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 17, 1891.

NUMBER 12.

THE WORLD AT LARGE.

Summary of the Daily News

CONGRESSIONAL.

THE Fifty-second congress met at noon on the 7th. In the senate the new members were sworn in. All the senators were pres-ent except Jones (Ark.), Jones (Nev.), Stan-ford and Vance. The credentials of Senator-elect Hill (N. Y.) were not presented. After-disposing of preliminary motions the senate adjourned... The house held a brief session, 826 members being present. No vote was taken for speaker and the house adjourned

taken for speaker and the house adjourned until Tuesday noon.

The senate met on the 8th and the oath was administered to new members. In the afternoon the senate was notified of the organization of the house and a committee appointed to wait on the president. Adjourned... When the house met at noon it proceeded to choose officers. For speaker Mr. Holman nominated Charles F. Crisp, of Georgia; Mr. Henderson nominated Thomas B. Reed, of Maine, and Mr. Simpson nominated Thomas G. Watson, of Georgia. Upon balloting Mr. Crisp was declared elected. Members were then sworn in. The organization of the house was then completed by the election of Mr. Kerr, of Pennsylvania, for clerk; Mr. Yoder, of Ohio, for sergeantat-arms; Turner, of New York, for door keeper; Dalton, of Indiana, for postmaster. The house appointed a committee to wait on the president and adjourned.

WHEN the senate met on the 9th the president's message was received and read and

when the senate met on the 2th the president's message was received and read and the body adjourned...The house received the message which was read and an adjournment taken until Saturday.

When the senate met on the 10th several

department reports and memorials were presented. Mr. Turple introduced a bill providing for the election of United States senators by the people; Mr. Peffer introduced a bill to amend the immigration laws; Mr. Vest, a bill to prohibit monopoly in the transportation of cattle Mr. Pumb, to provide for free coings of silver. Mr. Hawley wide for free coinage of sliver; Mr. Hawley, to revive the grade of lieutenant-general; Mr. Peffer a resolution directing an inquiry as to the actual expenses attending the bus ness of money-lending. Several other resolutions were offered and the senate adjourned... The house was not in session.

CONGRESS was not in session on the lith.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

THE national democratic committee has decided to call a meeting at Washington January 21 to fix a time and place for the national democratic con-

AT Albaugh's opera house, Washington, the other night, President Harrison and his cabinet, with the single exception of Mr. Wanamaker, who never stage boxes to witness Stuart Robson's production of "She Stoops to Conquer."

THE president's message was sent to congress on the 2th. It dealt with important questions of the day, especially the Italian and Chilian complications, reciprocity, silver and finance.

THE department of agriculture re-ports the condition of growing wheat as 85.3. The reports generally are not favorable. Interesting statistics as to

crop prices are given.

Mr. Bates, commissioner of navigation, who has supervision of the laws relating to vessels and seamen, has submitted his annual report to the sectreasury. He states that on almost all points the American shippard excels the British in its pro-

THE annual report of Attorney-General Miller is made public. He declares that the new court of appeals has not relieved the supreme court. THE National Bar association has de-

cided to meet at Washington every year for the future. An effort will be made to secure the

prohibition national convention for Baltimore or Washington.

THE EAST.

THE eastern grain blockade is now complete. It is expected to last at least five weeks and in the meantime there will be no grain shipments east. SAWDUST on fire under the boilers of

Lee, Holland & Co.'s planing mill, Buffalo, N. Y., caused an explosion. One man was killed and several injured.

THE grand jury of Beaver county, Pa., in the case of United States Senator M. S. Quay against the Beaver Star for criminal libel, has found a true bill against that newspaper.

The fact that the majority of the

members of the Union League club of New York are in favor of retaining the republican character of the organiza-tion was clearly decided by a vote of

A FRAME building being erected for an ice house collapsed at Lehighton, Pa., and two men were killed and five se-

riously injured. THE Supreme court of New Hampshire has declined to give a new trial

to Isaac Sawtelle, condemned for the

murder of his brother Hiram. GOV. M. L. STEARNS, of Florida, fell dead recently while visiting his wife's mother at Palatine Bridge, near Cana-

A PROCLAMATION has been issued by Gov. Pattison, of Pennsylvania, announcing a reduction of the state debt during the year of \$2,538,352.

ABRAHAM BACKER, the well-known dealer in commercial paper of 285 Broadway, New York, who failed August 3, with liabilities of several million dollars, died recently. He brood-

ed greatly over his misfortune. MR. BONNER had Sunol out the other morning with Eldred and drove the pair up to the east drive of Central park, New York, and down to the west drive. The mare behaved with perfect sobriety. Once in a while she looked

askance at a piece of statuary. MRS. CLEVELAND is reported to be quite ill at Lakewood, N. J. She is said to be a ghost of her former self.

IT is alleged in Boston that it has been almost positively determined that the Russell Sage dynamiter was Henry D. Norcross, a noted broker of Somer-

"JOSEPH MCKAY," an alleged California stage robber, has been found to be the son of Joaquin Miller, the famous

SENATOR SHERMAN is said in Ohio to be four votes short of a majority for re-election, while Mr. Foraker is moving everything possible to secure the

Two land boomers named Bushnell have absconded from St. Paul owing thousands. They went through the form of assigning in November.

THE bride of Jasper Pangborn eloped eleven days after the wedding with another man, but has been captured at South Bend. Ind.

JOHN L. SULLIVAN, the champion pugilist, was badly beaten by Jack Ashton in a rough and tumble fight in Sansalito, Cal. He was drunk.

JOHN L. SULLIVAN will try the Kee-

ley treatment at Dwight, Ill. AGENT PURDY has been acquitted of complicity in the Albia (Ia.) express

robbery. MARTIN L. SARGENT, traffic manager of the Memphis route, died at Kansas March, 1837.

In a collision between two sections of a freight train near Merrimac, Wis., C. A. Storrs, of Elgin, Ill., was killed and N. True, fireman, was badly hurt. Two Cherokee federal officers were ambushed and shot dead at a lonely

spot the other night. FRESH complications have arisen in the Chicago world's fair management owing to the stand of the board of control in regard to state exhibits.

JAMES E. MOORE, the Chicago agent of the Louisiana state lottery, was arrested in that city. The officers found a lot of lottery tickets hidden in the coal bin.

Fire has swept the greater portion of Ardmore, I. T.

THE business center of New Richmond, Wis., has been swept by fire. Loss, \$100,000; insurance, \$40,000.

In Williamsburg, Ia., a whole block in the business portion was burned. The loss was partially covered by in-KIT CARSON, JR., a son of the famous

scout, killed his father-in-law and mother-in-law near La Junta, Col., and made his escape. His wife had left him because of his drunkenness and

EXPERTS were on the stand all day on the 10th in the Graves case at Denver. Judge Macon, of the defense, caused a sensation by drinking out of the fatal bottle.

Two women and an infant were instantly killed at Homewood, near Chicago, by a "Big Four" express train on the Illinois Central tracks and one woman just escaped a similar fate. Those killed were Mrs. Mary Witt and Mrs. Anna Gottschalk and the infant child of the latter.

THE sixteen alleged anarchists who Chicago, several weeks ago, and were ers drowned. European vessels susfined and the fines remitted, have appealed their cases to the criminal court. THE venerable Archbishop Kenrick, of St. Louis, fell on the street recently

and was badly hurt. GEORGE S. MONTGOMERY, a millionaire of Beulah, Cal., and his wife propose to join the Salvation army.

BURTON FORD, aged 10 years, Crystal, Mich., is missing and is believed to have been kidnaped.

A collision occurred at Mountain Glen, near Murphysboro, Ill., on the Mobile & Ohio road between a freight train and construction train. Four or

five persons were reported killed. THE SOUTH.

THE members of the grand jury of San Antonio, Tex., have been sent to iail for contempt in summoning Judge King before them while he was on the E. BAUMAN, a merchant of Fort

Worth, Tex., has filed a deed of trust for \$197.081. RAIN has not fallen in Hidalgo,

Scapota and Starr counties, Taxas, since April THE anti-sub-treasury convention,

called for Memphis, Tenn., December

16 has been postponed to some future BISHOP GALLEHER, of the Episcopal

diocese of Louisiana, died of heart failure at New Orleans, aged 52. THE commissioner of immigration has ordered the deportation of five in-

digent Englishmen, who had attempted to land at New Orleans from the British steamship William Cliff, in viola-tion of the immigration laws. Two destructive fires occurred in

Louisville, Ky., on the 9th. In each the losses were heavy. In one four firemen were killed by falling walls and in the other ten or more persons

THE defeat of Mills for speaker has caused a movement in Texas to send

him to the senate. THE boiler in the saw mill of T. F. Von Bracker, at Fredericksburg, Va., exploded, instantly killing Charles Tyson, engineer, badly wounding Philip and Hamilton Hudson and injuring

Charles Saunders and W. R. Chalk. A COMPLETE list of the dead found in the ruins of the buildings of the Boone Paper Co. and the factory of Meene & Co., at Louisville, Ky., showed 14 dead. Nine other persons were injured.

As a result of the confession of negro named Henry Seeber, that he alone was the murderer of Thornton Nance, the ten negroes under sentence to hang at Columbia, S. C., will now be released. Seeber confesses because he loes not want to see innocent men suf-

GENERAL.

DETAILS have been received of the capture of the town of Telilme, China, by rebels. Horrible barbarities were perpetrated.

THE Malissori tribe from Albania have raided, burned Poschaul and Vrangevce, villages in Servia and killed four of the inhabitants, plundered the houses of five hamlets and killed seven persons.

CHINA has demanded the withdrawal of the British posts at Nampoung. The government has declined to accede, but has instructed the commander to do his utmost to avoid a collision.

CHILI resented the reference to recent matters in President Harrison's message. A war like feeling was provoked, according to a New York World report.

It is announced from Campos, Brazil, that there was a revolt there against the Peixotto government. Ten were killed and forty wounded in the conflict with the government troops.

AUSTRALIAN influenza, similar to la grippe, has made its appearance in California. In Oakland, Alameda and City, Mo., recently after a protracted other towns hundreds are afflicted and sickness. He was born in Cincinnati many deaths are resulting from the

A TERRIBLE explosion took place in the Friekings-Hoffming pit at Hennadorf, in Silesia, Germany, killing twenty miners and wounding a number of others.

SEVENTEEN British marine underwriters have withdrawn from the society of Lloyds, London, within a few weeks and the effect upon ship owners and shippers is not at all reassuring.

MR. GLADSTONE made an address to the liberal agricultural conference in London. He pledged reform measures.

Parnellite leaders have begun suit in London for the appointment of a new trustee for the Paris fund, Justin McCarthy not being agreeable.

It is denied from Chili that any proposition to suspend the Chilian legation at Washington has ever been made to the congress of Chili.

BRITISH officers and Sepoy troops made an attack on tribesmen of India and defeated them after a hot fight. THE president of Hayti has decided to issue a proclamation of general am-

nesty to political offenders. THE clearing returns to Bradstreet's for the past week made a better show-

ing than recently.

R. G. Dun & Co.'s weekly trade review is even more cheerful than usual. Collections are improving and general business is good. LORD DUFFERIN has been appointed

British ambassador to France in the place of the late Lord Lytton. Owing to the drought, the grain crops have been lost over large areas in the Madras presidency. Famine prices for cereals prevail in four districts.

A DISPATCH from Singapore states that a severe gale prevailed at Hong Kong December 4. A large number of Mitchell, members of the state ladies' troved a were caught in the raid on Grief's hall, hundreds of Chinese sailors and labor-

THE LATEST.

tained little damage.

THE British ship Enterkin, Capt. Sinclair, bound from Hull, England, for Brisbane, Australia, was driven upon the Gallopers, south of the port of Ramsgate. Thirty lives were lost, every person on board except an apprentice boy being drowned.

THE head of the Russell Sage dynamiter was examined in New York and the fillings of the teeth were found to correspond to those of Norcross of Boston. There is little doubt now that the note broker was the man.

Two gamekeepers on the estate of Lord Brownlow at Ailesbury, county Bucks, England, have been found murdered. It was the general opinion that they were killed by poachers.

THE north bound passenger train on the Santa Fe, en route to Kansas City, was badly wrecked near Paul's Valley, Tex. Many passengers were injured. E. Morrow, United States engineer in charge of the Ohio river and all its navigable tributaries, dropped dead on an Ohio & Mississippi river train near Edgefield, Ill., while en route to Shawneetown on business.

COMMISSIONER LANE, of the departn.ent of agriculture, has issued a circular calling a convention for the purpose of considering the practicability of reducing the acreage of cotton in the south. He names the city of Montgomery, Ala., as the most suitable place and Wednesday, January 6, 1892, as the time.

SENATOR GALLINGER, of New Hampshire, introduced a bill in the senate on the 14th entirely prohibiting the em-ployment of aliens on government

J. D. Copeau, general freight and passenger agent of the Monterey & Mexican Gulf road, says the drought in Mexico has caused such distress that appeals for aid have been sent out from various points in the states of Durango, Coahuita, Nueva Leon, Tamaulipas and San Luis Potosi.

A LETTER from Rio Janeiro reports the army and navy of Brazil both in a bad condition. The press gang is, however, hard at work.

EDWARD M. FIELD, son of Cyrus W. Field and head of the defunct New York brokerage firm of Field, Lindley, Weichers & Co., was arrested at the asylum where he was confined, charged with larceny in the first degree.

CONGRESSMAN SPRINGER declares that economy will be the watchword of the house this winter and while the world's fair may secure a loan of \$5,000,000 it is not likely to be given that amount

KANSAS STATE NEWS.

The democratic editors of Kansas will hold a conference at Newton, Jan-

Nine members of one family at Kansas City, Kan., were recently down with la grippe at the same time.

Frank J. Bellew, late deputy clerk of the district court at Wichita, has been arrested charged with forgery.

The Atchison chamber of commerce has been fully organized by the elec-tion of ex-Senator John J. Ingalls as president and F. M. Draper as secre-W. H. Willie was recently crossing

the railroad track near Belle Plain and was run down by a train. His horses were killed and he received fatal in-

A Kansas City (Kan.) prophetess declares that she has a revelation that the world will be destroyed at five o'clock in the afternoon of Christmas day. All Christmas dinners should therefore be eaten promptly at noon.

Mrs. Charles Newsome, the wife of a Leavenworth boiler maker, was horribly burned the other evening by her clothes taking fire from the stove. She lived only two hours. The unfortunate woman leaves four children, the youngest less than a year old.

Capt. B. J. F. Hannah, one of the pioneers of Kansas, a prominent editor and politician and a member of the legislature from Trego county two years ago, died at the residence of his Mr. Quay succeeds Mr. Everts as chairson in Washington City the other night at the age of sixty-seven years.

Frank P. Hillis, a farmer, who had been divorced from his wife, was seen quarreling with her on the porch of a signed to membership of two impor-house where he had been rooming at tant committies, namely, naval affairs was found lying on the porch with a fisheries. bullet hole through his head. He had shot himself. The love for liquor had been his ruin.

It is stated that the attorney-general will take no immediate steps to further prosecute the case against the Union Pacific to compel it to relay the tracks of the Kansas Central railroad. He is informed that the company has begun the work ordered by the railroad com-missioners, and that if it is continued it will be finished before the judgment from the supreme court could be ob-

The five men who on October 20 entered the express car of a Central Branch accommodation train at Lenora, Norton county, and stole the messenger's safe, containing \$2,600, have all been arrested and are now in jail. They are Charles O'Connor, of Atchison; O. J. Burwell and two sons, Jim and Bill, of Norton county, and Alonzo M. Franks, who recently escaped from

the Logan county jail. Mrs. Lew Hanback and Mrs. Robert board of world's fair commissioners. met a large number of Lawrence ladies the other day, and after explaining the object of the work being done an organization was affected. It is proposed to hold a Queen Isabella ball at Lawrence some time during the winter that

tempted elsewhere. A Rock Island locomotive is charged with a destructive fire which recentwheat, corn, hay and several buildings near Haysville. One farmer lost his stables and granaries containing much Doubt has also been cast upon his machinery, 1,000 bushels of corn and lot of wheat; others lost a considerable quantity of wheat and their corn fields, still unhusked, were badly damaged. Thousands of tons of hay are said to

have been burned. C. A. Benson, under sentence of death at Leavenworth for the murder of Mrs. Teressa Mettman, made an unsuccessful attempt to escape from jail the other night. He had fixed up a dummy that bore a remarkable resemblance to a man and placed it in his bed while he was hid in the cell of another prisoner who was to escape with him. It was only by accident that the scheme was discovered. When he found that his scheme had

failed Benson pretended that he was only playing a joke on the jailor. The Kansas board of managers of the world's fair met recently at Topeka and instructed the secretary to apply for 5,000 feet of space in the horticultural building: 6,000 feet of space in the agricultural building; 2,500 feet of space in the mines and mining building; 500 feet of wall space and 400 feet of floor space in the art palace; 8,000 feet of space in manufacturers' and liberal art building; 200 feet of space in the dairy building; 500 feet of space in the electrical building; 2,000 feet of space in the transportation building, and 1,000 feet of space in the machinery hall.

The attorney-general has just received notification of the end of a very important case in the United States supreme court which is of great interest to Kansas. Some time prior to November, 1886, the Pullman Palace Car Co. brought proceedings against the various county treasurers of Kansas to restrain the collection of taxes against their property. It came up in the United States circuit court and was decided November 22, 1886, adverse to the plaintiffs. The company at once appealed the case to the United States supreme court, where the decision of the lower court was finally sustained. The Pullman company filled a motion for a rehearing, which the court has denied. The matter is consequently settled and the company will be re-quired to pay the back taxes accrued ince the suit was instituted.

COMMITTEES.

Senate Republican Caucus Committee Busy.

FLACES FOR PEFFER AND PLUMB.

portant Places-The List Subject to Changes—The Democratic Caucus Nearly Ready.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15 .- The republican caucus committee of the senate yesterday completed its work and made its selections for the chairmanships. It notified the democratic members that it was ready to hear from them regarding memberships.

Mr. Hoar, in accordance with his seniority, becomes chairman of the judiciary committee, relinquishing his place as chairman of the committee on privileges and elections, to which Mr. Teller succeeds.

The three vacancies in the membership of the judiciary committee, resulting from the retirement of Messrs. Edmunds, Ingalls and Evarts, are filled by assignment of Messrs. Mitchell, Teller and Platt. The places vacated by Messrs. Edmunds and Evarts on the foreign relations committee are assigned to Messrs. Hiscock and Davis. man of the library committee. Mr. Stockbridge, who was said to desire this place, was otherwise provided for to his entire satisfaction, being as-signed to membership of two impor-Emporia the other day, and shortly and Indian affairs and retaining his afterward a shot was heard, and he chairmanship of the committee on

Mr. Walcott, who had also been spoken of in connection with the library chairmanship, was given a new place on the important inter-state commerce committee and retained as chairman of the committee on civil service and retrenchment and as a member of the committee on post office and post roads and private land claims.

In the list of committee assignments as submitted to the caucus for approval

branches of the civil service; census; improvement of the Mississippi river: railroads.

Mr. Plumb-Public lands, chairman; appropriations; District of Columbia; ransportation and sale of meat prodcts (select).

It is apparent from the list that the enators from the northwestern states have been well taken care of in the matter of chairmanships and places on important committees. While Messrs. Felton, Dubois and Hansbrough do not secure chairmanships, they do get asgnments on committees that originate a large part of the important legislation of congress. The name of Senator Kyle does not appear upon the list, although Senator Peffer, his alliance colleague, is given four committee assignments; it was learned that Senator will eclipse anything of the kind at- Kyle was approached with a view to ascertaining his preferences, but that his response was non-committal and vaguely hinted at an expectation that ly destroyed a great quantity of the alliance senators would receive committee assignments from both the republican and democratic caucuses. soundness in republican principles, so that up to this time the republican caucus has been unable to place him, although it may do so to-day. Among the committee assignments

submitted to the caucus for approval were the following: Mr. Manderson, printing (chairman), rules, military affairs, Indian affairs; Mr. Paddock. agriculture and forestry (chairman). audit and control of the contingent expenses of the senate, pensions, public ands, Indian depredations (select), additional accommodations for the library of congress (select); Mr. Peffer, claims, to examine the several branches of the civil service, census, improvement of the Mississippi river and railroads; Mr. Plumb, public lands (chairman), appropriations, District of Columbia, transportation and sale of meat products (select); Mr. Proctor, to establish the university of the United States (chairman), revision of the laws, immigration, military affairs, private land claims and organization, conduct and expenditures of the executive departments; Mr. Sherman, foreign relations (chairman), finance, rules, quadro-centennial (select), university of the United States select), to investigate the condition of the Potomac river front at Washington; Mr. Teller, privileges and elections (chairman), judiciary, five civilized tribes of Indians (select), private land claims; Mr. Wolcott, civil service and retrenchment (chairman), District of Columbia, inter-state commerce, post offices and post roads and library.

The list as arranged is subject to some changes, as it was understood when the caucus adjourned yesterday morning that senators were at liberty to exchange places if they could make mutually satisfactory arrangements.

The democratic senators have been notified that the republicans have practically completed their committee list and held a caucus yesterday afternoon for the purpose of arranging their own

representation upon the committees. An important change in the commit tees is the elavation of the committee on irrigation and arid lands from a se lect to a standing committee.

DASTARDLY DEED.

A Family Murdered in Florida-Flendisk Atrocity of the Deed-No Clew to the Murderer.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Dec. 14.—It has been impossible to establish telegraph communication with those at the scene of the quadruple tragedy near New Smyrna, but the following facts however are well authenticated: The scene of the murders was the house of Frank J. Packwood, in the center of an orange grove on the banks of Hillsborough river, eight miles south of New Smyrna. Packwood is a native of Louisiana, but had lived near New Smyrna for nearly fifteen years. The names of the persons murdered are: Miss A. H. Bruce, of New York city; Frank Bruce Pack-wood, 4 years old, son of F. J. Packwood; Mrs. T. D. Hatch and her boy 6

years old. The house was entered Friday night through a window, the intruder break-ing the sash and glass in order to gain an entrance. A ghastly sight met the eyes of the first visitors to the premises next morning. In one corner of the main room on the floor lay the body of Mrs. Hatch shot through the left eye. In the same room lying on the bed was the body of her son, shot under the left eye and with his throat cut from ear to ear. In an adjoining room, lying on the floor, was the body of Frank Packwood, shot through the head and with his throat also cut. In the same room, lying upon the bed was the body of Miss Bruce. Her person had been out-raged and her skull and face had been broken in with some heavy weapon. Her face had also been shot through and her throat cut. At the entrance of the broken window a large revolver was found, two chambers of which had been emptied. On the bed by the side of the body of Miss Bruce lay a double barreled shotgun with the stock broken into splinters. On the bed near the body of the Hatch boy lay a long

bladed butcher knife. No clew to the murderers has yet been found, but tramps seen in the neighborhood are suspected. A large posse, headed by Deputy Sheriff Dim-ick, started to scour the country for

the murderers. Robbery was undoubtedly the purpose of the murderers, but the extent of their plunder is as yet unknown. Some of the occupants of the Packwood house had been there only a few days end the amount of money and valuables they had in their possession is a

matter of conjecture. BELLIGERENT FOREIGNERS.

They Defy the Sheriff and Several of Them Get Killed. DENVER, Col., Dec. 14.-About two weeks ago 500 Austrian and Italian miners of the Colorado Coal & Iron Co. at Crested Butte struck against a reduction in wages and refused to allow works and allowed them to fill with gas until there was danger of the mine blowing up and paraded the streets heavily armed, threatening death to any one who should attempt

to assist the company in any manner. Friday Sheriff Shares, of Gunnison, went there with a posse of twenty-five men for the purpose of taking possession and guarding the mines. No sooner had he and his men alighted from the train than they were attacked by about 200 armed Sicilians and Austrians, who began firing from their Winchester

The sheriff held his men for a moment and then ordered them to return the fire, which they did with deadly effect, killing five Italians-Mike Copuicine, Mike Minelon, Mike Guercio, Mike Warn and John Poche-and fatally wounding George Simonich and

Matt Grannk, two Austrians. After the firing the miners retreated and the sheriff's posse marched up the hill and took possession of the mines and threw up redoubts. The miners are swearing revenge upon every friend of the coal company and the town of Crested Butte is upon the verge of a riot. Further trouble is feared, which, if started, will result in many deaths.

Circus Troupe Drowned. NEW YORK, Dec. 14.-It is thought that the twenty-five members of Lowande's circus have been drowned somewhere off the north coast of South

America. Among them was one of the Misses Stickney, arider. The Lowande family was a large one and all were circus performers. Martinho Lowande was the head of the family. He was a famous bareback rider. During the summer he usually showed in country towns of the United States, and in the winter he took his troupe to South America. Recently he was showing in the West Indies, having chartered a small schooner in which to sail from island to island. It is reported that the schooner was struck by a cyclone and

completely wrecked.

More Rioting in Ireland.

Dublin, Dec. 14.—Michael Davitt, the famous Irish leader was wounded during a riot in Waterford city yesterday. He and Mr. William O'Brien had gone to Waterford to support the candidature of Mr. Keane, the nominee of the Mc-Carthyites for the seat in parliament, made vacant by the death of Richard Power. Mr. Keane's opponent is Mr. Redmond, a member of the Parnell wing of the Irish party. Mr. Davitt was strongly urged by the McCarthy-ites to stand for Waterford, but he declined to do so and in consequence of his refusal Mr. Keane was made the

W. E. TIMMONS, Publisher.

COTTONWOOD FALLS, - - KANSAS

MR. THRIFTSPENDER.

The Secret That Costs Him £500

a Year. Robert Thriftspender sat one morning luxuriously toasting his slippered feet before his dressing-room fire. The Times, nicely aired, had just been placed at his elbow and a brandy-andsoda fizzed temptingly beside it. Mr. Thriftspender lay back, with his fingers intertwined over that part of him where his digestive apparatus ought to have been, and twiddled his thumbs with as contented an air as was compatible with a slight chronic dyspepsia. He was indulging in a little retrospect. How fortunately everything had turned out for him. Indeed, barring his dyspepsia, Providence could hardly have dealt more kindly with him in his middle age had his youth been the correctest instead of somewhat wild and reck less. He had sown the wind and was reaping a zephyr. Not that Mr. Thriftspender, whom Mr. Thriftspender knew, was the Mr. Thriftspender that was known to the world about him. Far from it. There were two Mr. Thriftspenders, so to speak-a Mr. Jekyll Thriftspender and a Dr. Hyde Thrlftspender-two personages as distinct as the Corsican brothers, but represented by one actor, who played the double part. The Mr. Thriftspender known to the world was an independent member of parliament, the devoted husband of a plain wife, whom he had married without prospects; a man whom Providence had chastened with a dyspepsia rather for the faults of his forbears than his own. The Mr. Thriftspender known to himself and to one other was a politician who had never joined a party, because he never knew his own mind; the husband of a wife whom the strong-willed Lady Thriftspender had forced him to marry, controlling as she did, the entire fortune amassed by the late Sir Threadneedle Thriftspender, a man who had only himself to thank for the measure of ill health which the world put down to heredity.

The girl he had married was the Lady Mary Fortune, who had been intrusted to the care of Lady Thriftspender, while the marquis of Brixton, her father, was completing the term of his governorship of Bomcutta. For the space of a year Mr. and Lady Mary Thriftspender, whose marriage was far from being acceptable to her parents, had lived on the old lady's bounty.

It is proverbially an ill wind that blows nobody any good, and the gale which blew the good ship Dresdonian, with the marquis and marchioness of Brixton and their only son, the infant Lord Stockwell, to the bottom of the sea and incidentally cast a matter of £200,000 in the 3-per-cents into the lap of Lady Mary Thriftspender, could hardly prove anything but agreeable to that lady's amiable husband. He began to think that really he must have been so cute as to hood wink Providence: but, whatever was the cause of his good fortune, he was, at all events, inclined this morning on which we are introduced to him to be thoroughly content with the course which his affair had taken.

True, the heyday of youth and an unimpaired digestion were passed, but he found a dignified and luxurious ease by no means a bad exchange for them, and it was wonderful how many of his waking hours could be enjoyed in the contemplation of the wickedness of his early manhood, the recollection of his Sturm und Drang. Imagination enabled him to take delight in the past without running any of the risks by which they had been accompanied. Never again would he hazard reputation or liberty in the pursuit of unrespectable enjoyments.

At this moment his reverie was interrunted by the entrance of his walet.

Now, Mr. Silby was an absolutely perfect servant. He looked upon his employment as an art. It was not enough for him that every gentleman required certain things done for him, and there a servant's duty ended. He recognized that every gentleman had his idiosyncrasies, his weaknesses, his pet vices, and that to become indispensable these peculiarities must be studied in all their bearings. His late master, the marquis of Brixton, had declared that his greatest grief in leaving England had been the necessity of parting with Silby. Indeed, had it not been for the marchioness it is more than doubtful whether, on learning that Silby absolutely refused to leave his native land, his lordship would not have thrown up his appointment on the eve of his departure. man had lately become butler to Lady Thriftspender and bodyservant to her

"Tell her ladyship, Silby, that I shall not be dining at home this evening."

"Yes, sir; if you please, sir, the same man has called as called yesterday when you were out. He says will you please to see him, as he has something very important to communicate?" 'What did you say his name was?"

"Thomas Bowling, sir." "What sort of a looking person is

"He's respectably dressed, sir, but seems to me rather foreign in his man-

"Well, if he looks clean, you can

In a few minutes a heavy footstep was heard on the stair, and Mr. Bowling stood within the sacred precincts of Mr. Thriftspender's luxurious dressing-

Well, Mr. Bowling, what is this matter of the first importance that you have to communicate?

'Mr. Thriftspender, it's a long story I've got to tell you; and, if it's agreeable to you, I'll take the liberty of tak-

THE COTTONWOOD FALLS COURANT, it was very evident that he was colored in the case of his manner in the presence of unaccustomed luxury and daintiness made it even more apparent that he was not a member of the English poorer classes. He wheeled an

easy-chair boldly up from the corner of the room, and placing it close to the fireplace, without "By your leave" or "With your leave," stretched out his legs and placed his feet upon the fender, as much as to say; "So far as the conversation is concerned we must stand or sit upon an equality."

Mr. Thriftspender was so taken aback by the man's splendid audacity that he was unable to make any re monstrance to his presumption, and even found himself in a cowardly sort of way smiling an acquiesence.

He began to feel that this was a man who was likely to dominate him, and he regretted now, when it was too late, that he had not insisted upon knowing what was his business before

having him admitted. "Now, Mr. Thriftspender, sir," the stranger began, "I've got a strange, strange story to tell you, and one which, if I am not greatly mistaken, will prove a vast deal more strange than pleasant to you and your wife. I've come to this country on purpose to tell it to somebody, and, from, all that I can gather, you are the person most interested, and, therefore, entitled to hear it first. You, too, will be able to advise me [this he said with deeper suggestiveness in his tone] whether it is a story worth repeating to others or no."

Mr. Thriftspender moved uneasily in his chair. Could it be that at last one of his wild oats was about to bring forth fruit? Could it really be that, al-

though
"The mills of God grind slowly" they are certain in the end to get hold of and grind all with exactness? However, at any rate, he must present a | a third-rate cook, while the retention bold front, albeit he was pretty certain in his heart that this brutal visitor of his had discerned at first glance that draws the blood away from the stomhe had but a cowardly fellow to deal ach where it is most needed. What

your story. At present I am at a loss to understand how anything with any mystery in it can be any concern of mine. Let me remind you, too, before it is too late, that any communication Why, Bowling might even now be you may think fit to make to me is not changing his mind and going to see the of my seeking, and I refuse to bind lawyers this very day. The very myself in any way not to divulge any thought or this possibility threw the facts that you may reveal to me if hereafter think fit to do so."

Mr. Thriftspender looked at his visitor as much as to add: "You see. you've got a devil of a fellow to deal with," but was disappointed to notice that Mr. Bowling did not seem to be be particularly impressed.

On the contrary he merely cleared his throat, spat into the fire and pro ceeded with his story as if there had been no interruption.

"Four years ago I was a third-class passenger on board the steamship Dresdonian bound for the port of London. I need not tell you, sir, the story of that ship's loss. You, I'll be bound, easy chair. know all the details as well as anyone alive, that is to say bar a very interesting little bit of news which is only known to myself. The newspapers had it that every soul aboard that vessel was lost, but I'm able to tell you in my own person that those newspapers o'clock.' made a mistake. I, sir, Thomas Bowling, was saved by what some would call luck, but what I call Providence, o as the right peop rightly by their own. I, Mr. Thriftspender, had by the sweat of my brow made a considerable fortune in the far east, and was on my way back to my native land to enjoy the fruits of a hard life; but that competency, sir, went down in the good ship Dresdonian. What, then, I ask you, did Providence out of that ship's crew save my miserable life for? I'll tell you-although I take some of your drops, sir. never guessed why it was until three months ago. Although I've a rough outside, Mr. Thriftspender, I've a soft heart, and it was because my heart was had a very practical outcome. soft that I was saved from that wreck. Yes, sir, on that last terrible night. when, with her engines disabled and her sails in ribbons, the Dresdonian lay sea, a man was the equal of a gentleman, a woman the equal of a lady, and own son. third-class passengers stood side by side and wept and trembled with the first-classers from the saloon. Every lurch the ship gave was expected to be our last, and we were all huddled close to one another as if determined to go into eternity not alone but in couples. By my side a fine lady clasped her lithave forgotten all terror for herself in had slipped on, as well as a small life- sad memories which the sight of the buoy, which I thought I might as well poor child would conjure up." have as anyone else.

"Are you a good swimmer?' she said the moment she looked at me. "Yes,' I said, 'but good swimming won't do much in a sea like this.'

"Will you do what you can to save this child? A mother's blessing will be your reward. My husband is in his cabin unable to move. I must go to him. Possibly I may never see my child again. Take him, and may heaven preserve you and him!'

"In a moment I had taken the child in my arms and the poor mother had vanished down the companion-ladder. Thriftspender, I and this little boy were picked up by a passing Portu-

guese vessel bound for Sydney, and in life to prolong that of his master. due time were landed there. We were show him up here, only you had better the only two saved from the wreck of stay within call."

on earth your story has to do with me."

ble to you, I'll take the liberty of takmg a chair."

"Welk then, perhaps these trinkets,
which were found tied round the child's
again if I should die?"

neck, will quicken your wits a bit,"
much."

and Mr. Bowling took from his pocket a small leather case and handed it to

his companion.

Mr. Thriftspender took the case, and, with fingers whose trembling he was unable to control, brought to light a gold and coral baby's rattle, a signet ring, and a small gold-mounted miniature on ivory. On the rattle the initials "G. T. F." were engraved, the ring bore the Brixton cost-of-arms, cut on a bloodstone, and the miniature was a portrait of Lady Mary's mother.

Still I fail to see what these have to with me," at length he said, for it was more natural to him to lie than to speak

the truth.
"Then, Mr. Thriftspender, sir, I've made a mistake," said Bowling, rising from his seat, "and I ask your pardon for troubling you with them. I've a letter also which purports to be in the handwriting of the little boy's mother, signed 'Mary Brixton,' and authenticating the child. This, with these trinkets. I shall place to-merrow morning in the hands of Messrs. Ludwig & Ludwig, who, I understand, are the family lawyers. In case you may wish to communicate with me, sir, that address," handing him a piece of paper, "will find me," and pocketing the trinkets Mr. Bowling withdrew.

Left alone, Mr. Thriftspender lay back in his chair unnerved, trembling in every limb, face to face with the most terrible of old bogies of a man with the nervous dyspepsia-a pressing alternative.

On the one hand, poverty, with its attendant train of discomforts and unbearable anxieties and cheese-parings; on the other, riches, retained by fraud, and subject constantly to the illimitable drain of a possibly insatiable blackmailer, with the disquietude of a constant dread of being found out. In either case his dyspepsia was bound to be aggravated. Poverty would entail of his first-rate chef woold entail an ever-present grinding anxiety which was to be done? Clearly the man must "Well, Mr. Bowling, proceed with not be allowed to go to Messrs. Ludwig & Ludwig with his diabolical proofs of the existence of a young marquis of Brixton before he bad had sufficient time to think over the matter. changing his mind and going to see the poor dyspeptic into a profuse perspiration, and he tugged at his bell with his mind only half made up as to what

should be done. When the faithful Silby appeared he found his poor master in a very miserable plight indeed. His forehead was bedewed with perspiration, while hands and feet were as cold as ice, and his breath came sharp and fast. Mr. Thriftspender felt that he was on the verge of having a fit. But it was only fancy, and in a few minutes Silby had got him into some nicely aired clothes and he lay back comparatively calm, though somewhat exhausted, in his

"That man has upset me a good deal, Silby." at length he panted. "I must really stick to my rule-never to see anybody before I am dressed. It's too much for me. I'm not strong enough to bear any excitement before one

"No, sir. I began to feel anxious sir and the doctor must be careful, sir, and not overdo vourself.'

You are right, Silby; I don't know what I should do without you. By the bye, I want a note taken at once to that man. It must be delivered without fail into his own hands as soon as

possible."
"Yes, sir; and I think, sir, you should

The late afternoon again saw Thomas Bowling and Robert Thriftspender closeted together, and this interview

It is unnecessary to follow course of the negotiations; it is sufficient to say that for the sum of five hundred pounds per annum Mr. Bowling underas helpless as a log in that tremendous took to keep his secret, and to bring up the young marquis of Brixton as his

> "It is, of course, no hardship to the boy, who has never known better things, Mr. Bowling; and, indeed wealth and position are far from being as enviable as they look. I am far--' "You will, of course, like to see the

young marq-I beg your pardon, my boy George-now and again, Mr. Thrifttle boy to her bosom. She seemed to spender?" said Bowling, interrupting. "I think not, Mr. Bowling," replied the soothing of him. I said a hearty the dyspeptic, with unusual decision in word or two to her, poor thing, which his tone; "I think not. The fact is, made her turn and look at me. I had my health is not at all good, and, ingot hold of a large cork belt, which I deed, I feel that I could hardly bear the

> "Just as you wish, sir, of course. Only you understand that it would be more satisfactory to me that you should see for yourself that the lad is being

> well looked after." "Let me assure you, once for all. Mr. Bowling, that I am perfectly content to leave that to you."

> Mr. Thriftspender still lives, if the successive periods of nervous depression and active apprehension which go to make up his existence can be properly termed life.

His faithful Silby watches over him with a devotion and assiduousness "To make a long story short, Mr. which nothing can surpass. He is a tender-hearted fellow, a man, indeed, who would not hesitate to risk his own "Just to think," as he often says,

with tears in his eyes, to his brother, Thomas Silby, alias Bowling, "just to Mr. Bowling here paused in his nar-think that so long as Robert Thriftrative and looked at his companion as spender lives those little trinkets that I though expecting some remark from kep' from poor, dead and gone little him, but all that he vouchsafed him Lord Stockwell when he started with was: "Well, I'm waiting to see what his ma and pa for Bomcutta, should be worth a matter of \$500 a year to you "What? Then you've not made a and me, and all without so much as keeping a young marquis out of his "No," lied the other, "not a ghost of own."- London News.

-He (tenderly)-"Would you marry

TARIFF AND LABOR COST. Facts and Figures Drawn From Carroll D. Wright's Record Report.

The duty upon pig iron is \$6 72 per ton, and that upon steel rails \$13.44 per ton. It has long been the claim of the iron and steel combines that their duties are only equal to the difference in the cost of producing these products in the United States and Europe. At the same time that they made these statements they were very careful not to disclose the actual costs, preferring to give as their reasons something like the following statement, which was made by James M. Swank, statistician of the American Iron and Steel association: "With regard to the cost of producing iron and steel in competing countries, we have not believed it necessary to attempt to ascertain the elements of this cost, assuming that for all practical purposes the prices at which these products have recently been sold may be accepted as an approximation to their actual and usual cost." In this way they have succeeded in begging the whole question.

By a resolution of congress in 1888 Carroll D. Wright, the commissioner of gation into the labor cost and the total United States. He has just issued a report giving facts and figures, including all details, taken from the accounts the leading manufacturers. Mr. Wright's report completely refutes the claims of the iron men that the tariff is only just equal to the difference between the labor cost here and abroad. In fact his report shows that the average labor cost of production in the United States is considerably less than

the duty.

The following are his figures for the labor cost of producing a ton of Besse-mer pig iron in the northern district of

the United States. Production of 2.946 the bit. coal. Conversion of above coal into 2,200 ths .437 Conversion of above materials into 2,24) ths of pig iron.... 1 440

Add to this the total cost for officials and clerks, 22 cents, we find the total labor cost of producing a ton of pig iron from the ore to be \$4.63. This is pound." \$2.09 more than the duty on the pig

Equally significant are the figures of cost in the production of steel rails.

Mr. Wright finds the following to be the average labor cost of producing a ton of steel rails in the United States:

gots..... Fuel used in ingot mil!, 2,220 pounds

... 11.597 Add as in the case of pig iron 60½ wall paper and cotton manufacturers cents for officials and clerks, we find is shown below by the following comthe total labor cost, through all the processes, of producing one ton of steel rails to be \$12,202, or \$1.14 less than

coal.....

the duty on steel rails. Concerning the total cost of producing steel rails, Mr. Wright says: "The and sago flour bears heavily upon the when I heard the man talking so loud, department has been positively incotton cloth manufacturers since it fontaine St., Indianapolis, Ind." formed relative to the cost of making increase the cost of the goods which steel rails in several of the very largest they are exporting to China and other establishments in the United States, and there is no shadow of a doubt in the miad of the writer that in these establishments the actual cost of standard rails is, and has been for some time, within a few cents of \$22 per ton at the works."

The present price at which steel rails are sold is \$30 per ton at the mill. Mr. Swank and the members of the steel rail trust would have us believe that \$30 per ton is just about the cost of production when it is an advance of over 36 per cent. above the cost of production. The growers of wheat and corn would not subject themselves to the odium of being called "calamity howlers" if they could sell their products on the farm at 36 per cent. above the cost of producing them.

THE STARCH TRUST.

Its Organization and History—How Its Job Was Carried Through Congress. On Febuary 5, 1890, the leading starch manufacturers of the United States met in Buffalo to consider the advisability and the ways and means of uniting their interests. The outcome of this meeting was the formation of the National Starch company, popularly known as the "starch trust." The organization of this "trust" was completed at the end of March at Covington, Ky., and the capital was filed at

Hiram Duryea, of the Glen Cove Starch Co., was elected president and Frank Schuler, of the A. Erkenbucker Starch Co. of Cincinnati, secretary.

Eighteen of the largest concerns in the country came under the absolute of control of the "trust." Some of these were sold outright, for cash, but the greater part were sold to the trust for 25 per cent. in cash and 75 per cent. in debenture bonds.

The only large factory not in the "trust" is that of the Kingsford Starch Co., whose product is a splendid class of goods, not competing with that of the trust. Two defunct concerns, the American Starch Co., of Columbus, Ind., and the Ottawa Starch Co., of Ottawa, Ill., threatened to resume production in competition with the trust but were appeased, the former by being taken into the trust on a long lease, and the latter by being guaranteed a sufficient income to keep out of the business.

The trust thus organized proceeded at once to business by advancing prices. Before its formation starch was seiling at \$50 per ton. The trust raised the price at once to \$55 and afterwards to \$60, to \$70, and on August 2 to \$80 per ton, or an increase of 60 per cent. above the price prevailing earlier in the year.

In order to make its hold on the market absolutely secure. President not been dreaming, ought he not to

organization, the outcome of which was an agreement on the part of the trust to sell at wholesale only, and on the part of the wholesale grocers and job-bers to buy only of the "trust" and to maintain the trust prices. The trust also agreed to grant the jobbers a rebate of 12 per cent and freight to be paid and distributed through the

grocers' association. Having thus secured absolute con trol over the production and sale of starch in the United States, the trust proceded to formulate its "tariff job." The duties on starch under the tariff of 1883 were practically prohibitive. Dextrine and sago flour, which are used for the same purpose as starch, the former manufactured by roasting starch, and the latter an East India product made from the pith of several varieties of palms, were still imported in considerable quantities, as the following figures of imports for 1890 show:

largely used as sizing in wall paper and textile manufacture. It was the labor, was directed to make an investi- aim of the trust to have the duties on starch retained as they were, and those cost of producing iron and steel in the on dextrine and sago flour so increased as to shut out their importation. In this way its monopoly of the home market would be complete.

To carry out its purpose the trust did not appear at the public hearings of the ways and means committee, but secured a private hearing and the adoption by McKinley of its schedule

In the tariff of 1883 starch and its kindred products were made dutiable as follows:

"Sago, sago crush and sago flour, free; potato or corn starch, 2 cents per pound; rice starch, 21/2 cents per pound; other starch, 21/4 cents per pound; dextrine, burnt starch, gum substitute, or British gum, 1 cent per pound."

The schedules as recommended by the starch trust and carried through by McKinley were as follows:

"Sago, crude, and sago flour, free." "Starch, including all prepartions from whatever substance produced, fit for use as starch, 2 cents per pound." "Dextrine, burned starch, gum substitute, or British gum, 11/2 ceats per

Apparently the only change made was that increasing the duty on dextrine 50 per cent. The white and wall paper manufacturers opposed this increase, and at the same time they thought that as long as sago flour was on the free list the starch trust could not force them to pay exhorbitant prices for its dextrine. They were mistaken, however, for when the price of dextrine went up and they imported sago flour to take its place the treasury department decided that sago flour was subject to a duty of 2 cents per pound as "preparation fit for use as starch." The job concocted by the starch trust and carried through by late.

The effect of this job on the prices of dextrine and sago flour used by the

parison of prices. Aug. 1890.

Cents per lb.

488 412

3 3 348

Nov. 1891.

Cents per lb.

6 5 614

4 4 4 84 Dextrine

This increase in the price of dextrine Asiatic countries in competition with France and England.

No wonder that McKinley wants people to leave his tariff alone. Why should he fear careful analysis and discussion if all his work has been open and above board?

AMERICAN TIN PLATE. Boasted Manufacturer of the Article

Cornered and Exposed. The brain of the editor of the Manufacturer, the organ of the Manufactur ers' club of Philadelphia, is a fertile one. The issue of this high tariff weekly for November 21 contained an editorial from the pen of its editor, giving the following glowing account of the rise of a new tin plate plant in his native

city:
"Messrs. Marshall Bros., manufacturers of iron at Front street and Girard avenue, Philadelphia, and members of the Manufacturers' club, are now making between six and seven tons every day of bright tin plate of good quality. They actually make the article from the raw material in the shape of steel ingots, which they roll into sheets suitable for tinning. The tin plate when applied into the thus produced is sold as fast as it is nostrils, will be abmade, and the firm is now preparing to double the output, so that, within a short time, it will be making between datarrhal virus causing healthy secretions. twelve and fifteen tons a day. The It allays inflamma free trade journals have persistently declared that this industry would not and could not be established in this country, and some of them have pretended to investigate and to denounce as false certain reports that the manufacture of tin plate had actually been undertaken. The operations of the Messrs. Marshall, however, have not excited an inquiring spirit in the minds of these seekers of the truth. We have two free trade journals in Philadelphia, and the methods of access to the Marshall mill are easy and the cost of movement thither upon a horse car small, and yet neither of them has undertaken to supply its readers with the facts respecting this introduction of an important new industry to Philadelphia."

This glowing paragraph came to the notice of the editors of the National Provisioner, who are in quest of bright tin plate in carload lots. They accordingly telegraphed to Marshall Bros., asking their prices. In due time the

following reply was received: GENTLEMEN: Your dispatch just received, and we are not at present making bright tinned plates, only roofing ternes. Therefore have no quotations to make. We are making preparations for bright plates, and later on we shall be pleased to quote. Yours truly,

MARSHALL BROS. & CO.

If the editor of the Manufacturer has Duryea had a protracted consultation with Mr. Thurber and other members of the Wholesale Grocers' National certain the facts?



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 procure 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"

"I inherit some tendency to Dyspepsia from my mother. I suffered two years in this way; consulted a number of doctors. They did me no good. I then used

Relieved in your August Flower and it was just two days when I felt great relief. I soon got so that I could sleep and eat, and I felt that I was well. That was three years ago, and I am still first-

class. I am never Two Days. without a bottle, and if I feel constipated the least particle a dose or two of August Flower does the work. The

beauty of the medicine is, that you McKinley was thus exposed, but too can stop the use of it without any bad effects on the system. Constipation While I was sick I felt everything it

seemed to me a man could feel. I was of all men most miserable. I can say, in conclusion, that I believe August Flower will cure anyone of indigestion, if taken Life of Misery with judgment. A. M. Weed, 229 Belle-

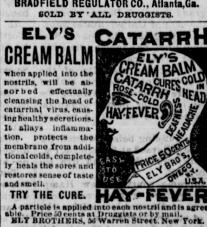
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WILL DO all that is claimed for it AND MORE. It Shortens Labor, Lessens Pain, Diminishes Danger to Life of Mother and Child. Book to "MOTHERS" mailed FREE, containing valuable information and voluntary testimonials.

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SOAP 9944 Pure.

THE BEST FOR EVERY PURPOSE

HEARTSEASE.

Thou whose place on earth is lowly, Seekest thou for true "heart's ease?" Aims unselfish, love most holy— Ask for these.

Hope grows weary of aspiring: When the glow of youth is gone, We may lose our fond desiring, And live on.

Joys wherein our hearts delighted May be gained at bitter cost; Treasures rare, unduly slighted, Have been lost.

Then we cry with sad complaining For the joys that youth can give Let us learn, ere life is waning,

How to use the gifts God sendeth Well, and worthy of His trust, Keeping talents that He lendeth Free from rust.

Hoping all things, and believing Good and ill alike receiving From God's hand.



-Once a Wook.

[Copyright, 1891, by A. N. Kellogg Newspaper Co.]

CHAPTER III.-CONTINUED.

They went upstairs and found all secure. It was an hour, late in the evening, when the house was unusually deserted. All the doors of the chambers were fastened; even that of number six was securely locked, and when the room was entered not a thing was out of place. Even the policeman was fain to con-

fess that he thought it one of the numerous scares he knew too well hysterical women were apt to indulge in, and went his way with a grin.

Isaac Evesham was properly exasper-"You will find yourself in a lunatic

asylum if you go on in this way much longer, Esther," he said, grimly. "I have, indeed, my share of trouble,"

the widow pleaded, wearily. "You mean you make your share of trouble and other people's shares, too."

The widow's eves flashed indignantly. "Isaac," she said, "in God's name go and leave me to myself. I do not want your help. I never asked it. Forget that your brother ever had a wife and

"I wish to heaven I could," was the blunt reply.

CHAPTER IV.

If it is true that whom God loveth He chasteneth, Mrs. Evesham must have been particularly favored by Providence, for the ill tide of adversity swept in upon her with resistless force, overwhelming her with such a flood of reverses that even her brave spirit nearly sank in the waters of despair.

That croaking brother-in-law of hers had foretold her speedy downfall, and his ominous prophesies seemed in a fair way of fulfillment. True, the world in general had forgotten the mystery of her unhappy lodger's untimely death; but to her little world—the few upon whom she was dependent-the event had brought a sad reaction. One after another of her lodgers left her, and none came to fill their places. There was a gloom over the house she found it impossible to dispel. It was the old story-money borrowed at a ruinous interest on her furniture, a foreclosed mortgage, and she found herself adrift and homeless. with four children dependent on her for their daily bread. Not for one moment did she pause to consider that one of these little ones had no claim on her efforts. Wanda Arlington was as dear to her as one of her own loved ones, and she would have scorned the thought of shifting from her shoulders the responsibility of her care.

Nor was she one to sit down with folded hands and bewail her misfortune. For ten weary years she toiled as a dressmaker, working by the day for rich ladies, who, charmed by her gentle manners and exquisite taste, paid her higher wages than usually fall to the lot of women so unhappily circumstanced. Thus with heroic effort she was enabled to clothe, feed and educate her children till they in turn grew in stature and became breadwinners.

through the darkened clouds. It was at the close of the terrible war of the rebellion. Society was revolutionized. Thousands had sunk in poverty; hundreds had grown suddenly rich. Prominent among the latter was a young married woman named Alice Potter, of Michigan, who chanced to be visiting New York, and, having engaged Mrs. Evesham's services, had in her own generous, impulsive way formed a

deep affection for the gentle seamstress. "My dear creature," she said one day to the widow, when they had succeeded in designing a costume more than usually attractive, "why don't you make a strike for something better? Come to Michigan and start a store. I'll help

you."
The suggestion took the widow's breath. Michigan! Even in the 60's Michigan seemed an Ultima Thule to a

"It would cost so much, Mrs. Potter," she sighed. "And the risk would be so

great."
"As for the expense of getting matron there," the impetuous young matron declared, "I will see to that. You see, dear, my cousin Jack is auditor of a railroad, and he shall get you all passes, or I'll know the reason why."

"But I have so little in hand to start with." the widow pleaded. "All the better for you; you will have

the less to lose.' "But, if I failed."

"Failed! Fiddlededee! You shan't fail. Come with me to Glastonbury. What, never heard of Giastonbury? Well, the ignorance of you Knickerbockers is something shameful."

"Is it a village in Michigan?" "A village! Bless your innocence, Glastonbury is a big, thriving lumber city on the banks of the loveliest river stone fronts there, I confess, but we're lines of their net, and hear them sing "How s

profit."

"But the store?" "Oh, we'll fix that. My husband isn't half a bad fellow when you know him, and he'll pull you through. You can get a few things on credit if you are too proud to borrow. It is all as easy as preaching—say, may I speak to him this

"If you will, but -" "But me no buts, my dear. I'm wild to carry out my projects."

very afternoon?'

CHAPTER V. ONLY A SISTER'S LOVE.

One summer's day, fifteen years after Ambrose Arlington's sudden death in the lodging-house, a couple of young people, fair to look upon, sat on a rustic seat under a tall elm on the bank of a lordly river-a young man and a girl just blossoming into the maturity of his sightless eyes upon her-dark eyes womanhood.

The maiden was fair as the creation of a poet's dream; the man stalwart, strong and nobly featured, but though you never would have guessed it, looking at his big, brown eyes, blind from his childhood.

The river which flows at their feet is the St. Clair, the deepest, broadest, clearest stream in Michigan-I had nearly said in the world.

Yonder thriving town is the new city of Glastonbury, and the dusky cloud, which blurs the landscape ten miles away, is the smoke from the chimneys of the village of Havana.

The young folks sit in quiet converse, evidently enjoying the delicious breeze, which comes from the broad river to fan their cheeks.

There approaches and passes them a buckboard wagon, drawn by a pair of ponies which, poor beasts, though they tug with heads bent low, hardly accomplish the barest apology for motion. Not that the load is heavy-simply two men, who sit upon the low seat of the vehicle with knees high up, on which they rest their elbows, as they gaze wearily at the efforts of the horses, sinking at every step deeper into the vielding sand.

These men have no appreciation of the beauty of the landscape, no ear for the melody of blackbird or oriole, no delight in the flower-laden wind which wafts its grateful incense over them.

One of them is about fifty years of age, dressed in the garb of a western farmer, with a face so hard and expressionless that it might have been carved out of a block of wood; the other, a young man more sprucely attired, with hair as black as jet, glossy and curly, eyes large and eloquent, complexion swarthy-altogether a figure characteristic of his race, which came a century ago from the sunny south of France to settle in this region. He possesses some education, too, having graduated at the new college whose spires you can see peeping over the

For two hours these men had sat in silence, but as they descended the hill, after passing the elm tree, with a jerk of his whip towards the two young people, the elder spoke:

"One of Widder Evesham's angels' that blind feller as stays at Gorham's,

"No, Jim, she isn't one of the widow's daughters, that one; her name is Arling-

"Arlington!"

"Aye. Mrs. Evesham found her, a little baby, on her doorstep one morning when she was living in New York d adopted her.

"I want ter know! Well, her is an uncommon pretty gel. Wish I'd taken a good look at her, for Squire Robinson, moderator of our school, tole me thet he'd engaged a lass o' thet name ter teach nex' term, an' I'll bet a doughnut her's the identical one. Might board to our house, too-should'n' wonder."

"Ha!" the young man ejaculated with some energy. "Do you really mean it? Say, Jim Dolman, you couldn't accommodate me too, in case she did, could

Mr. Dolman's wooden countenance almost screwed itself into an expression as he replied with a chuckle:

"Oh, thet's the way the wind blows, is it? But, 'Phonse lad, I should a thought you'd a looked higher nor a fondling-a orphin, reared on the charity of a dressmaker-you with a good business in Glastonbury an' a half Then a glimpse of sunshine glowed section o' farmin' land in Havana." "Well," was the satisfied response,

"that is just why I can afford to make a fool of myself." "An' what's her first name?" the old

man continued. "I disremember what the squire told me." "Wanda-Wanda Arlington."

"Wanda! Sakes alive, what a 'stroarary name to give a Christian female! But folks do go now to the dime novel rather than the Bible to name their children. But, about Widder Evesham-ain't she got two darters o' her own?"

"That she has-one of them is married to a cousin of Bill Potter's in Detroit; then there's Kate, who teaches in the Glastonbury schools, and is the prettiest girl in the county next to Wanda Arlington."

"Then there's a son, too-leastways I caught sight of a tall, straight young feller one day at her house."

"Aye, he's in New York making his fortune. "Then who be the blind young chap,

as is often with the Arlingtons?" "His name is George Arundel," Alphonse Danneirs said with a savage scowl. "He came from the east about a year ago-for the good of his health, they say-but, if he fools around that young woman much more, it would have been better for his health to have

Mr. Dolman turned his fishy eyes on the speaker and asked: "How so, 'Phonse?" "Never you mind," was the sullen

stopped away."

response, as the wagon took them round the bend of the road. Let us now turn to the two young

people sitting under the trees. It is George Arundel who is speaking: "Now, Wanda, tell me what the fishermen are doing? I long to hear the

new and rich, and our women know a the merry French chanson to the time stylish dress when they see it, as I of their rowing. And, have the Indian hope some day you will learn to your squaws reached the island in their profit." ig-out, or has the stream carried them too far below?"

Soft and musical was the voice that

replied: The fishermen are nearly ready to start. The squaws are just beaching their canoe, and some little lads are running along the shore to meet them, with a dog barking at their heels. But, oh, George, such a lovely sailboat has just come round the bend of the river; you can almost see her keel as she flies like a bird over the water."

"How you love the river, Wanda!" loveliness with every cloud that floats over it."

"Tell me what you see now-just where you are sitting, without moving your head," he asked eagerly, turning



"I SEE," SAID THE GIRL.

fringed with long lashes. You could not tell that he was blind, if you did not notice the changeless fixity of his

"I see," said the girl, obediently, "the broad river stretching like a lake of liquid silver for miles and miles, green as emerald where the shadow of the island falls on it. There are white caps on the waves, which glitter like snow tossed in sunshine. A low woodland lies on the other shore, dotted with white cottages; a woman is hanging out clothes in front of one of the little houses, while her children are paddling in the water."

"And the man in the boat?" "He is there yet, fishing. He has just hooked a pickerel nearly a yard long. Now he has got it into the boat." "I see it all!" the young man cried, enthusiastically. "I see it all, Wanda,

with your eyes!' "I am glad to be so useful to you, George," the girl replied, with a look of ineffable tenderness.

"And, when you are gone, all will be dark again. How selfishly happy I have been in your society."

"Hush!" she said. "You must not speak like this. You will have Kate

"But Kate is not Wanda!"

There was a world of meaning in his words, and the girl's eyes filled with tears she could not repress.

"It seems but the other day," he continued, fretfully, "that good old Bladon brought me to Glastonbury. The physician had said that change of scene would do me good-fancy change of scene for a blind man. Wanda-and I cared not where I went, for all places were the same to me. But the smell of the pines was pleasant, and I felt the presence of the river. Little did I think that there was in store for me such a year of happiness as I have enjoyed. What a lucky day it was for me when Harry Evesham found me blundering along in my poor, helpless way right in front of a runaway horse and took me to his home. Then how generously Mrs. Evesham received me into her family circle, and - I met you, Wanda!' "Yes, yes!" the girl said, hurriedly; but he could not see the quivering of her lip nor the deep crimson of her "Alone as you were in the world, it must have been a pleasant ex-

perience for you." "Ah, you may well say so. I never knew how sweet a one till now. But let us not waste words, Wanda, for this may be the last chance I may enjoy for months of speaking with you alone. You and I are similarly situated-waifs and strays in the world."

Then he added with a sad smile: "You have given me the priceless blessing of a sister's love-alas, with my affection, I dare not ask for more."
"A sister's love I give you freely."

Then her face lit up with a smile as she said: "You promised to tell me about yourself, George. Now, be a good boy and gratify my curiosity." "Well, sister mine," he said, "I will give you my autobiography. I cannot say in the orthodox manner of storytellers that I was 'born of poor but respectable parents,' for I am afraid mine were unromantically well to do. The early past is veiled in much obscurity. I have a dim recollection of a happy home across the seas - of a time when I could see all the beautiful things on earth-of a long illness which left me in total darkness-of a frantic father hurrying me away from the place of my birth-of long years of restless traveland-that is all, Wanda."

"But, your father?" "Ah, he was the dearest, kindest man who ever breathed the breath of life." "Did he never speak to you of your childhood?"

"Never - on the contrary he forbade any allusion to it. For years he hurried me from place to place with restless persistency, always accompanied by old William Bladon, who seemed to be more a trusted friend than servant to

him."
"What object could be have in leading such a nomad life?"

"That is more than I can tell you. As I got older I fancied he was flying from some terrible trouble - he seemed in such constant dread of recognition or

"How strange!"

"Was it not? Well, the climax came at last. Just a year ago we reached Chicago from the far west. I was tired with travel, and my dear father was anxious about my health, for no woman could have been tenderer in her solicitude than he was of me. One day we were walking down State state, he, in gayer mood than usual, describing to me the stores and the sights. Suddenly I felt his grasp tighten on my arm and a thrill of emotion shake his frame-you see we blind are very sensitive, Wanda -then, a groan escaped his lips, I knew he was suffering from some great shock. 'Father, what is it?' I said. Then I heard a woman's voice quite "Yes, to me it is a thing of perpetual close to us. 'So, we meet at last, Arbeauty, changing the expression of its thur Arundel,' it cried in a clear, musical tone, which nevertheless had a ring of anger in it, but which my quick perception recognized as the voice of a cultured woman. The next instant my poor father fell prone on the pavement; a crowd gathered; and he was carried to the hotel where he died in less than an hour."

"Without recovering consciousness?" Wanda asked, her eyes moist with tears of sympathy.

"Not quite so bad as that. He managed to say a few words to me before he died. 'My son,' he said, 'I am going where the wicked cease from troubling; but you will be left to be a shaft for their evil machinations. I cannot even put you on your guard against them. Trust implicitly in Bladon. It lies in my power to give you great wealth and high station, but the risk of acquisition would be ruinous to your peace of mind, and I bequeath you sufficient for all your needs-a hundred thousand dollars is deposited to your credit in the First national bank

ment to whisper in my ear: 'If ever you meet Wanda, tell her that her secret lies buried with me. It may allay her bitterness.' "Wanda!" the girl cried. "How strange! Why, I am Wanda." "But not the Wanda he meant. His

Wanda I fancy was some cruel enemy,

to New York.' Then he relapsed into a

state of coma, only reviving for a mo

perhaps the very woman whose presence caused his death. Oh, if my poor father could only have seen my Wan-"Do you think he would have loved

me, George?" "Who could be with you and not love you, child?"

CHAPTER VI.

BLADON PLAYS MENTOR. All the residential houses of Glastonbury were of the same monotonous pattern, shaped as though the builders had placed one big dry goods box endways towards the street, and then added as an afterthought another, at right angles to the rear, making a T. Add to this a plain porch, in some instances a stoop, and crown the whole with a low, sloping shingle-roof, paint the building white with green shutters, and you have the typical picture of a Glastonbury homestead. Of course, it was a wooden city, with not a single brick edifice in it to

and gauche than its humbler neighbors. [TO BE CONTINUED.]

relieve the eye, except the courthouse,

and that was, if possible, more angular

What we mean is this: Men and women usually admire in one another he opposite qualities from those most congenial to their own sex. But the deal human being is an all-rounder, combining masculine strength and energy and feminine tenderness and Where we only the qualities complimentary to men, without the others, we call them men's women; when they are all-round human beings, we call them women's women. A woman's woman can give you strength and counsel, and has a wider range of thought and sympathy than a man's woman. There are many women's women who are highly valued for more than complementary qualities | inet office. in a woman, and are "superior." The ordinary and average man prefers the complementary woman, especially if young and skittish, to the all-round one. And I will go so far as to say that some of these 'complementary women do make delightful wives and admirable mothers of little cnildren, though they are apt to fall into difficulties when their children grow up .-London Spectator.

A Queer Letter Writer. A member of a wealthy family, the name of the head of which is known all over the commercial world, has a peculiar mania. He is crazy on the in Indiana the anti-Harrison men have subject of letter writing-love letters at that-and writes half a dozen or more every day all to himself. At marked humiliation to the national adnoon every day he hands the butler a ministration. In brief, wherever batch of letters to be posted and re-ceives them at the hands of the same found a republican disgusted with ing. He reads them with the greatest manifestations of delight, and sits down to answer them after dinner. He has kept this pastime up for a year, and gradually increasing his correspondence to the present batch. He is good-looking young man of five and thirty, and was as bright, mentally, as could be desired until his eighth year, when searlet fever left him little better than a simpleton. If he wrote twelve hundred letters a day on the same expensive note paper he uses, he could not spend a thousandth part of his father's income.—N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.

He Was Interested

The first presentation of a stupid play. First Nighter (to companion)-This is awful rot; nearly everybody is

nodding. Companion - Yes, but that fellow there in the box appears to be intensely pleased. He must be from the coun-First Nighter-No, he's the author of

the play. Arkansaw Traveler. Met Him at the Door. Fred-Did you find the old gentleman out when you called to see his

daughter? Harry-No, it was myself I found out .-- Detroit Free Press.

THE DUTY OF CONGRESS. ures Necessary to Democratic St

cess Next Year. The great democratic majority in the new house of representatives was elected on the issue of tariff reform. The people have sent these men to congress to make laws for the people's relief. If the people had had a chance when this congress was chosen they would have created a democratic senate and a democratic executive. would then have been the duty of the democratic house to frame and pass a general bill, carefully considered in all its parts, for the reform and reconstruction of the tariff law upon just principles and in accordance with the requirements of the public welfare. Such a bill, in such a case, could bave been made law.

But the people had no chance to do this. The senate remains republican by virtue of its deliberate packing, and a republican president has the veto power. No general tariff bill framed to fit broad conceptions of tariff reform is likely to become law while these conditions exist.

But the fact does not relieve the democratic house of representatives of its duty. It was elected to give to the people the fullest measure of relief that is possible under existing conditions. Its imperative duty is to do this in the most practical and practicable way it can devise, and not merely to frame ideal bills which are certain of defeat in the senate. It may wisely, perhaps, frame and pass a general bill as a declaration and protest, but it should also do something for the actual

relief of the people. The practical way under the circumstances is the detailed way. Congress should pass a bill to put binding twine on the free list, with no encumbering provision. The senate would not venture to defeat that, though it would pretty certainly defeat a comprehensive tariff-reform bill of democratic construction including that provision. It should pass another bill making the raw material of iron manufacture free; another doing the same, or something like it, for the woolen-cloth makers; another repealing those extra duties on woolen cloths which were imposed avowedly as compensation to the manufacturers for the duty on raw materials, and perhaps some oth-

If bills of this kind are passed by the house the senate will pretty certainly ciated from army contracts to the accept them. The republican majority there is small and is difficult to hold together for high protection even when a comprehensive bill is under consideration. It could not be held together in opposition to measures of relief like these, involving the vital interests of the northwestern farmers in the one case, of New England manufacturers confederate brigadiers. and their workmen in another and of the great mass of the people in oth-

The senate would almost certainly sign them. To do otherwise would be to invite defeat in next year's election, with the certainty that the invitation would be accepted.

Is it not the perfectly clear duty of the house of representatives this year -whatever it may do in the matter of a general bill-to seek in practical ways the accomplishment of the purposes for which it was elected? Is not that also the wisest political policy?-N. Y. World.

BLAINE'S POSITION. The Game of Plot as Played by Repub-

lican Gamesters. The position of Hon. James G. Blaine as constructively an aspirant for the republican nomination for president next year, while at the same time sec retary of state under President Harrison, who is an avowed candidate for renomination, is so anomalous that there is reason to believe Mr. Blaine must soon announce the abandonment of his by men; but these are men who care ambition or the resignation of his cab-

The Blaine movement already under way in several states is avowedly an anti-Harrison movement. In the state of New York it is engineered by the Warner Miller opposition to Thomas C. Platt's control of the party, which has been made absolute by federal patronage. This opposition has already taken form in the organization of Blaine clubs, a work in which Hon. James J. Belden appears to be the prime mover. In Pennsylvania Senator Quay has already carried through his plot for conventions in early January in Philadelphia to forestall the work of the Harrison officeholders, and well-laid plans to capture the delegation from that state for Blaine as a found a republican disgusted with individual at seven o'clock every even. Harrison there is to be found a vocif-

erous Blaine shouter. Ordinary political decency, of course. forbids the secretary of state to hold his present position in politics to the beginning with one letter every week | end of the month. If he is to lead the revolt against the head of the administration, courtesy to his chief requires that he tender forthwith his resignation to the president. But, on the other hand, if he does not intend to be a candidate for the nomination next year, it is equally a duty to the president to announce that fact and put an end to the use of his name as an anti-Harrison rallying cry. The ways of Blaine, however, have always been devious, and as the situation demands a frank statement from him, which almost any other man in public life under like conditions would hasten to make, that probably is the last thing to be expected from Mr. Blaine.—Albany Argus.

RECIPROCITY AND THE G. O. P. Blaine's Jingo Policy of Free Trade on the Ha'f Shell.

Just now the republican organs are teeming with such sentiments as these: "Ring out the joyous praise of protecwatch-word for the ninety-two campaign." "Protection is triumphant, now on to reciprocity."

between the countries involved? The proper allowance. - Chicago Times.

name furnishes the definition and explains the proposed policy. Kate Field has happily defined Blaine's scheme as "free trade on the half shell." simply says to the powers approached: Throw your ports open to our com-merce and we will reciprocate. It goes farther than the conservative democratic doctrine of a tariff for revenue only, and yet the republicans who sing the praises of reciprocity ring forth their hallelnjahs for the blessings of protection. Great is McKinley for he protects you! Great is Blaine for ha will make breaches in the Chinese wall that has so long prevented your exercising the right of buying where you can buy the cheapest! If you want protection, we have all there is of it. If you want free trade, we'll give you a piece of it. Such is the sophistry of the situation.

There is a lack of accuracy in the republican writers who are crediting Blaine with first suggesting "recipprocity" as the name of his proposed international policy. The magnetic statesman no doubt read "The Rise of Silas Lapham," by William D. Howells, and without going further he could have found there a suggestion of both policy and name. Lapham, a man of rugged honesty and with strong common sense as the best accompaniment for honesty, was lamenting the fact that the home market was overstocked with almost every commodity, and especially with the mineral paint which was his hoped-for means of fortune. These were among his words to his good wife and counselor: "They say we can't expect to extend our commerce under the high-tariff system we've got now, because there ain't any sort of reciprocity on our side. We want the other fellows to show all the reciprocity and the English have the best of us every time."-Detroit Free Press.

THE "BUTS" HAVE IT. Blaine and Blarney Bad for Hoosier

It is pretty much the same story throughout the republican camp-President Harrison is a real good man,

but-The buts all have the same termination—their objective point is J. G. Blaine, now reported by an enthusiastic organ to be in the saddle. He was not in the saddle during the war, presenting gainful pursuits not disassociated from approximately and the saddle during the saddle during the war, presented from approximately from a proximately from the first from pride, pomp and peril of glorious war. He never came nearer a pitched battle than in 1884, when, though he had the dashing soldier, John A. Logan, at his back, he was routed, horse, foot and substitutes. It was not until after the war of the rebellion that the mighty Blaine became a voracious devourer of

This dashing knight, without fear after a batttle and without reproach if timely illness intervenes to prevent formal corroboration of accusation, is pass such bills and the president would now the great hero of all chevaliers of industry. As such he is the recipient

of the benefit of the buts. One republican journal dearly loves the distinguished Hoosier, but prefers Little Rock & Fort Smith; another cannot think sufficiently well of dear Mr. Harrison, but the dashing burnthis-letter hero is so magnetic that Mr. Harrison doesn't draw; another thinks well of the white house tenant, but Mr. Blaine is on the ground fleer, and, in his own graphic language. will prove no deadhead in the enterprise; another would not have Mr. Harrison set aside, but the secretary is now so well, so entirely in a kind-regards-to-Mrs.-Fisher humor, so affable and gushy, so patyou- on- the-back- and-shake- you- withboth-hands popular that the carrying of the banner must be intrusted to him in a campaign calling lustily for recruits. So it runs-all Benjamin and

"buts," all Blaine and blarney. It may be Blaine, it probably will be Blaine at Minneapolis, but the "buts" will only then have begun. It will be '84 over again with a vengeance.-Chicago Times.

POINTS AND OPINIONS.

-When a billion congress spends so much money that there is nothing left to pay experts to examine Philadelphia national banks, what is to become of the hard earnings of the people of Pennsylvania?-Louisville Courier-

Journal. -The true fountain of youth has been discovered by Mr. Blaine. The manner in which he recovers his health a few months before every republican convention should make him an interesting study for the medical profession. -Chicago Times.

-Mr. Harrison's message will be his platform for next summer. Will he try to heat McKinley as a protectionist or Blaine as a jug-handled reciprocitist? Or will he continue to advocate taxes for the American consumer and untaxed goods for the foreigner?-N. Y. World.

--What exasperates the republican press is that it sees the possibility of a reapportionment of the assembly and senatorial districts of the state next year. It is yelling "stop thief!" in order to protect itself in perpetuating the crime of violating the constitution by refusing the people honest representation in the legislature.—Buffalo Times.

-- The republican party regards "reciprocity" as the trump card in its hand to be played in the presidential campaign. The republican party offers reciprocity with a half-dozen or so countries. But the democratic party offers to the people reciprocity with all countries. Judging from the result of the last two elections, the democratic card is the commanding one.-Baltimore Sun.

-Republican organs admit that Mr. Crisp will treat his political opponents fairly. In this he will prove his title to the name "democrat." By it he will also emphasize the difference between a gentleman and a boor in the speaker's chair. He will not look in tion's honest reign. Reciprocity is the the direction of the house barber-shop when he wishes to count a quorum. Pernaps he may forget to see Mr Reed at times. But if he should fail in this What is reciprocity but free trade direction the country will make all

W E.TIMMONS, Editor and Publisher Issued every Thursday.

Official Paper of Chase County.

Special Meeting.

KANSAS DEMOCRATIC EDITORIAL FRATERNITY.

ARKANSAS CITY, Dec: 7, 1891. special meeting of the Kansar State Editorial Fraternity will be held in the city of Newton, on

SAINT JACKSON'S DAY, January 8th, 1891, at 10 o'clock, a. m. This meeting is called in response to numerous requests from editors from different parts of the State, the object being the consultation upon and dis-cussion of the policy to be pursued in the approaching campaign for the great principles which the HERO OF NEW ORLEANS loved so well and deeditor in the State is invited to be present and join the Fraternity, and participate in the discussions of the day, and the festivities of the evening.
T. McIntire,
C. K. Holliday, Jr.,
Pres.

Sec'y. For the past six years an effort has been made by different counties in this State to collect taxes from the Pullman Car Company. These efforts have been resisted by the Pullman Company in both the State and Federal courts. Last week the Supreme Court of the United States handed down an opinion which compels this soulless corporation to "whack up" and the result will be a very handsome addition to the tax rolls of some of the counties.

the forged parliamentary notes, which foolish traders accept as genuine, and until, at last, they reach some poor we have seen every effort of the peo-working hand who can pass them no ple to lighten their burdens seized as further, and must take them to the dens upon them.—W. L. Wilson, in St. bank to get bread with. To his sor- Louis Republic. row they never meant payment, and he is thrown into the stocks for attempting to collect them.

protection has been living in all our tural, live-stock and market journal, history, and seems never to lack for dupes who accept them as genuine and seek to give them currency at some 16 percent and seek to give them currency at some 16 percent accept the seems of the seems their own great loss. Just now we lines of stock-raising and general are being assured that the high tariff farming, besides giving the best and imposed by the McKinley bill, in order to establish the tin-plate, pearlbutton and other industries which that bill seeks to endow at the ex- crease our own circulation, we have pense of the tax payers, will be of made arrangements by which we will brief duration, and that in a short furnish the Courant (subscription price \$1.50 a year) and the Kansas City Live Stock Indicator both for one York Tribune) we shall be getting our tin-plate, etc., as cheap from home producers as we now do from foreign-day the necessity for protection. ers, and the necessity for protection addressing the Indicator Publishing will no longer exist.

articles protected by our tariff to get even an approximate idea of the number of times this promise has been solemnly put into circulation and as than the Christmas number of The regularly gone to protest with high Dominion Illustrated, which will be

spicuous instances. Dr. Hamilton's tions, the stories, poems and sketches report on manufactures made to Congress just a century ago, December to Canada for Christmas, but who will 5th, 1791, is constantly referred to by gladly welcome such a Christmas greet-Major McKinley and others as the foundation of our protective system and as an arsenal of unanswered arguments. In that report Hamilton frankly admitted that "protective duties evidently amount to a virtual bounty on the domestic fabric, since by enhancing the charge on foreign articles they enable the manufacturers to undersell their foreign competitors." He, therefore, advocated nothing more than a temporate and moderate aid to "nascent industries," declaring "that the continuations of bounties on manufactures long estab. lished must always be of questionable policy, because a presumption would arise, in every such case, that there were natural and inherent impediments to success."

The next great name appealed to by the protectionists is Henry Clay. When Mr. Clay supported the tariff of 1816, he said: "In three years we could judge of the ability of our establishments to furnish those articles as cheap as they were obtained abroad." He believed that three years would be sufficient to place our manufactures on this desirable footing. Seventeen years later, when he was advocating the compromise bill of 1833, that by successive reductions, every second year, was to bring down the tariff by 1842 to a horizontal revenue rate of 20 per cent., he again said: "Now give us time. Cease all fluctuations and agitation for nine years, and the manufacturers in every branch will sustain themselves against foreign competition."

More than a quarter of a century later, when Mr. Morrill was leading the first insidious movement back to protection, he said, April 23, 1860, that we had made more rapid strides | THE CHASE COUNTY COURANT in cheapening manufactures and, therefore lessening the necessity for DEMOREST FAMILY MACAZINE increased protection than ever Eng- 1 Send Your Subscription to this Office.

The Chase County Courant, land made herself in any equal period of time; though she had more than two hundred years start of us, we were not more than fifteen years behind her. "The puril will soon overtake his mistress."

Twice fifteen years have since elapsed and Mr. Morrill's chief activity as a legislator has been in efforts to increase the protection granted to OFFICE OF THE CHAIRMAN OF THE the manufacturer and in resisting all efforts to relieve the tax-payer.

In the debate on the tariff commission bill Senator Sherman said: "Give us a steady protective policy for twenty years longer and America may proclaim free trade to Great Britain and all the nations of the world."

chief architects of the tariff of 1883, framed for giving the country "a steady protective policy," and yet before the lapse of eight years he joins earnestly with his colleague McKinfended so bravely. Every Democratic ley to increase enormously many of the protective rates of that tariff.

But the time never comes when any industry that has secured the prerogative of taxing the people is willing to release the smallest part of those taxes. Whether its promises be given for three years, nine years, fifteen years or twenty years, they all go to protest, and it laughs at those who were foolish enough to believe in their performance and advance their money upon that faith.

It has happened at every revision of the tariff, just as Secretary Folger said in 1882: "In reading the testi-mony before the Tariff Commission it will be observed that with scarcely an exception the representatives of every industry, while conceding that a gen ent of a bounty from the public treas-ury, and not the payers of it, has the

EYERY FARMER AND STOCKMAN' Should subscribe for his home pa-It is upon just such promises that per, to keep up with the local news but he also needs a first-class agricul-

Desiring to give our present readers a benefit, and at the same time in-Co., Kansas City, Mo.

A CHRISTMAS CREETING. Those who wish to select a Christ mas Souvenir to send to friends abroad could not make a more fitting choice cost to those foolish enough to accept it.

Let us recall a few of the more considerable and interesting purely Canadian publication ever issued. The supplements, the illustrations are considerable and interesting purely Canadian publication ever issued. are all Canadian, and will cheer the

A POPULAR FAMILY.

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

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

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



when Miss Lafarge deserted her Delsarte class os suddenly, and ce rainly we are all improving in grace under. your instruction: I heard you telling Tommy Eames last evening how his club made mistakes in playing baseball; you seem to be up on all the latest 'fads,' and know just what to do under all circumstances; you entertain beautifully; and in the last month you have improved so in health, owing, voutell me, to your physical culture exercises. Where do you get all of your information from in this little out-of-the way place?—for you never go to the city."

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

A LIBERAL OFFER- ONLY \$3.10 FOR

A FEW

CHRISTMAS

SUCCESTIONS

S.F.PERRICO & CO'S.

Senator Sherman was one of the You can buy DOLLS of every description, from 25c. to \$5.00.

DOLL BUGGIES from 65c. to \$1.25.

DOLL BEDS, made strong, will not come apart, at \$1.25. All complete, with Mattress and Pillows.

DOLL SHOES AND STOCKINGS.

Games of Every Kind from 10c. to \$1.25.

BOOKS and BOOKLETS of every well known Author in Poetry and Prose. All are Elegantly Bound and gotten up in the very Latest Styles for Holiday Trade. Also a Cheaper Line, Bound in Cloth, at 35c. or three for \$1.00.

of the counties.

FOROED PARLIAMENTARY PROMISES

Carlisle, in his well known pamphlet on the "Stump Orator," describes the forged parliamentary notes, which TOILET SOAPS. TOILET WATERS, which pass current from hand to hand right to fix the amount of the bounty, ELEGANT PERFUMES, NICKEL and DIME SAVING BANKS.

Corticella Silk Mittens.

AN EXTRA FINE LINE OF LADIES' and GENTS MORA BUCK DRIVING GLOVES and MITTENS,

ELECANT HEMMED-STITCHED, HAND-EMBROID-ERED AND DRAWN WORKED LADIES' AND CENTS' LINEN AND SILK HANDKERCHIEFS AND

SILK MUFFLERS. FANCYSTAMPED LINENS. ALL KINDS OF PLUSHAND METAL ORNAMENTS, ETC.

WE HAVE A BEAUTIFUL LINE OF HANDPAINTEDCHINA FROM EUROPE, CONSISTING OF

VASES,

FRUIT PLATES. PICKLE DISHES. MUSH and

MILK SETS.

WATER JUGS, ETC. COME AND SEE THEM. THEY ARE BEAUTIFUL

CELLULOID NOVELTIES MATCH SAFES.

HAIRPIN HOLDERS,

PHOTOGRAPH FRAMES. CALENDARS

AND BOOK MARKS

All hand-painted, and are said to be the most beautiful things for Xmas Gifts.

DRY GOODS.

We will make reductions on all of our immense stock of

DRESS GOODS ---- AND ----

TRIMMINGS.

Nothing would make a more elegant present for your Mother, Wife or Sister, than one of our

HANDSOME DRESS PATTERNS. DON'T

PASS

THIS

BY!

When we say we WILL REDUCE the PRICES, we do it and you know it.

> We also have a LARGE LINE of TABLE LINEN And the most beautiful line of

TOWELS-Ever offered in Cottonwood Falls.

YOURS, S. F. PERRGO & CO. [This notice published first on Dec. 10, 1891.] Notice of Final Settlement.

STATE OF KANSAS, | ss. Chase County. | ss. |
In the Probate Courtin and for said county. |
In the matter of the estate of Charles Billingly Gregory, deceased. |
Creditors and all other persons interested in the aforesaid estate are hereby notified that at the next regular term of the Probate 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. 1892, I shall apply to the said court for a full and final settlement of said estate. |
L. F. BIELMAN, Administrator of Charles Billingly Gregory, deceased.

PESIONNS THE DISABILITY BILL IS A LAW.

deceased. December 7th A. D. 1891.

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

の回形 TTONW

Scientific American * Agency for

Scientific American

SHERIFF'S SALE.

STATE OF KANSAS, SS.

In the District Court of the 25th Judicial

John J. Douglas, plaintiff, vs. Josiah G Morse, T. Vernette Morse and Page M. House defendants.

By virtue of an order of sale issued out of the District Court of the 25th Judicial Dis-trict, in and for Chase county, State of Kan-sas, in the above entitled cause, and to me directed, I will, on the

22d DAY OF DECEMBER, A. D. 1891,

at 10 o'clock a. m.. of said day, at the front door of the Court-house, in the city of Cottonwood Fails, Kansas, offer for sale and sell, at public auction, to the highest and best bidder, for cash in hand, the following described lands and tenements, situated in Chase county, Kansas, to wit:

The southeast quarter (½) of section two (2), township twenty-two (22) south, of range six (6), east of the sixth principal meridian. Said property is taken as the property of said defendants, and the same will be soid to satisfy said order of sale and costs.

Sheriff of Chase County, Kansas.

By Jabin Johnson,
Under Sheriff.

Sheriff's office, Cottonwood Falls, Chase county, Kansas, Nov. 17th, 1891.

PATENTS.

40 Page Book Free. Address

W. T. Fitz Gerald,

WASHINGTON, D. C.

ARE YOU A WOMAN WHO HAS NOT SEEN A COPY OF

of Philacelphia? "The best and cheapest ILLUSTRATED monthly ever published in the English language. 1,500 pages for \$1.59. ARTHUR'S NEW HOME MACAZINE

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

J. W. MC'WILLIAMS' Chase county Land Agency

Railroad or Syndicate Lands. Will buy or sell wild lands or Improved Farms.

-AND LOANS MONEY .--COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS

KATE FIELD'S WASHINGTON.

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

It is the brightest Weekly in America." Send FIFTY CENTS to 39 Corcoran Building, Washington, D. C., and you will get it every week for 3 MONTHS. If you send before December 15 you will receive in addition a fine Lithograph of its Editor,

KATE FIELD.

AWRENCEBUR C

TENNESSEE.

Is now the most prosperous town in the South.

TT has kept up an even, steady growth through all the hard times of the past eighteen months, and now that there is good prospect of revival in business, generally, Lawrenceburg is very likely to have a boom. Everybody in the South knows that Lawrenceburg will have a boom next year. All we ask is for you to come and see. The company has secured the services of Captain George A. Clarke, late of Mankato, Minn., as local manager and emigrant agent. Captain Clarke is one of the best and most favorably known emigrant men that ever lived in the great Northwest. He says Lawrenceburg and vicinity is the best place he knows of, to which to invite immigration. Everybody that goes there likes it.

A COLONY,

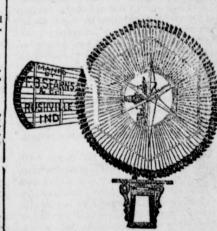
One of the inducements our citizens held out to Captain Clarke, was the formation of a colony for truck farmers and fruit growers. 75 Farms of 10 acres each, will be GIVEN AWAY, to the right kind of families to start the thing. Write to Capt. George A. Clarke, for partticulars.

For cheap farms, or farms and city lots to exchange for Northern property, address

> V. S. PEASE. Nashvill 3, 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 guaranteed.

We will give Farmers and others wholesal prices where we have no Agents. Address F. B. STEARNS,

RUSHVILLE, IND., U. S. A. Mention this paper



A THIRD OF A CENTURY OF EXPERI-ENCE AND CONTINUED PROGRESSIVE IMPROVEMENT IS REPRESENTED IM

THE LEADER LINE"OF STOVES AND RANGES.

LEADER RANGES

FOR WOOD AND FOR COAL LEADER COOKING STOVES

LEADER HEATING STOVES FOR ALL USES, FOR WOOD AND FOR COAL ALL MODERN AND IN GREAT VARIETY.

IF YOUR DEALER DOES NOT HANDLE: THERE STOVES, WRITE TO COLLING BURGIE, CHICACO, ILL., FOR PRICED.

W. E. TIMMONS, Ed. amd Prop.

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

Terms—peryear, \$1.50 cash in advance; after three months, \$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.

LOCAL SHORT STOPS.

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

Cloudy the latter part of last week

Christmas will be one week from to-morrow. J. E. Minor went to Momence, Ills.,

E. W. Ellis and G. E. Finley are on the sick list.

J. G. Winee, of Hutchinson, was in town, Saturday.

Mrs. E. F. Holmes visited in Cedar · S. T. Bennett, of Plymouth, Lyon

county, is in town. The Rev. W. C. Somers is again home from Wichita.

E. F. Bauerle is confined fo his bed, with a very sore foot. The little daughter of John Frew, of Strong City, has scarlet fever.

J. C. Farrington, of Strong City, was

down to Kansas City, last week. Mrs. W. Y. Morgan, of Strong City, was down to Emporia, yesterday. Mrs. H. E. Lantry, of Strong City, is

visiting her parents, in Leavenworth. Ed. Beach is now clerking at the meat market of L. Franz, Strong City. Don't fail to go to R. L. Ford's and look at his fine line of holiday goods. Ed. R. Ferlet, of Greenwood county, is visiting at his old home in this city.

Joe Minor has been granted a pension of \$12 per month, and \$181 back

Don't forget to pay your taxes, as the penalty goes on after December

Arthur Dun, of Nebraska, was visit-ing at G. K. Hagans', Strong City, last

Polls are now being set for a telegraph line from Bazaar to Matfield Green. Wm. F. Dunlap, of Matfield Green,

with cattle. J. F. Kirker, of Strong City, and E. B. Johnston, of this city, were at Em-

poria, Saturday. Frank P. Strail has repainted the front of his shop, and has had a new tin roof put on it

The clergymen are requested to call at the Santa Fe offices to make appli-

cation for permits. "Money saved is money earned;" so, don't fail to see the stock of J. R. Hughes, Strong City.

Chas. J. Lantry. of Strong City, was at Topeka, last week, attending a Topeka Club reception.

H. W. Fosdick, of Matfield Green. returned, Sunday, from an extended visit at Brown Helm, Ohio.

The Sheriff of Marion county has placed Hugh O'Neill, of that county, in the jail here, for safe keeping.

Mrs. George B. Carson and son returned, Sunday, from their visit to the parents of Mrs. Carson, at Emporia. Perforated chair seats 10c at HAGER'S.

Mr. and Mrs. D. M. Ross, of Kansas your own county have, and s City, are visiting at Joseph Elliott's, in Strong City, a brother of Mrs. Ross. think you will buy at home. Zac Mulhall, of Mulhall, Oklahoma, who was at Kansas City, last week, stopped at Strong City, Saturday, on

his way home. Patrick Ryan, of Chicago, who came here to attend the funeral of his uncle, Patrick Ryan, of South Fork, started back home, Friday night.

Miss Louise Patten, of South Fork, went to Emporia, last week, to take a course in vocal and instrumental mu-

county, at one time instructor of the Strong City Cornet Band, was visiting friends in this county, last week.

Happy and contented is a home with "The Rochester;" a lamp with the light of the morning. For catalogues, write the Rochester Lamp Co., New York.

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.

Try J. W. Brown, Strong City, Kan-sas, for coffins, caskets and robes be-fore buying elsewhere, as he keeps the most complete stock in the county. 1t

On the 6th instant Mrs. W. C. Giese celebrated the 42d anniversary of her birth, and was made the recipient of some very handsome and useful pres-

Fancy Silk Vests, Mufflers, Handkerchiefs, Neckties, Suspenders.

Holiday Presents

THE SEASON WHEN EVERYONE IS LOOKING FOR

A SUIT ABLE PRESENT

TO BESTOW UPON A FRIEND HAS ACAIN COME, AND TO MEET THE WISHES OF THOSE WHO CANNOT DECIDE UPON A PRES-SENT, WE WILL MAKE A PARTIAL LIST OF

THE MANY AND APPROPRIATE THINGS

we have, to aid you when you make your selections.

Look over the List and come to us, where we are fully prepared to show you a big variety and fine qualities.

MUFFLERS

we count by the dozens, and many of the richest and most beautiful designs in patterns and colors.

HANDKERCHIEFS

by the scores. Nothing left out from the beginning to the end of this line.

NECKWEAR, NECKWEAR, NECKWEAR. The variety is unexcelled. The shapes are correct. The styles are unsurpassed. And the finish is as near perfection as it is possible to make them.

SUSPENDERS

Holiday Goods at the Corner Drug If we should fill all the rest of our space, we could not give a description of the extent and beauty of this line. This is something that is always acceptable as a present, and every man wears them.

GLOVES, AND EVEN MITTENS.

WHEN CIVEN IN THE RICHT MOTIVE, make an appropriate present. See our line of Fur-trimmed and Fleece-lined, also Fleece-lined and not Fur-trimmed. In particular ask to see the ASTRACHAN CLOVE. Don't fail to see the Fancy Silk Vests for the Holiday trade. Men's and Boys' Suits. Overcoats. Come early while the lines are complete.

E. F. HOLMES & CO.,

THE LEADING CLOTHIERS.

Holiday Goods, at the Corner Drug

Berry, of Diamond creek, went to offering some rare inducements. Do Kansas City, last week, called there by the illness of Mr. Patterson's and pricing their goods.

What will you get for Christmas? Go to Hillert Bros', and see their fine large stock of furniture, etc., and see if they can not supply exactly what you want.

Mrs. Dr. S. M. Furman and children, of Mound City, arrived at Strong City, last week, and will soon occupy the residence Mrs. Furman recently bought of J. A. Goudie. Sunday night, some miscreant broke

into the barber shop of H. W. Kilgore. in Strong City, broke his mirror, cut his barber chair, broke razors and did other acts of vandalism. A jury before Judge G. W. Kilgore

last Thursday, pronounced Eben Forbes, of Elmdale, insane, and application has been made for his admission to the Insane Asylum.

Large stock of furniture, etc. at Hillert Bros. Go there for Holiday Miss Minnie Sonderman, sister of Residence property for sale. Apply Miss Dena Sonderman, the popular teacher of the Catholic school in Strong City, has gone on a visit to

her parents, at Hanover, Kanssas. For abstracts call on Frew & Bell. R. L. Ford, the jeweler, has on hand one of the largest stocks of ladies' and gents' gold watches and watch chains ever brought to this market. Go and

Those who have seen the stock of ladies' watches, fine gold rings, and

of E. F. Holmes & Co., at the head of here soon, and will occupy the Low- watches, musical instruments, sewing Store.
W. L. Patterson and Mrs. Albert this page. These gentlemen are now

> Found, in this city, Thursday afternoon, December 17th, instant, near Mrs. Dr. W. P. Pugh's, a small valise or grip sack, which the owner can have by calling at this office, proving prop erty and paying for this local.

While at Kansas City, Mrs. Henry Bonewell purchased a new piano for county may rest its case.

recently married to a Mr. Pittman, of

present, or any other kind of a pres-full line of new staple goods, and can ent, of a fine plain gold or set ring, of always satisfy the trade in all seasons any kind, to a friend, sweetheart or of the year; and, as Christmas is near

In their suit against the Pike's Peak Railroad Co., for the balance of pay year, call on J. R. Hughes, je weler, in Strong City, where you will find the largest new stock in the county, and all for new prices.

In their suit against the Pike's Peak Railroad Co., for the balance of pay for building said railroad, B. Lantry & Sons were given a decision, by the abstractor, at Chicago, for \$30,000, which is considerably less than had been conceded to them by the engi-

Don't fail to read the advertisement father and brother, Ed., are expected ment of ladies' and gentlemen's gold

here soon, and will occupy the Lowther house, which they have rented.

New that the holidays are drawing
near, and everyone is looking around
for some suitable present to give to
his or her sweetheart, wife, mother,
sister, brother, friend or relative, they
should go to the jewelry store of R.
L. Ford, who has ordered one of the
largest stocks of goods he has ever
had, for the holidays.

The C. K. & W. R. R. hond suit was

For Christmas presents there is nothing better than a fine article of furniture; therefore, call at Hillert Brothers, furniture and undertaking establishment, and examine their goods before selecting a Christmas present.

The C. K. & W. R. R. bond suit was re-opened by the attorneys for the Clerk G. M. Hayden, N. B. Scribner, J. H. Mercer and W. W. Rockwood; were examined by the Supreme Court commissioner, W. H. Johnson, last week and this, when the case was adjourned. These day, to Topaka, to take week and this, when the case was adjourned, Tuesday, to Topeka, to take some testimony there; after which the Council Grove Courant, sued Judge

recently married to a Mr. Pittman, of chat place.

of S. F. Perrigo & Co., to be found in this week's COURANT. They have in stock the latest novelties, as well as a the Lyceum Uncle Tom's Cabin will appear at Music Hall next Thursday evening. The Lyceum Uncle Tom's Cabin will appear at Music Hall next Thursday evening. ways satisfy the trade, in all season

the times and always have in stock Those who have seen the stock of ladies' watches, fine gold rings, and jewelry, silver ware, musical instruments, etc., etc., at J. R. Hughes'. in Strong City, know where to find their Christmas presents.

dec17-2w

dec17-2w

dec17-2w

dec18-conded to them by the engine of the latest styles in every line of goods they handled, and can satisfy the trade, will cure whether it be in the fall, winter, spring or summer; and, just now, they have a large selection of goods very suitable for Christmas presents. See him a call.

Gloves and Mittens,

Hosiery,

Wristlets,

Caps,

MEN'S SUITS.

Doster for \$57 for services rendered in Friday, and was placed in position in that hotel, whose proprietor knows how to keep up with the demands of the times.

The following officers were elected at a recent meeting of A. McDonald Post, G. A. R., Strong City, for the ensuing term: P. C., Thos. McDonald; S. V. C., M. C. Newton; J. V. C., Jas.

Miss Linda Hollingsworth who, for Stroud; Adit., Matt. McDonald; O.M. Miss Linda Hollingsworth who, for years, was a part of the household of Dr. W. H. Cartter, and who, last spring, went to Grand Junction, Colspring, went to Grand Junction, Colspring, went to Grand Junction, Colspring went to Basic to Page 1999.

S. V. C., M. C. Newton; J. V. C., Jas. Tissing and job work done for him during that campaing; and the Justice of the Peace gave a decision against Mr. Timmons; and the case has been appeared to the District Court.

Be sure to read the advertisement

Uncle Tom's Cabin will appear at

Company carry a car load of special scenery and stage equipments. They have a different set for each act, and of the year; and, as Christmas is near relatives, or wish to buy one for yourself, you should examine R. L. Ford's large stock of rings.

The following are the officers of Felix Lodge No. 295, I. O. O. F., Strong lix Lodge No. 295, I. O. O. F., Strong is enjoying a visit from her brother, examine his goods before pur chasing elsewhere.

The following are the officers of Felix Lodge No. 295, I. O. O. F., Strong Smiling all over their faces, because of the nice rain, Monday, and the slight the nice rain, Monday, and the slight Treas., G. K. Hagans; Dist. Deputy, The total county of the fine stand most powerful and the slight of this county. The two brothers will start, to-day, on a visit to analyze of their kind in America. specimens of their kind in America. They are trained to work on the stage entirely free, without chain or muzzle

Get your seat now. The choice ones are going like hot cakes. BUSINESS BREVITIES.

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

36 sheets of note paper 5c at
HAGER'S.
Before going to Emporia or elsewhere to buy Christmas presents look at the fine displays the merchants of your own county have, and see if you can not be suited by them, and we think you will buy at home.

Wood taken on subscription.

Suitable for Christmas presents. See their advertisement.

R. L. Ford, the jeweler, has just received one of the largest and finest stocks of holiday goods, in his line of business, ever brought to this market, and you should see the rare and unique designs he has in rings, breast for sample and terms, to General Gregory, who will remain. Their For farm loans call on Frew & Bell.

Wood taken on subscription.

ATTORNEYS AT LAW JOSEPH C. WATERS

ATTORNEY - AT - LAW Topeka, Kansas, (Postoffice box 405) will practice in the District Court of the counties of Chase Marion, Harvey, Reno, Rice and Barton. 1623-t1

THOS. H. GRISHAM 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 Kassas; in the Su-pseme Court of the State, and in the Federal Courts therein.

F. P. COCHRAN,

ATTORNEY - AT - LAW; COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS.

Practices in all State and Federi al courts

PHYSICIANS.

A. M. CONAWAY

PHYSICIAN and SURGEON,

Residence and office, a half mile north of

Toledo. F. JOHNSON, M, D., CAREFUL attention to the plactice 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 gympasium. Takes up but 6 in square floor-room; new seintific, durable, comprehensive, cheap. Indorsed by tors and others now using it. Send for illustrated circular, 40 engravings, no charge. Prof. D. L. Dowd, Scientific, Physical and Vecal 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 pletures, will appear in every number, besides the following serials:

A BOY AND A GIR!, by Elizabeth Cumings. THE DOINGS OF THE STUDIO DOLLS, by E. S. Tucker; pretty, funny, quaint. These dolls live in a "painter-lady's" studio. The fun will set little men and women laughing everywhere.

erywhere.

JOKER AND HIS RELATIONS, by Mary

Crowley—the tale of a monkey, the adrentures he had, and the relations he met.

ALL ABOUT THINGS, by Annie L. Hauselb—what you want to be reported.

TALKS BY QUEER FOLKS by Mary B. Bamford-animals' accounts of themselves from their own point of view.

D. LOTHROP CO., Pubs., Boston.

IMPORTED PLUSH ALBUM, \$1.00

JUVENILE BOOKS



LOVELL WASHER CO. 203 Huron St. ERIE, PA.



Twenty pairs Children's Kid Button Spring-heel Shoes, sizes 5 to 8, reduced to \$1.00 per pair. This Edgar W. Jones, and his mother, of Guthrie, came in, Friday, on a visit to his sister, Mrs. J. H. Doolittle, who was quite sick at that time.

Sheriff S. E. Hull, of Wabaunsee county, at one time instructor of the

A Christmas Present for Our Customers.

A Reduction on Special Things in Our Shoe Department.

When it comes to Christmas Presents, we can offer the best selection of good, substantial presents Mr. and Mrs. S. P. Watson, of Strong City, are enjoying a visit from their daughter, Mrs. Dell Park, and her husband, of Seattle, Washington.

When the contest to City tstrates I reserved, at Carlo City, are enjoying a visit from their daughter, Mrs. Dell Park, and her husband, of Seattle, Washington.

Silk Mufflers, Ladies' Gloves and Mi

Siik Mufflers, Ladies' Gloves and Mittens, Men's Fine Gloves and Slippers. BLANKETS, BED SPREADS. Chenille Portiers, Ladies' Cloaks and Jackets, and Children's Cloaks.

ALL AT PRICES THAT CANNOT FAIL TO PLEASE.

Nothing is more acceptable as a Christmas Present than something useful and durable. You can always find this class of goods in our stock.

WE SELL FOR CASH.

CARSON & SANDERS.

Cottonwood Falls, Kansas

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

The President Sends His Annual Communication to Congress.

The Italian and Chilian Disputes - The Sealing Question Discussed—The New Tariff and Silver-Defects in the Electoral System

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9. - The president's message was distributed in both houses of congress promptly upon assembling

to-day. It is, mainly, as follows: To the Senate and House of Representatives: The reports of the heads of the several The reports of the heads of the several executive departments, required by law to be submitted to me, which are herewith transmitted, and the reports of the secretary of the treasury and the attorney-general made directly to congress, furnish a comprehensive view of the administrative work of the last fiscal year relating to intermal affairs. It would be of great advantage if these reports could have an attentive perusal by every member of congress and ail usal by every member of congress and all who take an interest in public affairs. Such a perusal could not fail to excite a higher appreciation of the vast labor and con-ecientious efforts which are given to the conduct of our civil administration.

The reports will, I believe, show that every question has been approached, considered and decided from the standpoint of public duty and upon considerations affect ing the public interests alone. Again I in-vite to every branch of the service the attention and scrutiny of congress.

THE STATE DEPARTMENT.

What Has Been Done in the Sealing, Chil-tan and Italian Lynching Difficulties.

The work of the state department during the last year has been characterized by an unusual number of important negotiations and by diplomatic results of a notable and highly beneficial character. Among these are the reciprocal trade arrangements which have been concluded, in the exercise of the powers conferred by section 3 of the tariff law, with the republic of Brazil, with Spain, for its West India possessions, and with San

Like negotiations with other countries have been much advanced, and it is hoped that before the close of the year further definitive trade arrangements of great value will be concluded.

AFFAIRS WITH GREAT BRITAIN.

The view of the reports which have been received as to the diminution of the seal herds in the Behring sea, I deemed it wise to propose to her majesty's government in February last that an agreement for a closed season should be made, pending the negotiations for arbitration which then seemed to be approaching a favorable conclusion. After much correspondence, and delays for which this government was not responsible, an agreement was reached and signed on the 13th of June, by which Great Beitala undertook from by which Great Britain undertook from the killing by her subjects of seals in the Rebring sea and the government of the United States during the same period to enforce its existing prohibition against petagic sealing and to limit the catch by the fur seal company upon the islands to 7.500 skins. If this agreement could have been received earlier in reserves to the streament. reached earlier, in response to the strenuous endeavors of this government, it would have been more effective, but coming as late as It did, it unquestionably resulted in greatly diminishing the destruction of the

seals by the Canadian sealers.

In my last message I stated that the basis of arbitration proposed by her majesty's government for the adjustment of the longpending controversy as to the seal fisheries was not acceptable. I am glad now to be able to announce that terms satisfactory to this government have been agreed upon and that an agreement as to the arbitrators is all that is necessary to the completion of the

MEAT INSPECTION.

**Disc law of the last congress providing a system of inspection for our meats intended for export, and clothing the president with power to exclude foreign products from our market in case the country sending them should perpetuate unjust discriminations against any product of the United States, against any product of the United States, placed this government in a position to effectively urge the removal of such discrimtations against our meats. It is gratifying to be able to state that Germany, Denmark. Italy, Austria and France, in the order named, have opened their ports to inspected American pork products. The removal of these restrictions in every instance was restrictions in every instance was asked for and given solely upon the ground that we had now provided a meat inspection that should be accepted as adequate to th complete removal of the dangers, real or which had been previously urged. The state department, our ministers abroad and the secretary of agriculture have co operated with unflagging and intelligent zeal for the accomplishment of this great result. The outlines of an agreement have been reached with Germany, looking to equitable trade concessions in consideration of the continued free importation of her sugars, but the time has not yet arrived this correspondence can be submitted to congress.

THE NEW ORLEANS LYNCHING The lynching at New Orleans in March last of eleven men of Italian nativity by a mob of citizens was a most deplorable and discred-Stable incident. It did not, however, have its origin in any general animosity to the Ital-sian people, nor in any disrespect to the government of Italy, with which our relations were of the most friendly character. The £ury of the mob was directed against these en as the supposed participants or acces-ries on the murder of a city officer. I do sories on the murder of a city officer. I do-not allude to this as mitigating in any degree this offense against law and humanity, but only as affecting the international ques-tions which grew out of it. It was once represented by the Italian minister that several of those whose lives had been taken mand was made for the punishment of the participants and for an indemnity to the families of those who were killed.

It is to be regretted that the manner in which these claims were presented was not such as to promote a calm discussion of the questions involved; but this may well be attributed to the ex-citement and indignation with which the crime naturally evoked. The views of this ers domiciled here were fully stated in the correspondence, as well as its purpose to make an investigation of the affair with a view to determine whether there were present any circumstances that could, under ch rules of duty as we had indicated, create an obligation upon the United States The temporary absence of a minister plen entiary at this capital has retarded the Further correspondence, but it is not doubted that a friendly conclusion is attainable.

Some suggestions growing out of this un-mappy incident are worthy the attention of congress. It would, I believe, be entirely competent for congress to make offenses against the treaty rights of foreigners domiciled in the United States cognizable in the federal courts. This has not, however, been done, and the federal officers and courts have no power in such cases to intervene either for the protection of a foreign citizen or for the punishment of his slayers. It seems to me to follow in this state of law that the officers of the state charged with police and judicial powers in such cases tion of any representatives so long as the must, in the consideration of international existing laws remain in force. questions, growing out of such incidents, be regarded in such sense as federal agents as to make this government answerable for their acts in cases where it would be answerable if the United States had used its constitutional power to define and punish crimes against

dreaty rights. CHILIAN AFFAIRS. The civil war in Chill, which began in Fanuary last, was continued, but, fortunately with infrequent and not important armed collis'028 until August 28, when the con-

and, after a bloody engagement, captured the city. President Balmaceda at once recognized that his cause was lost, and a

This was declined, and that policy was pursued throughout, which this government, when wrenched by civil war, so strenuously insisted upon on the part of European nations. The Itata an armed vessel commanded by a naval officer of the insurgent fleet, manned by its sailors and with soldiers on board, was seized under process of the United States court at San Diego, Cal., for a violation of our neutrality law. While in the custody of an officer of the court the vessel was forcibly wrested from his control and put to sea. It would have been inconsistent with the dignity and self-respect of this government not to have insisted that the Itata should be returned to San Diego to abide by the judgment of the court. This was so clear to the judgment of the congressionwas so clear to the junta of the congressional party, established at Iquique, that, before the arrival of the Itata at that port, the secretary of foreign relations of the provisional government addressed to Rear Adm. Brown, commanding the United States naval forces, a communication, from which the following is an extract:

session of the marshal left the port, carrysession of the marshal left the port, carrying on board this official, who was landed at
a point near the coast, and then continued
her voyage. If this news be correct, this
government would deplore the conduct of
the Itata, and as an evidence that it is not
disposed to support or agree to the infraction of the laws of the United States the untion of the laws of the United States, the un-dersigned takes advantage of the personal relations you have been good enough to maintain with him since your arrival in the control of the free list, would be so enhanced as to disastrously affect their comfort and happiness, while on the other it was argued that the loss of the revenue largely, the result of placing maintain with him since your arrival in this port to declare to you that as soon as she is within reach of our orders this government will put the Itata, with the arms and muni-tions she took on board in San Diego, at the disposition of the United States " A trial in the district court of the United

States for the southern district of California has recently resulted in a decision holding, among other things, that, inasmuch as the congressional party had not been recognized as a belligerent, the acts done in its interest could not be a violation of our neutrality laws. From this judgment the United States has appealed; not that the condemnation of the vessel is a matter of importance, but that we may know what the present state of our law is; for, if this construction of the statute is correct, there is obvious necessity

for revision and amendment. It is believed that the government of Chili is not in a position, in view of the precedents with which it has been connected, to broadly deny the right of asylum, and the correspondence has not thus far presented any such denial. The treatment of our minister for a time was such as to call for a deister for a time was such as to call for a decided protest, and it was very gratifying to observe that unfriendly measures, which were undoubtedly the result of the prevailing excitement, were at once rescinded or suitable released. suitably relaxed.

On the 16th of October an event occurred

in Valparaiso so serious and tragic in its circumstances and results as to very justly excite the indignation of our people and to call for prompt and decided action on the part of this government. A considerable number of the sailors of the United States steamer Baltimore, then in the harbor of Valparaiso, being upon shore leave and un-armed, were assaulted by armed men nearly simultaneously in different localities in the city. One petty officer was killed outright and seven or eight seamen were seriously wounded, one of whom has since died. So savage and brutal was the assault that several of our sailors received more than two, and one as many as eight stab wounds. An investigation of the affair was promptly made by a board of officers of the Balti-more, and their report shows that these assaults were unprovoked, that our men were conducting themselves in a peaceable and orderly manner, and that some of the police of the city took part in the assault and used \$132 5.8,469. them, shows very clearly that they were innocent of any breach of the peace.

So far as I have yet been able to learn no other explanation of this bloody work has been suggested than that it had its origin in hostility to those men as sailors of the United States, wearing the uniform of their government, and not in any individual act or animosity. The attention of the Chilian government was at once called to this affair and a statement of the facts obtained by the investigation we had conducted was submitted, accompanied by a request to be advised of any other or qualifying facts in the possession of the Chilian government that might tend to relieve this affair of the appearance of an insult to this government. The Chilian government was government. The Chillan government was also advised that if such qualifying facts did not exist this government would confidently

expectfull and prompt reparation.

It is to be regretted that the reply of the secretary for foreign affairs of the provisional government was couched in an offensive tone. To this no response has been made. This government is now awaiting the result of an investigation which has been conducted by the criminal court at Valparaiso. It is reported unofficially that the investigation is about completed, and it is expected that the result will soon be communicated to this government, together with some adequate and satisfactory response to the note by which the attention of Chili was called to this incident. If these just expectations should be disappointed or further needless delay intervene, I will, by a special message, bring this matter again to the attention of congress for such action as may be necessary. The entire cor-respondence with the government of Chili will at an early day be submitted to congress.

THE CHINESE. The late outbreak against foreigners in various parts of the Chinese empire has been a cause of deep concern in view of the measures which the Chinese government has heretofore applied. No effort will be omitted to protect our citizens peaceably sojourning in China, but recent unofficial information indicates that what was at first regarded as an outbreak of mob violence against foreign. ers has assumed the larger form of an insur

rection against public order.

The Chinese government has declined to ceive Mr. Blair as the minister of the United States on the ground that, as a participant while a senator in the enactment of the existing legislation against the intro duction of Chinese laborers, he has become unfriendly and objectionable to China. I have felt constrained to point out to the Chinese government the untenableness of this position, which seems to rest as much

THE ILL-TREATED HERREWS This government has found occasion to express, in a friendly spirit, but with much earnestness, to the government of the czar, its serious concern because of the harsh measures now being enforced against the Hebrews in Russia. By the revival of antimeasures now being enforced against the Hebrews in Russia. By the revival of anti-semitic laws, long in abeyance, great numbers of those unfortunate people have been constrained to abandon their homes and constrained to abandon their homes and leave the empire by reason of the impossi. leave the empire by reason of the impossi- would give to the silver dollar a bullion bility of finding subsistence within the pale | value of 744 cents.

gressional forces landed near Valparaiso to which it is sought to confine them. The immigration of these people to the United States—many other countries being closed to them is largely increasing and is likely to provisional government was speedly established by the victorious party. Our minister was promptly directed to recognize and put himself in communciation with this government so soon as it should have established its de facto charter, which was done. During the pendence of this civil contest frequent indirect appeals were made to this government to extend belligerent rights to the insurgents and to give or class has more fully cared for its own ent rights to the insurgents and to give audience to their representatives.

This was declined, and that policy was pursued throughout, which this governions that tend to strip them of their small

cere well wisher.

THE TREASURY.

Operations of the Department-Effects of the Tariff-The Silver Question-Etc. The general interest in the operations of the treasury department has been much the treasury department has been much augmented during the last year by reason of "The provisional government has learned by the cablegrams of the Associated press that the transport Itata, detained in San Diego by order of the United States for taking on board munitions of war and in postroyen, as to the results of this legislation. islation of the last congress affecting the revenues, as to the results of this legislation upon the trueasury and upon the country.
On the one hand it was contended that imports would so fall off as to leave the treasury bankrupt and that the prices of articles entering into the living of the peosugar on the free list, would be a direct gain to the people; that the prices of the necessaries of life, including those most highly protected, would not be enhanced; that labor would have a larger market and the products of the farm advanced prices; while the treasury savings and receiving while the treasury surplus and receipts would be adequate to meet the appropria-tions, including the large exceptional ex-penditures for the refunding to the states of the direct tax and the redemption of the 4/2

per cent, bonds.
It is not my purpose to enter at length into a discussion of the effects of the legis-lation to which I have referred; but a brief examination of the statistics of the treasury and a general glance at the state of business throughout the country will, I think, satisfy any impartial inquirer that its results have disappointed the evil prophecies of its op-ponents and in a large measure realized the hopeful predictions of its friends. Rarely, if ever before, in the history of the country has there been a time when the proceeds of one day's labor or the product of one farmed acre would purchase so large an amount of those things that enter into the living of the masses of the people. I believe that a full test will develop the fact that the tariff act of the Fifty-first congress is very favorable in its average effect upon the prices of articles entering into common use.

EFFECTS OF THE TARIFF. During the twelve months from October 1, 1890, to September 30, 1891, the total value of our foreign commerce (imports and exports combined) was 11,747,803,403, which was the largest of any year in the history of the United States. The largest in any previous year was in 189) when our commerce amounted to 11.647, 139,093, and the last year exceeds this enormous aggregate by over one hundred millions. It is interesting and to some will be surprising, to know that during the year ended September 30, 1891, our imports of merchandise amounted to \$-24.715,270. which was an increase of mere than \$11,000,000 over the value of the imports of the corresponding months of the preceding year, when the imports of merchandise were unusually large in anticipa-tion of the tariff legislation then pending The average annual value of the imports of merchandise for 1881 to 189) was :692,186,522, and during the year ended September 30, 1891, this annual average was exceeded by and during the

was during the same period a decrease of \$106,346,505 in the value of imports of dutiable merchandise. The percentage of merchandise admitted free of duty during the year to which I have reference, the first under the new tariff, was 48.18, while during the preceding twelve months, under the old tariff, the percentage was 31.:7, an increase of 13.91 percent. If we take the six months ending September 30 last, which covers the time during which sugars have been admitted free of duty, the percentage of value of merchandise imported free of duty is found to be 55.87, which is a larger percentage of free imports than during any prior fiscal year in the history of the government. If we turn to exports of merchandise the statistics are full of gratification. The whole of such exports of merchandise for the twelve months ended September 30 1891. was 1923,091,136, while for the corresponding previous twelve months it was 186),177,115, an increase of 162,914,021, which is nearly three times the average annual increase of exports of merchandise during any year in he history of the government. The increase in the value of exports of agricultural products during the year referred to over the corresponding twelve months of the prior year, was \$45,846,197, while the increase in the value of exports of manufactured products was \$16,839.24).
There is certainly nothing in the condition

of trade, foreign or domestic, there is cer-tainly nothing in the condition of our people of any class, to suggest that the existing tariff and revenue legislation bears oppressively upon the people or retards the commercial development of the nation. It may be argued that our condition would be better if our tariff legislation were upon a free trade basis; but it cannot be denied that all the conditions of prosperity and of general ontentment are present in a larger degree than ever before in our history, and that, too, just when it was prophesied they would changes in tariff and financial legislation cannot help but may seriously impede busi-ness, to the prosperity of which some degree of stability in legislation is essential.

I think there are conclusive evidences that the new tariff created several great indusries which will, within a few years, give em ployment to several hundred thousand American working men and women. In view of the somewhat overcrowded condition of the labor market of the United States, every patriotic citizen should rejoice at such

The report of the secretary of the treasury shows that the total receipts of the government, from all sources, for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1891, were \$458,544,233.03, while the expenditures for the same period were \$421,804,470.46, leaving a surplus of \$37,239,762.

The receipts of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1892, actual and estimated, are \$133,000,000 and the expenditures \$409,000,000. For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1893, the estimated receipts are \$455,353,350 and the expenditures SILVER AND ITS CONNECTIONS

Under the law of July, 14, 18%, the secretary of the treasury has purchase! since August 13 during the fiscal year 48,393, 113 ounces of silver bullion at an average cost of \$1 045 per ounce. The highest price paid during the year was \$1.2033 and the lowest 30,9636. In exchange for this silver bullion there have been issued of

per ounce. The ablest advocates of free coinage in the last congress were most con-fident in their prediction that purchases by the government required by the law would at once bring the price of silver to :1. 929 per ounce, which would make the bullion value of a dollar one hundred cents and hold it there. The prophecies of the anti-silver men of disasters to result from the coinage of \$2,000,000 per month were not wider of the mark. The friends of free silver are not aggred I think as to the convertible that brought agreed, I think, as to the causes that brought their hopeful predictions to naught. Some facts are known. The exports of silver from London to India during the first nine months of the calendar year, fell off over fifty per cent. or \$17,202,730, compared with the same months of the preceding year. The supplied for the use of the people was needed and that beneficial results upon trade and prices have followed this legislation I think must be very clear to everyone; nor should it be forgotten that for every dollar of these notes is sued a full dollar's worth of silver bullion is at the time deposited in the reasury as a security for its redemption. Upon this subject, as upon the tariff, my recommendation is that the existing laws be given a full trial and that our business interests be spared the distressing influence which threats of radical changes always impart. Under existing legislation it is in the power of the treasury department to maintain that essential condition of national fluence as well as of compactal process. al finance as well as of commercial prosperity-the parity in use of the coin dollars and their paper representatives. The as-surance that these powers would be freely and their and unhesitatingly used has done much to

produce and sustain the present favorable business conditions.

I am still of the opinion that the free coinage of silver under existing conditions would disastrously affect our business interests at home and abroad. We could not hope to maintain an equality in the pur-chasing power of the gold and silver dollar in our own markets, and in foreign trade the stamp gives no added value to the bullion contained in coins. The producers of the country, its farmers and laborers, have the highest interest that every paper dollar or coin issued by the government shall be as good as any other. If there is one less valuable than another its sure and constant errand will be to pay them for their toil and for their crops. The money lender will protect himself by stipulating for payment in gold, but the laborer has never been able to do that. To place business upon a silver basis would mean a sudden and sewere contestions of the sudden and sewere contestions. traction of the currency, by the withdrawal of gold and gold notes, and such an unsettling of all values as would produce a com mercial panic. I cannot believe that a peo-ple so strong and prosperous as ours will

promote such a policy. THE SURPLUS, ETG. The presence of a large cash surplus in the treasury has for many years been the sub-ject of much unfavorable criticism and has furnished an argument to those who have desired to place the tariff upon a purely revenue basis. It was agreed by all that the withdrawal from circulation of so large an amount of money was an embarassment to the country and made necessary the inter-vention of the department at frequent intervals to relieve threatened monetary panics The surplus on March 1, 1859 was \$183,827,-190.29. The policy of applying this surplus to the redemption of the interest-bearing ecurities of the United States was thought to be preferable to that of depositing it without interest in selected national banks. There have been redeemed since the date last mentioned of interest bearing securities \$259,079,350, resulting in a reduction of the annual interest charge of \$11,693 675. The money which had beed deposited in banks without interest has been gradually withdrawn and used in the redemption of bonds. The result of this policy, of the silver legislation, and of the refunding of the 442 per cent. bonds has been a large increase of the money in circulation. At the date last named the circulation was \$1,4,4,205,896, or \$25.03 per capita; while on the first day of

December, 1891, it had increased to \$1,577,262. 070, or \$24.38 per capita. The offer of the secretary of the treasury to the holders of the 41/2 per cent, bonds to extend the time of redemption at the option of the government, at an interest of 2 per cent, was accepted by the holders of about one half the amount, and the unextended bonds are being re

POSTAL MATTERS.

Gratifying Results Exhibited-Suggestio of the Postmaster-General

In the report of the postmaster-genera some gratifying results are exhibited and many betterments of the service suggested. perusal of the report gives abundan vidence that the supervision and direction of the postal system have been character-ized by intelligent and conscientious desire to improve the service. The revenues of the department show an increase of over five millions of dollars, while the estimate for the year 1993, shows a surplus of receipts

over expenditures.

Ocean mail post offices have been estab ished upon the steamers of the North Ger man Lloyd and Hamburg lines, saving, by the distribution on shipboard, from two to fourteen hours' time in the delivery of mail at the port of entry and often much more than this in the delivery at interior places. So thoroughly has this system, initiated by Germany and the United States, evidenced its usefulness that it can not be longer before it is in talled upon all the great ocean

mail carrying steamships.

EXTENDING FREE DELIVERY.

Eight thousand miles of new postal service have been established upon railroads, the car distribution to sub-stations in the great cities has been increased about 12 per cent., while the percentage of errors in dis-tribution has, during the past year, been re-duced over one half. An appropriation was given by the last congress for the purpose of making some experiments in free deliv-ery in the smaller cities and towns. The results of these experiments have been satis factory that the postmaster general recom-mends, and I concur in the recommendation, that the free delivery system be at once extended to towns of 5, 00 population. His discussion of the inadequate facilities extended under our present system to rural ommunities and his suggestions with s view to give these communities a fuller par ticipation in the benefits of the postal ser-vice are worthy of your careful consideration. It is not just that the farmer who receives his mail at the neighboring town should not only be compelled to send to the post office for it, but to pay a considerable rent for a box in which to place it or wait his time at a general delivery win-dow, while the city resident has his mail brought to his door.

THE INTERIOR DEPARTMENT.

Locating the Indians Upon Farms-Opening Reservations.

The report of the secretary of the interior

shows that a very gratifying progress has been made in all of the bureaus which make up that complex difficult department. The work in the bureau of Indian affairs was perhaps never so large as now by reason of the numerous negotiations which have been proceeding with the tribes for a reduction of of the reservation, with the incident labor of of the reservation, with the incident labor of making allotments, and was never more carefully conducted. The provision of adequate school facilities for Indian children and the locating of adult Indian upon farms, involve the solution of the "Indian question." Everything else-rations, annuities, and tribal negotiations with the agents, inspectors, commissioners who distribute and conduct them—must pass away when the Indian becomes a citizen, secure in the individual expership of a farm from when the Indian becomes a citizen, secure in the individual ownership of a farm from which he derives his subsistence by his own labor, protected by and subordinate to the laws which govern the white man, and provided by the general government or by the local communities in which he lives with the means of educating his children. OPENING RESERVATIONS.

The good work of reducing the larger in-dian reservations by allotments in severalty

Before the influence of the prospective sliver legislation was felt in the market silver was worth in New York about \$9.955 position under the homestead law, has been position under the homestead law, has been prosecuted during the year with energy and success. In September last I was enabled to open to settlement in the territory of Oklahoma 100,000 acres of land, all of which was taken up by settlers in a single day. The rush for these lands was accompanied by a great deal of excitement, but was, happily, free from incidents of violence. free from incidents of violence.

> The Pension Bureau. The administration of the pension bureau as been characterized during the year by great diligence. The total number of pen-sioners upon the roll on the 30th day of June 1891, was 676 16. There were allowed during the fiscal year ending at that time 2 0,560 cases. Of this number 102,387 were allowed under the law of June 27, 1890. The issuing of certificates has been proceeding at the

rate of about 30,000 per month, about 75 per cent of these being cash under the new law. The commissioner expresses the opinion that he will be able to carefully adjudicate and allow 350,000 claims during the pr sent fiscal year. The appropriation for the payment of pensions for the fiscal year 1-90, '91, was \$127.685,793.59 and the amount expended 119,531,649.20, leaving an unexpended surplus of 19,155,144 64. The commissioner is quite confident that there will be no call this year for a deficien-

cy appropriation, notwithstanding the rapidity with which the work is being pushed. The mistake which has been made by many in their exaggerated estimates of the cost of pensions is not taking account of the diminished value of first payment un-der the recent legislation. These payments, under the general laws, have been for many years very large, as the pensions, when allowed, dated from filing the claim, and most of these claims had been pending for years. The first payments under the law of June, 1890, are relatively small, and, as the percent of these cases increases and that of the old cases diminishes, the annual aggre-gate of first payments is largely reduced. The commissioner, under date of November 13, furnished me with the statement that during the last four months 113,175 certificates were issued, 27,893 under the general law and 85,282 under the act of June 27, 1890. The average first payment during the four months was :131.85, while the average first payments upon cases allowed during the year ended June 39, 1891, was \$239.33, being a reduction in the average first payments during these four months of 107.48.

The estimate for pension expenditures for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1893, is \$144;-158,000 which, after a careful examination of the subject, the commissioner is of the opinion will be sufficient. While these disbursements to the disabled soldiers off the great civil war are large, they do not realize the exaggerated estimates of those who oppose-this beneficent legislation. The secretary of the interior shows with great fullness the care that is taken to exclude fraudulent claims and also the gratifying fact that the persons to whom these pensions are going are men who rendered, not slight. But substantial war service

Department of Agriculture

If the establishment of the department of agriculture is regarded by anyone as a mere oncession to the unenlightened demand of a worthy class of people, that impression has been most effectually removed; by the great results already attained. Its home influence has been very great in dissemi-nating agricultural and horticultural informat'on; in stimulating and directing a further diversafication of crops; in detect-ing and eradicating diseases of domestic animals; and more than all, in the close and nformal contact which it has established and maintains with the farmers and stock raisers of the whole country. Every re-quest for information has had prompt attention and every suggestion merited con-sideration. The scient fic corps of the de-partment is of a high order and is-pushing its investigations with method and enthusi asm. The inspection by this department of cattle and pork products intended for ship. ment abroad has been the basis of the suc-cess which has attended our efforts to se-cure the removal of the restrictions main-tained by the European governments.

Civil Service

The report of the civil service commission should receive the careful attention of the opponents, as well as the friends of this re-form. The commission invites a persona inspection by senators and representatives of its records and methods; and every fair critic will feel that such an examination should precede a judgment of condemna tion either of the system or its administra-

It is not claimed that either is perfect, but I believe that the law is being executed with impartiality, and that the system is incomparably better and fairer than that of ap pointments upon favor. I have during the year extended the classified service to in-clude superintendents, teachers, matrons and physicians in the Indian service. This branch of the service is largely related to educational and philanthropic work and will obviously be the better for the change.

THE ELECTORAL SESTEM.

In Closing His Message the President Has Something to Say on Gerrymanderic and the Necessity of a Constitution Amendment.

The method of appointment by the state f electors of president and vice-presiden has recently attracted renewed interest by reason of a departure by the state of Michigan from the methods which had become uniform in all the states. Prior to 1832 wari ous methods had been used by the different states and even by the same state. In some the choice was made by the legislature: in others electors were chosen by districts, but more generally by the voters of the whole state upon a general ticket. The movement towards the adoption of the last named method had an early beginning and went steadily forward among the states, until in 1852 there remained but a single state, South Carolina, that had not adopted it. That state, until the civil war, continued to choose its electors by vote of the legislature, but after the war changed its method and conformed to the practice of other states For nearly sixty years all the states save one have appointed their electors by a popular vote upon a gen eral ticket, and for nearly thirty years this method was universal. After a full test of other methods, without important division or dissent in any state and without any pur-pose of party advantage, as we must believe but solely upon the considerations that un-iformity was desirable and that a general election in territorial divisions not subet to change was most consistent with the popular character of our institutions, best preserved the equality of the voters and effectually removed the choice of president from the baneful influence of the "gerrymander," the practice of all the states was brought into harmony. That this con currence should now be broken, is, I think, an unfortunate and even a threatening episode and one that may well suggest whethe the states that still give their approval to the old and prevailing method ought not to secure, by constitutional amendment, a practice which has had the approval of

Recent Michigan legislation provides for choosing what are popularly known as the congressional electors for president by congressional districts, and the two senatorial electors by districts created for that pur-pose. This legislation was, of course, ac-companied by a new congressional apporpose. This legislation was, of course, accompanied by a new congressional apportionment, and the two statutes bring the electoral vote of the state under the influence of the "gerrymander." These gerrymanders for congressional purposes are in most cases buttressel by a gerrymander of the legislative districts, thus making it impossible for a majority of the legal voters of the state to correct the apportionment and equalize the congressional districts. A minority rule is established that only a political convulsion can overthrow. I have recently been advised that in one county of a certain state three districts for the election of members of the legislature are constituted as follows: One has 65,000 population; one is. follows: One has 65,000 population; one is, 100, and one 10,000; while in another county,

Setached, non-configuous sections have been united to make a legislative district. These methods have already found effective application to the choice of senators and rep-resentatives in congress and now an evil start has been made in the direction of applying has been made in the direction of applying them to the choice by the states of electors of president and vice-president. If this is accomplished, we shall then have three great departments of the government in the grasp of the gerrymander, the legislative and the executive directly and the judiciary indirectly through the power of appointment.

An election implies a body of electors having prescribed qualifications, each one of whom has an equal value and influence in whom has an equal value and influence in determining the result. So when the constitution provides that "each state shall appoint (elect) in such manner as the legislature thereof may direct, a number of electors," etc., an unrestricted power was not given to the legislatures in the selection of methods to be used. A republican form of government is grazzanteed by the constitution to each state. guaranteed by the constitution to each state, and the power given by the same instrument to the legislatures of the states to prescribe methods for the choice, by the state, of electors must be exercised under that limitation. The essential features of such a government are the right of the people to government are the right of the people to choose their own officers and the nearest practicable equality of value in the suffrages

practicable equality of value in the sourages given in determining that choice.

It will not be claimed that the power given to the legislature would support a law providing that the persons receiving the smallest vote should be the electors of a law that all electors should be chosen by the veters of a single congressional district, and under the pretense of regulating methods the legislature can neither vest the right of choice elsewhere nor adopt right of choice elsewhere nor adopt methods not conformable to republican institutions. It is not my purpose here to discuss the question whether a choice by the legislature or by the voters of equal single districts is a choice by the state, but only to recommend such regulation of this matter by constitutional amendment as will secure uniformity and prevent that disgraceful partisan jugglery to which such a Milerty of tisan jugglery to which such a dierty of choice, if it exists, offers a temptation. Nothing just now is more important than to provide every guaranty for the absolutely fair and free choice by an equal sufrage within the respective states of all the officers of the national government whether that suffrage is applied directly as in the choice of members of the house of representatives, or indirectly as in the choice of senators and electors of president Respect for public officers and obedience to law will not cease to be the characteristics of our people until our elections. law will not cease to be the characteristics of our people until our elections cease to declare the will of majorities fairly ascertained, without fraud, suppression or gervmander. If I were called upon to declare wherein our chief national danger lies I should say, without hesitation, in the overtire we of majority control by the suppression of perversion of the popular sufferences. sion or perversion of the popular sufface. That there is a real danger here all must agree. But the energies of those who see it have been chiefly expended in trying to fix

responsibility upon the opposite party, rather than in efforts to make such practices impossible by either party.

Is it not possible now to adjourn that interminable and inconclusive debate while we take, by consent, one step in the direction of reform by adjourniting the agreement. tion of reform by eliminating the gerryman-der which has been denounced by all parties as an influence in the election of electors of

president and members of congress?
All the states have, acting freely and separately, determined that the choice of electors by a general ticket is the wisests and safest method, and it would seem there could be no objection to a constitutional amendment making that methods permanent. If a legislature chosen in one war upon purely local questions should, pending a presidential contest, meet, rescind the law for a choice upon a general tisket, and provide for the choice of electors by the legislature, and this trick should determine the result, it is not too much to any that the public reason wight to account the context that the public reason wight to account the context that the public reason wight to account the context that the public reason wight to account the context that the public reason wight to account the context that the public reason wight to account the context that the public reason wight the context that the public reason with the public reason with

say that the public peace might be seriously; and widely endangered. I have alluded to the "gerrymander" as, affecting the method of selecting electors of: affecting the method of selecting electors of president by congressional districts, but the primary intent and effect of this form of political robbery liave relation to the selection of members of the house of representation of members of the house of representations of the progression ample to tatives. The power of congress is ample to-deal with this threatening and intolerable-abuse. The unfalling test of sincerity in election reform will be found in a willing-ness to confer as to remedies and to put into-force such measures as will most effectually preserve the right of the people to free and nual representation

An attempt was made in last congress to bring to bear the constitutional power of the general government for the correction of frauds against the suffrage. It is important to know whother the opposition to such measures is really vested in particular features supposed to be objectionable or includes any proposition to give to the elec-tion laws of the United States adequacy to the correction of grave and acknowledged evils I must yet entertain the hope that its is possible to secure a calm, patriotic con-sideration of such constitutional or statu-tory changes as may be necessary to secure the choice of the officers of the government to the people by fair apportionment and ree elections.

I believe it would be possible to constitute commission, non-partisan in its member-hip and composed of patriotic, wise and impartial ment to whom a consideration of the question of the evils connected with our election system and methods might be committed with a good prospect of soouring unanimity in some plan for removing or mitigating those evils. The constitution would permit the selection of the commission to be vested in the supreme court if that meth rould give the best guaranty of impartial-

This commission should be clearged with the duty of looking into the subject of the law of elections as related to the choice of officers of the national government with a view to securing to every elector a free and unmolested exercise of the suffrage and as near an approach to an equality of value in each ballot east as is attainable. While the policies of the general govern-

ment upon the tariff, upon the restoration of our merchant marine, upon the river and harbor improvements and other such matters of grave and general concern are liable to be turned this way or that by the results of congressional elections and administrative policies, sometimes involving issues that tend to peace or war, to be turned this way or that by the results of a presidential election, there is a rightful interest in all the states and in every congressional district that will not be deceived or silenced by the audacious pretense that the question of any body of legal voters in any state or in any congressional district to give their suf-frages freely upon these general questions is a matter only of local concern or control. The demand that the limitations of suffrage shall be found in the law, and only there, is a just demand and no just man swould re sent or resist it. My appeal is, and must continue to be, for a consultation that shall "proceed with candor, calmness and pa-tience upon the lines of justice and human-ity, not by prejulice and crueity."

To the consideration of these very grave

questions I invite not only the attention of congress, but that of all patriotic citizens. We must not entertain the derusion that our people have ceased to regard a free ballot and equal representation as the price of their allegiance to laws and to civil magis-

BENJAMIN HARRISON Executive Mansion, Dec. 9, 1891

SINGLE TAX DEPARTMENT, their own liberty. -Sarah

A WOMAN TO WOMEN.

H. Augusta Howard, in the Standard of October 7, says: "I am as much surprised that men should seek to enlist the sympathies of the disfranchised in questions of public welfare, as that women themselves should lend their energies to the furtherance of any movement until their own liberty is attained.

I will leave single tax men to explain their position to Mrs. Howard, while I try to show her why single tax women, or those at least who are advocates of woman suffrage, are glad to lend their

energies to another reform than that. It is because they believe that by advocating the single tax they are taking the best means to secure, not only their own liberty, but that of others as well; because they believe that the whole is greater than a part; that the race is of more importance than a sex; that true liberty for all is better than sham liberty for all; that the substance is better than the shadow, the real thing better than the symbol.

They look abroad upon our land, and they see that men with the ballot in their hands are not free. They are freer than women. Mrs. Howard would say: Oh! yes, they make our laws, such as they are. They live under laws they themselves make; women live under laws that are made by others. If men are taxed to death, they have themselves to thank. If they are denied access to natural opportunity, their God-given heritage, it is they themselves who have put up the barriers and keep them in repair.

Bent under the same weight of taxation, pent in by the same barriers, women with the franchise would be as free as men are now, and no freer. What does that freedom mean for the masses of men? Freedom to carelessly toil from the cradle to grave or slowly starve; freedom to satisfy the coarsest animal appetites if they are strong, sober and industrious; or, if they or their parents or their parents' parents grew tired of being strong, sober and industrious with so little to show for the effort, then have they freedom to sink to lower and lower depths of degration till charity hands them over to death. And close at their heels will drag their women, ballot or no ballot.

And as for those a little "up in the world" as the phrase is-but why speak of them? The fate of a nation is decided by its lowest and most numerous class. Rome fell because her crop of men gave out. She was rotten at the

I yield to one in the strength of my desire for woman suffrage, but I must admit that the exercise of that right under present social conditions would not give me the satisfaction that I should expect from it after the adoption of the single tax had purified our national life and raised the standard of

morality in every department. If the fates offered me woman suffrage to-morrow I would take it. If they offered me woman suffrage or the single tax I would take the single tax, knowing I should then have both. It is not certain that the single tax would follow the enfranchisement of woman: but the adoption of the single tax, which means the abolition of a fundamental wrong affecting alike men and women, would open the way for every other reform. Woman suffrage is gainnd now; under the

would be speedily attained. No single taxer can be an anti-woman suffragist without laving himself open to the charge of unreason. He and the single taxer who declares himself an anti-free trader, are birds of a feather and equally illogical. I am happy in believing that there are few of either.

As I have said elsewhere, single taxers propose to turn the stream of unearned increment, now deflected from its natural course by our system of land tenure, from the pockets of the landlords into the hands of its rightful owners, the people, to be used by them as a common fund for common expenses in place of the multitudinous taxes now draining their life of all that makes it worth living. The people are the rightful owners of this fund because they created it. Now, what are the people? Men, women and children, or men and male children alone? If we could spirit away into space all the women and female children in the world, wouldn't land values drop? Apart from sentimental reasons, as political economists say, that is, eliminating from the problem the sorrow, dispair, discomfort and confusion caused by such an event, and eliminating also consideration of the fact that such a loss would mean the extinction of the human race, and look. ing at the problem simply from an economic standpoint, wouldn't the removal of half the population cause a sharp decline in land values? No sane man would deny it, and no single tax man can fail to advocate woman suffrage without proving himself only one de- property than to leave it vacant. He gree better than the landlord. The lat- reasons that immediately upon the comter says: "This is mine to be spent as pletion of a building his taxes are sure I please." The former says: "This to be increased in much greater ratio. enormous sum belongs to the people, because created by them. It shall be spent for their common good, but spent as one-half of them thinks best."

And if we go deeper than this we come to the same problem. Is not crease on improvements. Think this out, woman a land animal as well as man? workmen. And does not Henry George base his whole theory on the proposition that man is a land animal? If any one could prove that man is not a land aniright to her share of economic rent, of tenure is the corner-stone, is by securing to each the equal right to eco-

to our sacred cause, are working for Journal.

Gay, in The Standard.

The Scientific Method and the Single Tax.

Enthusiastic advocates of the single tax are often rebuffed with the remark: 'Oh! that is only George's opinion. You are advocating a mere theory." To persons of unscientific mental training the objection seems to stop further argument.

The golden rule of science-that of Descartes-is: "Give unqualified assent to no propositions but those the truth of which is so clear and distinct that they can not be doubted." In other words, through the exercise of doubt comes positive knowledge. This rule is the foundation of scientific logic, and its adoption by a few great thinkers and investigators has produced what is termed "modern science." There could, indeed, be no exact science without the adoption of some such rule-no Darwins, Tyndalls, or Spencers. It was adopted consciously or unconsciously by the author of "Progress and Poverty," and he has made of political economy, which was originally called "Political Arithmetic," a science allied to arithmetic. He could not have written the work except by subjecting to doubt all that had been accepted up to his period as sound political economy. I venture to assert that no objection has ever

been made to the single tax theory, as a theory, that has not been, or that could not be, easily and convincingly answered on a basis of scientific logic. It is their scientific habit of investition which prevents many men of high intellectual attainments from carefully considering the irrefragible logic of "Progress and Poverty." 'George's theory" is merely a notion, a belief or an opinion, and, of course, they regard their notions, or opinions as good or better than his. The same habit explains why the state papers of Blaine and President Harrison contain ture until it becomes somewhat thin economic doctrine that makes an ordinary, unpretending single taxer smile. Such statesmen are quite unware, as their self-confidence shows, that there exists any scientific test by which the squares. -Ladies' Home Journal. fallacy of their views may be clearly demonstrated. Yet the new political economy furnishes that magic test, and

parts of the world. A man of science, Herbert Spencer, helped to lay the foundations of the new political economy when George was a mere boy. Whatever Spencer may have since said in relation thereto can not impair the severe scientific logic of his earlier utterances. They stand on their own undiminishable power of conviction, and it is out of his power

happily it is being applied by rapidly

increasing numbers of people in all

to repudiate them. Prof. Huxley, a man of scientific methods, wrote an essay on "Capital, the Mother of Labor"-important to the single tax. From a biological standpoint this essay is scientifically logical and very interesting, but it has no bearing, as he imagines, upon the new political economy, whose concretions he evidently knows nothing about. He may, however, some day pick up "Progress and Poverty" and really read

it. If he does, he is too sincere a man, though a vain one, to withhold, not necessarily a change of views, but new views altogether.

demolish "Progress and Poverty" in a few paragraphs. The future historian of this epoch will greatly wonder how, in the midst of abundant wealth of scientific ideas relating to political economy, there could have existed among the educated and influential such dire poverty of information.

However, there is much hope to be derived from one of Herbert Spencer's conclusions: "The belief of the scientific will eventually become the belief of the world at large."—P E. Cronin, in The Standard.

Think It Out.

"How much be my taxes, Zack?" "They be \$2.63, Jed.

"That's what I though I'm taxed more this year than I was last." "You hain't, be you?"

"Yes I be too, thirteen cents." "Well you've painted your barn, hain't you?"-Buffalo Truth.

There is a growing conviction in the minds of thinking men that too little encouragement is offered to the development of unimproved property. Under our present taxing system it is often more profitable to hold vacant property, which is lightly taxed than to cover it with improvements, which will be immediately pounced upon by the assessor, without respect to their incomeproducing qualities, so that if a man proposes to build a home for investwill be more profitable to improve his Thus it is that masons, carpenters, and the hundreds who are employed in the making and shaping of the materials which enter into buildings, find less work in the same ratio that taxes in-

Individual Freedom.

The freedom of the individual, the right of every man to work when, how, mal, "Progress and Poverty" would and as he will, is the most sacred right have been written in vain. Shall we man can know; for it is the basis of deny woman her right to the earth? He freedom and the highest attainment of and devoted admirer. who denies her right to vote denies her justice. If one man may say to another: You shall not work-shall not support and to deny her this is to deny her those to whom your efforts are due, but right to the earth, since the only way shall lie idle until I am willing that you to recognize this fundamental right in should resume employment," that is a state of society of which permanency slavery-despotism. What difference exists in this particular between the action of the individual and that of a combination, is difficult to discover. If any If Mrs. Howard will study the single man can be deprived of the opportunity tax literature which she has already to labor, to provide food and raiment could not but overhear: "Come away received, and that which, I am safe in for those dependent on him, then is from there. Don't you know that you saying, will come to her, she can not that condition one of brutal slavery. are kneeling beside the duke of Wellingfail, I think, to understand why single There is no possible escape from this ton?" "Let him remain," interrupted tax women, in lending their energies conclusion, nor can be. Toledo Sunday | the duke; 'there is no rank at this

USEFUL AND SUGGESTIVE.

-A bunch of little scent-bags made of scraps of silk or ribbon is effective and Barclay street into College place. with a ribbon .- N. Y. World.

-To make the best shaving soap ever invented, take four and one-half pounds of white bar soap, one quart of rain-water, one gill of beef's gall, and one gill of spirits of turpentine. Cut the soap fine and boil five minutes. Stir while boiling, and color with one ounce of vermillion. Scent with oil of rose or almond. - Detroit Free Press.

-Apple Slump. -Pare, core and quarter a dozen tart apples. Put them into a porcelain-lined kettle with one cupful of water and two cupfuls of molasses. Make a crust of one pint of flour, one teaspoonful of sugar, and one halfteaspoonful of salt. Add sweet milk to make a dough. Roll out and cover the apple; steam thirty minutes without lifting the cover.—Demorest's Magazine.

-This is a season of celery. A dainty way to prepare it for the celery boat is to curl the ends. Select firm, white celery. Trim off the green tops. Separate the head into pieces, and with a large trussing needle fringe the upper part of each strip two inches or more. Lay them in ice-cold water for half an hour or more before the time of serving, and they will be curled and crisp and make a dainty appearance on the celery boat.-N. Y. Tribune.

-Marshmallows -- Dissolve half a pound of white gumarabic in one pint of water. Strain, and add half a pound of fine sugar, and place over the fire, stirring constantly until the sirup is dissolved and all is of the consistency of honey. Add gradually the whites of four eggs well beaten. Stir the mixand does not adhere to the finger. Then pour into a tin slightly dusted with powdered starch, or cornflour, and when cool, divide it off into small

-Apple Cake Pudding .- Cover the bottom of a pudding dish with pared and quarter apple, of a tender, tart vaiety, and spread over it a cake made as above. Bake till well done, and serve with Sweet Sauce: One tablespoonful of sifted flour, one-half cupful of sugar, and a pinch of salt, wet to a paste with cold water. Stir in one-half pint of boiling water (very scant measure). boil two minutes, and add one tablespoonful of butter and one small teaspoonful of vanilla; or flavor with nutmeg or cinnamon.-Good Housekeen-

-Georgia Salad.-Take white cab bage, celery, salt and pepper, a saltspoonful of mixed mustard, a teaspoonful of olive oil, and one gill of vinegar. Shred the salad very fine and cut the celery into small dice; mix these together and sprinkle with pepper and salt. Put the vinegar into a saucepan and stir in a well-beaten egg, stir over a hot fire till thick as cream. Add the mustard, oil and sugar, well beaten, and pour over the celery and cabbage. Serve the salad in a silver dish, with crackers, or bread, butter and cheese. A pretty cheese dish, dainty silver Then there are the wise editors of great newspapers who may have had time once to read and digest scientific time once to read and digest scientific china jars.—Housekeeper.

A STILTED PROPOSAL

"Home, Sweet Home."

Remarkable Love-Letter by the Author

"Madam! I did for a long time indulge in the fallacious hope that fortune would have favored and placed me in a more suitable situation for making this communication to you. I have, unfortunately, been disappointed, and have endeavored to calm my feelings and submit to my fate; yet the more I have striven to do so the more I have been convinced that it would be useless for me any longer to attempt to struggle with the sentiments I feel toward you. I am conscious of my unworthiness for the boon I desire of you, and can not, dare not, ask of you a decisive answer in my favor now; only permit me to hope that at some future time I shall have the happiness of believing my affection returned. At the same time I conjure you to remember in making up your decision that it is in your power to render me happy or miserable.

"Having frequently, through the kind permission of your honored parents, the pleasure of being in your society, I every day find it more necessary to come to some conclusion as to my future conduct, for when I was obliged to leave you, it was only to renew the agitated state of my mind and to contemplate the image of one too dear to me to resign forever without making an efment, he has to consider whether it fort I was unequal to when in your presence. You will perhaps tell me that this is presumption on my part and truly it is. I have nothing to offer you but a devoted heart and hand; however, be assured madam, whatever your decision may be, present wishes for your happiness and welfare shall be the first of my heart. I have felt it essential to my peace of mind that I should inform you of the state of my feelings, satisfied that that and your amiableness of heart will plead my excuse. I entreat you to reply to this letter, if but one word; inieed, I am sure if you knew how anxiously I shall await your answer, compassion alone would induce you to an early reply. Allow me madam, to subscribe myself, your very humble

JOHN HOWARD PAYNE." -New England Magazine.

Wellington's Piety.

A story is related that, when one day the duke of Wellington was kneeling at purpose. An officious person standing by whispered in words the Iron Duke altar."-Cincinnati Times Star.

A Novel Expedient. A truckman, who had a heavy load

in barrels, turned, the other day, from pretty, and baby's bells for sale at ba- horses were rather small and of light zaars can be arranged as follows: Tie weight, and they had about all they some bells on to lengths of ribbon and could do to haul the load up the grade; gather them together in a bunch and at one time it seemed as though they fix them to a stick previously covered must give it up. Just then one of a number of men who had halted on the sidewalk to watch the team stepped out into the road and moved forward alongside of the horses, clapping his hand together slowly in time with their steps. Whether they were spurred by this novel form of encouragement or whether they would have exerted their reserved strength as effectively without it is a question; but it is certain that when the man clapped his hands the little horses buckled down to their work with a power that was

had the heavy load on easier ground .-

N. Y. Sun.

irresistible, and a moment later they

Floored. Dyspersia is easily floored by Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, purest, pleasantest of stomachics, most effective of tonics. Heartstomaches, most effective of tonics. Heart-burn, flatulence, the "sinking" sensation in the pit of the stomach experienced by dys-peptics, in brief, all symptoms—and they are many and perplexing—of indigestion are banished by the Bitters, which is particu-larly efficacious for biliousness, malaria, rheumatism and kidney complaints.

Never hire a person who wants to know why you want something done.—Milwaukee

Don't let the worms eat the very life out of your children. Save them with those dainty candies, called Dr. Bull's Worm De-

THE difference between an editor and his wife is that his wife sets things to rights while he writes things to set.—Yonkers Statesman.

Babies cry for it because it makes milk. "The A. B. C. Bohemian Bottled Beer" of St. Louis. The American Brewing Co.'s brew.

A MAIDEN'S dressmaker is the only one who finds a miss fit suits her customer.—Baltimore American.

Don't fool with indigestion nor with a disordered liver, but take Beecham's Pills for immedi-te relief. 25 cents a box.

THE GENERAL MARKETS.

	STREET STREET STREET			
1	KANSAS C	ITY.	De	c. 1%
	CATTLE-Shipping Steers	3 3 50	a	4 10
-	Butchers' steers	3 70	(0)	4 00
3	Native cows	203	a	2 55
3	HOGS-Good to choice heavy	350	0	3 75
1	WHEAT-No. 2. red	67	0	88
'	No. 2 hard	811	20	84
	CORN-No. 2	381		394
1	OATS-No. 2	814	40	311/2
f	RYE-No. 2	81	0	824
	FLOUR-Patents, per sack	210	0	2 30
•	Faney	190	a	1 95
•	HAY-Baled	60)	@	801
	BUTTER-Choice creamery	27	0	28
	CHEESE-Full cream	. 3	0	10
	EGGS-Choice	22	0	23
	BACON-Hams	10	0	12
	Shoulders	7	(4)	743
	Sides	9	0	10
	LARD		20	84
	POTATOES	25	0	35
•	ST. LOUIS.			
	CATTLE-Shipping steers	3 50	0	5 00
8	Butchers' steers	B 00	0	4 00
	HOGS-Packing	361	0	3 83
95.3	SHEEP-Fair to choice	2 75	0	4 75
1	FLOUR-Choice	3 50	0	D 00
1	WHEAT-No 2 red	14	0	943
r	CORN-No. 2		20	41
e	OATS-No. 2			834
	RYE-No. 2	90	0	91
,	BUTTER-Creamery	27	0	30
1	PORK	9 12	20	11 25
h	CHICAGO.			
	CATTLE-Shipping steers	4 00	a	5 00
	HOGS-Packing and shipping	B 75	a	3 85
r	SHEEP-Fair to choice	44)	0	5 00
r	FLOUR-Winter wheat	4 30	0	6 00
	WHEAT-No. 2 red		0	913
r	CORN-No. 2	54	0	541/
•	OATS-No.2	321	20	327
	RYE-No. 2	88	0	89
	BUTTER-Creamery	30	0	13
	PORK	837	20	8 50
	NEW YORK			
1	CATTLE-Common to prime.	4 00	0	4 10
	HOGS-Good to choice	4 40	60	4 0)
1	FLOUR-Good to choice	3 50	@	5 10
•	WHEAT-No. 2 red	1 063	10 -	108
	CORN-No. 2	62	0	624



That depends, madam, upon how you feel. If you're suffering from functional disturbances, irregularities or weaknesses, you're sure to "look it." And Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is the remedy. It builds up and invigorates the system, regulates and promotes the proper functions, and restores health and strength. It's a legitimate medicine, not a beverage; purely vegetable, perfectly harmless, and made especially for woman's needs. In the cure of all "female complaints," it's guaranteed to give satisfaction, or the money is refunded. No other medicine for women is sold so. Think of that, when the dealer says something else (which pays him better) is "just as good."

"Times have changed." So have methods. The modern improvements in pills are Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets. They help Nature, instead of fighting with her. Sick and nervous headache, biliousness, costiveness, and all derangements of the liver, stomach and bowels are prevented, relieved, and cured.



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

There is a 3 inch display advertisement in this paper, this week, which has no two words alike except one word. The same is true of each new one appearing each week, from The Dr. Harter Medicine Co. This house places a "Crescent" on everything they make and publish. Look for it, send them the name of the word and they will return you book, beautiful lithographs or samples free.

Talking of the thieves of the present day, the greatest pirate of old was a mere Kidd to them.—Philadelphia Times.

A PROLONGED use of Dr. John Bull's Sar-saparilla will cure scrofula and syphilis, but such symptoms of impure blood as pimples, sores, aches, pains, kidney and liver weak-ness, etc., vanish like snow before the noon day when this remedy is used. It stimu-lates the entire system and its beneficial ef-fect is felt at one in every part fect is felt at once in every part.

THE study of bee culture is of no earthly use to a man who has the hives.—Pitts burgh Dispatch.

COUGHS AND COLDS. Those who are suffering from Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, etc., should try Brown's Bronchial Troches. Sold only in boxes.

When you set a hen on an egg you expect

When you set a hen on an egg you expect

When you set a hen on an egg you expect

When you set a hen on an egg you expect

When you set a hen on an egg you expect

When you set a hen on an egg you expect

When you set a hen on an egg you expect

When you set a hen on an egg you expect

TUTT'S TINY LIVER PILLS

is shown in the border of this "ad."

When you set a hen on an egg you expect a chicken, but what do you expect when you set a dog on a tramp? Answer—A flee.

FORTIFY Feeble Lungs Against Winter with Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar. Pike's Toothache Drops Cure in one minute. An upstart is a man who has been more successful than the man who tells you about him.—Elmira Gazette.

Jagson says it puzzles him to think that a standing advertisement must run all the time.—Elmira Gazette.

FARMERS: LOOK OUT!



SAVING LABOR, CLEANLINESS,

DURABILITY & CHEAPNESS. UNEQUALLED

NO ODOR WHEN HEATED

• GOOD NEWS

FOR THE MILLIONS OF CONSUMERS OF

Tutt's Pills.

OTINY LIVER PILL

is shown in the border of this "ad

It gives Dr. Tutt pleasure to an-

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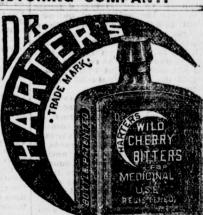
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THE TREASURY.

Annual Report of the Secretary of the Treasury.

The Circulation-Coinage-National Banks -Customs Receipts and Changes-Internal Revenue-Foreign Commerce-Reciprocity.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10.—The annual report of Secretary of the Treasury Foster was sub-

mitted to congress yesterday.

The secretary reports that the revenues of the government from all sources for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1831, were \$453,541,fiscal year ending June 30, 1834, were \$453,544,-233.03. The expenditures for the same period wer: \$421,301,470.46, leaving a surplus of 37,-239,762.57. As compared with the fiscal year 1890 the receipts fell off :5.418,947.52, and there was an increase of \$57,6.6,193.14 in the ordinary expenditures. It is estimated that the revenue for the fiscal year 1892 will amount to \$433,000,000 and the expenditures to \$409.000.000.

The following is given as a statement of the probable condition of the treasury at the close of the present fiscal year, June 3),

Total amount available....\$183,893,808 53

Less— Redemption of national bank notes

during the year....\$16,000,000.00
Redemption of bonds, interest notes and fractional currency to November 1, 1891. 20,911,163.00

Redemption of same items during re-mainder of year.... 4,354,530.00 41,165, 663 0)

Cish balance available

vival of the erroneous idea that the volume of money in circulation was not only inade quate to the needs of the country, but was very much less per capita than during the so-called flush times which followed the

civil war.
"The 'circulation statement' which has been published by the department monthly since April 1, 1887, contains in tabular form full information on this subject for the dates specified, and has proved to be a valuable addition to the regular reports of the de-partment; but in the absence of statements addition to the regular reports of the department; but in the absence of statements
in the same form for the preceding years a
comparison by the people has been impracticable, and the mistaken opinion that there
has been a severe contraction of the money
volume found ready acceptance. This fact
became apparent through letters which
were received from all sections of the country, and more complete information on
the subject was accordingly published by
means of a statement which was printed in
August last, and has been sent by
mail to those who ask for it. The
tables therein published appear in
their appropriate place in this report and
are reproduced without change, except as to
the table for July 1, 1891, which displays the
revise i figures for that date, including bulrevise i figures for that date, including bullion in the treasury. By the revision of these figures the amount of money per capita July 1, 1891, has been found to be 323 41 instea 1 of \$23.45.

The amount of money in circulation has the amount of money in circulation has been very largely incr ased since the close of the fiscal year. The amount July 1, 1891, was 1,497,410,737, and the amount per capita was \$ 3.41. The return of gold to the United States, the operation of the silver act of July 11, 1890, and disbursements by the treasury on account of the 4½ per cent loan pensions, etc., have enlarge 1 the volume to \$1,577,264,070 and the per capita amount to \$24.85"

The value of the gold deposited at the year 1891 was \$59,625,678. 1, of which \$48,483, 800.52 were original deposits and \$11,136,577,26 were redeposits. Of the original deposits \$31,555,11185 were the product of our own mines, \$12,311, 26,56 foreign coin and bullon, \$583.817 11 light weight domestic gold coin and \$,485,710.15 old material. The deposits and pure bases of silver aggregated 73,835. and 5,785,710.13 old material. The deposits and purchises of silver aggregated 71.834, -663.52 -tandard ounces, of the coining value of 183,6.0,134.31, including 10.007 707.63 stand-ard ounces, of the coining value. ard ounces, of the coining value of \$11,641,

158.84 redeposits.
Of the silver received 56.29 \, 795.19 standard ounces, of the coining value of 165, 08 998 03, were classified as of comestic product; 4, 154,244 81 standard ounce, of the coining value of \$4,834,030.81, were foreign silver bul-iion and coin; 705,233.8: standard ounces, of the coning value of \$820,6 8.95, were uncur rent domestic coins; 3,218.47 standard ounces of the coining value of \$,789 04, were trade dollars, and 738,414.02 standard ounces, of the coining value of \$818,518.11, consisted of old

plate, j welry, etc.

The coinage of the mints during the year was the largest in the history of the mint in this country, aggregating 119,447,877 pieces, valuel as io.lows:

Gold, 524,17,202.50; silver dol'ars \$36,232,50;

subsidiary silver, \$2,039,218.35. minor coins, \$1,166,933.50. Total, \$63,611,159.55. The number of silver dollars coined during the fiscal year from bullion purchased under the act of 1878 was 8,749, 27; from bullion purchased under the act July 14, 189, 27,292,475; and from trade dollar bullion, 200 27,292,475; and from trade dollar bullion, 200, 000, a total of 26,322,812 silver dollars, upon which the seignlorage, or profit was, \$6,221,-833 42. The profit on the subsidiary silver coinage of the year was \$92,444.48, a total seignlorage of 16,813,767.90. The net profit on the coinage of silver during the thirteen years ended June 30, 1891. including the balance in the coinage mints on July 1, 1878, has aggregated \$11,952,390.25

The total sincount of silver purchased under the act of July 14, 1890, from August 13, 1690, to November 1, 1891, was 66,588, us fine ounces, costing \$69,626,565, an average cost of \$1.8 per fine ounce.

\$1.8 per fine ounce. In referring to national banks the repor In referring to national banks the report says: "The last report of condition exhibits the liabilities and resources of the banks on September 25, 1891. At that date 3,-67 associations reported an aggregate capital of 367, 428,79; surplus. \$227,574, 48; and undivided profits, \$103,284,674. The gross deposits, including amounts due to banks, are stated at 12,059,180,1-8 1s, and boans and discounts at \$1,988,285, an inscrease is both items over any previous date. The e banks held \$174,907,550 in United States bonds, of which \$150,(3),600 were to secure ejeculating

held \$174,907.550 in United States bonds, of which \$150,45,600 were to secure circulating notes; also \$199,513,475 in specie. \$27,515,500 in legal tender notes, and \$15,720,000 in Gaited States certificates of deposit."

The receipts from customs for the year ended September 30, 1991, during the last six months of which sugar was free, were \$195,276,554.90, as against \$228,754,92.71 for the preceding year, a decrease of 42.5 k,73.11.

ceding year, a decrease of 42,5 %,773.41.
During the twelve months caded September 30 the value of our exports of merchandise was \$72,01.136, as against \$860,177,415 for the previous twelve months, an increase of \$61.914,0 1.

Under the operations of the new tariff the Under the operations of the new tariff the customs revenue has been decreased as far as is consistent with the current needs of the government. By the readjustment of duties in the line of protection to Associate labor an I Am rican industries, the free list has been enlarged by the addition of articles which from climatic or other conditions are more more appropriately nor or the conditions of the current of the conditions of the current of the which from climatic or other conditions are not produced profitably nor extensively in this country; adequate projective duties have been imposed upon articles that come into competition with our own productions; new industries have been established and others stimulated, thereby giving increased employment to American labor, and better control of our

9

home market to our own people; and the price of nearly every article of common consumption has been reduced to the con-

A comparison of the prices of goods imported respectively under the old and new tariffs where rates have been increased will demonstrate that the tariff is a tax upon the foreign competitor in our markets in the sale of such articles as are extensively produced here, and that the duties are in fact thus deducted from the foreign market value, and are paid by the foreigner as a tax for the privilege of selling his goods here at prices fixed by our own people com-peting among themselves in their own mar-ket.

Legislation is recommended as follows First, the increase of the permanent appropriation for the expense of collecting the revenue from customs; second, the compensation of all collectors of customs by fixed salaries, all fees, emoluments, etc., to be abolished; third, the consolidation of cusaboussed; third, the consolitation of cus-toms districts; fourth, the abolishment of oaths to monthly accounts; fifth, the repeat of the laws requiring bonds to be given by individual importers upon the entry of mer-chandise for warehouse, etc.; sixth, revision and codification of the customs laws; seventh, legislation to secure railway stat-tistics of foreign commerce. The internal revenue receipts during the

year were: Distilled spirits, \$83,335,963.64; manufactured tobacco. \$32,796,270.97; !er-mented liquor, \$:8,565,1 9.92; oleomargarine,

\$1,077,924.14; miscellaneous, \$260,127.30.

The value of our foreign commerce—imports and exports of merchandise—during the last fiscal year was greater than for any the last fiscal year was greater than for any previous year. It amounted to \$1,729,897,006, as against \$1,447,139,093 during the fiscal year 189), an increase of \$82,257,913. The value of imports of merchandise also during the fiscal year was the largest in the history of our commerce, amounting to \$844,916,190, as against \$759,310,409 during the fiscal year 1890, an increase of \$55,603,787. The value of the experts of merchandise during the same percease of \$150,603,787. exports of merchandise during the same period was :884 480,810, as against 1857,928,684 for the previous fiscal year, 1890, an increase of \$26,652,126. The exports exceeded the imports of merchandise :39,564,614.
It will be observed that the value of our

total trade in merchandise with Great Britain and Ireland amounted to \$640,137,288 of which the value of exports was \$445,414, o26, and the value of imports \$194,723.262, showing an excess in exports of \$259,699,764. Our import and export trade with Great Britain and Ireland forms 35 per cent. of such trade with all nations and about 55 per cent. of such trade with Europe. Our trade with North America, including the West Indies, stand next in value, followed by that with South America, and that with Asia and Oceanica. Our trade with Germany shows an excess of imports of \$4,520,927; with France, of \$15,935,805.

In our total trade with Europe the excess of exports over imports was \$244,492,675. 026, and the value of imports \$194,723,262,

of exports over imports was \$245,492,675.
Our commerce in merchandise with North
America, including Mexico, Central America America, including Mexico, Central America and West Indies amounted to \$259,775,263, of which the value of the imports was \$163,226,079, and of the exports \$96, 49,179, an excess of imports of \$66,676,950, but if our export trade by land carriage with Mexico and Canada had been correctly ascertained by means of an adequate law for that purpose, it is estimated that our imports and exports with North America would appear upwards of \$79,000,000 and leave an excess of imports of \$290,000,0 0 and leave an excess of imports of less than \$86,000,000 instead of \$66,000,000 as

now appears.
Our total trade with South America in merchandise amounted to \$152,444,958, of which the value of the imports was \$119,736,-668, and of exports \$33,709,299, an excess of

fiscal year, 1830.

The value of free merchandise imported

was 1366,241, 52, and of dutiable was :478,674,-544, an increase in the value of free mer-chandise of :190,572,723, and a decrease in the value of dutiable goods of \$44,963,936, caused munty by the transfer of sugar and certain textiles from the dutiable to the free list by the new tariff.

the tariff the report says: "During the year perfectly and the daring aeronaut ending June 30, 1890, our exports of domestic products to Brazil amounted to \$11,902,496, and in 1891 to \$14 04,273, an increase of \$2, the cheers of the people, who 146,777. The treaty with Brazil went into watched his every movement with effect April 1 last, and it is not to be expected that the results will be very marked as yet. During the six months ending June 30. 1830, our domestic exports of merchandise to Brazil amounted to \$6,208,834 and during the same period of 1-91, under the operation of the reciprocity treaty, to \$7,516,858, an increase of \$1,807,054. This increase in exports to Brazil since the reciprocity treaty went into effect has been mainly in locomotives, steam engines, machinery and cars of tramways and railways, wheat, flour, bacon, boards, deals, planks, etc. There has been a decrease in the exports of wheat, lard and cotton manufactures. The reciprocity treaties with Santo Domingo and with the Spain concerning trade relations with Cuba and Puerto Rico did not go into effect until September 1, and as yet there are no available statistics to show the effects of the treaties upon our commerce. Furthermore, the reduction of duties on wheat and wheat flour imported into these islands from the United States will not take effect until Janzary, 1, 1891.

A DUMMY IN BED.

Murderer Benson's Effort to Escape Dis-covered in Time. LEAVENWORTH, Kan., Dec. 10.-C. A. Benson, under sentence of death here for the mrder of Mrs. Teressa Mettman, made an unsuccessful attempt to escape from jail last night. He had fixed up a dummy that bore a remarkable resemblance to a man and placed it in his bed while he was hid in the cell of another prisoner who was to escape with him. It was only by accident that the scheme was discovered.

The cells are all locked by a lever from the outside. Last evening Jailer Pickens tried to lock them, but the lever would not work. He looked in and saw that the door of Benson's cell was not closed. He called to Benson to close it but there was no response. He called again and was told by one of the prisioners that Benson was as they saw his body come twirling asleep. The jailor then went to the towards them, and some of the ladies cell and then it was that he discovered

When he found that his trick had been discovered. Benson came running to the jailer and pretended that it was a joke, but it is not so looked upon in the jail. The sheriff and jailer believe that it was the intention to attempt au a previous descent the balloon had escape and that it was only his failure to close the cell door that prevented a further attempt being made.

Colonies at Outs. St. Johns, N. F., Dec. 10 -- In retaliation for the duties imposed by Canada on Newfoundland fish, the government here has put into force section 13 of the revenue act against Canada, which increases the duties on articles imported from Canada. Of flour the increased duty per barrel is 75 cents; on pork per barrel, 75 cents; butter per 100 pounds, 75 cents; tobac co per 100 pounds, \$5; oil per gallon 3 cents; meat per barrel, 25½ cents; hay per ton, \$5; oats per bushel, 10 cents; potatoes per bushel, 25 cents; turnips per bushel, 25 cents; cabbage per dozen, 40 cents; unenumerated tables, 80 per cent advalorem.

THE POET'S BOY.

The Son of Joaquin Miller Tells How He Became a Highwayman – His Father to

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 11 .- Harry Miller, the young son of Joaquin Miller, poet, who was arrested on the charge of holding up the mail stage in Mendocina county, has been brought here, and in the interview in which he told the story of his life he claimed that hunger had driven him to the crime. He said up to the age of ten years he lived with his mother, Minnie Myrtle, in Portland. Continuing he said: "She gave me into the keeping of my aunt at Goose Bay, and went east after my sister, who was being educated in a convent. A year after she left they told me she was dead. The next seven years of my life were passed on my aunt's farm. I attended a little country school at Goose Bay, but the taste for education there only sharpened my appetite for more. I wrote to my father at Oakland, telling him of my desire. He sent for me to work on his ranch. I was satisfied to do this because I

thought with the money he promised me for my labor I could educate myself in the higher branches. When he declined to pay, anger and disappointment overcame me and I left him. I traveled about the state doing odd jobs, working in San Francisco as messenger for the telegraph company. I drifted back to Oregon, and hungry and desperate I joined a stranger in breaking into a house, but we were caught and sent to the penitentiary.

"I escaped, and assuming the name of Joseph McKay, resumed my wanderings. One day, traveling through Mendocina county in search of work, I came upon a house which had been left unguarded. I was famished and ate my fill, then stole a gun and some other articles and went on. Next day I suddenly came upon the stage coach, toiling up the hill. The idea of robbing it came to me as an inspiration and I stepped behind a tree and ordered the driver to stop. Had he shown fight I should probably have ran away, be-cause I was frightened and shaking like leaf. When the stage had disappeared and I had opened the treasure box which the driver threw me, I found in it a pair of baby shoes, a couple of money way-bills, not a cent of money. Sheriff Standley arrested me at Santa Rosa and I shall plead guilty and suffer

the penalty. "I bear my father no ill-will and all that I ask is that he keep away from me. If it had not been for my brother's letter my identity would never have been known and I would have gone to prison as Joseph McKay."

BURSTING BALLOON. Horrible Death of an Aeronaut at Bombay.

imports of \$85,0:8,378.

The total value of exports of domestic merchandise was \$872,270,283, an increase of \$.6,976,455 over the exports of the preceding fiscal year, 1893, and was greater than that of any year except 1881.

During the last fiscal year the value of imports of merchandise was \$844 913,196, an increase of \$55,60.787 over the imports of the fiscal year, 1830. thrilling jumps from a balloon at a great altitude. Recently, in the presence of a great crowd, he made a balloon ascension and performed one of his wonderful feats. When he had reached the height of 11,000 feet Mansfield grasped his parachute and jumped With reference to the reciprocity clause of from the car. The machine worked reached the ground in safety amid nervous anxiety. He subsequently announced that he would make another jump from a still greater height, and fixed upon to-day as the day for his risky experiment. The wonderful performance of Mansfield had caused a considerable stir among the residents of Bombay and adjacent districts, and as a consequence the Victoria Gardens in this city, which had been selected as the place from which the balloon would be liberated, were thronged with a vast crowd at the hour for the ascension. Every condition of society was represented in the immense gathering. Among those present were his excellency, Lord Harris, governor of the Bombay presidency, and most of the civil and miliapplause.

The preparations for the ascent were soon completed, and at a signal from the aeronaut the guy ropes were cut and the balloon was liberated amid a storm of cheering. When freed from the restraining ropes the huge air ship shot upward with lightning-like velocity, and the cheering was at once hushed as the crowd instantly perceived that something was wrong. The balloon had only reached a height of about 400 feet when it burst with a into a burning foundation. loud and startling explosion and immediately began to fall to the earth. Mansfield made the most desperate efforts to disengage the parachute from the collapsed balloon, but it had become entangled in the ropes and the unfortunate man was soon forced to release his hold. The hor-rifled spectators uttered cries of dismay fainted at the terrible sight. Mansfield struck the ground with terrific force and was instantly killed, his body be ing crushed and mangled in a terrible

An investigation into the cause of the accident revealed the fact that in fallen into the sea and been somewhat damaged, and that the break then sustained had been improperly repaired,

with the fatal result related. Shot Dead By a Robbe NEOSHO, Mo., Dec. 11.-Мг. С. Е Garrett, 71 years old, was murdered in the presence of his wife and granddaughter by an unknown assassin. The Garrett place is ten miles east of here, and about 8 o'clock in the evening, while the old gentleman was lying on the sofa, a knock was heard at the door. Mrs. Garrett answered the snmmons, and upon opening the door a stranger pushed past her into the room, and, flashing a revolver in the old lady's face, demanded all the money in the house. On this Mr. Garrett started up, when he was shot dead by the stranger, who immediately fled.

THE SAGE DYNAMITER.

Hardly Any Doubt But That He Was Henry L. Norcross, a Boston Note Broker. Boston, Dec. 12.—The Globe say: that Henry L. Norcross, of Sargent avenue, Somerville, a note broker doing business at 12 Pearl street, has not been seen at his office since the middle of last week and the other occupants of his Somerville residence say that he was killed in a railroad accident about that time. New York detectives were in town yesterday trying to identify the missing man as the mysterious dynamiter in Russell Sage's office last week. The detectives brought with them a trousers button and a portion of the trousers worn by the bombthrower, as well as a piece of his coat

and portions of his underclothing. According to the Globe these were taken to the Norcross residence yesterday afternoon and the underclothing positively identified by Mrs. Norcross as belonging to her husband. On the trousers of the dead man were buttons bearing the print, "Brooks, tailor, Boston." The pieces of clothing were taken to Brooks' store. There it was positively stated that the firm had made for Henry L. Norcross a coat of the cloth presented and also a pair of trousers of the same cloth as the other piece furnished by the detectives. The button was also identified as a peculiar one used by this tailoring house.

Further investigation leaves scarcely any room for doubt that the dynamiter and Henry L. Norcross were identical. His father, who was seen last night, believed that such was the fact. The identification of the clothing has been made complete by the discovery that the number upon the portion of the trousers worn by the bomb thrower and brought here from New York yesterday corresponds exactly with the number against the name of Norcross on the books of Brooks, the Washington street tailor, who made a suit of clothes for Norcross last October. A photograph of the dead bomb thrower's head has been compared with a likeness of Norcross, taken about six months ago, and the resemblance is most striking. Mr. Norcross, Sr., says that his son left home the day preceding the New York affair, stating that he was going upon a business trip, first to Providence, thence to Hartford, New Haven, Worcester and Fitchburg. Since then he has not been seen by the members of his family.

CAVING IN.

cinder bank, on which the furnaces of

the Pittsburgh Forge & Iron Co.'s big

A Big Iron Plant Discovered to Be Undermined By a Furnace of Burning Cinders.

plant at Wood's Run are built, has been discovered to be burning many feet leep, and the furnaces are sinking. For many years before the introduction of natural gas into this mill considerable ground which the plant now oocupies vas filled to the river's edge with cinders. The cinders were taken from the furnaces when the mill was using coal. Many loads that were used for filling purposes had only been partly burned and in reality half the cinders so used were nothing more than coke. When gas was introduced a conduit was built large enough to drive a horse and wagon into, through which pipes to supply gas to the furnaces were laid. The gas has been escaping for some time, but just how long is not known. Several days ago it was noticed that the furnaces were sinking, but the employes could assign no reason for it. The company, however, concluded to make an investigation. One of the furnaces was torn down and the cause was soon discovered. The furnace was resting on a foundation of fire. It is supposed that the heat of the furnace has ignited the escaping gas, and this set the cinders on fire. A gang of men was at once set to work to dig the fire out. The men dug to a depth of thirty feet in fire. An employe of the works stated to-day that, in all probability, the bank has been on fire for months, and probably years, as cinders do not burn very rapidly. Since the work commenced it has been discovered that the fire was not under one of the furnaces alone, but had spread almost to tary authorities. The appearance of the machine shop, a distance of 100 Mansfield was the occasion for long feet or more. Where the fire has been dug out broken stone has been used for a foundation. The firm may be obliged to tear all their furnaces down and remove the cinders and fill in with stone to avoid any accidents. About ten years ago a similar occurrence took place in Wood's mill, in the west end, owned by Oliver Bros. The affair proved rather disastrous to the firm The foundation on which the furnaces were built suddenly gave way one day and the furnaces sank over three feet

Business Reported Good. NEW YORK, Dec. 12.-R. G. Dun & Co. in their weekly review of trade say: As the holidays draw near all signs indicate a large volume of business at the present, with growing confidence of improvement in the future, except in parts of the south, where the unusual accumulation of cotton and its low price have a depressing influence. There is no lack of money in any part of the country except at some southern points, and the mere fact that cotton ow accumulated at a few ports and interior towns represents fully \$60,000,-000 in value paid to planters at once explains the difficulty and suggests that it is not permanent. It is a good sign, also, that collections are on the whole improving, though slow at New Oreans and some southern ports, and only fair in some lines at eastern cities.

Illinois Central Earnings.
CHICAGO, Dec. 12.—The Illinois Central has issued a statement showing the income of the road from traffic during the four months ended October 31. The gross receipts were \$6,601,048, against \$6,011,424 for the corresponding period last year, an increase of \$589, 624. Operating expenses and taxes amounted to \$4,672,460, an increase of \$482,868, while the net earnings were \$1,928,588, against \$1,821,832 a year ago, an increase of \$106,756. The gross earnings for the month of November are estimated at \$1,694,339, against \$1,816,-051 for the corresponding month of 1890, an increase of \$78,288.

OFFICIAL CROP REPORT.

ondition of Growing Wheat Not General ly Favorable—Average Prices of Crops.
Washington, Dec. 11.—The returns of the statistical reporters of the department of agriculture show that the condition of growing wheat is 85.3. The returns showing the condition of the coming crops of winter grains are not generally favorable. On the Atlantic coast some injury is reported in early sown areas from the Hessian fly The season was not favorable for seeding in the south on account of continued dry weather and germination was slow from the same cause. Rains in the late autumn have improved the prospect. In the western states seeding was late, the seed bed hard and cloddy, germination slow and growth unfavorable until after November, when material improvement was seen in most fields, In some districts the Hessian fly made its appearance, causing some damage. The average condition of the crop is 85.3, the figures for the principal states of the great wheat belt being: Ohio, 80; Michigan, 92; Indiana, 81; Illinois, 90; Iowa, 92; Missouri, 73; Kansas, 75; Nebraska, 93; California, 97. The average for New York is 97, Pennsylvania, 92; Maryland, 87; Virginia,

86; Georgia, 96; Texas, 70. The condition of rye is a little higher than that of wheat, making an average of 88.8.

The returns duly consolidated make the average farm value of the current crops for the year: Corn, 42.2 cents per bushel; wheat, 85.3 cents; rye, 77.4 cents; barley, 54.0 cents; oats, 32.2 cents; buckwheat, 57.9 cents; potatoes, 37.1 cents; tobacco, cigar leaf, 14.1 cents per pound; manufacturing and export leaf, 7.5 cents; hay, \$8.89 per ton. The price of corn is 2.9 cents per bushel more than the average of ten years from 1880 and only four tenths of a cent less than the average for the decade from 1879. In the sows that are to farrow for the first are as follows: Ohio, 41 cents; Indiana, 38 cents; Illinois, 37 cents; Iowa, 30 cents; Missouri, 33 cents; Kansas 34 cents, and Nebraska, 26 cents. The as usually the weather is more settled. latter state where corn is cheap, has reported a higher value only four times in fifteen years.

The average status of the wheat crop since 1882 has been higher only in and 1890, when there was only twenty bushels per acre. The value of the wheat crop is 2.5 cents per bushel higher than the average of ten years from 1880 and has been exceeded only once (in 1888) since 1883. In the states of the Atlantic coast and on the Gulf of Mexico, except Texas, the value is from \$1 90 cents; beyond the Mississippi, from 70 in North Dakota to 81 in Iowa. Only once since 1883 has the price of oats been as high as at present, 32.2 cents, which is one-third cents higher than the average of ten years from 1880. The prices of all cereals have been remarkably sustained in view of the abundance of production.

THE LOUISVILLE HOLOCAUST. Fourteen Lives Lost in the Two Disastrou

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Dec. 11.—A com-plete list of the dead so far recovered from the ruins of the buildings of the Boone Paper Co. and the factory of Menne & Co., burned yesterday, is as

follows: Lulu Kern, 1302 West Main. Carrie Luckhardt, 1020 Cane. Barbara Bell, 1223 Rogers. Amanda Dickey, 1802 West Market. William Hulsemeir, 527 Walnut. Charles Kimmel, 545 East Madison. Clara Rauche, 1613 Logan.

The missing and certainly dead are Tom Moore. Sam Baker. Will Dairs. Tony Schlick. Ida Belle Parker, 819 Broadway.

James Mundweiler. Thomas Bucholder. The injured are: Katie McGarvey, leg broken, internal

njuries. Theresa Holthaus, bruised head, face and arms. Edward Ininger, body bruised. Lillie Grenewald, slightly bruised.

Major Hughes, seriously cut about Henry Weatherford, fireman, sprained wrist.

Allen Grimes, candy maker, internal

injuries.

KIT CARSON, JR.

The Son of the Famous Scout a Drunken Brute and Double Murderer. La Junta, Col., Dec. 10.—Kit Car-

son, Jr., a son of the famous old scout, yesterday killed his father-in-law and mother-in-law and then made his es-

About a year ago Carson married Miss Susie Richardson, but because of his drunkenness and cruelty she was compelled to return to her father's home, which is in "Nine Mile Bottom." twenty-five miles from here.

Yesterday Carson went to Richard on's house and demanded his wife. The old man refused to accede when Carson shot at him, the ball passing through both hips Mrs. Richardson, who was in the kitchen, heard the shots and hurried to the room where Carson was and was shot directly through the forehead, dying instantly. The murderer then mounted his horse and escaped into Bent canon headed for New Mexico. This is not the first shooting affair Carson has been implicated in and if captured this time there is every reason to believe that this one will be his last.

Chili Again Stirred Up.

New York, Dec. 11 .- Under a Valpa raiso date the World to-day prints this: "The substance of President Harrison's statement of Chilian affairs was received to-day and is a subject of universal comment. It is remarked by the Chilians as decidedly threatening a ian government will not consent either to apology or any material indemnity. The majority in congress is known to cult to carry the necessary support of piles, especially fowls that are nearly any humiliating measures."

STOCK ITEMS.

Sows that are suckling young pigs should be fed all that they will eat up

clean. Neglecting to feed properly is one cause of failing to secure a good growth of wool.

A bunch of sheep uniform in age, breed, size and color, will sell readily at good prices.

No matter how good the breed, unless good feed and care is given, they will degenerate.

In some localities the lambs are the most profitable part of the flock, selling for more than the matured animals. Pigs fed in close pens should have their food at regular intervals and be

only given what they will eat up at

each meal. If the sheep are fed roughness in a lot, movable ricks will be found very convenient, in order to be able to feed in clean places.

Keep woolly sheep if they are are to be made profitable. A very few pounds difference in the average weight of the fleeces will often determine the question of profit or loss.

Keep the mangers and feeding ricks cleaned out. What is left in them can generally be used to a good advantage as bedding for stock. It rarely pays to compel stock to eat what they have picked over.

An English paper says: A stallion should be so trained that he can be taken out in any company or driven on the road without squealing and prancing to show that he is a stallion. Stable manners and road manners can be taught to a horse as well as to a child. What he needs to be taught is that he is a horse and should act like a sensible, tractable one.

The early part of December is a good time to breed the sows for spring pigs. time. This will bring them to farrow in the early part of April, and in many cases this season is preferable to March. and by the time the pigs get large enough to eat grass will have made a start to grow so as to furnish them considerable food.

It is not necessary in wintering hogs that you have nothing less than a hundred-dollar house for them. Hogs have been wintered in a frame shed with straw covering, and they came out in just as good shape in spring as hogs which were wintered in more costly houses. The main essentials are warmth and cleanliness. A good hog house can be made comfortable by to \$1.15; in the Ohio valley from 85 to building a frame work the size required and covering it with straw several feet deep.

FARM NOTES.

Fresh, coarse manure should not be applied on the strawberry bed on account of weed seeds.

One advantage with both ducks and geese is that they are much freer from disease than other fowls.

There is no advantage in allowing fruit trees to grow tall; it makes the fruit inconvenient to gather.

If the water stands in any places in the fields, it will pay to run out the furrows so as to provide good drainage. If fowls are in a good thrifty condi-tion, ten days' good feeding of all they will eat is sufficient to fatten for mar-

Plan to secure good yields. Better less acreage and a larger yield per acre, than a large acreage and a light

In mulching strawberries, care should be taken not to apply too thick,

as there is danger of smothering the plants. With the majority of fruits, there is little danger of getting the soil too

rich. In too many cases it is not rich enough. It is not the largest fowls that bring the best prices per pound; good medium fowls that are in a good condition sell the best.

The cleaner the orchard or garden can be made this fall, the less the number of pests that will find a harboring place there.

When trees are to be planted out in the spring, more or less of the work of preparing the soil can be done during the winter and lessen the work in the spring.

Generally the best plan is to procure fruit trees from the nursery nearest to the place where they are to be planted. Trees from a distance nearly always need to be acclimated. In spite of the many new breeds, Plymouth Rocks retain their place as a

first-class, serviceable fowl for all uses. They are good layers, good sitters, grow rapidly into "spring chick-ens" and feed up well for the winter market. A "pickle farm" in the vicinity of Chicago comprises 150 acres. All its

products are converted into pickles, and the immense vats on the grounds now hold 14,000 bushels of silver skin onions and 25,000 bushels of cucumbers. Sauer kraut is also made, and 200 tons of horseradish are ground up every year.

A well conducted poultry farm will pay well, but poultry can be made more profitable to the farmer than even the exclusive poultry grower. The farmer grows his own feed, both vegetables and grain, and has ample time in winter to care for his flock; and with core and good quarters there is no question about an abundance of eggs.

The pecan is a pretty and hardy tree, and will thrive anywhere the hickory does. It will repay cultivation in quick bearing and quality and quantity of the fruit.

All kinds of feathers are marketable, but to sell to the best advantage they rupture, as it is believed that the Chil- should be kept separate when packed. Breed and feed for the top of the market; it is this class ot stock that

returns the best profit. be opposed to any concessions and the Chilian government would find it diffipoultry to feed too much in the manure