

Chase County Courant.

W. E. TIMMONS, Editor and Proprietor.

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

VOL. XVIII.

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 19, 1891.

NUMBER 8.

THE WORLD AT LARGE.

Summary of the Daily News.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

ASSISTANT NAVAL SECRETARY RAYMOND acknowledges that the war ships are being made ready in anticipation of possible hostilities. The belief was general in Washington that there may be war with Chile.

The corn crop is estimated by the department of agriculture to be about 2,000,000,000 bushels. Potatoes were never so good in every way as this year.

It came out in the hearing of the Sayward case at Washington on the 10th that the government had entered into a treaty with Great Britain to arbitrate all the differences and which only needed the ratification of the senate.

News from Brazil indicated that the country was splitting into pieces. Two or three provinces had revolted from Fonseca's dictatorship and declared their independence.

The Brazilian minister at Washington has received confirmation of the revolution in the province of Rio Grande do Sul.

The gold returned from Europe from July 1 to November 1 aggregated \$23,333,773.

DURING the month of October, 1891, 32,940 pensions of all classes were granted the first payments on which aggregated \$4,358,605 or \$132.30 to each pensioner.

The chief of the bureau of statistics reports the total value of exports of domestic breadstuffs during October, 1891, at \$24,463,334.

PRESIDENT HARRISON has issued his Thanksgiving proclamation.

ADM. BROWN, of the Baltimore, denies furnishing information to the Balmaceda government of Chile.

There was a report at Washington that the government intended to dispatch a fleet of nine vessels to Valparaiso, Chile.

THE EAST.

JOSEPH HILDA, a peddler of Wilkes-Barre, Pa., is missing. His pack was found in the river, and it is believed that he was murdered.

FREDERICK METHUSHEK, the inventor, whose piano improvements are in general use all over the world, died at New York. He was born in Germany in 1814.

The first of the world's W. C. T. U. gatherings began in Boston on the 10th.

The discovery of a wholesale system of opium smuggling across the Canadian border has considerably startled the custom house officials at New York. In the custom house there is now lying the largest quantity of opium ever seized and there is still more to follow.

The Pennsylvania senate by a party vote decided that it was without jurisdiction in the cases of the state officials and adjourned sine die.

The official returns of the late Pennsylvania election are as follows: For auditor-general, Gregg, 414,583; Wright, 335,481; Hagne, 18,511; scattering, 236. For state treasurer, Morrison, 412,994; Tilden, 358,617; Drayton, 18,429; scattering, 236. Constitutional convention—For, 172,813; against, 420,598.

The Pennsylvania Farmers' Alliance adopted resolutions endorsing the Ocala platform; demanding government supervision of railroad and telegraph lines and the election of president, vice-president and senators by direct vote; making the issuing of free passes a criminal offense; compelling oleomargarine to be sold for what it is; to prohibit alien ownership of land; demanding equal taxation on all kinds of property; prohibiting the dealing in stocks and grains on futures, and to prevent adulteration of food products.

A PARNELL memorial meeting is to be held in New York City. Ex-President Cleveland has paid the dead leader a tribute.

FIRE in Lawrenceville, a suburb of Pittsburgh, Pa., destroyed several structures, causing \$75,000 loss.

EX-CONGRESSMAN ABRAHAM S. HEWITT, at a public meeting in New York, charged that in 1876 the electoral vote of Louisiana was offered to him for money, but he declined and the Arthur side bought it.

The receipts from customs at New York during the first ten days of November were \$3,042,303, or \$403,997 less than the receipts during the corresponding period last year.

THE WEST.

The Methodist general missionary committee meeting in Cleveland, O., has decided to devote \$1,000,000 to the work—45 per cent for home and the balance for foreign missions.

By an explosion of dynamite at Hayward, Wis., one man was killed and four persons fatally wounded.

ARON, a two-year-old, is reported to have trotted a mile at Stockton, Cal., in 2:10 1/2.

GEN. DODGE, general manager of the Rio Grande Western railway, admits that his road will at once commence building west from Ogden, Utah, and not stop operations until it has arrived at San Francisco.

CHICAGO'S horse, fat stock, poultry and dairy shows opened on the 11th and were a big success in every way.

EXPLOSIONS reported that the July earthquake in Lower California made wonderful changes in the country's face.

THREE life convicts have escaped from the penitentiary at Waupun, Wis., going through a tunnel which it must have taken them years to dig.

The eleventh annual session of the National Farmers' congress met at Sedalia, Mo., on the 10th.

A SCENE of excitement was witnessed at a meeting of anarchists in Chicago, Police Inspector Hubbard and a force breaking in and hoisting the American flag among the flaming banners on the platform.

The Michigan November crop report shows the area of wheat seeded this fall to be slightly in excess of last year's crop. The area harvested in 1891 was 1,572,617 acres; percentage of growing wheat for the state is 91; last year, 103. The present condition is attributed to dry weather and damage by insects.

The Cincinnati Price Current makes the past week's packing of hogs 385,000, against 440,000 for the corresponding week last year.

The American turf congress, in session in Chicago, has elected new officers and concluded its work.

SENATOR VEST, of Missouri, and Hon. J. E. Lamb, of Indiana, are reported to have agreed that Mr. Cleveland's re-nomination for president is certain.

ROBBERS held up the Chicago express 23 miles south of Milwaukee at 1 a. m. on the 12th. A large amount of booty was secured. Dynamite was used as in other recent train robberies.

TWENTY tons of gunpowder exploded recently at Miller's station, near Valparaiso, Ind. No one was hurt, but \$73,000 damage was done.

COL. DON PIATT, the well-known editor, died at his home near Cleveland, O., on the 12th.

The California National bank, of San Diego, Cal., has closed its doors.

The fires on the coal docks, at Duluth, Minn., which have been burning for over a week, have spread to the Northwest Fuel Co.'s docks. The damage is estimated at \$150,000.

A NOTABLE reception in honor of the first anniversary of the presidency of Dr. Henry Wade Rogers was held in Chicago by the students and friends of Northwestern university.

SAN FRANCISCO has so far raised \$50,000 as a fund to secure the holding of the national republican convention there.

ARTHUR W. BOYINGTON, postmaster at Highland Park, the aristocratic suburb of Chicago, on the Northwestern road, has been arrested for embezzlement of post office funds.

PEARL PARKER, a boy thirteen years of age, living six miles north of Cheyenne, Col., in attempting to mount a pony, accidentally spurred the animal, which threw him and dragged him to death.

By the explosion of twenty-five pounds of powder William and Dick Joy, farmer boys living near Kingston, N. M., were literally blown to pieces.

W. F. BAIRD, president of the Bank of Madeira, Cal., and founder of the John Brown colony, is said to be \$100,000 short in his accounts and to have committed many forgeries.

An alleged Clairvoyant agent was found near Greencastle, Ind., with thirty-seven shot wounds in his body.

An entire family of five persons was annihilated by a tenement house fire in Columbus, O.

PUBLIC sentiment in Chicago was much divided as to the action of the police in raiding anarchist meeting places. The mayor upheld the officers in their course.

THERE is trouble brewing with the Utes in the vicinity of Fort Duchesne, Utah.

THE SOUTH.

BURGLARS killed a clerk and badly wounded a store proprietor near Jacksonville, Fla.

HENRY CURTIS, a negro, has been executed at Portsmouth, Va.

HOUSTON KELLEY, colored, was executed at Rogersville, Tenn., for the murder of another negro named Dan Carmichael at that place last Christmas.

C. B. PAUL, wholesale lumber, Louisville, Ky., has assigned. Liabilities, \$200,000; assets, \$100,000.

WHEN the arguments in the Woodruff embezzlement case in Little Rock, Ark., were concluded Miss Woodruff kissed Judge Vaughan, her father's attorney, in open court.

In a letter to the National Bankers' association, in session at New Orleans, Secretary of the Treasury Foster speaks in terms of praise of the last silver law and believes it cannot be too vast good.

FIRE at Augusta, Ga., destroyed the Bee Hive store, the property of S. & F. M. Ryers. Paddock's furniture store also burned. Total loss, \$125,000.

THERE is a report that Gov. Jackson, of Maryland, will appoint a United States senator to serve until a successor of the late Senator Wilson is elected by the legislature. Robert F. Bratton, president of the late state senate, will, it is understood, receive the appointment.

ALABAMA train robbers made a bad miss of an attempt to rob a train near Collinsville. One was arrested.

EVANGELIST SAM SMALL was badly beaten by Saloonkeeper Tom Miner at Atlanta, Ga. He had charged Miner with deserting his family.

ALEXANDER CLAMBERS was hanged at Fayette, Miss., for the murder of his partner July 15 in a quarrel over 25 cents.

The Kentucky Farmers' Alliance has re-elected E. T. Gardner president. It is understood that he is opposed to politics in the organization.

By the derailing of a passenger train near Calvert, Tex., four men were badly injured.

The jury in the Woodruff case at Little Rock, Ark., were unable to agree and were discharged. The jury stood six for conviction and six for acquittal.

GENERAL.

A LONDON cable reads: "Advices from St. Petersburg direct and through Konigsberg and Amsterdam, state that it has been decided not to impose an export tax on wheat, but to prohibit it entirely. Storms in Austria-Hungary have made the agricultural outlook very discouraging."

The Brazilian minister at Washington denounces sensational reports from England in regard to troubles in Brazil. The bureau of American republics also declares them much exaggerated.

THERE were reports from Brazil that Fonseca was to be made dictator for life.

ACCORDING to a report made to the general assembly of the Knights of Labor, ex-General Treasurer Turner's accounts are between \$14,000 and \$31,000 short.

The steamer Hawarden Castle was wrecked at the mouth of the Mersey, England, during the storm on the 12th.

The authorities of the Russian war office have resolved to construct a line of forts along the Chinese frontier and to increase the number of officers in Central Asia.

The Portuguese government, in view of the grave state of affairs in Brazil, has decided to send some warships to protect Portuguese interests in that republic.

A HUGE fire at Hankow, China, destroyed 1,300 houses and rendered 13,000 people homeless. It was believed that a number of women and children lost their lives. Two days afterwards 200 more houses were burned.

A DISPATCH from Essen, one of the towns in the great coal producing district of Germany, reports a terrible explosion of fire-damp by which eleven miners were killed and two others injured.

The general assembly of the Knights of Labor passed resolutions looking to co-operation with the federation of labor.

DUN'S weekly trade report makes the usual bright statement. The iron output is the largest on record and reports from the cities are good.

BUSINESS failures (Dun's review) for the seven days ended November 13 numbered 291, compared with 226 the previous week and 266 the corresponding week of last year.

A WIDESPREAD conspiracy to create a constitutional government in Russia has been unearthed, and over sixty noblemen have been arrested. Special orders have been issued to officials.

CLEARING house returns for the week ended November 13 showed an average decrease of 13.1 compared with the corresponding week of last year. In New York the decrease was 17.1.

The British ship Tallman was reported on her beam ends off the English coast. Fifty tons of wheat were jettisoned.

PEDRO V. GANDARILHAS, a member of the late Dictator Balmaceda's cabinet, has committed suicide.

The insurgents of Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil, are reported to have captured the town of Santa Anna.

THE LATEST.

The pool room law of Missouri is held to be legal by decision of the supreme court.

The treasury department has been informed of the arrest at Watertown, N. Y., of four Chinamen who were making an attempt to cross the Canadian border.

The dock strike in London has collapsed.

INFLUENZA of a virulent type has appeared in Perigueux and other towns in the department of Dordogne, France. A large sanitarium at Perigueux has been closed in consequence of the prevalence of the disease.

The Vienna Tagblatt reiterates that the emperor of Austria has declared that the European situation was serious. Count Kalnoky declared that the words meant nothing serious at present.

The czarowitz of Russia is to be chairman of a general committee to supervise the relief work in that country. Vaat sums will be needed.

The manufacturing town of Winterthur, twelve miles from Zurich, Switzerland, is in a state of financial panic, owing to the suspension of the principal bank.

The republicans were badly defeated in the municipal elections at Lisbon, Portugal. Last year they swept everything before them.

The peace congress at Rome adopted a resolution to invite European governments to submit international disputes to arbitration. It was decided that the next congress should be held in Bern.

EX-KING MILAN has signed a renunciation of all his legal and constitutional rights in Servia.

GENERAL MASTER WORKMAN POWDERLY, of the Knights of Labor, replied sharply to ex-Treasurer Turner. The assembly declared in favor of opening the world's fair on Sundays.

DR. BRIGGS secured several important amendments to the report of the revision committee of the New York presbytery. Infant damnation was virtually eliminated.

The District of Columbia supreme court has decided that the soliciting of political assessments of the government employees is an offense for action by the criminal courts.

A MOVEMENT is on foot in Alaska to demand a territorial form of government with partial rebellion as the ultimatum.

A CABLE message from Chili denounces the London Times correspondent there as a disreputable schemer.

KANSAS STATE NEWS.

Gov. Humphrey has issued a proclamation offering a reward of \$300 for the arrest and conviction of Isaac Kay, who is charged with having committed a double murder in Cowley county in June, 1889.

The Topeka sugar works were recently sold by the sheriff of Shawnee county. The property was bid in at \$11, subject to heavy incumbrances. The works are reported to be considered hampered by litigation.

The police of Kansas City, Kan., raided two gambling houses at the state line the other night and carried off forty-seven persons who were cited to appear in proper person (if not name) at the police court next morning.

The Farmers' Alliance, of Shawnee county, and the Citizens' Alliance, of Topeka, gave a farewell banquet to Congressman Otis upon the eve of his departure for Washington. Senator Peffer is already at the national capital.

The Bandana club of Leavenworth celebrated the seventy-eighth anniversary of the birth of Hon. Allen G. Thurman by a banquet on the evening of the 13th. A number of prominent democrats were present from Kansas, Missouri and Nebraska.

The superintendent of insurance has notified the Kansas agents of the Farmers' Alliance benefit association, which has been doing an insurance business, that it must conform to the requirements of the law and receive a license from his office, or else go out of business.

Willie Shaw, eight years old, was killed by a train on the L road at Kansas City, Kan., the other day. The father works for the road and his two little boys were in the habit of taking his meals to him, and Willie and an older brother were on that mission when the little fellow was killed.

As a result of recent rains in southern, central and western Kansas the wheat crop is in good condition. In a few sections of the state the continued dry weather caused the wheat to sprout, but no great damage has been done. Fall wheat is not all in, and reports from all portions of the state represent the acreage to be by far the reatest in the history of the state.

A mammoth mass meeting was recently held at Arkansas City for the purpose of getting expression from the people of that and surrounding towns on the question of opening the Cherokee strip and memorializing congress in regard to it. Speeches were made by a number of prominent men. There was a strong sentiment in favor of having the lands opened to settlement at as early a day as possible.

The three Lincoln county prisoners confined in the Bourbon county jail at Fort Scott, in order to protect them from job violence, are now considered innocent of the brutal crime charged against them. Information has been received that one of them named Bert Austin was not in Pleasanton or vicinity at the time the crime took place, and had the mob succeeded in its effort at lynching, one innocent man, at least, would have suffered.

A call has been issued for a meeting of the state central committee of the people's party at Topeka, Tuesday afternoon, November 24. The purposes set forth are consultation and such action as may be determined upon with reference to the interest of the people's party in the election of 1892.

Chairmen of county committees and advocates and friends of the cause are requested to be present and participate in the deliberations.

J. W. Crancer & Co., wholesale hardware dealers, of Leavenworth, recently caused the arrest of their shipping clerk, George Faerber, who had been a trusted employe of the firm for the past eight years, charging him with a series of robberies.

J. A. Endress, a hardware dealer, and J. M. Carroll, a tinmer, were also arrested as accomplices. The loss is about \$7,000 and for several years the firm has been systematically jobbed. Endress denied any knowledge of the thefts. Faerber has a wife and four children.

Suit has been commenced in the United States court by the United States government against the Leavenworth Coal Mining Co. demanding a full accounting of the coal mined by that company on the military reservation lands in Leavenworth county between the years 1868 and 1891.

The vast amount involved cannot be determined, but it will reach into the millions. The government sues for the value of all coal mined since 1864, for the reservation while the lease was in force and for royalty on all coal mined. An injunction is also asked to prevent the company from taking any more coal from the land.

John Bradford, a well-to-do farmer of Sedgwick county, has strangely disappeared, and his relations can find no trace of him. About two months ago he sent his children to stay with some neighbors, saying he was going on a trip to Missouri. He was next heard from at Montgomery, O., where he was well known. The information was that he was insane, and a friend was sent after him, but when the latter reached Montgomery Bradford had disappeared, and that is the last heard of him. It has developed that Bradford disposed of his farm before he started, but he left behind him a large number of cattle, hogs and horses. It is thought that he must have had \$3,000 in his pocket when he left.

FARMERS IN FORCE.

Agriculture and Politics Invade Indianapolis, Ind.

CONGRESSMAN SIMPSON ELATED.

The Recent Election Claimed to Show Substantial People's Party Gains—An Effort to Be Made For Unification.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Nov. 17.—This is surely farmers' week at Indianapolis, as about every known organization of American farmers holds some sort of meeting here. The supreme council of the Farmers' Alliance and Industrial Union will be the main thing. Then there are the supreme council of the Farmers' Mutual Benefit association, the executive committee of the federated industrial unions, the executive committee of the people's party, the national board of organizers, the reform press association and the national state agents' association.

All the allied interests of these concerns are being considered generally. Shall they be taken collectively and merged into one interest is a question that may receive more or less attention. Will the alliance nominate a national ticket or will it be left for the people's party, is a question that the outside world is vaguely pondering. The present conventions are not for the purpose of nominating tickets, but for transacting the vast business of the interests involved and for considering measures looking to the future of the allied concerns.

Hundreds of delegates to the various meetings have arrived and every train brings more.

Congressman Jerry Simpson when asked what the outlook was for the alliance, he replied: "Brilliant. I have just come back from the south and I find everything for our success. With gains of 10 per cent in Kansas, South Dakota and elsewhere, we have reason to be elated. The third party? It is a great tidal wave of reform and can't be kept back. The alliance can not even keep it back. It will go right ahead and consolidate the individual organizations and the alliance itself will become a part of it. Not that the alliance will aid in the establishment of the people's party, for it will go right on studying economic questions and accomplishing reforms. I mean that all will be banded into one great movement in a political way, without disintegrating as industrial organizations."

"When do you expect this union to occur? At this council meeting?"

"No, it will occur at the conference of the industrial organizations which is to be held on Washington's birthday."

The national state agents' association held a meeting, but refused to make public its business. The reports of the various state agents will be made the basis for a consolidated report to be made to the alliance.

The executive committee of the federated industrial organizations held an important meeting yesterday afternoon. It embraces the Farmers' Mutual benefit association, the Farmers' Alliance and Industrial Union, the National Alliance and Co-operative Union, the Citizens' Alliance and the Knights of Labor. The members of the executive committee are Ben Terrill, of Texas, chairman; C. W. McCune, of Texas; John P. Stille, of Illinois; R. M. Humphrey, of Texas; T. V. Powderly, of Pennsylvania, and Ralph Beaumont, of Kansas, each representing one of the organizations named above.

Mr. Powderly was not present, owing to sickness in his family. One of the principal subjects discussed was the proposed change of the location of the meeting of the conference in February from Washington to some more central point. Chicago will probably be selected.

President Terrill said of the objects of this meeting: "Its purpose is to take action toward the unification of all labor interests; to adopt a platform that all the organizations composing the federated industrial organizations can stand on that by united action they may procure the legislation they are demanding. Another matter that will be taken up at the February meeting will be the question of the admission to the confederation of a number of organizations that have applied, among them being the federation of labor, the Knights of Industry and the labor Christian union."

Naturally there is a great deal of political gossip in connection with the meeting. The hardest political fight will be made on the endorsement of the people's party by the alliance. The consensus of opinion of the delegates already here is that the alliance will not endorse the third party movement, but will endorse that party whose platform most closely proclaims alliance principles.

Flight in Mexico.

RIO GRANDE CITY, TEX., Nov. 17.—News received here is that last Thursday Catarino Garza and about 100 men met several hundred Mexican soldiers twelve miles from Mier, on the road to Guerrero. Catarino stoutly held his ground, scattering his proclamations. A valley was fired at his force with no damage at very close range, which was returned by the revolutionists, causing the death of three soldiers and one badly wounded, who is now in the Mier hospital. The government force fell back in disorder.

CHANGED HIS RESIDENCE.

Bishop Fink Now Domiciled at Kansas City, Kan.

KANSAS CITY, Kan., Nov. 17.—Sunday was a gala day among the Catholics of Kansas City, Kan., and vicinity despite the disagreeable weather. It was the day that had been selected to give a reception to Bishop Fink upon his arrival from Leavenworth to take charge of his new home.

The event was elaborately celebrated and the occasion will be long remembered. Catholics from many sections participated in the reception and the street pageant which preceded it.

Fully 5,000 people took part in the parade, of which number 25 per cent were school children. It was the largest parade ever seen in this city with the exception of one—the old soldiers' parade during the recent inter-state reunion. It presented a pretty sight as it moved along the principal streets.

The different Catholic organizations were in full uniform and numerous banners were moving in the breeze. Now and then the United States flag was to be seen. Upon the arrival of the parade at the residence of the bishop at Twelfth street and Sandusky avenue Mayor Hannon made a happy speech in welcoming the bishop on the part of the city, while Rev. Father A. Kuhls made an address in the name of the local clergy. After this the bishop was ushered from his carriage into his new home, where an informal reception was held at which he was introduced to hundreds. The reception lasted from 3 o'clock until 5. Then the crowd left and the bishop was given an opportunity to examine closely his elegant new home.

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

MOTHER AT NIGHT.
Far back, through years of joy and sorrow,
To childhood days,
On things I thought had been forgotten,
To-night I gaze;
But, 'mongst them all, I dwell on one with fond delight—
How mother tucked the bedclothes in,
And kissed her child good-night.
When childish limbs were sore and weary
With romp or play,
When eyes were tired and lids were heavy
At close of day,
I climbed the stairs; but some one followed
With the light,
And some one tucked the bedclothes in,
And kissed her child good-night.
When childish heart was full of sorrow,
In grief's grim reign,
Or childish frame o'ercome with sickness,
And racked with pain,
One voice would soothe, one hand caress, till
day took flight;
Then mother'd tuck the bedclothes in,
And kiss her child good-night.
But always, when I'd reached the attic,
And night-clothes don'd,
Before I crept into cozy bed,
With parting fond,
I kneit and prayed a prayer she'd taught me to
recite;
Then mother'd tuck the bedclothes in,
And kiss her child good-night.
—Gilbert Austin, in Golden Days.

PURSUED BY A PHANTOM.
Story Told by the Inmate of a
Prison Cell.

If what I am about to tell you makes you smile with incredulity, it is no more than I expect. I am used to resting under the imputation of being either a romanticist or a madman.
July 7, 1873. The date is indelibly branded into my brain. It was a chill, windy evening—a remarkable night for midsummer. Before leaving the house I had donned my overcoat, and it was buttoned up to my chin. The street I was traversing was ordinarily a much frequented one, but the chilliness of the night and the blustering wind had driven pedestrians within doors, and the sidewalks were almost deserted.
I was walking rapidly, thinking intently of the next day's business engagements, but still with every faculty thoroughly awake, when my right hand, involuntarily gesticulating, came in contact with some object beside me. I looked up quickly, thinking I had accidentally struck some passing stranger.
There was no one near—not a single living soul was within a hundred yards of where I stood.
I stopped, started. The thing was incomprehensible. Had I unconsciously struck my hand against the fence? No; impossible. I was standing close to the curb, and the fence was nearly a dozen feet away. Had the wind caught the skirt of my coat and blown it forcibly against my hand? Even that was untenable. Every button was fastened, and the coat fitted so snugly as to preclude the possibility of its being blown aside. It was evidently, I concluded, a case of exaggerated imagination, startling and uncommonly acute and realistic, but imagination, for all that.
I resumed my walk. A moment later I was conscious of a strange presence beside me; of other footsteps beside my own; of something that lived and breathed at my side, but which was totally invisible.
I stopped, and it paused. I could feel its breath in my face—cold, grave-like, terrifying. I strained my eyes. I looked here, there, everywhere—rubbed my eyes wildly and looked again—but no; there was nothing there—no human being near me—I was alone—alone except for that invisible thing that seemed breathing its unseen life beside me.
With a frightened cry I turned and started back. I had taken only a single step when I violently collided with the invisible thing; my hands, instinctively endeavoring to thrust it away, felt what seemed to be the flesh of a human being—not warm and lifelike, and yet sentient with life and feeling.
With a frantic effort I pushed the form aside and fled toward home—my heart beating with uncontrollable terror—while close behind me, its breath on my neck, its footsteps ringing a sharp accompaniment to mine, came that awful something that no human eye could see, but which my touch and hearing told me was always there.
I reached the steps, inserted the key in the lock and turned it. With a strength that seemed heroic, I thrust my invisible pursuer aside, and springing inside the vestibule, slammed the door behind me. Then I sank helpless on the floor. I do not know how long I remained there. It may have been minutes or hours. My watch had stopped. My first thought was of my invisible pursuer. Had I shut it out, or was it still with me? I reached out in the dark, but felt nothing more alarming than the frescoed walls and the doors of the vestibule. Benumbed and exhausted I dragged myself up to my room, threw myself on the bed without disrobing, and sank into a heavy, unrestful slumber.
I cannot adequately describe the effect of that night of terror upon my mind and life. From being a man of iron nerves, I became nervous and sensitive to the point of actual cowardice. I was afraid to walk in the open air at night alone. I started at every shadow—every footfall had a terror for me until I could see its owner. When I reached home, after being abroad at night, I unlocked the door, sprang within and hurriedly closed it, as though the invisible thing was still following upon my footsteps.
Toward the close of September an old school chum who had been at an eastern college making a physician of himself, and who was about to establish his practice in New York, came home for a brief rest, and for a week or more, beside being my guest, shared my bed, so that without interruption,

we might fight our schoolboy battles over again.
One evening he had gone out alone, and, as he had not returned when I was ready to retire, I locked the door, resolving to get up and let him in on his arrival. The day had been a long one and I was greatly fatigued. In a few minutes I was sound asleep. About three o'clock I awoke, and with a natural instinct, reached over to see whether my chum, Jack, had come in. My fingers touched a soft, yielding body, and I could distinctly feel the regular rise and fall of the chest as the form beside me slept.
"Dear old Jack," I thought, and re-lapsed into sleep again.
A series of sharp knocks at the door startled me out of a fitful dream, and I sprang up to see the sunshine pouring in through the window.
The quilts were humped up on the opposite side of the bed, as though Jack had become chilly during the night, and bundled himself up in them like a mummy.
The knocking at the door was repeated, and still only half awake, I shuffled to the door, and opened it.
As I am a living man, Jack, whom I had thought still asleep in the bed walked into the room.
He was laughing heartily. "You're a tremendous sleeper," he said. "I thought I would arouse the whole house last night trying to wake you, and then I had to give it up and sleep on the sofa in the sitting room. What on earth—"
The expression of terrorized amazement on my face must have alarmed Jack, for he stopped suddenly and looked at me with a glance of curious questioning.
"What on earth's the matter?" he continued presently.
"Do you mean to say you were not in this room last night?" I asked. My voice sounded scarcely louder than a whisper.
"Most assuredly I do," was the reply.
"And you didn't sleep in that bed with me?"
"Why, no! of course not."
"Jack, Jack," I cried, "for God's sake don't trifle with me. Say it is all a jest—tell me you were in this room last night—that you slept in my bed. Jack, old fellow, isn't it true that you got up early and left the room, and now you've come back to play a practical joke upon me?"
The surprise depicted on Jack's face was evident.
"I don't know what you mean," he said. "I simply know that I was not in this room last night, and that I certainly did not sleep here. Besides, how could I enter the room without you unfastening the door, and how could I have locked the door after leaving the room?"
In my anguish of mind I had forgotten that the door was locked. There could be no doubt of it. Jack had not been in the room, but it was.
"It is true, then," I fairly screamed.
"It is true! The thing has been here—here in my room—bolts and bars cannot keep it out. Oh! God, I am lost, lost!"
Jack took my hand. "You're being dreaming, old fellow," he said, "and besides, he headed, 'you've got a fever. Let me prescribe for you."
"No, no," I cried, "it is no dream. I wish it was. Come, come, look here!" I dragged him over to the bed—to that side of the bed where it had been and where the covers were yet raised, as though some form lay huddled beneath them. "Look," I cried, as I threw back the covers and disclosed the disordered bed, "can you doubt that some one has slept there?"
"No," he said, "surely not, but—it was yourself."
His disposition to make light of the matter goaded me into telling him the whole story. He seemed interested, and when I spoke of how I had fallen to sleep with my arm around the form of the thing that slept beside me, he looked considerably startled. But when I had finished he put his hand on my shoulder in his old familiar way and said:
"You need attention more than I thought. You have been working too hard, and your head isn't just right. Try to realize how preposterous the whole thing is, and dismiss it as an hallucination."
I saw that it would be useless to try to convince him that he was wrong or to endeavor to shatter his theory, so I simply said: "Perhaps you are right," and later, when he proposed to put me under a regular course of experimental treatment, I acquiesced, willing to please him, but satisfied in my own mind that the skill of no physician on earth was competent to help me.
This second visitation made a far more lasting impression than the first one, and my nervousness increased. During the balance of Jack's visit we always retired together. I took his allopatic doses dutifully, and listened to, without attempting to combat, his arguments, when he endeavored to prove what a poor, imaginary thing my ghost was. But when at the sound of a strange footfall, I started in terror, or, sitting down at table beside an empty chair, I instinctively reached out as though to twitch some unseen object, his face revealed the pity he felt for me. He alone knew how much I suffered. When, finally, he went away, all hope seemed gone out of my life.
Perhaps you will blame me for what I am about to tell you. I deserve your condemnation. But what human creature, however sorely oppressed and tortured, can resist the influence of a woman's love. She was not more beautiful than other women; and I loved and was married. She trusted me implicitly. She did not know there was a dark, horrible something in my life that might one day wreck her young life as well as mine. I did not tell her. That is where I was weak and selfish.
For awhile the happiness of my new life drove away the dark fears that shadowed me. But it was only for a few short months. Then the old terror came back with tenfold bitterness and dread. Since that night when it had slept beside me I had not actually felt its presence, but the horror that

was always in me, that it would come back, drove me to the verge of despair.
My wife noticed my abstraction, and her loving eyes looked into mine with a new tenderness, but to all her sympathetic questioning I could simply answer that there was nothing troubling me that she might share.
Somehow I got a mad idea into my head that if it ever came back I might kill it; and with a strange, murderous instinct I purchased a small, sharp-pointed dagger and constantly carried it with me, hidden under my coat. At night I hid it beneath my pillow. How I kept her from seeing it was a marvel.
One day, when she had gone home to her parents for the day, she sent me word that she would not return until the following morning. At eleven o'clock I went to bed and quickly fell asleep.
Early in the morning I awoke. The blinds were closed, and the room was densely dark, but I knew that I was not alone. I could hear deep breathing in the bed beside me. Reaching over, I felt the flesh of a living form. I started up with a cry of horror. It had come back to me again. My wife was away, and the hideous thing that had made my life a curse was beside me in her place.
Quietly I rose upon my knees, and, grasping the dagger firmly in my hand, drove it into the silent figure beside me.
The next instant there was a shriek—a wild, agonized scream of pain and anguish—then all was quiet. In a strange tumult of mingled exultation and terror I sprang up and threw open the door.
My God! Can I ever forget it! As the light streamed in it fell across the bed and lighted up the dead face of my wife. She had come in while I slept, and I, frenzied by the fancied presence of that invisible apparition, had killed her.
"What do you think of him?" asked the police sergeant as the reporter came out of the prisoner's cell.
"Crazy—crazy as a loon."—W. D. Coxey, in Chicago Journal.

LONDON'S WATER SUPPLY.
The Great City Sadly in Need of Better Provisions.
One of the problems demanding a speedy solution in London is that of the water supply. From a report recently submitted by a special committee of the county council it appears that matters are coming to a crisis much more rapidly than was expected. Twenty years ago the different water companies thought that the metropolitan and suburban population might possibly reach a total of 4,500,000, or even 5,000,000, at some remote period, whereas it has already passed the 5,500,000 limit. It is plain, therefore, that all previous estimates must be revised. Experience shows that the amount of water passing down the Thames, especially in dry seasons, is less than was looked for, while the companies are drawing sixty per cent. more than they did in 1867. No more water can be got out of the river Lea or suburban wells, and all schemes for reservoirs in the valley of the upper Thames have been rejected as very dangerous. Another very serious point is the danger of pollution as the tide of population advances up the stream. Most of the available water-producing areas of the country have been appropriated already by the larger cities, as is proved sufficiently by the fact that the London city council committee and a committee from Birmingham are both eager to obtain control of the same district in mid-Wales, with the view of creating a colossal reservoir. The statement that London is going to Wales for water excites the situation. What the London committee chiefly fear is that Birmingham may steal a march upon them and obtain possession of the coveted watershed in Wales. The London county council has no power in the premises, but will do its best to hasten parliamentary action.—Chicago News.

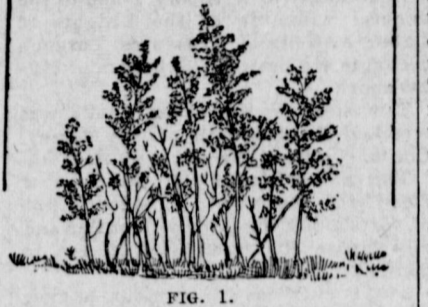
A Novel Sort of Fuel.
The recent advocacy by some of the use of atmospheric air as fuel is pronounced one of the most remarkable results of modern experiment with one of the essential elements of the universe. As is well understood, air is mixed with coal gas and with hydrocarbon vapors, and the compound when burned generates a much greater heat than when the air is absent; so, too, a powerful air blast is a great economizer in smelting and reducing ores. The new fuel, however, is the air itself, which in a powerful blast is directed upon an incandescent substance—say coal made white hot pure carbon, or any other material that can be made to glow. Coal hydrocarbons, or what not, may be employed to give the initial incandescence, but once the blast strikes the luminous body the utmost intensity is secured of heat, apparently by the combustion of the air, and may be maintained for an indefinite period. This is accomplished by merely preserving the incandescence of the surface—a result brought about by a slight manipulation of the surface thus in an incandescent state and with some slight renewal of the carbonaceous material.—N. Y. Sun.

A Civilized Savage.
"Those Chinese are as bad as the savages of Africa," said old Bullion.
"Why, so?" asked Trillion.
"They actually buy and sell their wives."
"They are a bad lot, that's a fact, and I sometimes wonder whether it is worth while trying to civilize them."
"That's right sure. By the way, how are your family?"
"All well but Maud."
"Anything serious?"
"No—disappointed in love, she calls it. She wanted to marry that poverty stricken Marshall, but I set my foot down pretty solid."—Philadelphia Press.

—And the Waiter Waited.—Guest—"I suppose you expect a tip, waiter." Waiter—"Yes, sir." Guest—"Do you think you will get it?" Waiter—"Yes, sir; all things come to those who wait."—Yankee Blade.

FARM AND GARDEN.
PRUNING TIMBER TREES.

Hints for Those Intending to Make Artificial Plantations.
An inquirer who intends to plant a timber belt to shield his crops, and at the same time to raise what may become in future valuable for timber, wishes to know if it will not be necessary to prevent the growth of side limbs for future timber trees. The answer to this inquiry will be, keep the trees standing near together, so as to shoot up erect, and the shade will prevent the growth of side branches along the trunks, and trees naturally trimmed by this process will have the work better done than can be performed by the knife, saw or ax. The shaded side limbs will stop growing, die, and after awhile drop from them, leaving little or no stumps; while by doing the work artificially scars and stumps can hardly be avoided, which eventually will make quite a difference in the value of the timber. Some judgment and skill will be required in planting the young trees at proper distances to effect this purpose. Young trees must of course stand nearer to-



gether than those of older growth, and this gradual change must be effected by judicious thinning, the trimmings thus obtained paying for the work. A general rule may be adopted, subject to much variation with the different kinds of trees planted. The distance asunder should be about one-fourth or one-fifth the height of the trees, becoming rather less in proportion as the trees increase in height. Whatever may be the object in making artificial plantations, a regular system of distances and pruning should be observed. Fig. 1 represents a planting, either of a natural



grove or of a neglected broadcast growth, where there has been no thinning, and where thick and thin are growing together, some retarded and broken by not being allowed sufficient space. Fig. 2 is a similar plantation, which has received the regular and required care, and where every tree has an equal chance. Every plantation, properly attended to, will need at least two thinnings—the first when the surplus trees are about the size of hoop poles, and the second one when they are as large as fence rails.—Country Gentleman.

FARM AND ORCHARD.

PROF. COOKE declares that there is always a loss when creams of different degrees of ripeness are mixed just before churning.
Never hitch a colt so that it can break loose, even if you have to use a log chain. If he once learns that he can get away when tied he will never be safe afterward.
Until the frost destroys all green food give the pigs no grain until compelled to do so. They will thrive better on bulky food, especially if skim milk is also allowed them.
Do not plant a tree unless you know how to take care of it. Some people will plant expensive trees and shrubs, and find out how to care for or protect them only after the tree has become the prey of some of its numerous enemies.
The Massachusetts Plowman is authority for the statement that green fodder corn laid between layers of straw will keep well and impart of its good qualities to the straw, so that cattle eat it with greediness in the winter, straw and all.
There is about one pound of solid matter in every two gallons of milk, and this solid matter is concentrated and free from water, containing more nutritious matter, and in a more available and digestible condition, than can be derived from any other source.
Let the colt learn to eat oats with the mare. The mare may be fed two or three quarts twice a day and bran three or four times a week extra. It is a good idea to force the early growth of the colt, and by feeding a little grain its value will be certainly enhanced.

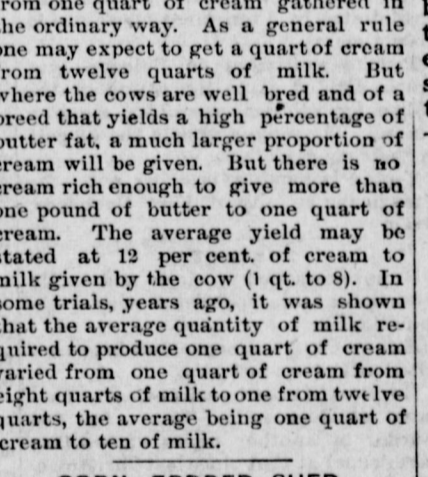
The Value of Clover.
I do not care a snap where the nitrogen comes from, or if I will have to put on mineral matter sometime in the future. In the time of my great need clover saved me this expense. Rightly managed it will do for thousands and thousands of others. I have done the same on tile-drained, poor (so-called) boulder clay land, too, friends. Well, no, not just the same. It will grow splendid wheat and clover, but not potatoes equal to soil that is a little lighter. You may walk through my clover fields and you cannot tell where the clay land is. Let me dig down with a spade and I will surprise you, as I did my old friend, Mr. A. I. Root, when he visited me on the 4th of July. Very few farmers are making all they might out of clover.—T. B. Terry, in Practical Farmer.

FARM MANAGEMENT.
What Is Required to Make the Farm Yield a Profit.

The majority of farmers recognize the fact that under present conditions it requires good management to make the farm yield a profit. In fact, every advantage must be taken to lessen the cost of production, not only with the crops but with the stock; and any stock kept that fails with proper management to return a fair profit lessens the general average. To a certain extent, at least, cows are a necessity on every farm, the number being largely dependent upon the plan of farming followed. While during the summer they can thrive very well upon pasturage, and during the winter, if well sheltered, can be kept in a very good condition largely upon roughness, yet both the pasturage and the winter feeding cost something, and they must bring a return either in milk or calves or both to pay a fair profit on the cost of keeping and on the capital invested. With nearly all kinds of stock, if good care is taken, the manure that can be secured should be sufficient to pay for their keeping, so that the value of the feed and the interest on the money invested, with the risk, should be the cost of keeping. How many cows are kept on the farm year after year that do not pay this cost? The value of the feed and the interest is the same whether a profit is returned or not. To have a part of the cows returning no profit is to lessen the per cent. on the whole number, and the sooner the unprofitable ones are culled out the better for the farmer. If the calves are of sufficient value to pay a reasonable profit for keeping the cows and the cow brings a good calf every year, this will answer; but in the majority of cases the calf is not of sufficient value to do this, and something must be made from the milk in addition.
Where every item must be taken advantage of in order to secure the best profit, it will pay to test every cow, determining the value of the calf when weaned and also the quality and quantity of milk she will give, and after a fair test all that do not show a fair per cent. of profit should be marketed. It is important to get rid of all unprofitable cows, sheep, horses or hogs, as every day an animal is kept that cannot be made to pay a fair profit is that much taken from the farm income. It may seem a small item to ascertain whether one cow is paying or not, but on the farm it is the attention paid to what may be considered the details that largely determine the aggregate profits. And even a small profit is preferable to a positive loss.—Prairie Farmer.

VALUE OF CREAM.
It is Seriously Affected by Quality, Age and Condition.
The proportion of butter fat in milk varies according to the breed and the mode of feeding the cow. Most authorities on the subject give it at from 2.95 to 6.05 per cent., says the Rural Canadian. In respect to the amount of cream required to make a pound of butter, authorities differ. It is generally accepted that one quart of cream will yield one pound of butter. But this is a high average, and depends greatly on the quality of the cream and how and when it has been gathered and what condition it is in when put into the churn. If it has been simply skimmed from the milk in the ordinary way, it will contain a large amount of milk that has no business to be in it. If it has been gathered by a cream separator it will be of higher value for butter-making. It is on record that 15 ounces of butter have been obtained from one quart of cream gathered in the ordinary way. As a general rule one may expect to get a quart of cream from twelve quarts of milk. But where the cows are well bred and of a breed that yields a high percentage of butter fat, a much larger proportion of cream will be given. But there is no cream rich enough to give more than one pound of butter to one quart of cream. The average yield may be stated at 12 per cent. of cream to milk given by the cow (1 qt. to 8). In some trials, years ago, it was shown that the average quantity of milk required to produce one quart of cream varied from one quart of cream from eight quarts of milk to one from twelve quarts, the average being one quart of cream to ten of milk.

CORN FODDER SHED.
It Costs Very Little Labor But Is of Great Advantage.
Our illustration represents a very cheap and easily constructed shed in which to house and protect corn fodder. For those who can afford it, a more expensive structure is preferable, but the one illustrated costs very little except labor, being constructed of poles set in the ground for a frame work, and thatched with wild grass or straw, and usually the farmer can find time for this if he sees the necessity. Corn fodder, when left standing in the field until used, loses much of its feeding value by the action of wind and rain,



and much of it is often wasted because it is frozen down so that it cannot be gathered. Again, it is frequently necessary to go for it when the ground is soft, and the wheels and horses' feet do much damage to the fields; also very small loads can be drawn. If hauled to the barns and feeding yards when the ground is dry and placed under a shed, time and labor will be saved, for larger loads can be drawn and the fodder is in better condition to handle. In putting it in the shed, stand the bundles next to the sides (if no side walls are provided) not on the butts, that the rain may not beat in. Then the remainder may be laid flat to take as little room as possible, and to facilitate walking over them when filling the shed.—Orange Judd Farmer.

There is one remedy that has saved many a debilitated, blood poisoned mortal to a life of happy usefulness and robust health. It is Dr. John Bull's Karsarilla. Any medicine dealer will supply you. You do yourself injustice if you fail to use it.
If stock companies are formed to control the rain-making enterprise they must expect to have big drops in their business.—Baldmore American.



"August Flower"
A feeling of dullness, languor, and depression means that your liver isn't doing its part. That means impure blood, to begin with, and all kinds of ailments in the end.
But you can stop them in advance. Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery invigorates the liver, purifies and enriches the blood, and rouses every organ into healthy action. It prevents and cures all diseases arising from a torpid liver or from impure blood. Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Biliousness, Scrofulous, Skin and Scalp Diseases—even Consumption (or Lung-Scrofula), in its earlier stages, all yield to it.
The makers of the "Discovery" claim for it only what it will do. They guarantee that it will do it. If it fails to benefit or cure, in any case, they'll return the money. Nothing else that claims to purify the blood is sold in this way; which proves, no matter what dealers may offer, that nothing else can be "just as good." Therefore, don't accept a substitute.

"August Flower"

There is a gentleman at Malden-on-the-Hudson, N. Y., named Captain A. C. Pareis, who has written us a letter in which it is evident that he has made up his mind concerning some things, and this is what he says:
"I have used your preparation called August Flower in my family for seven or eight years. It is constantly in my house, and we consider it the best remedy for Indigestion, and Constipation we have ever used or known. My wife is troubled with Dyspepsia, and at times suffers very much after eating. The August Flower, however, relieves the difficulty. My wife frequently says to me when I am going to town, 'We are out of Constipation of August Flower, and I think you had better get another bottle.' I am also troubled with Indigestion, and whenever I am, I take one or two teaspoonfuls before eating, for a day or two, and all trouble is removed." ©

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Go to your Druggist, hand him one dollar, tell him you want a bottle of...
PRICKLY ASH BITTERS
The Best Medicine known for the CURE of
All Diseases of the Liver,
All Diseases of the Stomach,
All Diseases of the Kidneys,
All Diseases of the Bowels.
PURIFIES THE BLOOD,
CLEANSSES THE SYSTEM,
Restores Perfect Health.

GRATEFUL-COMFORTING. EPPS'S COCOA BREAKFAST.
By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a deliciously flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle malarious afebrile attacks arising from indigestion and from impure blood are kept from us by the use of this pure and healthful food.
Sold only in half-pound tins. By Grocers, labelled thus: **JAMES EPPS & CO., Homoeopathic Chemists, London, England.**

Ely's Cream Balm
Is the best remedy for children suffering from **COLD IN HEAD** OR **CATARRH.**
Apply Balm into each nostril.
Ely Bros., 16 Warren St., N.Y.

SINGLE TAX DEPARTMENT THE SINGLE TAX FIRST.

The discussion of economic and social questions among the farming classes has taken a very wide and comprehensive range, and single taxers have much to encourage them in the fact that no subject comes in for a greater share of discussion and criticism among the farmers than does the single tax. Especially is this true of the farmers who belong to the Farmers' alliance in the western and northwestern states. They seem to be honestly and earnestly striving to find out what is really the matter, and then to set about applying the remedy.

Familiar as I am with the opinions, habits of thought and methods of reasoning that prevail among the farmers (who, after all, are the great force that must be won to the single tax before we can hope to enforce it), I think the first necessary step is to convince them that reform in our system of taxation is of primary importance; and that such necessary reform can only come through single tax before we can hope to enforce it, and that while there are other needed reforms besides tax reforms, the adoption of the single tax will make all other reforms easier of accomplishment.

The views of a large portion of the Farmers' alliance are expressed by a friend of mine, who is a member of the legislature of Missouri, in an article to the alliance organ of the state, in which he says: "We admit that there seems to be a fatal disease over the land, though I don't think single tax the panacea." Now, I have said to my friend, and I want to say to all my brothers of the alliance, and all others who really believe there is something wrong, that if they will honestly set about finding out what the disease is, that he and they will conclude that the single tax must precede all other remedies, and that we do not claim that the single tax is a panacea for all the ills which afflict the body politic.

What we do claim, however, is that it is the one reform that will make all other reforms easier. That, without it, any or all of the reforms which are being advocated by industrial organizations would avail nothing to lighten the burdens under which the farmers and the laborers of this country are staggering. That all the benefits which would accrue would be swallowed up by the comparatively few who own and control the natural sources of wealth.

The necessity for funds to defray the expenses of government is not questioned by the single taxers, but they object to the present methods of providing such funds.

It is an axiom in republican government that government is instituted for the sole purpose of securing to the individual his natural rights, guaranteeing him immunity from any deprivation of those rights by any other individual or combination of individuals, and placing every one on an equal footing with every other one, with respect to the exercise of their natural rights.

We single taxers hold with Thomas Jefferson: "That all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with unalienable rights; that amongst these are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness; that to secure these rights governments are instituted among men."

The rights of "life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness," include the right to all means necessary to secure and enjoy those rights; and unless every individual, humble and great, rich and poor, is secure in these rights as well from their infringement by the government as by the individual, the declaration of independence is a mockery and a lie, and our boasted free institutions are a fraud and a farce.

We single taxers contend that in permitting a few people to monopolize the land upon which and from which all men must live, government denies to all other people their natural rights of "life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness."

Let me state a few fundamental propositions on which rests the whole philosophy of the single tax.

All men have the right to live on this earth.

The wise, bountiful and beneficent Creator made the earth for the common use of all men, and not for the exclusive use of a portion of His creatures who might deny to their brothers the right to live on the earth except on such terms as they might propose.

All wealth, which includes the means of subsistence for man and the domestic animals, is the product of labor applied to land, and in order that conditions of equality may be maintained, all men must have an equal right, upon equal terms, to the use of land.

All men have a natural right to the ownership, possession and use of the product of their labor; therefore no individual or aggregation of individuals called a government has any right to take from them an iota of the wealth they produce for any purpose whatever—not even for the support of society or government. Society has no more right to rob me of the results of my labor than has an individual.

Society has a right to the means necessary to defray all its expenses, and a fund sufficient for that purpose has been wisely provided in the very constitution of social adjustments. That fund, which has been produced by society, and which, therefore, belongs to society, is economic rent, or the value of land exclusive of all improvements.

Now, the contention of the single tax advocates is simply this: That what the individual produces by labor of hand or head, belongs to him. What society produces belongs to society, and, that society, instead of taking from the individual that which belongs to him for public uses, should draw upon the common fund which has been produced by all the people, to meet all its expenses.

This we contend, can only be done by concentrating all taxes on land values, and leaving free from all taxes the products of labor and skill.

Many objections to the prevailing method of taxation may be urged, but I will content myself with stating only a few of them:

WHAT IS INDICATED. Probable Complexion of the Electoral Vote Next Year.

It could not be expected the republicans would concede more than that the result of the recent voting is indecisive and affords them a hopeful outlook for the presidential election. It requires activity of the imagination and ignoring of impalpable facts for them to extract party comfort from the situation.

Gov. Russell says his election means that Massachusetts is for tariff reform and democratic lines, and Gov. Boies insists that Iowa can be held by the democrats. In both of these states the republicans were exhorted to vote in view of their assignments for 1892. Their efforts were prodigious to leave no doubt as to the standing of the states in the general bout. They must be conceded to be uncertain and to be carried only by tremendous effort. For the republicans they are indispensable. The democrats do not need them to succeed.

Democrats concede Ohio to the republicans next year, although they have been unable under the most favorable circumstances to reach 20,000 majority. The democrats have just swept New York by a good deal more than double the republican majority in Ohio. It would be absurd to class the latter as republican next year and not give New York to the democrats. With the latter in the democratic column, it is easy to figure out a majority of the electoral vote. It is evident from the voting done in Maryland, Virginia, and other southern states that they will all be carried by the democrats next year. They have 159 electoral votes. New Jersey has just indicated that it is more strongly democratic than ever. Connecticut is equally safe. Indiana gave over 20,000 majority for the democrats in a vote of much political significance last year. The recent vote at Indianapolis, the home of the president, was more democratic than usual, and a sign of the popular drift. There can be no rational republican hope of carrying Indiana in the national election. Then New York, Indiana, New Jersey and Connecticut have 67 electoral votes, which, added to the 159 from the south, give 226 out of 444, or three more than enough to elect. Not one of these states can fairly be regarded as doubtful on the present issues. Not one of them would have voted in the democrats had they all voted on the 3d.

If the captious partisan insists that Harrison will be the candidate, and make his own state doubtful, there are seven votes in Michigan, certain for the democrats, and Montana has three and Rhode Island four that are classed as democratic. These will make 225 without Indiana, or two more than enough to elect. Wisconsin will have 12 votes. It gave the democrats some 28,000 last year and certainly cannot be claimed as a sure republican state. On the whole, the democrats have reason to feel extremely complacent over the political situation as indicated by the recent voting. The straws pointing in their direction are of the sturdy texture that allow birds of promise to roost upon them.—St. Paul Globe.

THE ONLY ISSUE. Facts Developed by the Recent State Elections.

The noise of a great conflict dies away and the flag of a true and undaunted democracy has been carried forward. In New York, on issues chiefly national, the party has united in the support of an excellent candidate, with the result that everything is ours. In Massachusetts, after a stubborn fight, a democrat is for the second time chosen governor, the victory being due to the demand of the people for freer trade. In Iowa, a democrat elected two years ago by an accident, as it seemed, is successful again by an increased majority on an increased vote, and probably carries the entire state ticket with one exception with him. In Ohio Mr. McKinley, the very embodiment of protection, the chief benefactor of trusts, rings and subsidy hunters, unites all elements of his own party, concentrates the forced and voluntary contributions of ten thousand manufacturers, and in the face of democratic dissensions succeeds in his canvass by a majority which is not so much a victory as a presage of approaching disaster.

Let us make no mistake about the situation; the battle is not won, it is only begun. Republicans find their lines of communication assailed, and they will not in 1892 be able to concentrate their forces in two states. Nevertheless they will contest every inch of ground with stubborn determination, and they are well entrenched, and well supplied with the sinews of war. Democrats have a fighting chance, no more, in Massachusetts and in Iowa. Had the democratic candidate for governor in Iowa delivered the speeches on silver which united the party in Massachusetts, he could not have won. Had the democratic candidate for governor in Massachusetts dealt with silver as it was dealt with in Iowa he would have been defeated. In both Massachusetts and Iowa the people are thoroughly aroused on the question of tariff reform. It is an issue which unites the democrats of every section of the union. For the leaders of the party have since 1876 contended with great courage, with great wisdom, and under much discouragement. At last victory is within our reach. The whole organization, from Massachusetts to Texas, is inspired with enthusiasm and supported by the hope of victory. On this issue, and on this issue alone, can democrats everywhere be brought face to face in solid phalanx with the republicans. It is no time now for new issues or for the discussion of questions involving another educational campaign.—Louisville Courier-Journal.

TWO LETTERS. A Fitting Example of the Rolling Spirit of the Two Great Parties.

A man may be just as much of a man in defeat as in victory. In fact, fortitude and a resignation to the inevitable are indications of a superior type of character. Success is easily borne, but to view failure with calm-

WHAT IT COSTS. What the Tariff on Tin Plate Costs the Consumer.

The failure of the crops abroad and the heavy demand for our breadstuffs resulting from it have greatly increased our exports of these products. Coming as this does directly after the imposition of higher duties by the McKinley tariff the supporters of this measure have renewed their old assertions that high tariffs do not restrict foreign trade. They have even gone so far as to put forth the claim that the McKinley tariff has caused the increase in our export trade. The absurdity of such a claim is too apparent to need a moment's attention.

The effects of European tariffs upon commerce furnishes undoubted proof of how high duties restrict imports and exports. Those nations which impose the least restrictions have the greatest commerce. To show this we have divided the leading European countries into the following classes according to the average rate of duty which they impose upon imports.

The first class includes those countries which impose less than five per cent upon the whole amount dutiable. The states belonging to this class are Belgium, the Netherlands, Switzerland and the limited Kingdom. Their combined rate is 4.33 per cent. The second class consists of countries levying duties of between five and ten per cent, and includes Austria, Hungary, France and Germany. The combined rate of these states averages 7.35 per cent. of their combined imports. The third class comprises the countries which levy more than ten per cent duty on imports. These states are Norway, Sweden, Portugal, Italy and Russia. Their combined rate averages 26.10 per cent. on their wheat imports.

The combined imports of all the states embraced in these three classes amount to \$3,588,300,000 and their combined population to 307,900,000 souls. The following table shows, in condensed form, the percentage of total population and imports belonging to each class. It also shows for each class the imports per capita and the average rate of duty levied on imports:

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NOTES ON THE ELECTIONS.

—Hunting accidents are in season. Fasset's gun missed the tiger and Jones is nursing a frightful kick in the neck.—Philadelphia Record.

—Now that Mr. McKinley is a governor, no doubt the wages of all Ohio workmen will be immediately increased.—Louisville Courier-Journal.

—New York's republican "child of destiny" is out of the way, but a new luminary has arisen on the party sky and Harrison is more miserable than ever, while Blaine—well, look out for that predicted letter.—Kansas City Times.

—The McKinleyites are disposed to look upon the republican victory in Ohio as a vindication of the high tariff law and fondly imagine that success was directly due to the efforts of the major to "educate" the people in the principle of protection.—Chicago Globe.

—The one hundred million dollar decline in the value of agricultural property in Ohio under the highest tariff ever known does not appear to have been mentioned by the republican spell-binders in the McKinley campaign.—Louisville Courier-Journal.

—It has been a great victory. Its fruits will not be fully garnered until a year hence the united democracy of the Empire state shall restore a democratic national administration and a democratic congress to Washington, whence bribery and coercion extruded them three years ago.—Albany Argus.

—Ohio simply stands still. It was the rest of the states which last year condemned the McKinley tariff by more than one million three hundred thousand majority. That verdict stands unchanged, as New York, Massachusetts and Iowa show.—N. Y. World.

—Out of five states that elected governors four were carried by the democrats. As for the one state which adhered to the party of high taxation it stands as a shining example of the efficacy of concentrating in one spot all the fat, fried from the protected manufacturers.—Chicago Times.

—Mr. Sherman's views on finance and Mr. Blaine's views on trade reciprocity saved the distinguished hide of the illustrious author of the wool schedule and the tin-plate schedule, to mention no other of his works of art. In a plain tariff contest McKinley's hide would have been hung on the fence by Gov. Campbell.—Chicago News.

—There is ample evidence in the election returns that "the people" want the tariff agitation continued despite the threat of "our people's" displeasure, and that the insufferable arrogance of the political puppets of the plutocratic pocketbook will get the right sort of rebuke before this agitation ceases.—St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

—The fact Ohio has been carried for the republican candidate is not half as significant as the means by which it was carried. The monopolists treated the contest as if it were a life and death struggle, and poured out their money like water in aid of McKinley. This conduct on their part contradicts emphatically the pretense to quiet the farmers and workmen that the new tariff has lowered prices. The monopolists have no money to contribute in upholding a cause or a candidate that does that.—Detroit Free Press.

—The elections of Tuesday did much to clear up the doubts which hung over presidential possibilities for '92. One man apparently buried without the hope of resurrection is President Harrison. He lost New York by the defeat of the republican party in that state, and he lost Pennsylvania by the success of the same party and the decisive victory of Quay. New York was organized entirely in the interest of Harrison, and solely with reference to his renomination, and he lost Pennsylvania was organized under Quay, with the Blaine banner floating over the party, and Quay won by an overwhelming majority against the most fearful odds he ever encountered.—Philadelphia Times.

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EUROPEAN TARIFFS.

What is a Fair and Moderate Protective Tariff—Tariffs of Nations Compared.

One of the stock arguments of the advocates of a high tariff is the assertion that the leading nations of Europe have discarded the policy of freedom of trade and adopted that of high protection. In proving their assertions they refer to France and Germany, which nations they claim have tried free trade, and have found it detrimental to their interests; in short, that this change on the part of France and Germany affords the highest possible indorsement of our present high tariff policy.

This assertion has so seldom been challenged that many who have no means of testing its validity have come to regard it as true. It is about time, therefore, that the truth should be known. The following table shows for each country the population, the gross imports, both free and dutiable, the receipts of the customs revenues and the ratio of receipts to imports:

Table with 5 columns: Country, Population in millions, Imports in millions, Receipts in millions, Rate of duty—per cent. Rows include Belgium, Switzerland, Netherlands, United Kingdom, Germany, Austria-Hungary, France, Sweden, Norway, Italy, United States, Russia, and Portugal.

A study of the above table at once raises the question: What constitutes a protective tariff? To this, happily, those who passed the McKinley tariff give an answer. They assert that the rate fixed by the McKinley tariff is the fair and moderate expression of the protectionist policy, and anything below it falls so far short of being rated protection. Previous to the passage of the McKinley tariff the general rate of duty was about 30 per cent, as shown in the above table. This rate was not considered a fair protective rate and was accordingly raised by the McKinley tariff to between 35 and 40 per cent. Judged by this standard the only countries enumerated above which can be considered as having protective tariffs are Russia, Portugal and the United States, and possibly Italy. Sweden and Norway would be considered partially protective, but where would Germany, Austria-Hungary and France be classed, the highest of whose rates is less than a third of that imposed by our tariff before it was made moderately protective by the McKinley bill, and not a fourth of that which we now have?

If a tariff of over 35 per cent on free and dutiable goods is but fair and moderate protection then the tariffs of 6.74 in Germany and 9.13 in France are free trade tariffs. But we are told that Germany and France have protective tar-

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CRIME AND THE TARIFF.

A Knotty Question Suggested For Consideration By the Prison Congress.

Why does not the prison congress in session at Pittsburgh attack the real cause of the increase of the crime which it bewails—a protective tariff? It is like an Indian aiming at the smoke to stop a railway train for these so-called philanthropists to weary us with platitudes about "tendencies," "training," "home influences," "social customs," and so on. No teaching, preaching, charity or much else can avail with a protective tariff which drags the people down to crime. Gravitation is too much for the efforts of philanthropy or prison science. Reflection will show anyone that a heresy which takes from the many to enrich the few must increase crime. Whether they know it or not criminals are striking back at the false pressure of society. The rich have been given the money to tempt, and the sale of virtue is made easy because of the poverty that must follow the interference with natural industries. But to those disinclined to search for cause and effect, there is a fact which settles the matter beyond cavil. England, at the close of its protective period, had nearly 50,000 convicts. After forty years of free trade, in which the population has almost doubled, it has 8,000 or 9,000. In London, alone, eight prisons have been closed since 1864. When the remainder of class laws have been abolished England will have no criminals. The reverse of this is true in the United States because thirty years ago we left a practically free trade policy for one of protection. When the government stops interfering, nature will commence equalizing, and people will find it unprofitable to do other than honestly acquire a living. Until the inauguration of this change the deliberations of prison reformers are not worth a fig.—Charles E. Huckett, in St. Louis Republic.

WHAT PAYS THE TAX?

Marshall Field & Co. yesterday imported \$1,400 worth of pearl buttons and paid \$3,000 duty on the lot. These buttons are to be sold to the people of Chicago. Who will ultimately pay that \$3,000 as a tribute to a mistaken economic policy?—Chicago Mail.

—Canada's surplus wheat crop will amount to at least 50,000,000 bushels, more than twice as much as last year. Should the price be a shade lower for it than for our own crop American millers can afford to import it in spite of the McKinley "protection" of twenty-five cents per bushel, for, having made it into flour, they will be entitled to a drawback of 99 per cent of the duty on exporting it. The McKinley "protection" to American wheat growers, therefore, in such cases amounts to only 2½ mills per bushel—a mere bagatelle.—Rural New Yorker.

—Thirty-one years ago the farmer exchanged his wool for cloth and at a home factory. To-day he exchanges more wool for the same quantity of cloth—but how about the cloth?

The Chase County Courant
W. E. TIMMONS, Editor and Publisher
Issued every Thursday.
Official Paper of Chase County.

At the late elections, the People's party carried one county in Iowa, and a dozen in Kansas. Do its leaders still labor under the delusion they are in good shape to make a dash, next year, for the Presidency?

A slight mistake was made in our report, last week, of Lucien Earle's majority for Judge of this Judicial District. The figures should have been: McPherson county, 335; Marion, 327; Chase, 43; total, 705.

Eli Perkins, the orator, and C. Edwin Gordon, musician, will give an entertainment in the Y.M.C.A. music hall, St. Joseph, Mo., December 30, under the auspices of the St. Joseph Business University, which is the opening number of a series of entertainments to be given by this institution.

C. S. Ford should feel proud of the vote he received for Sheriff. With everything against the party, he went into the fight, made a clean, straightforward canvass, and received the handsome compliment of 438 votes, carrying his own township, a Republican stronghold, with the People's party next in strength, by two plurality over the People's party candidate, who lives in the same township.

About sixty Democratic papers in the State have been accused by the People's party of selling out to the Republicans this year. It is really wonderful what a mean thing a Democratic paper is when it doesn't happen to assist in a political battle as you would desire it to. About sixty papers and about 50,000 Democrats got about all they needed last year by wandering away from home. They are no hogs. They know when they have got enough.—Burlington Independent

The Lyon County Poultry and Pet Stock Association will hold their annual exhibition in the Odd Fellows building, Emporia, just north of the Court house, on the 26th, 27th and 28th of this month, and the committee in charge feel justified in saying that everything is working for a successful show. F. W. Hitchcock, an expert judge from Greenleaf, Kansas, will be present to score the exhibit, and already several fanciers from abroad have signified their intention of shipping some of their best birds. H. S. ALEXANDER, Sec'y.

Our Little Men and Women for November reaches us with as warm a welcome as usual. "The Busy B's in the B-hives," "How a Good Penny Returned," "How Did They Know?" about Kew's jam exploit, "Such a Story!" "The Little Freighters," and "Thanksgiving Dinner" are all delightful; while "We Three," "We Four," and other beautiful illustrations are charmingly drawn. For our boys and girls who have just learned to read, it is the best magazine that could be provided, \$1.00 a year. D. Lothrop Company, Boston.

The Kansas Farmer, commenting on the result of the recent election in this State, says: "Another result of the recent election is the beneficent effect on the Alliance organization, ridding it of an element that was calculated to breed discord, and leaving it absolutely free from any political entanglements. The Alliance in Kansas, to day, is strictly a farmers' organization, and absolutely free from any political embarrassments, notwithstanding the efforts of the old parties to make it appear that the Alliance and People's party were one and the same, for had that been the case, they would have captured at least 80 per cent. of the offices. The People's party and the Alliance are as distinct and independent of each other as the G. A. R. and the Republicans, or the Knights of Reciprocity and the Democratic party."

District Court.

State vs. Frank Oberst, assault, non-appearance of defendant, bond forfeited.
State of Kansas vs. E. J. Youngheim, violating prohibitory law, not guilty.
J. C. and J. G. Fisher vs. Board of County Commissioners, appeal from Board, judgment settled for \$425 and costs.
S. & S. store vs. Richard and Ann Hoffman, attachment, jury disagreed.
J. L. Pratt vs. J. B. Moore, account, judgment by consent in open court for plaintiff for \$12.25 and costs.
Eastern Kansas Land & Loan Co. vs. W. W. Kurtz for \$1357.87 with 12 per cent. foreclosure and sale, judgment for E. States vs. the Kurtz for \$610 with 10 per cent. foreclosure and sale, reservation of crops.
W. W. Barnaby vs. C. F. McManus, suit on contract, judgment for plaintiff for \$49.10 with 6 per cent.

Alfred Mapes vs. Geo. Ellis, appeal from J. P. verdict for defense.
Eastern Land & Loan Co. vs. W. R. Terwilliger et al., foreclosure, judgment vs. the Terwilligers for \$362.37 with 12 per cent. foreclosure and sale without appraisal reservation of crops.
C. C. Childs vs. Led Loko, foreclosure, default judgment vs. Duke's \$1635.00 foreclosure and sale, reservation of crops.
Eastern Kansas Land & Loan Co. vs. Josiah G. Morse et al., foreclosure, default judgment vs. the Morses for \$931.80, 12 per cent. foreclosure and sale without appraisal, reservation of crops.
Z. Metzger vs. A. M. Conaway and Elizabeth Conaway, foreclosure, judgment for plaintiff for \$734.57 foreclosure and sale without appraisal.

SALE CONFIRMED, DEED ORDERED.
Charles H. Turner vs. William M. Stewart; F. M. Thompson vs. John Chapman; Ernest Giddings vs. Ruth Estep Smith.

"A COURSE DINNER,"
With numerous illustrations showing a modern dinner-table beautifully decorated, a diagram of how to set it, and also each course separately, and describing in a charming and explicit way, every detail of appointment and service, and the thousand-and-one "little" things that are essential to the success of such an entertainment, is one of the attractions of the December number of "Demorest's Family Magazine," which will be of interest to all women, and invaluable to inexperienced housekeepers. From the initial water-color, "Ahead of Santa Claus," the humor of which will appreciate, to the Patern Order on the last page, there is not a single thing in this splendid number that would not be regretted were it omitted. The beautifully executed full-page engraving, "The Mother of Our Lord," is a gem that is especially timely, and a Christmas hymn, followed by a profusely illustrated paper on "Holly, Mistletoe and the Yule-Lok," furnish in themselves, a holiday menu that can hardly be surpassed. "Women as Smuellers," "The Conquest of Neptune" (which gives valuable and interesting information about divers and how they operate under water), and the second paper in the series "The Romance of Pre-Columbian Discoveries," are especially good, and all handsomely illustrated. Then there are splendid stories, and the suggestions about Christmas gifts will be of great assistance to those who never can decide what to make for a present. The numerous departments are, as usual, replete with seasonable ideas, and over 200 illustrations enhance the attractions of the splendid reading matter. Taking it all in all, "Demorest's Family Magazine" gives the most generous returns for the subscription price, \$2 a year. It is published by W. Jennings Demorest, 15 East 14th St., New York City.

MATFIELD GREEN.
Matfield Green is growing every day.
P. J. Heeg has built him a fine, large, frame house and enlarged his land where store is.
B. F. Largent has put in a new front to his store and built a new barber shop.
Dr. Welte has built a nice addition to his residence.
Also Mr. Patterson, a nice addition.
D. W. Mercer is building an addition to his store.
J. S. Mitchell is running a corn crusher.
A singing school started here November 17th.
Dr. Carnes has raised his residence and is placing nice cut stone under it. All are on the move.
The wheat needs rain.

THE JUDICIAL VOTE.
The official vote on Judge in this Judicial District is as follows:
Chase... 401
Marion... 301
McPherson... 297
Total... 1000
Majority for Earle, 705.
Doster ran about 200 votes ahead of his ticket in this county. Of this vote possibly fifty came from the Democratic party and 150 from the Republicans. In the whole district he probably received 125 Democratic and 400 Republican votes.
Four years ago Doster was elected by 1780 majority in this district. This year he is beaten by 705. A change of, at least, of 1233 votes.

THE YOUNG RECRUITS.
"The Young Recruits" is the title of an oil painting by Mr. Charles Patterson, one of the most gifted representatives of the younger branch of Canadian artists. Mr. Patterson has displayed undoubted genius in the conception and execution of this charming picture, which will appeal to every lover of childhood as well as every lover of art. "The Young Recruits" is one of the four supplements to be given away with the Christmas number of the Dominion Illustrated, which the publishers are sparing neither pains nor expense to make the most magnificent holiday souvenir ever issued in Canada and far surpassing even their own brilliant efforts of last year.

AGENTS WANTED.
The Autobiography and Personal Reminiscences of Gen. Benj. F. Butler, giving a complete history of men and measures in the United States for the past fifty years, from his standpoint, will wake up the statesmen, politicians, journalists, military critics and the people generally to an extent never before witnessed for many years. It will electrify the living and wake the dead. We can give instructions to intelligent people without experience that will enable them to make a brilliant success of this canvass from the start. Canvassers who are looking for a bonanza—take no time. Apply for territory to S. F. Junkin & Co., 901 Olive street, St. Louis, Mo.

THE PANSY FOR NOVEMBER.
Perfectly charming is the November number of this delightful magazine. The latest glance convinces us that this is the magazine to put into the hands of our people. Its "Pansy S. C. E." "All Along the Line," and "The Little Card" continue elevating and inspiring as ever, and "Way Stations," a further account of "The Dear Little Friends who were twenty minutes late," a begun, as well as Margaret Sidney's "Little Paul," and "The Frisbie School." Most fascinating in baby simplicity and tenderness is "What Made Baby Laugh" in Baby's Corner. The Pansy is still unsurpassed. \$1.00 per year, 10 cents a number. D. Lothrop Company, Boston, are the publishers.

BURNS CLUB MEETING.
The Burns Club of Chase County Kansas, will meet at 1 o'clock p. m. on Saturday, November 21, 1891, for the purpose of electing officers for the ensuing year, and to make arrangements for the next annual celebration of the birth of Robert Burns, Scotland's most illustrious poet.
JAS. McNEE, President.
JOHN FREW, Secretary.

SHERIFF'S SALE.
STATE OF KANSAS, ss
Chase County,
In the District Court of the 25th Judicial District, sitting in and for Chase county, State of Kansas.
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 District, in and for Chase county, State of Kansas, in the above entitled cause, and to me directed, I will on

22nd 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 Falls, Kansas, offer for sale and sell, at public auction, to the highest and best bidder, for cash in hand, the following described lands and premises, situated in Chase county, Kansas, to wit:
The southeast quarter (1/4) 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 sold to satisfy said order of sale and costs.

E. A. KINNE,
Sheriff of Chase County, Kas. ss,
By JAMES J. MORSE,
Under Sheriff,
Sheriff's office, Cottonwood Falls, Chase county, Kansas, Nov. 17th, 1891.

Notice of Final Settlement.
STATE OF KANSAS, ss
County of Chase,
In the matter of the Estate of George N. Kerr, deceased, in the Probate court in and for said county.
Creditors and all other persons interested in the aforesaid Estate, are hereby notified that at the regular December 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 of Kansas, on the first Monday in December and on the 4th day of the term, A. D. 1891, I shall apply to the said court for a full and final settlement of said Estate.
J. M. KERR,
Administrator of George N. Kerr, deceased.
October 14th, A. D. 1891.

Notice of Application for Druggists' Permit.
Notice is hereby given that J. L. Cochran has filed his petition in the office of Hon. G. W. Kilgore, Probate Judge of Chase county, Kansas, on the 28th day of October, 1891, praying for a druggists' permit to sell intoxicating liquors, for medicinal, scientific and mechanical purposes, in Cottonwood Falls, Chase county, Kansas. Said petition will be heard by the Probate Judge on November 28th, 1891, at the hour of 10 o'clock a. m. in the office of the Probate Judge of said county, at the city of Cottonwood Falls.
J. L. COCHRAN, Applicant.
Attest: G. W. KILGORE, Probate Judge.

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WHO HAS NOT SEEN A COPY OF ARTHUR'S NEW HOME MAGAZINE OF Philadelphia? "The best and cheapest ILLUSTRATED monthly ever published in the English language. 1,500 pages for \$1.50.
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Railroad or Syndicate Lands, will buy or sell wild lands or Improved Farms.
—AND LOANS MONEY.—
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PENSIONS.
THE DISABILITY BILL IS A LAW.
Soldiers Disabled Since the War are Entitled; Dependent widows and orphans now dependent, whose sons died from feet of army service, are included. If you wish your claim speedily and successfully prosecuted, address:
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36-37 WASHINGTON, D. C.

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Look for this stamp—THE ROCHESTER. If the lamp dealer hasn't the genuine Rochester, and the style you want, send to us for our new illustrated catalogue, and we will send you a lamp safely by express—your choice of over 2,000 varieties from the Largest Lamp Store in the World.
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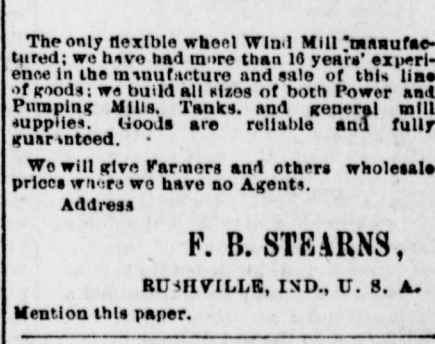
HARD TIMES!
Do not affect the industrial developments going on at
LAWRENCEBURG, TENNESSEE.

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The wisdom of this course is apparent to every person who will stop and reflect. "The South is on the eve of great industrial development." In a year we expect to see all the towns in this section growing rapidly.
Right now LAWRENCEBURG is the only town in this whole portion of the South that is making substantial growth. There never was such a time to buy real estate with absolute certainty of advance in value. Residence lots \$5 to \$10 per front foot. The improvements going on make these lots worth more than twice the present price as soon as times get easier.
A few more of these lots in "The Heights" still for sale at \$25 for inside and \$50, each, for corner lots, cash. These lots are all good and adjoin the town corporation, and are not more than three-fourths of a mile from the Court-house. The officers of the Land company will select lots for non-resident purchasers.

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THE LAWRENCEBURG LAND and MINERAL COMPANY has a tract of land adjoining the corporation, but detached from the main body of its land, which it has cut into five acre fruit farms and offers at \$100 per acre on easy terms of payment. This land is all good and will make good fruit farms. Cheap farms in the vicinity of LAWRENCEBURG. For farm and timber lands address C. D. Toler.
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We will give Farmers and others wholesale prices where we have no Agents.
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LEADER RANGES
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IF YOUR DEALER DOES NOT HANDLE THESE STOVES, WRITE TO COLLINS & BURGIE, CHICAGO, ILL., FOR PRICES.
THIS PAPER may be found on file at Geo. F. Howland & Co.'s Newspaper Agency, 10 Spruce St., New York.

THE MAXWELL RANCHE.

History of the Only Baron America Ever Had.

Col. Henry Inman Describes the Life of One of the Most Eccentric and Extraordinary Men Ever Produced by This Country.

(Special Letter.) "The Maxwell Rancho," title to which in favor of an alien company was some time ago determined by the supreme court of the United States, has been a fertile theme for newspaper correspondents, but in every instance their articles have been confined to the legal points involved in the great suit.

tangular affair, which might properly have been termed "the baronial hall," was almost destitute of appointments save a few chairs, a couple of tables and an antiquated bureau. There Maxwell received his friends, transacted business with his "vassals" and held high carnival at times.



KIT CARSON.

was lighted only by the cheerful blaze of the crackling logs roaring up the huge throats of its dual fireplaces built diagonally across opposite corners, watching Maxwell, Kit Carson and half a dozen chiefs silently interchange ideas in the wonderful sign language, so perfect in its symbolism, until the glimmer of Aurora announced the advent of another day.

Since the correspondents of our leading eastern journals, through the medium of that most potent civilization, the railroad, have freely entered that once terra incognita, New Mexico, they have usually met the modern occupiers of that strange country—the "tenderfoot" so-called, themselves of that class—and have picked up the apocryphal, unreal stories current among them.

The vast tract of land, fifty by sixty miles in its rectangular measurement, comprising an area of one million nine hundred and twenty thousand acres, so far as the right of possession by Maxwell is concerned, I shall not discuss here; that question the several courts, during a series of years, have tediously argued in reams of "legal cap," and its rehearsal would be devoid of interest.



L. B. MAXWELL.

our people knew no more about that newly acquired territory than they did of the North Pole. Emory went as far as the ruins on the Rio Pecos (the Cieyue of Coronado's march), and was the first to sketch the ancient Aztec temple there, with which so many tourists now confound the old Catholic church near its site, the debris of which may be seen from the car windows as the overland train passes through the historic valley.

Lucien B. Maxwell was the compeer and comrade of Kit Carson, belonging to that host of prominent "border men" long since dead, famous in the history of the early invasion of the far west, both he and Carson having done more than any other to place Gen. John C. Fremont in the front rank of American explorers.

Maxwell when at the zenith of his influence and wealth—a period during the war of the rebellion, when New Mexico was isolated and almost independent of care or thought by the government at Washington—lived in a sort of barbaric regal splendor, akin to that of the nobles of England at the time of the Norman conquest. This continued for some years, until he met with reverses and was compelled to sell out, but was still a very wealthy man.

The thousands of cultivable acres comprised in the many fertile valleys of his immense estate were farmed in a primitive, feudal sort of way by native Mexicans principally, under a system of "peonage" then existing in this territory. These semi-serfs were as much his "thralls" as were "Gurth and Wamba" of "Cedric of Rotherwood," only they wore no engraved collars around their necks bearing their names and that of their master as did those menials of the old Saxon. But Maxwell was not a hard governor, his people really loved him as he was ever their friend and adviser.

His house was a palace when compared with the then prevailing style of architecture in that country and cost an immense sum of money. It was large, roomy, purely American in its construction, but its usages strictly Mexican—a *justo milieu* between the customs of the higher and lower castes of those curious people.

Some of its apartments were elaborately furnished, others devoid of everything excepting a table for card playing and a game complement of chairs. The principal room, an extended rec-

large, were a heterogeneous admixture of Indians, Mexicans and half-breeds. No wonder, then, that extravagance and reckless waste were the "Lares et Penates" of the curious household, whose princely, generous, but improvident master ever floated his banner of welcome "on the outer walls."

The kitchens were presided over by dusky maidens under the tutelage of experienced old cronies, and its precincts were sacred to them. The dining rooms during the hours of meals—which were served by boys—were as forbidden to the females as the mysteries of the temple of Isis to the rabble in Egypt.

Maxwell was rarely, as far as my observation extended, while he lived on the "ranche," without a large amount of money in his possession. He had no safe, however; his only place of temporary deposit for the accumulated cash was in the bottom drawer of the old bureau in the large room to which I referred when describing that apartment. It always stood against the wall about the center on the south side, and was the most antiquated, common pine concern imaginable. There were only two other drawers in this old-fashioned piece of furniture; but neither of them possessed a lock. The third, or lower, the one that contained the money, did, but it was absolutely worthless, one of the cheapest pattern affording not the slightest security; besides, the drawers above it could be pulled out, exposing the treasure immediately beneath to the cupidity of anyone.

I have frequently seen as much as thirty thousand dollars—gold, silver, greenbacks and government checks—at one time in that novel depository! Occasionally these large sums remained there for several days, yet there was never any extra precaution taken to prevent its abstraction; doors were always open and the room free of access to everyone as usual!

I once suggested to Maxwell the propriety of purchasing a safe for the better security of his money, but he only smiled, while a strange, resolute look flashed from his dark eyes, as he said: "God help the man who attempted to rob me and I knew him!"

The source of his great wealth was his cattle, sheep and the products of his area of cultivated acres—barley, oats and corn principally—which he disposed of to the quartermaster and commissary departments of the army in the then large military district of New Mexico, at high figures. His woolclip must have been enormous, too, but I doubt whether he could have told the number of animals that furnished it or the aggregate of his vast herds of cattle—so numerous were they in both periods.

He also possessed a large and perfect appointed grist mill, which was a source of immense revenue, for wheat was one of the staple crops of his many farms.

Maxwell was fond of traveling all over the territory, his equipage comprising everything in the shape of a vehicle, through all their multifarious varieties from the most plainly-constructed buck board to the lumbering, but comfortable and expensive Concord coach, mounted on "thorough braces" instead of springs, and drawn by four or six horses. He was perfectly reckless in his driving; dashed through streams, over irrigating ditches, stones and stumps like a veritable Jehu, regardless of consequences; but as he usually the fortune of such precipitous horsemen—so far as my observation extends—coming to grief was a rare exception.

The headquarters of the "Ute Agency" were established at "Maxwell's Rancho" in early days and the government detailed a company of cavalry to camp there, more, however, for the prestige their presence might have on the "plains tribes" who roamed along the old Santa Fe trail east of the Raton range than effect on the Utes, whom Maxwell could always control and who regarded him as a "father."

On the 4th of July, 1867, Maxwell, who owned an antiquated and rusty six-pound field howitzer, suggested to the captain of the troop stationed there the propriety of "celebrating." So the old piece was dragged from its place under a clump of elms, where it had been hidden in the grass and weeds ever since the Mexican war, probably, and brought near the house. The captain and Maxwell acted the role of gunners, the former at the muzzle, the latter at the breech; the discharge was premature, blowing out the captain's eye and his arm off, while Maxwell escaped with a shattered thumb. As soon as the accident occurred a sergeant was dispatched to Fort Union on one of the fastest horses on the "Rancho," the faithful animal falling dead the moment he stopped in front of the surgeon's quarters, having made the journey of fifty-five miles in little more than four hours!

The surgeon left the post immediately, arriving at Maxwell's late that night, but in time to save the officer's life, after which he dressed Maxwell's apparently incalculable wound. In a few days, however, the thumb grew stubborn and angry-looking; it would not yield to the doctor's careful treatment, so he reluctantly decided that amputation was necessary. After an operation was determined upon I prevailed with Maxwell to come to the fort and remain with me, inviting Kit Carson at the same time, that he might assist in catering to the amusement of my suffering guest. Maxwell and Carson arrived at my quarters late in the day, after a tedious ride in the big coach; and the surgeon, in order to allow a prolonged rest on account of Maxwell's feverish condition, postponed performing the operation until the following evening.

The next night as soon as it grew dark and dinner having been disposed of—we waited for coolness, as the days were excessively hot—the necessary preliminaries were arranged, and when everything was ready, the surgeon commenced. Maxwell declined the anesthetic prepared for him, and sitting in a common office chair put out his hand, while Carson and myself stood on opposite sides, each holding an ordinary

kerosene lamp as the offending joint was skillfully separated by the doctor. In a few seconds the operation was concluded, and after the silver wire ligatures were twisted in their places, I offered Maxwell, who had not as yet permitted a single sigh to escape his lips, a half a tumblerful of whisky, but before I had fairly put it to his mouth he fell over, having fainted dead away, while great beads of perspiration stood on his forehead indicative of the pain he had suffered, as the amputation of the thumb, the surgeon told us then, was as bad as that of a leg! Maxwell was confined to his bed for several days with a high fever; during his intervals of freedom from pain, and while he was convalescing, Carson and I conversed with him, or took turns reading aloud to the old mountaineer. He returned to his "ranche" as soon as the surgeon pronounced him well, and Carson to his home in Taos. I saw the latter but once more, at Maxwell's, but he was en route to visit me at Fort Harker, in Kansas, when he was taken ill at Fort Lyon, Colorado, in 1868, where he died. Carson was one of nature's noblemen; quiet, polite and true; a man whom you would be proud to entertain.

I passed a delightful two weeks—it proved my last visit with Maxwell late in the summer of 1867, at the time the excitement over the discovery of gold on his "ranche" had just commenced, and adventurers were beginning to congregate in the hills and gulches from everywhere! The discovery of the precious metal on his estate was the primal cause of his financial embarrassment, resulting in its disposal. It was the ruin also of many other prominent men in New Mexico, who expended their entire fortune in the construction of an immense ditch, forty miles in length—from the source of the "Little Canadian" or Red river—to supply the placer diggings in the Moreno valley with water, when the melted snow of "Old Baldy" range had exhausted itself in the late summer. The scheme was a stupendous failure; its ruins may be seen to-day in the deserted valleys—a monument to man's engineering skill, but the wreck of his hopes!

For some years previous to the discovery of gold in the mountains and gulches of "Maxwell's Rancho," it was known that copper existed in the region; several shafts had been sunk and tunnels driven in various places, and gold had been found from time to time, but was kept a secret for many months. Its presence was at last unfolded to Maxwell by a party of his own miners who were boring into the heart of "Old Baldy" for a copper lode that had cropped out, and was then lost.

Of course, to keep the knowledge of the discovery of gold from the world is an impossibility; such was the case in this instance, and soon commenced that "squatter-immigration," out of which, after the "ranche" was sold and Maxwell died, grew that litigation which has resulted in favor of the company who purchased from, or through first owners after Maxwell's death. Maxwell's most important copper mine was located near the top of "Old Baldy," an immense mass of disrupted granite and other primitive rock, rising thirteen thousand feet above the level of the sea—according to early measurements, whether correct, I do not know—whose summit, bare and cold, far above the timber limit, has suggested its name.

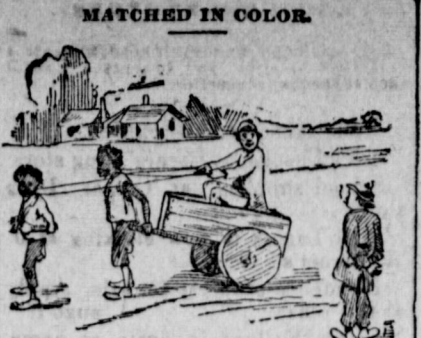
I have stood on that denuded, bleak and rough, ancient landmark years ago—in the daylight and in the darkness; the view from the storm-beaten crown of this grand, time-worn sentinel of the range is indescribably sublime! Far away to the north, the snow-capped pinnacles of the twin-Spanish peaks glisten and sparkle in the sun, and beyond them the majestic, natural monument to Gen. Pike hangs like a great white cloud high in the heavens. Between these grand efforts of nature, when she was in an angry mood, chillids of ages ago, stretching indefinitely into the purple mist to the south and west, rugged spurs of a dozen separate chains throw their conical shadows over the landscape. On the east, the great plains of Colorado and Kansas—originating at the foot hills—treeless, boundless, and apparently as illimitable as the ocean, lose themselves in the deep blue of the horizon. In the distant northwest, the Arkansas—the Nile of America—in the similitude of a titanic silver serpent, silently commences to twist its way; its sand-benches and dark eddies drinking up the infiltrated raindrops as the river moves on its noiseless way to the sea—more than two thousand miles by its tortuous windings!

Maxwell's generosity was unbounded, but erratic in its manifestation; he deserves a monument for his charities, the half of which will never be known; and no one is more missed than he by the people to whom he was an indulgent father. Maxwell was a representative man of the border in its purity of the same class as his compeers, one of whom I have mentioned—"wild-civilized men," to borrow an expressive term from John Burroughs—of strong local attachments, and overflowing with the "milk of human kindness." To such as he there was an indescribable and unquerable infatuation in life on the remote plains and in the solitude of the mountains. There was never anything of the desperado in their character; this latter class, which at times have made the far west—since the advent of the railroad—infernal, were bad men originally, hardened to crime by the pitiless law of heredity, as the Styx hardened Achilles!

Occasionally such men "turn up" everywhere, who run their course of "deep damnation" and become a terror to the community; but they are always "wound up" sooner or later, "die with their boots on,"—western graveyards are full of them!

Society composed of such true and noble men as Maxwell—a representative type of the old frontier, a saint would live in without fear of insult; but the career of a "bully" would quickly come to an end.

Of Course. "I have a picture in my mind's eye." "Drawn upon your imagination, I suppose?"—Puck.



MATCHED IN COLOR.

"Hello, Sam, I see you drive a tan-dem!" "Yes, a black an' tan-dem. They don't match for size, but in color they're immense."—Life.

Improved Proverbs. He laughs best who does not laugh at a woman when she thinks there is a mouse in the room.

A rolling stone never "gets there." When a belated husband comes in by the window a flat iron is apt to fly out at the door.

A bird and a bottle in hand is worth two boarding-house dinners anywhere else.

Every man's house is his servant girl's castle. The race is not always to the horse you put your money on.

A run in time saves the nine. If at first you don't succeed, lie, lie, again.—Tom Hall, in Life.

Shocking Bad Taste. "My dear, don't you intend to invite Mr. and Mrs. Green to your party?" asked Mr. Biller.

"Certainly not." "Why not, my dear? They are good friends of ours."

"What if they are? I am going to invite Mr. and Mrs. Brown."

"Well, can't you invite the Greens as well?" "Why, John Biller, you shock me with your taste. Brown and Green in my parlor together! Why next you'll be asking me to wear blue and yellow. I declare you men have no idea whatever of harmony."—Texas Siftings.

Art Note. A wealthy but obtuse New Yorker purchased a picture of a Broadway picture dealer. After he had paid for it, he asked the dealer:

"It is the work of the old masters, of course?" "Well, not yet, quite, but it will be some of these days if you keep it long enough. It was painted by a young nephew of mine who has extraordinary talent."—Texas Siftings.

A Lover's Eyes. Fond Lover—What do you mean, sir, by snapping your camera every time that young lady passes?

Cheeky Amateur—I'm not taking her picture. "Oh, you're not, eh! Then what are you doing?" "I'm closing the shutters, so her looks won't break the lens."—N. Y. Weekly.

Most Have Been a Great Sight. "I lost all my teeth at Gettysburg." "How on earth did you do that?" "I was disarmed by a big bully of a confederate dentist, and he strapped me to a stump and pulled 'em out."—Harper's Bazar.

A Desirable Work. "Carton has written a story that'll make your hair curl," said Mawson.

"Get it for me, for goodness' sake!" said Mrs. M. "I'll save me from burning my fingers off with the tongs."—Harper's Bazar.

Thoughtful Nature. Brown—It is said that God never made two men alike.

Mrs. Brown—Of course he didn't, or you would never hear of a woman being married twice.—Life.

A Handy Implement. Visitor (in down-town restaurant)—Waiter, give me a napkin.

Waiter—All right, sir, here's one—just wait till I finish wiping this plate with it.—Household Monthly.

SOCIETY NOTE.



Mr. Arthur Brickman Stubbs was out with his four-in-hand on Friday.—Harper's Bazar.

A Scattered Family. Bunting—One of Larkin's sons was accidentally shot in the lumbar region, yesterday.

Mrs. Bunting—It seems to me that the Larkin boys are pretty well scattered. It was only last week that one of them was badly hurt in the oil regions.—Jury.

Merely for Going On. There's the woman with the ribbon, and the woman with a fad, who makes the chap that marries her wish that he never had.

But the most outrageous product of this freak-infested age is the woman with a gas as for going on the stage.

—Indianapolis Journal.

The Wrong Man. Clutterly—My tailor came around yesterday and I couldn't pay him. Sad, I assure you.

Puppeteer—I know how that is, and I can sympathize with you, old man. Clutterly—Don't sympathize with me. Sympathize with the tailor.—Clothes and Furnisher.

The Fate of Many. Hampton—They had the most realistic death scene at the opera house last night that I ever witnessed. Cason—That so? Hampton—Yes. You know in the third act Bucher, who plays the part of the villain, is supposed to be killed by a mob. Cason—Yes. Hampton—Well, last night the audience took the part of the mob.—Philadelphia Press.

Bad for Georgia. Mr. Gotham—I see that a new law in Georgia prohibits the selling of liquor within three miles of a church or a school-house.

Col. Kaintuck (of Louisville)—My stars! That's a terrible blow to Georgia.

Mr. Gotham—Think so? Col. Kaintuck—Mercy, yes. In five years there won't be a church or a school-house left in the state.—N. Y. Weekly.

In Court. "What have you to say to Pompey's charge, Rastus, that you stole his chicken?"

"Jedge, I doan pay no 'tention to de insinifications ob enry, hatrid an' malice. Jest because I got dat ar' ben an' et 'im up dat ole Pomp he done gone'n got jealous. Darfo, jedge, I 'ain' got nuffin' ter say."—Harper's Bazar.

His Expectations. Her Father—So, young man, you want to marry my daughter? Young Man—Yes sir.

Her Father—Well, what are your expectations? Young Man—That you will not give your consent, and that we shall have to get married without it.—Puck.

Wanted a Gentle One. "Do you warrant this bicycle to be gentle?" "I don't understand you, sir."

"I want to know about its habits. The last bicycle I had not only threw me, but whirled about as I struck the ground and jumped all over me."—Harper's Bazar.

No Hope. Clergyman (solemnly)—I greatly sympathize with you in your affliction, but you should not abandon yourself to grief. You should know where to turn for consolation.

Young Widow—But who would want to marry a woman with three children?—N. Y. Weekly.

A Request Granted. "My client can clear himself, I feel sure, if your honor will only give him time," pleaded the lawyer.

And the kind-hearted judge gave him twenty years.—Somerville Journal.

A Sudden Swelling. Peculiar effect produced on the hat of Chelsey the actor when a friend tells him he is one of the greatest comedians of the century.—Judge.

Heard in the Night. "Mamma, please gimme a drink of water; I'm so thirsty."

"No; you are not thirsty. Turn over and go to sleep."

(A pause) "Mamma, won't you please gimme a drink? I'm so thirsty!"

"If you don't turn over and go to sleep, I'll get up and spank you!" (Another pause) "Mamma, won't you please gimme a drink when you get up to spank me?"—Life.

Not Gone for Good. Bad Actor—My! my! The audience is leaving the theater right in the middle of the play.

Call Boy—They ain't goin' home. They'll be back soon.

Bad Actor—Will they? What did they go out for? Call Boy—Eggs.—Good News.

The Invariable Rule. Bioobumper—I can recognize the chronic objector by the very first words he says.

Spatts—What does he say? Bioobumper—He invariably begins: "I'm so kicker, but"—Jury.

A Little Bit Personal. Miss Elder—Mr. Hunker, at what age do you think a woman ceases to be attractive?

Hunker—O, I don't know. How old are you?—Jury.

UNCOMFORTABLE ALL AROUND. Herr Phatz—Ain'd dey enough seeds in dis car mitoud your skerveezin' in here?

Slattery—O'it n'oid phiance this week fer th' foight Ol had z' Leahy's ball.—Judge.

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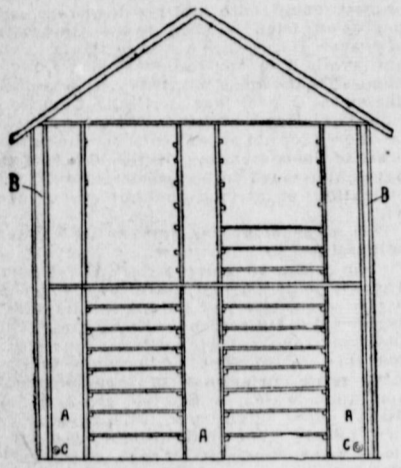
AGRICULTURAL HINTS.

SQUASH STORE-HOUSE.

Plans of a Building Used by the Most Successful Growers.

With the price good squashes usually bring in our city and village markets, I should think an acre of squashes, lying as thickly together as they apparently do in my patch, would be a very profitable crop, and bring in more money than almost any other vegetable, or even fruit. The best prices, of course, are always obtained for squashes marketed during winter. Consequently, the question of safe wintering is an important one. In a general way, squashes require about the same conditions for long keeping as do sweet potatoes. They should not be handled roughly, and must be carefully kept from even a touch of frost. The storage-room should be dry and rather warm, say, from 50 to 60 degrees Fahrenheit.

Mr. Henry Price, of Ohio, gives me a description of his "warm-house," used for the storage of sweet potatoes and squashes, as follows: "The dimensions are 32 feet by 60 feet. First floor 12



CROSS-SECTION OF SQUASH STORAGE-HOUSE. A A A, walks; B B, dead air space; C C, hot water pipes.

feet high; the upper room 4 feet at the wall. The frame of the building rests on a stone wall. It has double walls lined with building paper, so as to give a dead air space all around. Doors and windows are all double. I have a door in front and back, three windows on each side, and in the wall I have distributed eight 8-inch tiles for lower ventilation. There are three hatch-holes in floor above for heat to rise to the top, and one window in each gable. There are also three galvanized ventilators and a brick chimney going out at the roof. These and the tiles in wall can be stopped up with rags in cold weather. I will guarantee this house to be frost proof, but for safety I put in an ordinary coalstove with a drum on second floor. The first floor is a ground floor. The upper floor will be used for squash storage."

For squash storage on a large scale, I would suggest a building as shown in the illustration, and now in actual use by Illinois growers. The walls are double, containing one or perhaps two dead air spaces. The roof should also be double and tight. The house inside is kept at the right temperature by hot water pipes near the floor next to the sides of the building. Furnace-room and hot water boiler is outside in a separate room. The entire interior consists of movable shelves, and far enough apart to allow squashes to be stored two deep. Space is left for a walk all around the shelves. The house may be of any dimensions desired, of two, two or three floors. As from two to four cents a pound is an ordinary winter price for Hubbard squashes in our markets, I believe the industry can be made much more profitable than the production of musk or water melons, especially as the crop is so much less perishable than the melons.—Farm and Fireside.

FACTS FOR FARMERS.

ALL the stock should go into winter quarters in good condition. It is cheaper to keep a healthy animal in condition than to attempt to put flesh on one that is not thrifty.

The American Bee Journal says: "Milkwed yields honey plentifully, but it also has queer masses of pollen, which attach themselves to the bees' feet by a glutinous substance which hardens quickly, is difficult to remove after hardening, and cripples or kills the bees."

COMPARATIVELY few people have found out what merit there is in gooseberries, how keen and appetizing the flavor when used as rhubarb is, while green, and how easily kept in jars for frequent enjoyment all through the year. They have a special and most agreeable flavor.

RASPBERRIES cannot be manured too heavily. Nothing is so beneficial to them as a heavy coating of manure on the ground around them in winter. It requires but a short row of raspberries for a small family, and the size of the berries largely depends on the fertility of the soil and the manure given.

FOR horses timothy hay is preferred, but clover is better for cows. Cows will give more milk from clover and thrive better than from any other hay; but in order to keep them in full flow of milk they should have a variety, and if ensilage can be provided it will be found an excellent addition to the ration.

If the ground is damp open a furrow between the strawberry rows, in order to keep the plants dry in winter. The strawberry is a hardy plant, and delights in plenty of moisture when growing; but it is easily injured when cut with ice. Drainage is a protection to the plants during wet and cold weather.

WHEN storing the farm implements away brush them over with kerosene. It is excellent for preventing rust and for protecting against dampness. Many implements are placed where they become covered with dust, which interferes with their movements in the spring. All implements should be kept clean.

SAVING THE SOIL.

Necessity of Carrying Out a Regular System of Rotation.

The most exhaustive crops are the grain crops that are sold off the farm. If wheat is grown and the grain sold, even though the straw is fed to the stock and the manure put back upon the land, it is more exhaustive than corn grown and fed out on the farm and the manure applied to the soil. Manure from straw alone, even when fed to stock, is of much less fertilizing value than from corn and corn fodder when fed to stock and applied to the land. By growing clover properly the land may be gradually built up, but this plan implies the feeding out of the crop to the stock on the farm and applying the manure, or the turning of it under after a good growth has been secured. To grow clover and sell off the farm will exhaust the fertility as certainly as growing and selling wheat. Changing from one crop to another may lengthen the time that the soil will hold out, as different plants require different elements of plant food; but the growing and selling off of the crops, let them be what they may, will gradually exhaust the fertility, and when it is worn out from growing and maturing a variety of crops the land is in a worse condition than if run down from only growing one.

By growing wheat and selling the grain and buying bran and oil meal to feed in connection with the straw a much better fertilizer can be secured and the wheat be made a much less exhaustive crop, while the straw is used to a better advantage as a feed.

To save the soil, a regular system of rotation of crops should be carried out, growing such crops as are best adapted to the locality and feeding out to thrifty stock on the farm, making, saving and applying of all of the manure possible. While this may not be all that is necessary to build up a run down soil it will be of material aid, so much so that the majority of farmers cannot afford to overlook, and if aided by growing and plowing under green crops and using commercial fertilizers when it can be done to an advantage it will be found possible not only to keep up the fertility but in a majority of cases to increase.—Prairie Farmer.

CLOVER DODDER.

A Parasitic Plant Imported from Europe in Clover Seed.

Clover dodder, the subject of our illustration, has been quite troublesome in some parts of the Mississippi valley, notably in Missouri. It is a parasitic plant introduced with clover seed from Europe. Dodder seed closely resembles the seed of clover but is smaller. The seeds germinate in the ground, sending up slender leafless stems which twine about the clover and obtain nourishment from it through discs which develop on them. After the development of the discs the lower part of the stems dies and connection with the ground is lost. The yellow thread-like stems continue to develop and grow until the clover is covered by them and dies from the loss of sap taken by the dodder. The only remedies known are to obtain pure seed, or remove the dodder seed by screening, which may be readily done because of its smaller size, or if the meadow is but slightly in-



CLOVER DODDER, WITH SECTION OF FLOWER.

festes the patches containing the parasite should be mowed and destroyed. If no dodder plants are allowed to seed the clover will be saved. When fields are badly infested they must be plowed up and other crops raised for a few years during which time the dodder seed in the soil will have germinated and died.—Orange Judd Farmer.

How Fertility is Wasted.

When the water in ravines is discolored by the drainage from the barnyards which border them somebody is paying dearly for his improvidence and laziness. There may have been some excuse for first settlers locating their feeding yards in sheltered places along the streams, but the practice ought to have been abandoned long ago. The yards should be removed from the ravines and placed on high ground. If such places are necessarily bleak, shelter should be erected. Keep your stock confined to the yards and stables as much as possible and bed them well with straw or refuse from the haystacks. Permit no prairie hay or straw to remain in the field because useless for feeding. Haul it into the yard to increase the size and value of the manure heap. Manure made and kept under shelter is worth double that made in the open yard, exposed to drenching rains which take away its most valuable elements.—Drainage Journal.

Packing Apples in Boxes.

In some sections, where apples are difficult to keep in a cellar, the best method adopted, after repeated experiments, is to pack the apples in boxes and bury the boxes in the ground. Only perfect apples, fully ripe and hand-picked from the tree, will answer. Fallen apples or apples that are in the least degree injured or diseased should be excluded, as they will injure those that are sound. The apples should not be picked until they have remained on the trees as long as possible.

A MOOSE BEATS AN ENGINE.

Exciting Four-Mile Race in Which the Monarch of the Forest Won.

As a short train of flat cars was running up the Duluth & Winnipeg road into Itasca county, Minn., a large moose was discovered near the track. In an instant he fled ahead of the train along the old tote path used by the Indians and woodsmen before the railway was built. The path is close to the car track and parallel with it. As there are no regular trains on Sunday, the engineer had a clear field and determined to show the moose how to run. The iron horse snorted and bellowed along over his track of steel, while all on board intently watched the race. It was a four-mile straight-away run.

The moose's gait was an indescribable trot, such as only the moose can exhibit; his hind feet fanning his ears, his tongue hanging from his mouth, every muscle in his body moving, while his paces were apparently two rods in length. At first it was only a little jog, but as the engine began to do its best the moose let himself out a knot at a time, and all the mysterious power of steam could not prevail against this monarch of the forest.

Faster and faster sped the engine, but still the frightened moose trotted in the van, letting out his tongue another lick and adding a knot as was needed to his stride. But when four miles had thus been traversed the contestants came upon a clearing where men were gathered. Thus driven from his pathway and forced to abandon what seemed a playful pastime, the moose dashed across the track several rods in front of the engine, and a moment later, without awaiting the award of the well-earned laurels, was lost to sight in the forest.—Youth's Companion.

The Wise Shutter.

There's a young fellow living on Jefferson avenue who is a real nice fellow and the girls all like him, but they would like him better if he didn't stay so long when he comes to call. The other evening he was out on Woodward avenue and it was getting very late when one of the window shutters was blown down with a bang. "Who?" he exclaimed, "what a start that gave me."

"Yes," responded the young lady demurely, "I guessed it must have known what time it was."—Detroit Free Press.

Good For Crops.

Gilhooley—What a wonderful thing the electric light is!

Gus De Smith—Yes, it is wonderful. I expect after while it will be used to make the crops grow, instead of the sun.

"There are some crops now that thrive by electric light." "None such." "No nonsense about it. There are lots of young men in New York who sow most of their wild oats by the electric light."—Texas Siftings.

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.

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

A SORE THROAT OR COUGH, is suffered to progress, often results in an incurable throat or lung trouble. "Harter's Bronchial Troches" give instant relief.

Some of the Georgia editors are urging the citizens to establish paper mills. They want to work off their stock of manuscript poetry.—Atlanta Constitution.

BOHEMIAN HOPS and pale Minn. barley make the extra flavor of the "A. B. C. Bohemian Bottled Beer" of St. Louis.

If life really were a poem, it is doubtful if anyone would be averse to it.—Detroit Free Press.

PLEASANT, Wholesome, Speedy, for coughs is Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar. Pike's Toothache Drops Cure in one minute.

The pedestrian is a man who generally puts his whole sole in his work.—Baltimore American.

ANYONE can take Carter's Little Liver Pills, they are so very small. No trouble to swallow. No pain gripping after taking.

"Miss Privoz was a perfect witch at the seaside." "Hum! A sort of sandwich, eh?"—Baltimore American.

THE GENERAL MARKETS.

Table listing market prices for various commodities in Kansas City, Nov. 15, 1888. Includes items like Cattle, Hogs, Wheat, Corn, etc.

The Grand Inquest of the Nation.

Finds Hostetter's Stomach Bitters foremost among tonics. This verdict would have been rendered had it not been perfectly consonant with facts. The medicine is a peerless reviver of declining strength, an unsurmountable check to premature decay. Besides being productive of these grand results, it overcomes dyspepsia, malaria and rheumatism, liver complaint and kidney weakness. It is a superb appetizer.

A TEXAS young lady is named Angelina Acid. Her best fellow speaks of her as his sour mash.—Minneapolis Journal.

A GREAT mistake perhaps was made when Dr. Sherman named his great remedy Prickly Ash BITTERS; but it is presumed that at that time all remedies for the blood, etc., were called Bitters. Had he called it Prickly Ash "Regulator," "Curative," or almost anything but Bitters, it undoubtedly would have superseded all other preparations of similar character. The name Bitters is misleading; it is purely a medicine, and cannot be used as a beverage.

NO LATTER how good a man may be, who he slips as a seaman he gets into a mess.—Texas Siftings.

HARSH purgative remedies are fast giving way to the gentle action and mild effects of Carter's Little Liver Pills. If you try them, they will certainly please you.

If you have ever seen a company of marines on the retreat you have seen a naval squad run.

A cure for nearly all the common ailments of the human system is Dr. Enoch's Eclectic Pills. For sale by all druggists.

THE young graduate who takes up medicine finds it pleasanter than taking it down. Youkers Statesman.

NO REMEDY has saved so many sickly children as Dr. Bull's Worm Destroyers. They never fail and children like them too.

HOWEVER other people may look down upon it, the chimney sweep's business just suits him.—Binghamton Republican.

In these days men earn their living. In past days they urned their dead.—Baltimore American.

Advertisement for St. Jacobs Oil, featuring an illustration of a man and text describing its benefits for various ailments.

Advertisement for The Kansas City Medical & Surgical Sanitarium, detailing services and location.

Advertisement for Petroleum Vaseline Jelly, listing various products and prices.

Advertisement for Dr. Harter's Iron Tonic, highlighting its benefits for blood and health.

Advertisement for Excelsior Manufacturing Co., featuring a bridge illustration.

Advertisement for Good News and Tutt's Pills, promoting health and vitality.

Advertisement for Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup, describing its effectiveness for respiratory issues.

Advertisement for Syrup of Figs, featuring an illustration of a woman and text about its health benefits.

Advertisement for Ivory Soap, emphasizing its purity and suitability for various purposes.

Advertisement for Bullene, Moore, Emery & Co. Grand Offer, featuring a dictionary promotion.

Advertisement for 25 Years Poultry Yard, showcasing various poultry products.

Advertisement for Ladies' Cash, promoting fashion and quality clothing.

Advertisement for Cure, highlighting its effectiveness for various ailments.

Advertisement for Hay Fever Cure, offering relief for seasonal allergies.

Advertisement for Agents Wanted on Salary, seeking individuals for various roles.

Large advertisement for Ivory Soap, detailing its features and availability.

Advertisement for Webster's Unabridged Dictionary, highlighting its comprehensive nature.

Advertisement for 25 Years Poultry Yard, featuring a rooster illustration.

Advertisement for Ladies' Cash, promoting high-quality fashion.

Advertisement for Cure, offering medical relief for various conditions.

Advertisement for Hay Fever Cure, providing relief for seasonal allergies.

Advertisement for Agents Wanted on Salary, seeking qualified individuals.

THANKSGIVING PROCLAMATION

Full Text of the President's Order Appointing November 28 For Thanksgiving.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14.—The president yesterday signed a proclamation fixing Thursday, November 26, as a day of Thanksgiving.

The full text of the proclamation is as follows: By the president of the United States of America. A proclamation: It is a very glad incident of the marvelous prosperity which has crowned the year now drawing to a close that its helpful and reassuring touch has been felt by all our people.

A FAMILY BURNED.

Shocking Discovery After a Fire in a Row of Cheap Frame Buildings.

COLUMBUS, O., Nov. 14.—Early yesterday morning a row of cheap frame buildings on North High street were destroyed by fire. At 5 o'clock last evening the firemen found the remains of human beings and began a thorough investigation and soon five bodies were taken out and removed to the coroner's office.

It seems an entire family was burned, and this explains why the dead were not missed. The bodies are those of a little boy of 2, a girl of 4, another girl of 6 and the father and mother, named Behead.

The fire occurred at 4 o'clock in the morning and neither the firemen nor the police knew anything of the loss of life until their attention was called to the fact by a lady friend of the burned family.

The father was found on the floor with his oldest daughter in his arms. They were both burned to a crisp. Mrs. Behead, the mother, was lying partially on the bed and partially on the floor and looked as if death had overtaken her in her efforts to reach the floor. Her body was perfectly nude and her back was in a horrible condition. It appeared as if all of her clothing had been burned off and her flesh cooked by the flames.

Business Recovers.

NEW YORK, Nov. 14.—R. G. Dun & Co.'s Weekly Review of Trade says: Business has entirely recovered from the slight disturbance caused by the Mavorick bank failure. Money in New York has fallen again to 4 per cent. on call and at Boston plenty is offering and rates are steady. Trade is large in volume for the season and in many lines, especially at the west, the largest ever known. But margins for profits are narrow and the tendency of prices is not toward improvement in that respect.

West Indian Reciprocity.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14.—The list of reciprocity agreements which began with Brazil several months ago, and which includes Spain, San Domingo, Costa Rica and other countries, may possibly be extended to the British West Indies, although the negotiations which are about to be commenced with the latter country will assume a new and interesting phase.

Following Balmaceda.

NEW YORK, Nov. 14.—Cable dispatches to the Herald from Valparaiso, Chili, say: It is reported that Pedro V. Gandarillas has shot and killed himself at his hiding place on a farm in the mountains in the vicinity of Santiago. He was Balmaceda's minister of agriculture in the first cabinet formed by the dictator.

The military tribunal to-day sentenced ten of the officers of Balmaceda's army to banishment for five years and a day.

A California Bank Closed.

SAN DIEGO, Cal., Nov. 14.—The California national bank did not open its doors for business yesterday morning. A card displayed in the window read as follows: "Owing to continued shrinkage in deposits and our inability promptly to realize on notes and accounts the bank is temporarily closed." The bank commissioner has been sent for and will take charge on his arrival. In the meantime no business can be transacted. It is believed beyond a question that the depositors will be paid in full. The bank has an advertised paid capital of \$500,000 and a surplus of \$100,000.

INTERNAL REVENUE.

Annual Report of Commissioner Mason—Receipts of the Department—Amendments to the Tariff Law Suggested.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 16.—The annual report of John W. Mason, commissioner of internal revenue, which has just been submitted to the secretary of the treasury, contains a mass of interesting information in regard to the operation of that service.

The total receipts for the last fiscal year from all sources were \$140,035,416, an increase of \$3,440,719 over the receipts of the previous fiscal year. The cost of collection for the past fiscal year was \$2,210,904 or 2.88 per cent. of the receipts against 2.83 last year. The estimated expenses for the next fiscal year are \$2,523,280.

During the year 693 stills were destroyed and ninety-seven were removed, involving the arrest of 373 persons. The aggregated amount of taxes collected from tobacco was \$32,706,370, a decrease of \$1,163,730, due to the reduction of the tax on snuff, chewing and smoking tobacco and to the repeal of special taxes relating to tobacco. The tax on cigars and cigarettes was not changed and the collections therefrom were increased \$1,586,659 during the last fiscal year. The increase of taxed tobacco and snuff produced was 15,650,884 pounds; the increase of tobacco and snuff exported 4,289 pounds, and the increase of tobacco and snuff imported and withdrawn for consumption 165,701 pounds. The increase during the fiscal year of 1891 of taxed cigars was 387,002,784, and the decrease of cigars exported was 40,966, and of cigars imported and withdrawn from consumption 29,740,739. The increase of taxed cigarettes was 451,284,080, and of cigarettes exported 35,224,200. The decrease of cigarettes imported were 594,875.

The commissioner says that in order to make the tariff law effective seven amendments will be required, among which is one forfeiting illicit factories and also duly authorized factories where there is any serious violation of the law. It should also be made a penal offense to remove or to use stamps or to have in possession stamps that have once been used. The total number of grain, molasses and fruit distilleries registered and operated during the year is 4,049 and 3,819 respectively, a decrease of 2,381 in the number registered and a decrease of 2,392 in the number operated. The quantity of spirits (115,922,889 gallons) produced and deposited in distillery warehouses during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1891, is more than the production (109,275,928 gallons) of the year 1890, by 4,686,461 gallons. The difference is distributed among the different kinds as known to the trade, as follows: Increase in production, high wines 451,498 gallons, rye whisky 989,812, alcohol 906,373, rum 126,504, gin 90,734, pure neutral or cologne spirits 1,382,607, miscellaneous 5,321,302; total increase 9,229,830 gallons; decrease in the production of Bourbon whisky 2,543,369 gallons; net increase 6,686,461 gallons. There was an increase of spirits withdrawn for scientific purposes and for the use of the United States, 956 gallons.

The quantity of spirits in distillery warehouses June 30, 1891, was the largest quantity so held at the close of any fiscal year. The stock on hand has grown from 61,000,000 in 1888 to 68,500,000 in 1889, to 89,700,000 in 1890 and finally to nearly 113,000,000 in 1891. It appears from reports recently received that while the quantity of spirits in distillery warehouses September 30, 1890, was 83,108,679 gallons, or more than 4,000,000 less than the quantity therein June 30, 1890, the quantity in warehouses September 30, 1891, was 104,810,893 gallons, or more than 8,100,000 less than the quantity so held June 30, 1891. It is noticed also that this increased reduction is due to decrease in production during July, August and September, 1891, rather than to increased tax paid withdrawals, the quantity withdrawn tax paid during these three months being nearly 1,000,000 gallons than the quantity so withdrawn during July, August and September, 1890.

The commissioner announces his purpose of substituting weighing for gauging in ascertaining the quantity of distilled spirits subject to tax. He has therefore decided, with the approval of the secretary of the treasury and under the authority of section 3249, revised statutes, to prescribe the use of the scales in place of the gauge rod at distilleries and, so far as applicable, at rectifying houses, retaining the rod for use in gauging packages of rectified spirits whose true proof is not ascertainable owing to the presence of acetaldehyde or other matter in the spirits. Statistics show that great strides have been made in the production and consumption of oleomargarine in the Netherlands, oleo oil to the value of \$10,000,000 being imported from the United States during the calendar year 1890, and an estimated total output of 165,000,000 pounds being produced during the same period, of which nearly 128,000,000 pounds were exported to England, Belgium, France, Spain, Portugal, Sweden, Norway, Denmark and the Dutch, English and Portuguese possessions.

In a chapter on sugar, the commissioner details the action of the bureau in providing for the payment of bounty as authorized by the tariff act. The number of sugar producers who have applied for licenses is 4,906, and their estimated production is 613,376,350 pounds, of which 573,403,380 pounds is cane sugar.

Two Children Burned.

THOMPSON, Ga., Nov. 15.—Washington and Jane West left home early in the morning to begin their day's work, leaving their two children, a boy of 3 or 3 years of age and a girl baby some 12 months old in the house and locking the door. The cries of the children attracted attention, when it was discovered that the house was on fire, and although some citizens were near by the flames had gained too great headway to rescue the children. The fire department responded promptly and soon cooled the fire so that the charred and burned bodies of the two children could be taken out.

Lepers at Large.

VANCOUVER, B. C., Nov. 13.—The Chinese lepers recently confined here are now at large. The locks have been taken off the old Canadian Pacific sheds and the guard removed. Neither the government nor the Canadian Pacific would take any action and the city council was so rash as to turn them loose. They have been rejected and driven away by their countrymen in the portion of the city set apart for the Chinese. They have been refused drugs in Chinatown. The people are discharging Chinese help and great uneasiness is felt.

THE FARMERS.

Second Day of the National Farmers' Congress—Congressman Heard's Talk on Government Ownership of Railroads—Recommendations of the Congress.

SEDALIA, Mo., Nov. 12.—The national farmers' congress was late in assembling yesterday morning and it was 11 o'clock before Vice-President Smith let the corncob gavel drop calling the session to order.

The following resolutions were introduced and referred: By John Church, of Colorado, urging congress to cede arid lands in the various states to provide the states with systems of irrigation; by M. B. W. Harman, of Missouri, urging the extension of the signal and crop report of the department of agriculture; by Tregle Mackey, of Kansas, providing that the ear of corn used by the chairman as a gavel sent to the world's fair for exhibition by G. W. Swing, of Colorado, urging a national system of irrigation.

Congressman John T. Heard, of the Sixth Missouri congressional district, delivered an address on railway transportation. This, he said, was a subject of supreme importance to the farmer. One of the solutions of this vexed question was to be found in state railway commissions. Missouri had been among the first of the states to deal with the question in that way and Missouri's experience showed that the method had been a success. Another method of controlling railway corporations in the interests of the people was through a national railway commission.

Some professed, Mr. Heard said, to believe the railroads should be placed under government management. Government railroad, he believed, would be a gigantic failure. In the first place the government would have to buy the railroads and that would cost \$10,000,000,000. That would be an impossibility, practically, because there was in circulation only \$1,500,000,000. The purchase of the railroads would necessitate incurring a debt of gigantic proportions and he did not believe the farmers or anyone else wanted to go down into their pockets any more debts than they were now paying.

Hon. Martin Mohler, secretary of the Kansas state board of agriculture, read a paper on "The Race Under Conditions of High Civilization." He discussed the question whether a high state of civilization tended to increase or decrease the happiness of mankind. He took the optimistic view of the question, and concluded the higher civilization the greater the happiness of the race. At the afternoon session the committee on resolutions presented the following preamble and resolution which were adopted: Whereas, the government of the United States has established a cabinet office of secretaryship of agriculture, which action we heartily approve; and Whereas, the Hon. J. M. Russett occupies that distinguished position in the present administration, and has been faithful and cautious and diligent in consulting the best interests of the farmers; therefore be it Resolved, That he is entitled to and has the approval and thanks of this, the eleventh annual session of the national farmers' congress of the United States in convention assembled in the city of Sedalia, Mo.

The committee also submitted its formal report through its chairman, Col. Daniel Needham, of Boston, and was read by Capt. D. S. Pierce, of Georgia. It recommended the adoption of resolutions pleading the organization to maintain its non-partisan character; requesting the national congress to improve the river and harbor of Savannah, Ga.; demanding the passage of laws distributing equally upon all classes the burdens of taxation; declaring that the public domain should be reserved for the settlement of citizens of the United States to the exclusion of foreigners; declaring that national taxation should be limited to the wants of the government economically and honestly administered; requesting the secretary of agriculture to increase the number of representatives in foreign countries to push the work of introducing American corn as food, believing that the marked success in that direction attained already was warrant for such request, and requesting congress to appropriate sufficient money to cover the expense of this increased representation abroad; demanding the systematic and thorough improvement by the federal government of waterways and harbors of the United States and requesting the extension of the free delivery of mail among the farmers.

The resolutions were considered seriatim and were adopted with the exception of one requesting the federal government to aid the states in the irrigation of arid lands, which the congress struck from the report by a vote of 44 to 178. The resolution asking congress to improve the harbor at Savannah, Ga., was loudly applauded and unanimously adopted, as was also that demanding the election of the president and vice-president of the United States senators by popular vote. The committee on finance presented a report requesting the various state legislatures to make appropriations for the expenses of the state delegations in order that each state might have a full and proper representation. The report was adopted.

Returning Empty-Handed.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13.—The Choctaw delegation which, headed by Chief Jones, came on here recently to get the \$3,000,000 appropriated by the last congress for the Choctaw equity in the Cheyenne and Arapaho lands, have gone home empty-handed, and the question now is whether the next congress will not repeal the appropriation. In dishonestly attempting to throw over their attorneys without paying them the Choctaws gave President Harrison and the departments reason enough for declining to pay the appropriation.

THE CONGRESS ADJOURNS.

The Farmers' National Congress Elects Officers and Adjourns.

SEDALIA, Mo., Nov. 13.—The delegates to the farmers' national congress were shown about the city yesterday morning and it was after 12 o'clock before they got together for the closing session.

A paper on "Transportation of Farm Products" was read by Hon. J. M. Stahl, of Illinois. Resolutions were presented and unanimously adopted recommending state control of live stock exchanges so that no live stock agent could be excluded from such exchanges; recommending the passage of a national law requiring the stamping of artificial hog products; demanding the passage of a federal law prohibiting gambling in farm products; indorsing the principle of reciprocity and the work already accomplished by the world's fair directory.

The following resolutions, previously reported upon adversely by the committee, were rejected by the congress: Demanding the free coinage of silver dollars of the value of 100 cents each; demanding government ownership of the railway and telegraph; demanding that the national revenues be derived from taxes upon imports which come into competition with home manufactures; demanding federal prohibition of the sale of intoxicating liquors and demanding the cession of arid lands to the various states. At the afternoon session the committee on location reported recommending Lincoln, Neb., as the place for holding the convention next year. The recommendation was concurred in and the second Tuesday after the national election was fixed as the time.

The following officers were elected: President, A. W. Smith, of Kansas; vice-president, D. G. Pars, of Georgia; secretary, R. F. Clayton, of Iowa; treasurer, William Freeman, of Maine; first assistant secretary, H. C. Brown, of Georgia; second assistant secretary, J. M. Kelly, of Iowa.

REPORTS DENIED.

Sensational Stories From Brazil Denied By the Brazilian Minister of Foreign Affairs.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13.—Senator Mendonca, the Brazilian minister here, at a late hour last night received the following cablegram: Brazilian Minister at Washington, via Lisbon, Nov. 12, 1891: Continue to deny alarming reports spread through Europe in regard to restoration of monarchy and disturbance of public order in Brazil. Rio de Janeiro is perfectly quiet, business is satisfied and lively with confidence in the government. News daily received here announces perfect quiet in all the states except Rio Grande do Sul, where the government has taken measures to put down the conflict arising from the struggle for supremacy between the two parties. There is no idea of secession, which is repugnant to all Brazilians. No conflict exists outside of Rio Grande do Sul. Deny London Times telegram and declare that there is no general discontent in the country. The government will shortly fix a day for the congressional elections, according to law. Restoration of monarchy is opposed almost universally, as a matter definitely settled. Caro Preto Labuco and the old monarchists are enjoying perfect freedom. Exchange is conducted with security, and confidence in the government's stability is general. The bank of the republic is not giving artificial quotations and the English banks are dealing in exchange with freedom. They declare that the reports to the contrary are circulated by the enemies of the republic. CHERMONT.

Minister Mendonca has furnished a copy of the above cablegram to Secretary Blaine. He explains that it was sent by Senator Chermont, the Brazilian minister of foreign relations, to the Lisbon mission with instructions to forward it to the Brazilian ministers in all European countries as well as the United States.

THE IOWA COUNT.

The County Boards of Supervisors Finish With the Election.

DES MOINES, Ia., Nov. 13.—The county boards of supervisors have at last finished the canvass of the vote cast at the last election. Returns from all counties make the total vote cast for governor 420,214. This is the largest vote ever cast in the state. The vote in the presidential election of 1888 was 404,000. Of the total Boies, democrat, received 207,575; Wheeler, republican, 199,759; Westfall, alliance, 11,918; Gibson, prohibition, 992. Boies' plurality is 7,816, lacking 5,064 of being a majority. Two years ago Gov. Boies lacked only 401 of having a majority of all the votes cast in the state. For lieutenant-governor—Bestow, democrat, had 208,822; Van Honten, republican, 200,880; Bestow's plurality, 4,224. For judge of the supreme court—Kime, democrat, had 293,619; Weaver, republican, 200,461; Kime's plurality, 3,158. Superintendent of public instruction—Knopier, democrat, had 203,779; Sabin, republican, 202,886; Knopier's plurality, 893. For railroad commissioner—Dey, democrat, 206,313; Campbell, republican, 195,939; Dey's plurality, 10,373. The whole democratic ticket is elected.

Don Platt Dead.

CLEVELAND, O., Nov. 13.—Col. Don Platt died at his home, Mac-O-Chee, yesterday afternoon. He had been ill for two weeks with a form of grippe, but it was only in his last few days that his indisposition was regarded as at all serious. The announcement of his death came as a complete surprise to his friends and admirers in this city and owing to imperfect telegraph facilities, it is impossible to learn full particulars. He was born in Cincinnati, June 19, 1819.

Union Pacific Statement.

BOSTON, Nov. 14.—The Union Pacific statement for September, entire system, shows gross earnings \$4,319,056, increase \$265,103; net \$1,988,485, increase \$110,581; nine months to September 30, gross \$31,105,398, decrease \$1,538,187; net \$10,338,010, decrease \$373,010.

Falling Off in Customs Receipts.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14.—The receipts from customs at New York during the first ten days of November were \$3,042,803, or \$403,997 less than the receipts during the corresponding period last year.

LOOKS BAD.

All Reports Indicate a Bad State of Affairs in Brazil—A Wealthy Province Joins the Revolt Against the Dictator.

LONDON, Nov. 14.—There is no longer doubt that Brazil is in the throes of a civil war, and that most serious uprisings of troops and citizens against the authority of Marshal da Fonseca, the dictator, have taken place. The reports classed as sensational and unfounded which have been in circulation here for a week past, and which have increased in gravity hour by hour, seem not to have been exaggerated in the slightest. Important dispatches have been received here in spite of the strict censorship observed by the dictator's orders over all telegraph and cable offices. It is true these messages have been of the briefest nature and in cipher, purposely distorted and changed to deceive the censors, but enough is known for it to be stated that according to these dispatches civil war is raging in Brazil.

This government was quite as determined in its refusal to allow a war vessel of the United States to carry to a neutral port, where it could be made available for war purposes, the silver of Balmaceda as it was to give aid to the forces opposing him. The questions involved were Chilean questions and this government endeavored to observe those principles of non-interference upon which it had so strongly insisted when civil war disturbed our own people. I cannot doubt that this policy will commend itself to those who now administer the government of Chile, nor can I doubt that, when excitement has given place to calmness, when the truth is ascertained and the selfish and designing passions of recent incidents have been exposed, our respective governments will find a basis of increased mutual respect, confidence and friendship.

Mr. Minister, this government and our people rejoice that peace has been restored in Chile, and that its government is the expression of the free choice of its people. You may assure your honored president, who has been chosen under circumstances which so strongly testify to his moderation and to the esteem in which he is placed by the people in all parts, that the government of the United States entertains no good will for him and the people of Chile, and I can not doubt that the existing and all future differences between the two governments will find an honorable adjustment. The Hon. Mr. Minister, I tender a personal welcome.

The first dispatch said that a force of 4,000 Brazilian troops of the garrison had revolted, and it was naturally inferred that it was a revolt upon the part of the garrison at Rio Janeiro. Such, however, does not seem to have been the case, for a later message had it that the troops forming the garrisons of several Brazilian towns had revolted, and that in all 4,000 men had risen against the dictator.

In addition the revolt in the province of Rio Grande do Sul is spreading so rapidly that a large body of well-armed citizens will be ready in a very few days to take the field in defence of the territory which they have declared a free state. Their leaders are gathering arms, ammunition and men at various points and provisions are being provided on all sides by voluntary contributions or upon payment in notes indorsed by the revolutionary leaders. In view of the fact that some of the dictator's warships are expected to take a hand in the struggle preparing in the revolted province referred to, steps are being taken, it is said, to defend by torpedoes or by other methods the entrance to Dos Patos bay, leading to Porto Alegre, the capital.

If it is true, and there seems to be no reason to doubt it, that the province of Minas Geraes has joined in the movement against the despotism of Fonseca, it means that a population of considerably over 2,000,000 people, a very rich province, having vast prairies covered with cattle, important iron works, and, in a word, one of the richest and most populous provinces in Brazil, has declared itself opposed to the methods employed by the dictator, and that it has determined, by force of arms if necessary, to defend its liberties, and to leave no stone unturned to bring about the deposition of Fonseca from power.

SAFETY OF THE REVOLTS.

LONDON, Nov. 14.—The Daily Telegraph publishes a Rio Janeiro dispatch, which is regarded as trustworthy, saying the governor and provincial assembly oppose the coup d'etat of President Fonseca. Even the most alarming reports from Brazil are confirmed by a dispatch received by a leading financial house having large interests in Brazil. This message, so far as untangled from the cipher complications in which it has been wrapped, says, in substance: "Affairs look bad; upheaval probable; result uncertain; several provinces revolting; troops joining opposition; Fonseca can't count on navy; health bad; fighting going on somewhere; Fonseca's men defeated; exchange dropping; garrison Rio uneasy; finance blue, paper money under cloud; prices of everything rising; prestige strong (British) fleet good effect; opposition gaining every hour; much bloodshed possible."

STEAMER ASHORE.

GALVESTON, Tex., Nov. 16.—The report reached here yesterday that the American steamship Briskam was stranded on the western dry rocks off the coast of Florida, and that she would probably be a total loss. She was en route from Philadelphia to Velasco, Texas, with a cargo of steel rails for the Velasco railway and but for her stranding would have been the first large ocean going steamer to enter that port since deep water has been obtained there. The loss of the steamer will be a serious setback to the terminal railway.

SENOR MONTT PRESENTED.

The New Chilean Government Formally Recognized—President Harrison Delicately Alludes to a Recent Unpleasantness.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 15.—The United States yesterday officially recognized the new congressional government of Chile. The ceremonies incident to recognition occurred in the blue room of the executive mansion at 11 o'clock. After Senor Montt had stated his mission to the president, the latter made the following response: Mr. Minister, I am glad to receive from your hands the letter accrediting you as the envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of the republic of Chile to the United States. The presence of a representative of the republic of Chile at the capital we hope will tend to promote good understanding between the two governments and the early settlement, upon terms just and honorable to both, of the diplomatic questions now somewhat urgently awaiting adjustment. The government of the United States, as well as the people particularly rejoice in the prosperity of all its neighbors in this hemisphere. Our diplomatic relations with them have always been this: To be free from intermeddling with their national affairs. Our people are too just to desire that the commercial or political advantage of this government should be sought by the promotion of disastrous discussions in other countries. We hear with sorrow every fresh tale of war or internecine strife and are always ready to give our friendly offices to the promotion of peace. If these are not acceptable or do not avail, it is our policy to preserve an honorable and strict neutrality, as was done during the recent war in Chile. Tempting commercial and political advantages may be offered for aid or influence by one or the other of the contending parties, but this we have not deemed to be consistent with the obligations of international honor and good will.

This government was quite as determined in its refusal to allow a war vessel of the United States to carry to a neutral port, where it could be made available for war purposes, the silver of Balmaceda as it was to give aid to the forces opposing him. The questions involved were Chilean questions and this government endeavored to observe those principles of non-interference upon which it had so strongly insisted when civil war disturbed our own people. I cannot doubt that this policy will commend itself to those who now administer the government of Chile, nor can I doubt that, when excitement has given place to calmness, when the truth is ascertained and the selfish and designing passions of recent incidents have been exposed, our respective governments will find a basis of increased mutual respect, confidence and friendship.

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SALVATION ARMY TRAGEDY.

Private Nettie Beidler Fatally Shoots Her Captain at Omaha and Closes the Tragedy By Killing Herself.

OMAHA, Neb., Nov. 16.—Just as the Salvation army forces gathered here from Iowa, Minnesota, the Dakotas and Nebraska in honor of La Marechale Booth-Clibborn, of France, and her brother commissioner, Ballington Booth, commander of the army in this country, were preparing to parade at 6 o'clock last evening, Nettie Beidler, a private in the ranks, shot and mortally wounded Capt. Hattie Smith, of Oskaloosa, Ia., and a moment later turned the revolver on herself and fell dead on the pavement.

The motive for the terrible double crime was a queer combination of jealousy and semi-religious frenzy. The tragedy occurred while the bell of the headquarters was ringing and the sound of the shots was heard above the notes of the bell and the noise made by the army. The murderer came upon her victim as she was standing on the sidewalk conversing with Capt. Wallace, from Marshalltown, Ia. Without speaking, she drew a revolver from beneath the folds of her dress and fired. Almost simultaneously with the crack of the pistol came the shriek of pain from the wounded Capt. Smith, and she and Capt. Wallace started to run down the street.

Evidently fearing the bullet had not reached a vital spot, the crazed woman followed her fleeing victim a few steps and fired again. The bullet evidently went wide of the mark, as, even as the woman leveled the revolver, the wounded captain reeled and fell. Without waiting to see the effect of her second shot, the murderer placed the muzzle of her weapon to her right temple and pressed the trigger a third time. A muffled report followed and with a heavy plunge forward the body of Nettie Beidler sank lifeless to the gutter, blood and brains gushing from a ghastly hole in her forehead.

Not twenty feet away lay Captain Smith unconsciously moaning, a crimson flood dyed bright red the folds of her uniform, while from her lips blood gushed forth with every convulsive movement. All this happened so quickly that not a hand could be raised to prevent or stay the commission of the awful deed. As she lay on the bed rapidly sinking toward death, Captain Smith spoke a few words concerning the deed and its motive. She said she had sought to induce Miss Beidler to join the army while stationed at Council Bluffs some thirty days ago. On coming to Omaha Miss Beidler sought her out and with a great show of affection told her she loved her. On several occasions Miss Beidler sought to occupy the attention of the captain to the exclusion of all others.

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