltar," of the Buffalo special with terrific force. There were eighteen people in the sleeping car at the time.

A SHARP TRICK.

Garza, the Mexican Revolutionist, Came Near Capturing an American Fort. BROWNSVILLE, Tex., Dec. 26.-It is reported that Garza has made a bold at tempt to capture Fort Ringgold. The report says that one of his band was pursued by Mexican troops near Camargo. The man, giving spur to his horse. swam to this side, the American troops after him. The fugitive ran into Fort Ringgold, where the United States troops were at dinner, and reported that Garza was behind him. Boots and saddles were sounded.

The men went out to meet Garza but soon discovered that the troops were Mexican regulars. They rushed back to Fort Ringgold and found that ment safely. It is stated that the speed the fugitive had lied to them, and Garza was coming in at the other end to take Fort Ringgold. The soldiers got back just in time to save the fort from being sacked.

The whole garrison is now under arms. The United States telegraph operator has pistols on his operating table for emergencies.

The report has reached here that several Mexican army officers are joining Garza's band and that a company of Mexican regulars had revolted and killed their captain after having had a fight among themselves.

ACUTE SUFFERING.

Lower Classes of Durango, Mexico, in Need SAN ANTONIO, Tex., Dec. 26. - Direct and reliable news from Durango confirms the reports that there is acute suffering among the lower classes not only of Durango but portions of the adjoining states.

Some reports have been exaggerated, but it would be criminal to minimize the need of aid. True, the government has remitted the import and the interstate duty on corn, but this affects the

privation inconsiderably.

The building of the International & Great Northern toward Durango furnishes employment to hundreds at 50 cents a day, and this affords relief to many who would otherwise be helpless. In the Laguna district, notably at San Pedro de Colonia, in Neoapuilla, there is much distress and many of the business houses have closed down for lack of patronage.

BOB SIMS CORNERED. The Outlaw and His Gang Besieged By Ex-

BUCKATUNNA, Miss., Dec. 26.—Bot Sims and his gang of outlaws and murderers who killed three members of Merchant McMillan's family in Choctaw county, Alabama, Thursday were surrounded in Sims' house by sixty men. Some forty shots were exchanged and Bob Sims and five others retreated to the house, where they are strongly fortified, having Winchesters and revolvers. His besiegers have a

few rifles and shotguns. There are strong chances that Sims will break through the cordon and a reign of terror be inaugurated. If he does not it is expected 700 men will environ the house.

The military battery numbering twenty men, fully armed, has started from Mobile for the house of Bob Sims. They took with them a six-pounder field piece.

Innocence of All Crime Protested. COUNCIL BLUFFS, Ia., Dec. 26.-J. F. Kimball and George Champa, who formerly conducted an investment company here which failed a few months ago and who were arrested on charges of embazzlement yesterday, have been released on bonds. Both claim that they are innocent, and say they are being persecuted by those who turned against them in their time of ill luck. The firm did an extensive loan and trust business, both in this section of Iowa and all over the eastern portion of Nebras-ka. They handled eastern money.

THE SIMS GANG.

The Alabama Outlaws and Murderers Fi-nally Captured—Summarily Disposed of By a Mob.

MOBILE, Ala., Dec. 28 .- The artillery detachment of the First regiment of state troops left here at 2:45 Saturday morning and reached Shubuta, Miss., at 6 o'clock. At 9:30 the soldiers were en route for the scene of action, in Choctaw county, Ala., two miles distant. A very heavy rain prevailed the previous evening and part of the night, making the roads very bad. The detachment had a six-pounder field piece and every man was armed. The colonel of the regiment, also the chaplain and assistant surgeon, wree with the command. Sheriff Gavin on Christmas morning

ent to Bladen Springs for a cannon. When Sims heard of this preparation to blow his stronghold to splinters he looked at his women folk and his heart misgave him. He began a parley with the sheriff. At 2 o'clock he said he would surrender if the posse would do him no injury and if the posse would protect him from mob violence. A meeting of the posse was held, which lasted more than two hours. There was great excitement and much diversity of opinion. At first the proposal of Sims was flatly refused, but the fact that there were women in the house was a strong point in favor of mercy to the inmates. The thought of shooting with a cannon into a house harboring women was so repugnant that it overcame the almost wild longing for the blood of the men outlaws, so that at last the terms of Sims were accepted.

At half past 4 o'clock the Sims laid down their arms and came out of the house. The posse was astonished to see that instead of seven desperate outlaws there were only two men and a boy, as follows: Bob Sims, Thomas Savage and Young Savage, the nephew of Sims. The women, Bob's wife and three daughters, came on also. The men were at once ironed and placed in a wagon. The women were placed in a second wagon and under guard.

While the posse in charge of the Sims party were en route to Butler a mob of Choctaw county men overpowered the posse and hanged the three men, Bob Sims, Tom Savage and Young Savage. It is reported that another of the Savage boys was hanged at the same time. Thus ends the defiance of the United States, the state of Alabama and in

fact all laws by the notorious Bob Sims and four of his followers. TWO MORE HANGED. SHUBUTA, Miss., Dec. 28.—The

ynching still goes on. Two more victims, John Sims, brother of Bob, and Mosely, nephew of Bob, were both hanged last night, and the avengers are in hot pursuit of a negro that was with the Sims gang the night of the massacre.

They have burned both Sims' dwelling and the houses on his place, and killed every living thing to be found on the place, except the family, and they had to escape to a neighbor's house.

FRIGHTFUL PANIC.

Shocking Result of the Cry of Fire in an English Theater.

London, Dec. 28.—In the theater in Sateshead, County Durham, Saturday night, a frightful panic occurred in which at least eleven persons, including ten children, were killed outright and many were injured.

The sight of the slight blaze caused by a man in the audience dropping a hted match on the sawdust covere floor caused some one to start the cry of "fire" and a terrible panic at once ensued. There was immediately a wild rush for the doors which, owing to the savage crush and struggle, quickly became so blocked that only a few succeeded in at once getting out. There was an especially violent rush for the staircase leading from the gallery. The passage became blocked almost at once while the staircase itself was filled with a struggling mass of humanity from the top landing all the way to the outlet

A check taker in trying to restrain the crowd was thrown to the floor and crushed to death beneath the feet of the panic stricken people.

When the panic had subsided so that an examination of the premises could be made the bodies of nine children whose lives had been literally crushed out were found lying on the staircase or near a door leading to it and a constable who went to assist in the work of rescue, on dragging out a boy who was wedged among the struggling people, discovered that the lad was his own son. The boy, although living when rescued, was terribly injured and died on his way home.

PAYING INDEMNITIES.

China Pays Up Promptly to Foreigners and Beheads Rebels. PARIS, Dec. 28.—The Chinese legation has published an account of the measures taken by the Chinese government to satisfy Europeans in connection with the recent anti-foreign riots. The legation attributes the Yang Tse Kiang outrages to the Kolaihui, a secret society, and says that owing to se-

sion there have been no riots since Sep-Indemnities amounting to £100,000 have been paid to missions and to the families of two Englishmen who were killed. Four of the rioters have been executed and many others punished.

A dispatch from Singapore says that official advices from Pekin report severe fighting with the rebels from December 3 to December 7, in which 2,000 rebels were killed and fifty leaders be-

Lost in the Mountains. CARSON, Nev., Dec. 28. - Joseph Klein son of Jake Klein of the Bullion exchange bank, and George Bosworth left Placerville two weeks ago to walk to Carson over the mountains. They were advised to turn back, but decided to push on to the next station, eleven miles distant. Since then nothing has been heard of them. Three other men started over the summit on the Sunday previous. One of them was found dead twelve miles from Lake Tahoe. Search on snowshoes showed nothing of the others, though all stations have been

HOUSE COMMITTEES.

The Speaker Assounces the Standing Com mittees-Springer Heads Ways and Mean -Mills Chairman of the Commerce Com

WASHINGTON, Dec. 24.—The complete list of house committees as prepared by Speaker Crisp is as follows, the first named on committee being the chairman:

Ways and Means-William M. Springer, Ways and Means—William M. Springer, Illinois; Benton McMillin, Tennessee; H. C. Turner, Georgia; W. L. Wilson, West Vir-ginia; A. B. Montgomery, Kentucky; J. R. Whiting, Michigan; B. J. Shively, Indiana; W. Bourke Cochran, New York; Moses T. Stevens, Massachusetts; W. J. Bryan, Ne-braska; T. B. Reed, Maine; J. C. Burrows, Michigan; Lossoph McKenne California.

Appropriations—W. S. Holman, W. A. Forney, J. D. Sayres, Breckinridge, Kentucky:
A. M. Dockery, William Mutchler, C. R. Breckinridge, Arkansas; Barnes, Compton, J. H. O'Neil. Massachussetts; L. F. Livingston, D. R. Henderson, William Cogswell, H. H. Bingham, Nelson Dingley, W. W. Groute.
Cologga weights and measures—R. P. Coinage, weights and measures—R. P. Bland, Charles Tracey, J. R. Williams, C. B. Kilgore, S. M. Robinson, Rice Pierce, J. A. Eppes, G. F. Williams, Massachusetts; W. A. McKeighan, H. H. Bar.ine, Abner Taylor, Eppes, G. F. Williams, Massachusetts; W. A. McKeighan, H. H. Barline, Abner Taylor, Illinois; T. W. Stone, Pennsylvania; M. N. C. S. Randall, N. M. Curtis, W. Sweet, J. T. Lohnen, North Paleston, Paleston,

Johnson, North Dakota.

Banking and currency—Henry Bacon, Scott Wike, W. H. Crane, W. H. Cate, W. W. Dickerson, Louis Sperry, W. K. Gantz, N. N. Cox, Tennessee; S. W. Cobb, Missouri; J. H. Walker, Massachusetts: M. Brosius, Hosea Townshead, T. J. Henderson, Illinois.
Judiciary—J. B Culbertson, W. C. Cate,
W. D. Bynum, T. R. Stockdale, I. H. Good-

night, C. J. Boatner, J. Buchanan, Virginia; A. J. Chapin, F. C. Layton, S. P. Wolverton, E. B. Taylor, Ohio; James Buchanan, New Jersey; G. W. Ray, H. H. Powers, Case Brod-Pacific railroads-J. B. Riley, S. T. Lanham, Edward Lane, Jason Brown, W. T. Ellis, J. W. Covert, James N. Castle, F. S. Coolidge, H. C. Snodgrass, John Raines, J.

P. Flick, John Lind, D. A Taylor, Ohio; John Levees and improvements of ississippi Levees and improvements of ... ississipportiver—S. M. Robinson, T. R. Stock Lale, Rice Pierce, Richard Norton, W. L. Terry R. W. Everett, M. D. Harter, S. R. Millory, D. H. Pamon, J. C. Burrows, Edward Scull, J. M. Wilson, Kentucky; P. S. Post, Illinois.

Interstate and foreign commerce-R Q. Mills, G. D. Wise, Andrew Price, Isadore Raynor, G. H. Brickner, T. G. Gary, J. W. Houk, Ohio; S. R. Mallory, Joseph Patterson, J. J. O'Neill, Missouri; Charles O'Neill, Pennsylvania; John Lind, C. S. Randall, Bellamy Storer, J. H. Ketcham.

Rivers and harbors—N. C. Blanchard, T. C. Catalings, Chapter, Storent, P. E. L. Letter.

Catchings, Charles Stewart, B. E. Lester, Georgia; R. H. Clary, Alabama; W. E. Haynes, T. A. E. Weadock, W. A. Jones, Charles A. Paige, Samuel Byrnes, T. J. Henderson, Illinois; Binger Herman, S. M. Stephenson, W. A. Stone, Pennsylvania, J. A. Quackenbush. Foreign affairs—J. H. Blount, J. B. McCrea-ry, C. F. Hooker, L. E. Chipman, A. P. Fitch, J. F. Andrews, D. L. Cable, Isadore Raynor, T. J. Geary, R. R. Hitt, A. C. Harmer, James O'Donnell, John Sanford. Military affairs—J. H. Outhwaite, Joseph

W. W. Growers, A. C. Hopkins, Fennsylvania; W. W. Growers, A. C. Hopkins, Fennsylvania; W. W. Bowers, A. C. Hop Bingham, C. E. Belknap, W. W. Bowers, J. A.

T. Hull.

Merchant marine and fisheries—Samuel Fowler, G. W. Fithian, L. W. Moore, A. G. Caruth, J. A. Buchanan, Virginia; Robert L. DeForest, L. F. Magner, Herman Stump, H. H. Wheeler, Michigan: A. J. Hopkins, Illinois; L. Atkinson, J. H. Wilson, Kentucky;

Agriculture—H. H. Hatch, Clarke Lewis, S. B. Alexander, H. M. Youmans, G. W. Shell, W. S. Forman, F. E. White, Anthony Camanetti, Charles L. Moses, J. P. Long, E. H. Funston, J. H. Wilson, Kentucky; J. L. Jolev, Daniel Weigh, H. R. Cheestine

ley, Daniel Waugh. H. P. Cheatham.
Pensions—R. P. C. Wilson, Missouri: John S. Henderson, J. II Bankhead, R. H. Norton, F. Parrett, Charles Barwig, W. A. Jon C. L. Moses, Louis Stewart, Edward Scull, Daniel Waugh, J. C. Houk, Tennessee; W.

W. Bowers.
Naval affairs—H. A. Herbert, William Elliott, A. J. Cummings, J. A. Geissenhainer, W. F. Daniel, Adolph Meyer, J. W. Lawson, Virginia; William McAleer, Henry Page, Maryland; C. A. Boutelle, H. C. Lodge, J. P. Dolliver, J. H. Wadsworth.

Dolliver, J. H. Wadsworth.

Post offices and post roads—John S. Henderson, J. H. Blount, J. H. Kyle, William Patterson, Ohio; J. C. Crosby, A. J. Hopkins, J. A. Caldwell, J. L. Wilson, Washington; C. A. Bergen, E. F. Loud, John T. Caine.

Public lands—T. C. McRae, J. C. Pendleton, H. St. G. Trocker, L. American, J. H. Belley, H. Belley, M. Belley, M. Belley, M. S. C. Pendler, M. Anderson, J. Belley, M. Belley, M. St. G. Trocker, L. American, J. Belley, M. Belley, M. St. G. Trocker, L. American, M. Belley, M. Bel H. St. G. Tucker, L. Amerman, J. A. Bailey D. A. DeArmand, J. J. Seerley, D. D. Hare B. G. Stout, John A. Pickler, Hosea Town shend, Willis Sweet, C. D. Ciarke, Wyoming Indian affairs—S. W. Peel, J. M. Allen, L. A. Turpin, H. H. Pockwell, W. H. Brawley Thomas Lynch, T. D. English, B. H. Clover

O. M. Kem, J. H. Wilson Washington: Joseph McKenna, W. B. Hooker. New York A. C. Hopkins, Pennsylvania; R. A. Harvey Klahoma.
Territories—J. A. Washington, C. B. Kilgore, C. H. Mansur, T. J. Campbell, W. F. Parrett, W. A. V. Branch W. I. Terry, Jerry

Simpson, D. D. Donovan, J. W. Fife, G. W. Smith, Illinois; G. D. Perkins, James O'Don ell, Anthony Joseph. ell, Anthony Joseph.

Railways and canals—T. C. Catchings, P.
G. Lester, Virxinia; W. H. Cate, H. W. Bent-ley, F. E. Bellzhoover, J. W. Causey, S. W.
Cobb, Missouri; Kittil Halverson, John Davis. C. S. Randall, C. A. Bergen, J. M. T. Hull,

Columbian exposition-A. C. Burrow, B. McCreary, J. V. Riley, J. W. Houk, Ohio; Joseph Wheeler, W. D. Ligan, J. J. Little, William Cogswell, Nelson Dingley, J. Mc-

Miniam Cogswell, Nelson Dingley, J. Mc-Kenna, J. P. Dolliver.

Manufactures—C. H. Page, Rhode Island;
L. F. McKinney, M. D. Lagan, J. D. Warner,
J. H. Beeman, Sherman Hoar, A. H. Wil-liams, North Carolina; M. D. Harter, Ezra B. Taylor, Ohio; E. A. Morse, J. R. Reyburn Mines and mining-W. H. Cowles, G. W. Cooper, S. W. Peel, T. J. Campbell, J. O. Pendleton, A. Caminetti, Marshall Arnold Thomas Bowman, L. M. Miller, Hosea Town-shend, S. M. Stevenson, G. F. Huff, M. A. vere measures taken for its suppres-Smith.

Public buildings and grounds-J. H. Bank-Public buildings and grounds—S. R. Sank-head, J. O. Abbott, Clarke Lewis, J. C. Tars-ney, J. G. Warwick, W. M. McKaign, W. C. Newberry, J. D. Warner, H. H. Williams, North Carolina; S. L. Milliken, George W. Shonk, S. H. Enochs, Willis Sweet.

Shonk, S. H. Enochs, Willis Sweet.

Patents—J. D. Tilman, J. D. Heard, Louis
Turpin, H. S. Greenleaf, L. M. Mitchell, O. M.
Hall, O. M. Lapham, J. T. Hamilton, R. E. De
Forest, James Buchanan, New Jersey; C. J.
Beiknap, J. A. Quackenbush, Edward Scull.
Invalid pensions—A. N. Martin, Indiana;
L. E. McKinney, George Van Horn, H. W.
Snow, G. W. Cribbs, A. J. Pierson, W. H. Harries, E. F. McDonald, W. H. Butler, J. P.
Frick, A. A. Taylor, Tennessee; N. M. Curtis. Frick. A. A. Taylor, Tennessee; N. M. Curtis, J. J. Jolley, J. D. Robinson. Claims—B. H. Bunn, North Carolina; C. H.

Mansur, W C. Stahlnecker, Robert Bullock, Samuel Byrnes, N. M. Cox, Tennessee; L. E. McGann, L. N. Cox, New York; J. W. Kendall, C. H. Paige, Rhode Island; J. R. Reyburn, L. E. Atkinson, O. W. Smith, H. F. Loud, J. M. Weaver. War claims-F. E. Belthoover, W. J. Stone,

John Davis, James Buchanan, New Jersey; M. J. Brosius, N. P. Haugen, J. L. Wilson, Washington.

Militia—Edward Lane, N. C. Blanchard, W. J. Combs, E. Stackhouse, H. H. Wheeler, Michigan; Louis Stewart, Illinois; O. M. Hall, T. E. Watson, T. J. Henderson, Illinois; J. T. Cutting, W. H. Enochs, I. F. Griswold, W. J. Stone.

Library—Amos J. Cummings, C. T. O'Farrell, Charles O. New Pennsylvania.

Printing—J. D. Richardson, W. W. Mc-Kaig, Case Broderick.

Enrolled bills—J. G. Warrick, W. L. Hayes, Clarke Lewis, O. Scott, J. A. Pickler, H. U. Johnson, Indiania: W. A. McKeighan.

Civil service—J. F. Andrew, C. J. Boatner, Scott Wike, William Brawley, J. M. Patterson, Ohlo; Lewis Sperry, E. E. Meredith, W. J. Coombs, W. H. Harris, H. A. Hopkins, Illinois; C. A. Russell, M. Broius, John Raines.

braska; T. B. Reed, Maine; J. C. Burrows, Michigan: Joseph McKenna, California; S. E. Payne, New York; John Dalzell, Pennsylvania.

E. Payne, New York; John Dalzell, Pennsylvania.

E. W. Moore, Texas; J. E. Cobb, Alabama; J. L. Chipman, E. St. G. Tucker, W. H. Crane, Barnes Compton, C. A. O. McClelland, M. K. Gantz, D. A. Dearmond, R. Bushnell, L. N. Cox, C. H. Lodge, H. H. Powers R. Lawson, Georgia; N. P. Gillespie, Pennsylvania; George Johnstone, South Carolina; Nils Haugen, Wisconsin; A. A. Taylor, Tennessee; R. E. Doan, Ohio; H. U. Johnson, Indiana; John E. Reyburn, Pennsylvania; C. D. Clark, Wyoming.

Appropriations—W. S. Holman, W. A. Forney, J. D. Sayres, Breckinridge, Kentucky

George F. Huff.

Ventilation and acoustics—W. G. Stahlnecker, Charles Stewart, B. G. Stout, W. C. B. Duburrow, W. G. Wright, James O'Donnell, G. D. Perkins.

Alcohol liquor traffic—D. E. Haynes, R. H. Clarke, P. G. Lester (Virginia), Charles Barwig, T. D. English, J. W. Bailey, T. Bowman, J. D. Taylor (Ohio), A. E. Morse, M. R. Griswold, J. T. Cutting.

Irrigation—S. W. T. Lanham, J. M. Clancey, I. L. V. Bretz, F. S. Gorman, F. S. Coolidge,

Caine.
Immigration-H. Stump, J. W. Covert. W. Elliott, J. A. Geisanheiner, J. D. Epps. R. W. Fyan, D. D. Hare, F. P. Cobarn, J. H. Ketch-um, E. M. Funston, M. B. Wright. Private land claims—A. P. Fitch. J. D. An-

derson, L. L. Brunner, C. Babbitt, G. Van Horn, L. E. Winn, M. Arnold, W.T. Crawford, A. R. Bushnell, H. H. Ingram, John Lind, R. Storr, I. G. Otis, M. A. Smith.
District of Columbia—J. J. Hemphill, J. T.
Heard, J. D. Richardson, H. W. Rusk, J. E. Cobb. Alabama; J. R. Fellows, Tom L. John-

Cobb, Alabama; J. R. Fellows, Toin L. Johnson, E. E. Meredith, C. A. Cadmus, F. L. Mussey, A. C. Harmer, R. S. Post, William Cogswell, C. A. Russell, J. S. Belden.
Laws—W. T. Ellis, J. D. Outhwait, Robert Bullock, P. C. Edmunds, R. H. Norton, T. F. Magner, E. V. Brookshire, L. Herman, J. J. Patterson, Case Broderick, J. B. Robinson, V. A. Taylor, Ohic, D. Wangh. V. A. Taylor, Ohio; D. Waugh.

Expenditures state department—R E. Lester, Georgia; W. C. Breckenridge, Kentucky; S. B Alexander, W. H. Butler, John Sanford, C. W. Stone, Pennsylvania; J. M. Weaver.

Expenditures, treasury department-G. H. Brickner, J. J. O'Nelll, Missouri; W. T. Crawford, B. H. Clover, W. A. Stone, J. D.

Wadsworth, C. B. Clark. Expenditures, war department—A. B. Montgomery, B. H. Bunn, W. F. Daniel, I. Dungan, R. H. Hitt, G. W. Shank, W. B. Hooker, New York.
Expenditures, navy department—C. O. Mc-Leiland, M. Dockery, J. O. Abbott, O. B. Johnstone, J. W. Ray, S. K. Milliken, H. F.

Bartine. Expenditures, post office department-W. Expenditures, post office department—W.
C. Oates, T. H. Paynter, M. E. Gillespie, M.
F. Sherman, J. G. Belden, Andrew Stewart,
J. C. Houk, Tennessee.
Expenditures, interior department—J. W.
Owens, E. L. White, B. F. Gray, J. C. Kyle,
W. W. Groute, A. C. Hopkins, Pennsylvania;
W. W. Bowers

S. E. Payne. Expenditures, department of agriculture -P. C. Edmunds, T. L. Bunting, J. Capheart, E. T. Stackhouse, D. K. Halverson, O. M.

Kem, N. W. Curtis.

Expenditures, public buildings—H. M. Youmans H. S. Greenleaf, J. T. Hamiltou, W. A. Branch, J. H. Ketenam, Abner Taylor, Illinois: H. P. Cheatham.

THE NEW COMMITTEES.

How the Chairmanships Are Distributed-Tariff Reform and Free Silver.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 24.-According to states the chairmanships of the house committees are distributed as follows: Virginia 2, Illinois 3, diana 3, Missouri 4, Georgia 3, including the committee on rules, of which the speaker is ex-officio chairman; Alabama 3, North Carolina 3, Arkansas 2, Texas 3, New York 4, Louisiana 2, New Jersey 1, Pennsylvania 2, Iowa 1, South Carolina 2, Kentucky 2, Tennessee 2, Mississippi 2, Rhode Island 1, Wisconsin 1, Ohio 3, Massachusetts 1, Michigan 2, Connecticut 1, Maryland 3, Minnesota 1.

Of the ten democratic members of the new ways and means committee of the house, all except Mr. Stevens, of Massachusetts, and Mr. Bryan, of Nebraska, who are in their first term in congress, were members of the Fiftieth congress, and of these eight all except Mr. Whiting, of Michigan, are recorded as voting for the Mills bill on final passage. Mr. Whiting made several speeches favoring the clauses of the bill relating to wool and salt upholding the tariff message of President Cleveland, but was one of fourteen members recorded as "not voting" on the final passage of the bill and was probably paired in favor of the bill. The five republican members of the committee, of course, voted against the Mills bill and in favor of the McKinley bill in the last

Mr. Dalzell, of Pennsylvania, is the new member of the committee from the republican side of the house and Messrs. McMillin, Turner and Wilson of West Virginia are the democratic members who have in recent years been identified with tariff reform as members of the committee. The three democratic members last named aided in framing

Mr. Springer, the chairman, has always voted for tariff reform measures. but has by published interviews recorded himself as in favor of passing spacific bills to put the few articles on the free list and against a general revision of the tariff by the house at this session. A majority of his democratic colleagues have stated in public that they were in favor of this line of policy at the present time.

The silver men are very well pleased with the construction of the coinage committee and regard it as significant of the speaker's purpose to afford an opportunity for the passage of a free coinage measure. The chairman, Mr. Bland, is the most prominent demo-War claims—F. E. Belthoover, W. J. Stone, Kentucky. B. A. Enloe, J. M. Clancey, J. W. Cobb, Missouri; T. E. Winn, O. M. Scott, G. W. Shell, J. P. Dolliver, J. A. Pickler, J. C. Houk, J. W. Rife.

Education—W. I. Hayes, A. G. Caruth, D. B. Brunner, B. D. Donovan, J. L. Bretz, W. L. B. Everett, J. L. Grady, J. H. Beeman, J. D. Taylor, Ohio; H. P. Cheatham, John Sanford, Andrew Stewart, Pennsylvania. D. Taylor, Onlo; H. P. Cheatan, John Sat. | the fact that Mr. Bartine heads ford, Andrew Stewart, Pennsylvania.

Labor—J. C. Tarsney, W. F. Wilcox, W. W. Dickinson, L. R. McGann, Irving Dugan, I. Bunting, James Capehart, J. W. Causey, toward a liberal silver policy. of republican members is another indication of the speaker's friendliness