

Chase County Courant.

W. E. TIMMONS, Editor and Proprietor.

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

VOL. XVII.

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS, THURSDAY, JANUARY 8, 1891.

NUMBER 15.

THE WORLD AT LARGE.

Summary of the Daily News

CONGRESS.

WHEN the Senate met on the 29th the credentials of George L. Shoup and William J. McConnell, Senators-elect from Idaho, were presented and Mr. Shoup being present was sworn in, but after some discussion the credentials were referred. Mr. Aldrich presented the resolution for a change of rules which went over. The elections bill was taken up and Mr. Hiseock spoke at length in favor of the bill. Mr. Hoar also took the floor in favor of the bill and pending his remarks the Senate adjourned. The House was not in session.

WHEN the Senate met on the 30th it was an hour before a quorum could be secured in order to approve the journal. The elections bill was then taken up and Senator Hoar resumed his speech in favor of the bill. Senator Wolcott (Col.) then took the floor and spoke against the bill. The elections bill was laid aside informally and the financial bill taken up and Senator Stewart addressed the Senate in its favor. Senator Teller (Col.) then spoke against the cloture rule and upon the rights of minorities. Adjourned. The House met, approved the journal and adjourned until Friday.

IN the Senate on the 31st Mr. Manderson offered a resolution, which was agreed to, directing an early report of the census by Congressional districts as possible. A sharp debate ensued on Mr. Morgan's request to have his resolution placed before the Senate directing the Elections Committee to report as to the contents and meaning of the elections bill, but the motion went over. Mr. George then spoke against the elections bill and the Senate adjourned until Friday noon, with the understanding that it should then adjourn until Monday. The House was not in session.

THE Senate and House met informally on the 2d and after the reading of the journal adjourned until Monday.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

SECRETARY WINDOM has re-affirmed the decision that aliens have no right to be employed on American merchant vessels as officers. Even when employed as sailors they may not be given the authority of mate.

ASSISTANT ADJUTANT-GENERAL CORBIN, speaking of the Indian war, said: "The troops are behaving splendidly. I am in hopes of hearing good news soon. You may say that General Miles reports that he has a sufficient number of troops at his command at all points. I see some newspaper dispatches hint at the contrary."

A CALL of a National convention of Railroad Commissioners to meet in Washington at the office of the Interstate Commissioners March 3 has been issued.

THE public reception of the President on the 31st was attended by 2,000 people, principally school teachers from New York, New Jersey and the New England States on an excursion to Washington.

FIRE broke out in the house owned by Secretary of State Blaine and occupied by Mr. Leiter, of Chicago, at Washington on the 1st. It was subdued after considerable damage had been done.

THE President's New Year's reception drew out comparatively only a small attendance.

REPRESENTATIVE KELLEY, of Kansas, has introduced in the House a bill directing the Secretary of the Treasury to print fractional currency of the United States to the amount of \$50,000,000.

THE reduction of the public debt during the month of December amounted to \$11,005,397.

THE EAST.

THE road making machine manufacturers are forming a trust at Pittsburgh, Pa.

DENNIS WILLIE BUNKER, a rising New York artist, died suddenly of pneumonia in Boston. He was married only last October.

BATEMAN & Co., bankers of New York, have assigned. Bateman was formerly mixed up with some Washington sensations and was a partner of Douglas Green, who mildly astonished the New York "400" by going to Europe with Mrs. McCrea.

A SERIOUS explosion of gas in the Beaver Meadow mine, near Wilkes-Barre, Pa., occurred recently. One Polisher was killed and two others fatally injured.

THE old Wilkinson & Green yarn mill, Providence, R. I., has been destroyed by fire. Loss, \$125,000.

THE strike of Hungarian furnace men at the Edgar Thompson steel works, Bradford, Pa., has been attended with serious disturbances.

By the premature discharge of a blast near the village of Stafford, N. Y., four men, Andrew Hunt and three Hungarian laborers, were killed and four others received injuries that will probably result fatally. The dangerously injured men were also Hungarians.

VICE-PRESIDENT LEVI P. MORTON has sold his summer residence, "Fair Lawn," at Newport, R. I., to Isaac Townsend Barden, of New York. The price paid was about \$130,000.

ELEVATED trains were in collision at New York on the 2d. One man was badly injured.

THE Monongahela river miners have struck. Ten thousand men are involved.

THE Fifth Avenue and Hermann's Theaters, New York, and adjacent buildings were burned on the night of the 2d almost immediately after the performances. Six firemen were reported killed. The damage was at least \$500,000.

HON. DANIEL CLARKE, one of the most prominent characters in the political history of New Hampshire, died quite unexpectedly at Manchester. He was 81 years old.

THE strikers at the Edgar Thompson works, Bradford, Pa., have been paid off and discharged.

THE WEST.

REPORTS received from Eastern Colorado tell of awful destitution and famine among settlers owing to lack of rain. Many are dying of starvation and hundreds will follow if assistance is not soon rendered.

THE ship Kappahannock, American, from Higo, Japan, has arrived at San Francisco. During the trip from Philadelphia to Higo two seamen, John Bauer and Thomas McGee, were killed. Herman Granz, another sailor, was also killed on the way from Higo to San Francisco.

THE Union League Club of Chicago has appointed a committee to take steps to have the city put in order for the World's Fair.

THE Cleveland express on the Cleveland & Pittsburgh railroad was thrown from the track at Alliance, O., but no one was injured.

THE Chicago city council was instructed by vote of the aldermen to take steps toward quo warranto proceedings against the several gas companies that have gone into the Chicago gas trust.

THE order empowers the council to confer with the Attorney-General of the State and act with him in the matter.

THREE men held up a crowded car on the Chicago & Louisville at Columbus, Ind., recently. The robbers got \$300 and escaped.

A BANK robbery is reported to have occurred at Albia, Ia. The robbers escaped with their booty.

THOMAS GREEN & SONS, old packers of Council Bluffs, Ia., have assigned, with \$75,000 liabilities and \$62,000 assets.

THE State Prohibition League of Indiana has been disbanded.

THE Minnesota Farmers' Alliance has elected Ignatius Donnelly for president. CHICAGO is to have a \$1,400,000 Y. M. C. A. hall in the near future. It will be thirteen stories high.

THE shops of the Illinois steel works at Chicago have closed down.

COLORADO mines produced last year \$20,259,906 silver, \$4,512,136 gold, \$4,749,832 lead and \$359,440 copper. Total, \$29,881,334.

IT is almost certain that Chicago carpenters will strike again next spring.

NEWS has been received from Fort Sully of the drowning of Mrs. Lieutenant E. C. Carnahan while crossing the Missouri river in a closed air ambulance. The ice over the main channel broke and the entire conveyance was drawn under.

ON the Iowa Central, three miles from Oskaloosa, a passenger train crashed into a standing freight train. Engineer Wright was fatally injured and several passengers seriously hurt. The two engines, express and passenger cars were totally demolished.

JUSTIN PETTIGREW, a brother of United States Senator Pettigrew, died at Sioux Falls, S. D., the other night. Senator Pettigrew was much incensed at the Christian scientists, who attended the sick man.

JOHN T. MILLER has been arrested near Pittsburgh, Preble County, O., for making and passing \$5 gold pieces.

THE Ohio buggy works at Columbus, O., have been destroyed by fire.

THE Armour's deny the alleged deal for the purchase of the St. Louis and East St. Louis stock yards.

AT the bottom of the trouble with the Northwest Indians, according to Father Crafts and others, are the frauds perpetrated by Indian agents.

THE towboat Anna Roberts exploded her boilers near Portsmouth, O., on the 2d. Five men were killed.

IN the habens corpus original package case from Vinton Judge Preston, of Cedar Rapids has decided that the Iowa law relating to original packages was not made effective by the passage of the Wilson bill.

THE SOUTH.

ISAAC MURPHY, the well known jockey, is seriously ill at his home in Lexington, Ky., having taken a violent cold while skating. He has never been a well man since his peculiar sickness the day he rode the notorious Firenze race.

FOUR prisoners tunneled out of the jail at Newport, Ky., while the jailer was on a drunk.

AT a meeting of the directors Paul Conrad was elected president of the Louisiana Lottery Company, vice M. A. Dauphin, deceased.

LA GRIPPE is causing many deaths in New Orleans.

GENERAL F. E. SPINNER, ex-Treasurer of the United States, died at Jacksonville, Fla., on the 31st at an advanced age.

THE steamboat E. W. Cole has been wrecked on a snag in the Lower Mississippi. No lives were lost.

ADVICERS from Centertown, La., says a cyclone struck that place and destroyed the post-office, Masonic temple and a number of smaller buildings. Fortunately no one was seriously injured. The loss will aggregate \$25,000.

SEVEN colored children were burned in a house near Bayboro, N. C. The parents had locked the children in when going to church, the house in some way taking fire and burning them to death.

A TERRIFIC wind did great damage to buildings and other property at Abilene, Tex., recently. The roof and one end of the Episcopal Church were blown away; a number of houses were unroofed and others were blown off their foundations.

THE British bark Topsy, went ashore on Grand Cayman beach, Ala. Five men were drowned.

THE floods were extremely threatening in West Virginia on the 2d.

TWO men, a woman and a boy perished in the flames that destroyed the Avenue Hotel, Corsicana, Tex.

GENERAL.

ZIMMERMAN'S extensive carriage factory in Potsdam, was completely destroyed by fire. Loss, half a million.

ADMIRAL ALBEE, formerly Secretary of the French navy, is dead.

IT was understood in Paris that Mr. William O'Brien, M. P., had cabled Mr. John Dillon, M. P., now in New York, that Mr. Parnell consents to retire if Mr. O'Brien is made leader of the Irish party.

TWO thousand colliers employed at Merthyr-Tydvil, Wales, have struck.

ADVICES from Foo Chow, China, says three hundred buildings, including many business houses, were destroyed by fire. The Bonasong Hospital narrowly escaped destruction and was saved by the exertions of the missionaries. The loss will reach \$1,000,000.

THE feud between the clergy and Parnellites in Ireland appears to increase in bitterness. The Parnellite mayor of Cork was refused the use of the Cathedral for his installation ceremonies.

By an explosion in the gas works at Sherbrooke, Que., Charles Dinsmore was killed and another employe fatally hurt.

ANNIE OAKLEY, the champion woman shot, died recently in Buenos Ayres.

ACCORDING to the British trade statistics \$28,000 of Sheffield cutlery were exported during the past quarter, against \$74,000 during the previous quarter. This decrease is stated to be owing to the workings of the new United States tariff.

THE first days of the new year were remarkable for the numerous fatalities reported.

THE King of Portugal in his speech to the Cortes declared that the difficulty with England was being settled quietly.

AN English syndicate has secured options on twenty-three tile factories in this country.

THE Russian Government refuses to accept the military services of the Duke of Orleans.

RUSSIA has reorganized its foreign secret service and now has agents at all the principal European cities.

ALEXANDER W. KINGLAKE, the English historian, is dead.

NEAR Namur, Belgium, five persons were fatally asphyxiated.

TWELVE miners were blown to pieces recently at the Pinoles mine, Durango, Mexico. They had entered the powder house to obtain a supply and while one was fixing a cap it went off.

A FAMILY of five persons without a home who had been tramping through the country were found by the roadside near Cambridge, England, all frozen to death.

BUSINESS failures (Dun's report) for the seven days ended January 1 numbered 348, compared with 333 the previous week and 323 the corresponding week of last year.

LORD SALISBURY is stated to have sent assurance to Canada that there is no change in the status of the Behring sea question, and will not be until the United States consents to arbitration; that in the meantime British subjects will continue to be protected in lawful pursuits.

THE LATEST.

EMMA ABBOTT, the noted prima donna, died at Salt Lake City, Utah, on the 5th from an attack of pneumonia.

GENERAL MORGAN, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, says he is ready to go to Dakota to treat with the Indians if the President and Secretary of the Interior desire him to do so.

THE Duerber Watch Company, of Canton, O., has made an assignment. The liabilities were put at \$450,000 with ample assets.

BECKER, HOWELL & Co., New York brokers, recently failed, it is announced, will resume business, their accounts being straightened out.

CHARLES WHITE, the father of negro minstrelsy, died at New York of pneumonia, aged 69. He leaves a widow but no children.

MRS. O'SHEA has been greatly annoyed by reporters and others since her arrival in Paris. She is not taken a walk on the street without instantaneous cameras being leveled at her.

DISPATCHES from San Francisco announce that a foreign syndicate, backed by \$5,000,000, is endeavoring to secure control of the redwood timber regions of the Golden State.

CORRESPONDENCE between Lord Salisbury and Mr. Blaine relative to the Behring sea difficulty has been sent to Congress. Mr. Blaine does not appear to hold the extreme position with which he was credited, nor does he advance the claim to closing the Behring sea entire, but only such portions as will secure the breeding of seals.

THE suspension of Colonel Forsythe for the Big Foot emette causes much comment in army circles. It seems to have been done by General Miles. Officers say that it reminds them of the first year of the civil war, when they had an enemy in front and a court martial behind.

EDWIN SOLOMON, of Salt Lake City, Utah, tripped over a string his children had fastened to his gun and the weapon was discharged, killing him instantly.

THE steamer Scandia arrived at New York from Hamburg with 275 Russian Jews, who claim they were driven from their native homes.

THE people of the Lower Mississippi are beginning to be alarmed lest there should be a repetition of last year's food troubles. The levees are in bad shape at many points.

THE Senate on the 5th resumed consideration of the elections bill, which after a time was set aside for the consideration of a financial measure by a vote of 34 to 29. The House met but after dallying for a time adjourned.

KANSAS STATE NEWS.

The State Teachers.

THE twenty-eighth annual session of the State Teachers' Association, recently in session at Topeka, elected the following officers: President, D. S. Pence, of Wichita; vice-president, C. Y. Roop, of Salina; Secretary, Mrs. C. F. Menninger, of Topeka; Treasurer, E. T. Ham, of Parsons; executive committee, E. P. Taylor, Kansas City, F. M. Rossiter, Hiawatha, E. L. Cowdick, Clay Center. Committee on school exhibit from Kansas at the World's Fair, J. M. Bloss, Topeka, R. W. Stevenson, Wichita, Miss Florence Dickinson, Alma, Miss Lou Hopper, Garden City, W. A. Quale, Baldwin City, D. E. Sanders, Fort Scott. Resolutions were adopted that more attention should be paid in our schools to the cultivation of correct habits and sound morality, and that the youth of our State should be taught that all honest labor is honorable and that idleness is disgraceful; that the joint training of the head and hand should receive more attention, and that the rights, duties and privileges of citizens should be thoroughly taught in all schools; against the State adoption and publication of text-books, and in favor of cities and districts purchasing and owning text-books and loaning or selling them to pupils at cost; favoring a State public library in every school district; that no person should be eligible to the position of county superintendent who does not hold a first grade certificate or its equivalent; that schools should be supported by county taxation; favoring a more stringent compulsory attendance law; favoring a liberal appropriation for a complete exhibit of the school work of the State at the Columbian Exposition in 1893, and indorsing the report concerning text-books recently made by the Senate codifying committee.

Miscellaneous.

HENRY Marshall, an aged employe of the Kansas City, Fort Scott & Memphis railroad was struck by a passenger train and instantly killed near Rosedale several days ago.

ISAAC Van Brunt was recently convicted of the murder of George Broer, a farmer living south of Newton, and sentenced to be confined in the State penitentiary for one year, and then, when so ordered by the Governor, to be hanged.

MINNIE Warren, a domestic out of employment, recently entered the store of Ferguson Bros. at Topeka and asked to look at a pistol in the show case. J. J. Ferguson handed it to her, telling her it was loaded. While handling it the weapon was discharged the ball passing through Ferguson's nose. She was arrested but Ferguson refusing to prosecute her she was released. The young woman claimed the shooting was accidental.

THE executive council of the Farmers' Alliance, at its late session in Topeka, decided to send four State lecturers instead of two into the field. Van Prather, of Columbus, will be sent into the Third and Seventh districts; J. D. Adkins, of Hutchinson, into the Fifth and Seventh; J. D. Coddling, of Pottawatomie, into the First and Fifth, and W. H. Biddle, late candidate for Treasurer, into the First and Third.

OVER 500 of the teachers attending the recent meeting of the State Teachers' Association at Topeka, signed a petition asking the Legislature to amend the school laws that a teachers' certificate can not be issued to any one who uses profanity, intoxicating liquors or tobacco in any form.

THE six-year-old daughter of Leslie Woolbert, a farmer residing near Washington, recently wandered off to Mill creek, fell in and was drowned.

THE State teachers' convention met at Topeka on the 29th with an attendance of about 800. The address of welcome was delivered by Rev. J. B. Thomas.

THOMAS Volte, a well-known stockman, was killed near Wichita the other day by his runaway team jumping off a bridge across a creek.

CHARLEY Jones, a painter, was lately put in the calaboose at Empire City for being intoxicated. He set fire to the house and was burned to death.

WHEELER, the Alliance candidate for the State Senate in the Thirty-second district, to fill a vacancy, was elected by about 1,000 majority over his Republican competitor.

JOHN Reiger, a German about 45 years of age, recently threw himself in front of a Santa Fe passenger train at Garden City and was instantly killed. He was from Pueblo, Col., and had been in Garden City only about a week. He was evidently insane.

STATE Sugar Inspector Kellogg has filed his report with Secretary Mohler of the Agricultural Department. The products of the plants are as follows: Medicine Lodge, 599,896 pounds; Fort Scott, 356,761 pounds; Topeka, 277,742 pounds; Atchison, 81,627 pounds. At smaller factories in the State 55,907 pounds were produced, making the total product for the year 1,371,930 pounds upon which the two cents per pound bounty will be paid by the State. This year's crop is 78,650 pounds in excess of the crop of last year. Experiments have been made with beets which have proven highly satisfactory in every particular, the quality of the product being of a very high grade.

ALBERT J. Aubin, bookkeeper for the Equitable Life Insurance Company of New York, is missing from the local office at Wichita. It is reported that several hundred dollars could not be accounted for.

THE INDIAN TROUBLES.

THE Troops Encircling the Hostiles—If May Require One or More Bloody Battles to Subdue the Indians.

OMAHA, Neb., Jan. 5.—Specials from Pine Ridge say: There is a circle drawn around the hostile Indians now, it being completed by the departure of Captain Crossly of the Seventh cavalry with four troops for Beaver creek, seven miles away. The circle is drawn to the north and east from there to Colonel Henry's command; from thence to Colonel Wheaton's; from thence to Colonel Stanford's; thence to Colonel Willis'; thence to Colonel O'Leary's; thence to General Carr's; thence to Colonel Whitney's on the Wounded Knee battle ground, and there back to the agency. By this arrangement the Indians are practically hemmed in. At the principal railway stations along the edge of the reservation state troops are quartered.

General Miles says two Indians were killed at the hostile camp in a fight among themselves. The camp is nine miles away. Some wanted to surrender, but the young men refused to permit it. A general closing in will be made this week, and there may be trouble. The line is drawn between the Indians and the Bad Lands.

THE Indians now surrounded number over 4,000 men, women and children, most of them from the upper Dakota reservations. Hundreds of the crowd are crazy from ghost dancing and will fight like Big Foot's men fought.

SHOTS were fired by the pickets nearly every hour last night, banishing sleep from all eyes. Fire arrows were thrown into the agency about midnight from a ravine near by, but fortunately fell harmlessly.

THE friendly spies all say that there are a large number of warriors in the enemy's camp who have worked themselves up to a condition of frenzy similar to those who committed suicide at Wounded Knee. They say they want to die and are going to die while killing white men. It is also said that two bucks escaped alive from the Wounded Knee fight who swore that they will set the agency on fire and kill the agent themselves.

General Miles has his troops all around the enemy and could throw all in a day and have a tremendous battle but could not prevent small bands escaping here and there, which would place the lives of many settlers in danger. By holding his troops until a much larger force can be thrown around the Indians, the trouble can be confined to the reserve. The end can not be reached without one or more battles—and bloody ones—as there are too many of the crazy who want to follow the example of their Big Foot relatives.

SPAIN'S BAD LANDS.

THE Natives of the Caroline Islands Giving the Spaniards Trouble.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 5.—Late advices from the Caroline islands state that an era of insurrection and bloodshed has set in among the natives and Spanish troops quartered in this group. The fact that Admiral Belknap dispatched the cruiser Alliance to Ponape to protect the American missionaries whose lives and property were threatened equally by Spaniards and natives was made known several days ago by intelligence received from Asiatic stations. It is not merely American residents who are threatened, but every white person on the island, and Spaniards in particular being fearful of having their property stolen and being murdered.

A traveler named Anderson who had been engaged in interisland commerce for several years returned to Jaluit in the Marshall group bringing startling intelligence of the extent of the trouble and its causes. He says that the natives are a superior species of their race. They did not object to the coming of the Spaniards until the latter managed to induce Spain to proclaim a protectorate over the group. Quite recently the Spanish officials increased native taxation, which had always been a repugnant feature of their administration, and the natives refused to pay. This was the leading cause of the existing troubles. Moreover, the troops on the island are in many instances drunken, riotous mobs. The natives armed themselves and had several sharp engagements with the Spaniards. They were cut down like grass by Gatling guns and retreated into the bush country. The Spanish soldiers followed them and were in turn decimated by the hidden enemy. The war cry against the whites has been sounded through all the islands.

KILLED ON THE STREET.

TERRIBLE Shooting Affray at Guthrie Over a Land Contest.

GUTHRIE, Ok., Jan. 5.—A shooting affray took place on the street in which Representative I. N. Terrill, of Payne County, and G. W. Embree, of the same county, were the participants. Terrill fired five shots into the body of Embree, killing him almost instantly.

THE case grew out of a contest over Terrill's homestead. Terrill was charged with being a sooner and Embree had so testified before the United States land office. After leaving the witness box Embree went upon the street, followed, it seems, by Terrill, who commenced firing at him, resulting as above stated.

THE affair caused great excitement, and to protect him from the excited people he was placed in charge of the soldiers, where he now remains a prisoner. Both men are from Payne County, northeast of Guthrie about twenty-five miles, and are farmers.

PINE RIDGE.

General Miles Assumes Command—Burial of the Victims of the Late Bloody Encounter.

OMAHA, Neb., Jan. 2.—A special to the Bee from Pine Ridge agency says: "General Miles has assumed command of the forces here, relieving General Brooke, who started yesterday morning into the field with the Second Infantry and Ninth cavalry, going by way of Oelrich's to a point some fifteen miles north of here, where General Carr is now supposed to be.

"One hundred and thirty-five Indians of Two Strike's band came in yesterday and joined American Horse's camp. They reported that Captain Ernest and he issued them rations.

"Reports sent out that General Brooke had been relieved by General Miles are untrue. General Brooke will remain in command. Reports of a massacre, rumored at Denver and Salt Lake, are also untrue.

"Yesterday amid as wild, blinding and bitter a winter storm as ever swept this bleak and barren country were laid to their last rest thirty of the brave boys who fell face to the foe in the encounter at Wounded Knee. It was 2 o'clock before the funeral cortege, with General Forsythe and Major Whiteside at its head, and composed of fifteen wagons bearing the rudely coffined dead, followed by an escort of companies A, K, B, I, D and E of the noble but unfortunate Seventh cavalry, together with an assisting squad from the Second cavalry, wound away from the camp up to the little cemetery situated at the crest of the hill northwest of the agency. The surviving members of the fated company K looked lonesome enough with their fearfully thinned ranks. The vacancy so striking in contrast to the rest of the column caused the tears to start in the eyes of many a comrade for the comrades lost. The graves were in rows of six close together in the southwest corner of the cemetery and overlooking the camp. After the reading of the burial services by Rev. Mr. Cook, the Episcopal clergyman here, aided by his assistant, the bodies were lowered into the graves. Owing to the immensely critical condition of the surroundings with hordes of the enemy flocking about the agency threatening an attack, the usual salute of guns was omitted, while soft notes from the bugle and the wail of the storm whispered the last good-bye.

"The remains of Captain Wallace will be sent to Fort Riley, Kan., for interment. Those of Captain Mills, who was found dead in his tent from rheumatism of the heart, from which he has been a sufferer for a long time, were sent to Omaha.

ALLIANCE BILLS.

SOME of the Measures Favored by the Alliance That Will Be Brought Before the Kansas Legislature.

TOPEKA, Kan., Jan. 2.—More important legislation will be submitted to the Kansas Legislature this month than ever before in any one session in the history of the State, and it will be of a character that will command the widest attention. All bills originating with the Alliance are to be thoroughly discussed in that organization and will have its approval before being introduced.

A legislative committee appointed by the State Alliance has been at work for several weeks drafting laws, which it has submitted to the sub-Alliances of the State for suggestions and amendments. Sixteen of these have been acted upon and have the general indorsement of the sub-Alliances and will be introduced with the understanding that they are to have the united support of the Alliance Representatives. They are for an extension of the stay law for a period of two years; a redemption law giving the mortgagee three years in which to redeem land not exceeding 320 acres sold under foreclosure; revision of the chattel mortgage law; a law requiring the mortgagee to pay his proportionate part of taxes; a reduction of the rate of interest to 6 per cent, straight with penalty for forfeiture of principal and interest for its violation; a revision of assessment and taxation laws; a reduction of the salaries of public officers; a reduction of State printer's expenses; school text books to be published by the State and furnished to the people at cost; revision of court officers' fee bills; adoption of the Australian system of voting and the Crawford County system of primaries; a law requiring Railroad Commissioners to be elected by the people; a law prohibiting alien ownership of land; a law requiring land sold under foreclosure to bring the amount of judgment and costs; a law suppressing the Pinkerton detective or similar organizations in the State; such a reduction of railroad tariffs as will yield an annual income not exceeding 6 per cent. on the actual investment.

Death of General Spinner.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Jan. 2.—General F. E. Spinner, ex-Treasurer of the United States, died at 8:30 last evening.

Francis Elias Spinner was born in German Flats, N. Y., January 21, 1802. He was carefully educated and learned the saddlery trade. He was active in militia organization and in 1854 had reached the grade of Major-General. He was president of a bank at Mohawk for many years, entering Congress as an Anti-Slavery Democrat in 1854. He was an active Republican from the formation of the party. When the Lincoln administration was organized Secretary Salmon P. Chase selected him as Treasurer, which post he filled under successive Presidents, from March 10, 1861, to June 30, 1875.

THE BIG WHISTLE.

I boarded the train at midnight
In the darkness and the rain,
And deeply belov'd the engine,
And onward sped the train;
Alway my window, in shower
The sparks to rearward sped—
The fiery breath of the monster
Of steam and steel ahead.

anon we neared a highway,
And the hollow of the night
Was stirred by the voice of the demon,
And I shuddered in fright;
And anon we neared a village,
And the whistle's terrible roar
Proclaimed the power of the engine
And the speed at which we tore.

With a steed so strong and mighty,
(Conductor said "Old No. 4"),
I knew that we were flying
A hundred miles an hour;
And I grasped the seat before me,
And braced my feet for a crash,
With that whistle at crossroads howling
In our mad, impetuous dash.

I clinched my teeth at the danger,
And my heart like a plummet dropt;
When, after an hour of terror,
The train at a station stop;
Then I found, to my consternation,
That only ten miles we had gone—
The demon, a "pony" engine
With a great big whistle on!

RESUME.
The steam at that whistle wasted
Might have yielded far more speed;
A man's imagination
Is an easy thing to mislead;
And there are engines human
On a very similar plan,
Who are blowing too much whistle,
And showing too little man.
—A. W. Bellaw, in Detroit Free Press.

A WOMAN'S PRISONER.
And a "Sweet-Looking Object" He Was When Released.



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I WAS down in Louisiana, not many years ago," to quote from an old song, that several companies of our wicked Yankees were posted in a small town, just far enough from New Orleans and other important points for it to be of no strategic consequence for its own sake; yet, being on a direct route from the enemy's lines to the Mississippi river, it was important as an outpost. The war was almost over, and the enemy knew it, and we knew they knew it, so we were not as vigilant as we might have been had we been stationed in front of Lee's army. The natives were loyally Southern, every man of them—perhaps I should say every woman, for the few who had passed three score years and ten, one physician and one preacher. But the natives did not allow us to be uncomfortable. The doctor disagreed radically with us on principle, and cursed Grant fluently, but he took professional and even friendly interest in such of us as had more malaria than our regimental surgeon could manage; the preacher gave us a sermon, and the old men would smoke and chat with us all day, so long as we did not say what we believed about the future of military events.

As for the women, they were very tenacious of their opinions, so far as the war was concerned, but otherwise hospitable and charming. They didn't mean to give us the entire of local society, but somehow we got there all the same. We did it so quietly that none of them knew how it began or who began it. We purchased enough supplies to set business booming, allowed no marauding, wore clean clothing, and were on our good behavior in every way. President Lincoln having specially ordered, through General Banks, that Louisiana must be "conquered."

The consequence was that we officers soon knew everybody worth knowing, and were entertained with as much



"IT WASN'T HIS FAULT, SIR."
courtesy and self-possession as if the native coffee had not been burned rye or some other substitute, and the tablecloths had not long before been turned into lint or bandages for Southern hospitals.

The women never let us forget that they were Southerners to the heart's core, and that we were merely Lincoln's hirelings; still, they were women; they did not like to see any one appear careless of dress, and soon there was not a uniform coat with a loose-hanging button. To have a Southern woman, whether maid, wife or widow, or gray-haired grandmother, bring a needle and thread and tighten a button, while the wearer stood awkwardly in front of her, was to realize that Louisiana was not the only party to the war who was being "conquered."

Every regiment had some officer, generally a young Lieutenant, whose abil-

ity, appearance and spirits compelled his comrades to pronounce him the flower of the flock. Ours was Will Glennie. He was officer of the first picket line we threw out, and so impressed was he with the defensive possibilities of the place that we were glad to have him relieve us of some responsibility by taking charge of the slight earthworks it seemed advisable to erect. He spent a full half of every day outside the lines, looking for additional points of vantage, and as no enemy had been in the vicinity for weeks, he never cared for a guard.

Time passed on so delightfully for a fortnight that there was little but roll-calls and picket duty to remind us that we were soldiers. Every thing was too pleasant to last, so one day a rattle of musketry warned us that there was trouble on the picket line. By the time our bugles recalled us from our hospital lounging-places and hurried us toward the front, a soldier with a broken arm came in and reported that some cavalry had tried to force their way into town by the western road, and, being repulsed, had dismounted, and were disagreeing in the usual military manner, with the pickets, who had fallen back to Glennie's breastworks.

"Bless Glennie for the breastworks!" exclaimed our Major in command, after he had shouted: "Double quick—march!" The resistance made by our entire force seemed to disgust the cavalry, for in a couple of hours they ceased firing. A special roll-call showed that none of our men had been killed, and only two or three wounded, but a Captain approached the Major and said that Lieutenant Glennie was missing. He had gone nearly a mile to the front, to a little elevation, where he had thought a howitzer might advantageously be posted—gone two or three hours before the enemy appeared.

"Captured, then, of course!" groaned the Major. "Confound it, gentlemen, for the good of the service I'd rather have been captured myself."

Most of us felt the same way, and we were too dismal for the remainder of the day even to rejoice at having repulsed the cavalry. The entire force went out as skirmishers for a mile or two, asking questions at every plantation-house and cabin, but no one could tell whether or not the cavalry, as they galloped away, had a Union officer with them.

We felt sougily at our loss that we feared to face the natives when we returned to town. What would they think of us, as soldiers, when they learned that the officer whom we all cheerfully acknowledged as the ablest soldier among us had fallen into the enemy's hands? The Major actually bit off the mouth-piece of his pipestem in a fit of anger; but this severe action did not return to us the flower of the regiment.

Just before sunset a sentry on the road startled all of us as we lay behind the works, by shouting:

"Officer of the guard! Flag of truce coming!"

We all sprang to the parapet, and saw, emerging from the forest nearly half a mile away, a horse, a rider and a tiny white flag. The Major raised his glasses, peered through them a moment, dropped them and exclaimed: "That flag is carried by a woman!"

Then all of us wished we had glasses. The rider advanced slowly, until we could see that she was not armed; then that she had a good seat and a fine figure, and finally that she was young and pretty.

"Wants protection for her property, I suppose," growled the Major. "Those raiders are probably cleaning out the family's barn and smoke-house, there being nobody at home but women and children. What do they suppose a few infantry can do against nobody knows how many cavalry?"

Nevertheless, he went slowly out, alone, to meet her, at which Glennie's Captain exclaimed:

"This isn't according to custom. Who knows but she's a young man disguised, and will drop the Major with a pistol. Come on, boys."

Several of us followed him. As we saw him twirling the ends of his mustache and tipping his hat slightly to one side, we followed his example in these respects also. We overtook the Major just as the rider halted, looking very pale, and said:

"It wasn't his fault, sir—really it wasn't."

"Whose fault, madam?" said the Major, rising his hat.

"Mr. Glennie's," said the girl.

"Oh, confound it! I mean—so they got him, did they?"

"Oh, no, sir; but he wishes they had. And they would have done so, only—"

"Well, madam?"

"Only they were prevented."

"Indeed! How was that?"

"Why, you see, sir, he stopped at our house just for a drink of water, and while he was standing by the well the Rangers—"

"Rangers?"

"Yes, sir; the Texas cavalry—they came across the hill just then. He started to run this way, but—"

"Well?"

The girl looked down a moment, colored, raised her head, and said rapidly: "I told him he would never get there alive. I said they were a hundred to one, and he'd surely be killed. I'm a true Southern woman, sir; my father is Captain Grayson, of the artillery battalion, but I don't believe in murder war, so I made him come into the house. He declared he wouldn't; death was nothing to duty. But I made him come in."

"Indeed! What arguments did you use, may I ask?"

Again the girl looked down and colored deeply. Some of the young officers began to exchange winks.

"He declared he wouldn't," the girl resumed, "but I made him. He struggled with all his might, but—"

"I beg your pardon for interrupting," said the Major, biting his lip, "but—he escaped, then?"

"Yes, sir; but not a moment too soon. I hadn't more than got him into the hogshead—"

"Hogshead?"

"Yes, sir; a big sugar hogshead in the cellar that we had meant to keep sweet potatoes in, when two of the Rangers came to the front door. They said they'd seen a Yankee at the well and wanted him. I told them he had seen them and made a dash for his own lines. He really did, you know, for a step or two, when—when—"

"When you warned him of his danger?"

"Yes, sir. Well, they took my word when I told them who my father was and they went away."

"Ah! Where are the Rangers now?"

"They went back—I don't know where—hours ago."

"And caught him as they went?"

"Oh, no, sir; they couldn't. But he was in a dreadful excitement. He said he had no right to be outside the lines; he could be court-martialed for it and disgraced, and may be shot if things went wrong in the fight. He went on so that I wouldn't listen to him, and I was afraid that some of the Rangers might come back and hear him, so I wouldn't stay and listen to him."

"But why didn't he return after they retired?"

"Because he couldn't, sir. I wouldn't let him. I didn't want him to be court-martialed and shot, and all of those dreadful things; so I thought it would be only right to come and tell you it wasn't his fault."

"The enemy has been gone several hours," said the Major, turning with a suspicious look to us. "I'm afraid there is some ruse about this." Then he turned to the girl, and sternly said:

"Young woman, if your story is true, he should have returned by this time. He knows there is nothing to fear, and



"YOU'RE A SWEET-LOOKING OBJECT."
there is nothing to prevent his coming back, if he knows the enemy has disappeared."

"Oh, yes, there is, sir; there's a cover to the hogshead, and a padlock beside."

"Oh—h—," said the major, with many inflections, "he's your prisoner, is he? But, heavens, madam, if he has been locked in a hogshead all this time he's probably suffocated. Confound—"

"Oh, no," said the girl, with an assuring smile. "There's a big bung-hole to the hogshead, and I know he has sense enough to breathe through it, because when I went down and whispered through it that the Rangers had gone home again, he—"

"What did he say?"

"Nothing—he—but I know he was alive and just like his old self." Then the girl suddenly dropped her eyes again and colored deeply, while a young Lieutenant marmurred:

"Um!"

"I see," drawled the Major, very slowly. "Attention! First company, deploy as skirmishers. Forward!"

The girl turned her horse's head quickly, looked backward, set her lips firmly, and exclaimed:

"You're not going to court-martial and shoot him?"

"Suppose I were?" said the Major, as the men began to file from behind the "certain" that commanded the road.

"Then," said the girl, "I'll gallop ahead at the risk of my life, and let him escape on my pony."

"Madam," said the Major, lifting his hat, "I give you the word of a soldier and a gentleman that you shall be his sole judge."

The skirmish line advanced, and the officers of the other companies followed the girl and the Major. The latter should have ordered us to remain with our men, but he didn't. We reached the house—more than a mile outside the lines—without annoyance; and when the girl had lighted a candle we followed her and the Major to the cellar. The Major's suggestion that the girl should first whisper at the bung-hole and see if the captive was still alive, was not acted upon. Instead, she said, cheerily, as she turned the key and raised the cover:

"You've nothing to fear, Will."

"Will!" murmured the very young Lieutenant.

Just then Glennie's face appeared above the edge of the staves, and seemed somewhat disconcerted at the grinning faces before him. Several pairs of hands helped him out, and as he stood before us, with crystals of light brown sugar glistening all over his uniform coat, the Major remarked: "You're a sweet-looking object!"

Miss Grayson smiled, if she thought so, too.

"You see, Major—" began Glennie.

"Yes," said the Major, "I certainly do. I see, also, that one of two things must be done for the good of the service. Either our lines must be extended a mile or two further into the country, or you must persuade this lady's family to move to town."

The family moved; Miss Grayson finally moving all the way to New York. The wedding present from the bridegroom's brother officers was a miniature sugar hogshead, in gold, with a rosebud for a padlock.—John Habberton, in Once a Week.

A Delighted Parent.
Sanso (looking down the road)—An elopement, eh? (to girl's father) Hallo, old man! Are you trying to catch the young couple?
Old Man (rushing forward)—Yes. Want to give 'em my blessing.—Murray's Weekly.

CANADIAN NORTH-WEST NOTES.
An important feature in immigration into Manitoba during 1890 was the influx of settlers from Dakota. A number of these were Canadians who had become discouraged by a succession of poor crops and decided to return to their own country. Settlers from Dakota drive across the international boundary into the Canadian Northwest, all along the frontier, being anxious to share in the prosperity or what appears to be a marvelously productive country.



Quite a number of families will move from Ontario to Grenfell, and other points in Eastern Assiniboia early in the spring.

Since September last twenty-seven families have left Michigan and secured new homes in Manitoba, and the Canadian Northwest.

A short time ago a caravan of five wagons bearing the families and household effects of a number of French settlers passed through Morden, Manitoba, on their way to new homes near Carman, Manitoba. These settlers had driven all the way from Kansas.

Mr. F. Burnett, of Craiglea, Manitoba, lately sold 800 acres of land to two Canadians who eight years ago emigrated to Dakota, but who have now decided to locate in Manitoba, being satisfied that the Canadian country offers the best chances.

Every indication points to an immensely increased settlement in the Canadian Northwest next season. The manifold advantages of the country are now better understood and practical farmers and others anxious to better their conditions in life are turning to the Canadian Northwest.

A Lucrative Profession.
"I understand you, madame. Your indignation against the cab company is highly commendable. The overcharge of one dollar, though small, is really large when we consider the principle involved."

"Precisely. I want to sue the company for that dollar purely on principle. And your honorarium, Mr. Brier—I am told that ten per cent. of the amount recovered is customary?"—Harper's Bazar.

Deafness Can't Be Cured
by local applications, as they can not reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure Deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube gets inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed Deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever; nine cases out of ten are caused by catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces.

We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of Deafness caused by Catarrh that we cannot cure by taking Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circulars, free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.
Sold by Druggists, 75c.

NO MATTER how deaf a man may be elsewhere he can always have a hearing in court.—Washington Hatteret.

MEMORICITY always copies superiority. Dobbin's Electric Soap, first made in 1885, has been imitated more than any soap made. Ask your grocer for Dobbin's Electric Soap, all other Electric, Electricity, Magnetics, etc., are imitations.

NEXT to making a mistake yourself the easiest thing is to criticize the mistakes of other people.—Somerville Journal.

I THINK it a pity if any one who suffers from a blood disease does not know that Dr. Bull's Sarsaparilla will make them sound and well. It cured me after I thought my case incurable.—E. L. Thomas, Norfolk, Virginia.

THE debt of nature is one that a man is doomed to death for before he settles.—Binghanton Leader.

PAIN in the side nearly always comes from a disordered liver and is promptly relieved by Carter's Little Liver Pills. Don't forget this!

It is a false set to when a cracked tenor tries to strike the high C.—N. O. Picayune.

You've tried Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription have you and you're disappointed. The results are not immediate.

And did you expect the disease of years to disappear in a week? Put a pinch of time in every dose. You would not call the milk poor because the cream doesn't rise in an hour? If there's no water in it the cream is sure to rise. If there's a possible cure, Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is sure to effect it, if given a fair trial.

You get your one dollar it costs back again if it don't benefit or cure you.

We wish we could give you the makers' confidence. They show it by giving the money back again, in all cases not benefited, and it'd surprise you to know how few dollars are needed to keep up the refund.

Mild, gentle, soothing and healing is Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy. Cures the worst cases permanently. No experimenting. It's "Old Reliable." Twenty-five years of success. Of druggists.

True Sympathy.
When one is afflicted with any form of blood disease, he certainly appreciates true sympathy. It should be remembered, however, that true sympathy does not consist in saying, "I am sorry for you," but the sympathy must be shown in a material way. Either get or recommend a remedy that will cure. This is true sympathy. When the fair skin is disfigured by blotches and the complexion blemished by pimples, when uric acid sores, boils and carbuncles break out on the person, when the blood impurities impair the digestive functions, when the urinary organs show signs of decay, when the lungs grow weak and the whole system feels aching and feeble, when the appetite fails, when life seems a burden and existence painful, then will it be true sympathy to recommend to the sufferer a use of Dr. John Bull's Sarsaparilla, for just so sure as daylight follows darkness, will this remedy rid him of his afflictions and restore him to sound, robust, enjoyable health.—Manchester News.

NEVER was there a wife so near sighted that she could not discover a long line on her husband's shoulder.—Boston Traveller.

An Icy Invasion
Of the back and shoulders announces the approach of chills and fever. You go to bed, if lucky enough to sleep, you awake in a furnace, or fancy so. Pierce is the heat that consumes you. Then comes profuse sweating. This over you resembles a limp, damp rag. After the first paroxysm, prevent another with Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, which knocks out malaria, biliousness, constipation and kidney complaints.

"HOLY smoke!" exclaimed a fireman, when he saw the church burning.—Boston Democrat.

Confirmed.
The favorable impression produced on the first appearance of the agreeable liquid fruit remedy Syrup of Figs a few years ago has been more than confirmed by the pleasant experience of all who have used it, and the success of the proprietors and manufacturers the California Fig Syrup Company.

ELECTRICIANS do not do a cash business. All their batteries are charged.

READ carefully what is said in next week's issue of this paper by J. C. Shipley, of Muscatine, Iowa, about Shallenberger's Antidote for Malaria. If you are a sufferer it may be of interest to you.

A POPULAR air with the ladies—"Sweet buy and buy"—Rain's Horn.

S'JACOBS OIL
THE BEST.
Rheumatism. Neuralgia.
N. Ogden, Mich., April 21, 1890.
"I, and others of my family, have used St. Jacobs Oil for rheumatism and neuralgia and found it a speedy, effective cure."
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- These three numbers contain the following reading-matter:
- (1) Mrs. Amelia E. Barr's new serial, "The Beads of Tasmer." Mrs. Barr is the author of that most successful serial, "Friend Olivia," just completed in *The Century*; but hereafter Mrs. Barr will write exclusively for *The New York Ledger*.
 - (2) Hon. George Bancroft's description of "The Battle of Lake Erie," beautifully illustrated.
 - (3) Margaret Deland's latest story, "To What End?"
 - (4) James Russell Lowell's poem, "My Brook," written expressly for *The Ledger*, beautifully illustrated by Wilson de Meza, and issued as a FOUR-PAGE SOUVENIR SUPPLEMENT.
 - (5) Mrs. Dr. Julia Holmes Smith starts a series of articles giving very valuable information to young mothers.
 - (6) Robert Grant's entertaining society novel, "Mrs. Harold Stagg."
 - (7) Harriet Prescott Spofford, Marion Harland, Marquise Lanza, Maurice Thompson, and George Frederic Parsons contribute short stories.
 - (8) James Parton, M. W. Hazeltine and Oliver Dyer (author of "Great Senators") contribute articles of interest.

In addition to the above, SPARKLING EDITORIALS, Illustrated Poems, HELEN MARSHALL NORTH's chatty column, and a variety of delightful reading of interest to all members of the household.

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"German Syrup"

Here is something from Mr. Frank A. Hale, proprietor of the De Witt House, Lewiston, and the Tontine Hotel, Brunswick, Me. Hotel men meet the world as it comes and goes, and are not slow in sizing people and things up for what they are worth. He says that he has lost a father and several brothers and sisters from Pulmonary Consumption, and is himself frequently troubled with colds, and he often coughs enough to make him sick at his stomach. Whenever he has taken a cold of this kind he uses Boschee's German Syrup, and it cures him every time. Here is a man who knows the full danger of lung troubles, and would therefore be most particular as to the medicine he used. What is his opinion? Listen! "I use nothing but Boschee's German Syrup, and have advised, I presume, more than a hundred different persons to take it. They agree with me that it is the best cough syrup in the market."

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A common remark. If you take Tuff's Pills you can eat anything you like, and feel no bad effects. They act specifically on the liver, stomach and bowels, causing a free flow of gastric juice, which is essential to good digestion and regular bowels.

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TELLING THE BEES.

In a corner of the garden, on a lazy afternoon. We heard the bees a-buzzing (every one was out of tune). And we watched the busybodies as they circled about their hive. And we envied them the happiness and sweetness of their lives; There was no one near to hear us, there was no one near to see, Except a bird which sang its prettiest for Rosalie and me. And the bees. "There is something I must tell you," I began, in notes forlorn. "And I want so much to tell you ere we part to-morrow morn."

AVENGED AT LAST; Or, a World-Wide Chase.

A STORY OF RETRIBUTION.

BY "WABASH" [COPYRIGHT, 1890.]

CHAPTER V.

During the journey to San Paola on the following day, Joel Wilcox took the opportunity to have a good long talk with Percy Lovel and ascertain what that young man knew about the many transactions which had taken place between Velasquez and Crandall. Sometimes the young Englishman got very communicative for he was naturally a free open-hearted sort of a fellow, not more than twenty-seven years of age, or thereabouts. Wilcox liked him so well that he asked Lovel to give him a little of his history. Said Lovel: "If I tell you my history you may not think so well of me after you hear it as you do now."

Always philosophically contented, he never lost his temper or became unduly excited, and after a varied experience covering a range of occupations, from speculator to book-canvasser, he floated into Crandall & Co's office, and from there, as we have seen, to his present position. And this last move was to change the whole course of his life. When Joel Wilcox went to bed that night he felt certain that Anton Reyman's release was near at hand. He was now entirely confident that Velasquez had murdered Delaro, but he was not the man to act rashly or with undue haste. So he concluded to sleep on his recent discoveries, and make disclosures later. Next morning he and Percy Lovel started over to see Mrs. Delaro. She met them at the door and said: "Oh! Mr. Wilcox, I'm so glad you have come. Something of great importance has transpired."

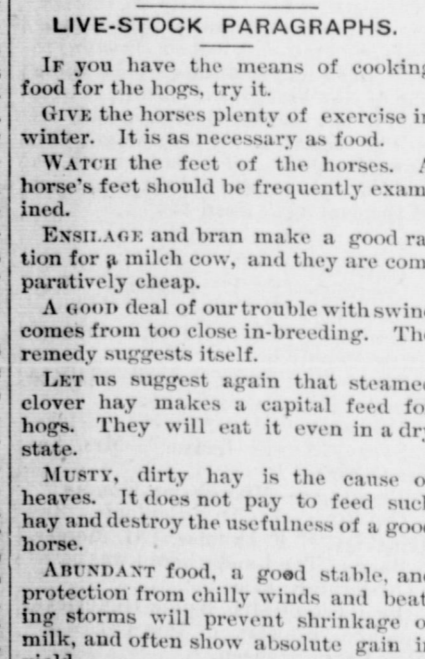
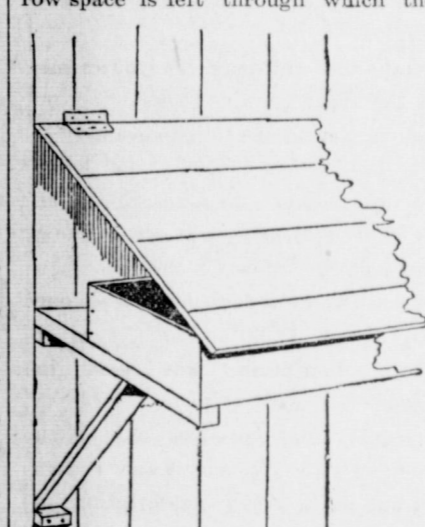
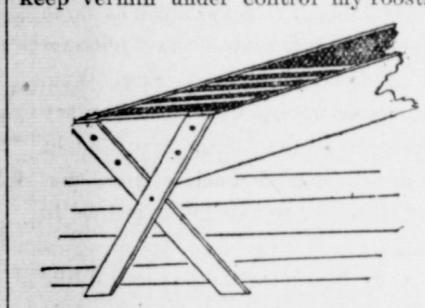
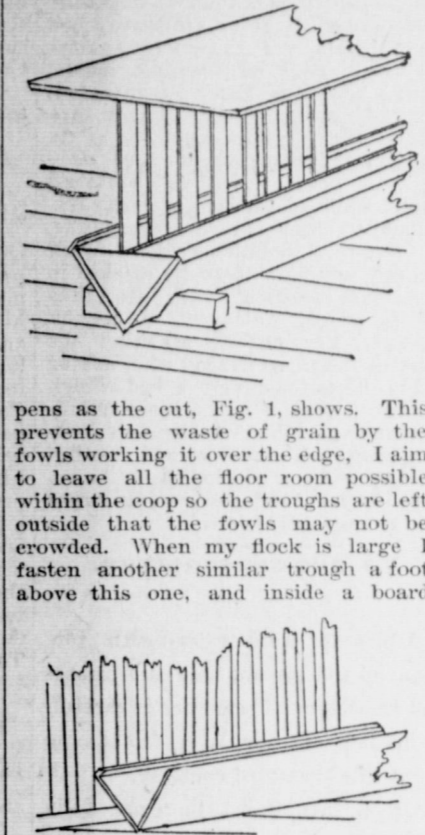
called upon the judge to desist in his summing up, and asked that further evidence be taken. The judge, who was strictly impartial, remarked that in such a case it was hardly possible that so blunt a point could have penetrated the dead man's body as deeply as Delaro's wound, but that this was a matter worthy the utmost consideration of the jury. "Yes, indeed it is, your honor," said the lawyer for the defense; "but permit me to suggest that measures be at once taken to find the point of this weapon before this man Reyman is unjustly convicted. The most likely place to find it would be in Delaro's body, and if it is, then there will not be much doubt as to the identity of the actual murderer."

Of one thing she had been scrupulously careful, and that was to have no word regarding her husband's cruel death uttered in the hearing of her daughter. Still, Armida knew of the manner in which her father had come to his sad end. But to the girl the tragic affair had never been so real and terrible as to her mother, and in recent years, as the matter was never referred to in her presence, the whole story, which so much affected her entire life, was buried in the oblivion of shadowy youthful memories. The conversation at the opening of this chapter might lead one to imagine that Armida was of a rather peevish temper, but such was not the case. She had just cause to complain, and was literally bored to death. She had been sought after by every unmarried wearer of pantaloons and suspenders during her stay at the Branch. Races one day, a garden party the next, then a ball, followed by yachting excursions and a

"HAVE A LITTLE MORE PATIENCE, DAUGHTER." At all such society events, her presence was looked upon as a positive necessity, until at last the poor girl was almost tired out. No wonder then that she was anxious to get away from it all and seek that rest in New York which was absolutely impossible at a place like Long Branch. Just as the concluding words fell from Armida's lips, there was a knock on the door, which was answered by the maid, who took a card from the bell-boy and handed it to her young mistress. Armida glanced at it languidly and then turning to her mother with a piteous gaze on her sweet face said: "Another infliction." "Who is here now, my dear?" "That horrid, vulgar Mr. Blodger, who is so fond of saying: 'Ladies, Mr. Stephen Blodger at your service.'"

FARM AND GARDEN.

FOR WINTER FEEDING. Feed troughs for poultry that never waste a bit of grain. My feed troughs are models, and never waste a bit of grain. One little catch saves me dollars every year. They are V-shaped and in addition have a lath tacked on the edge (A) next the pens as the cut, Fig. 1, shows. This prevents the waste of grain by the fowls working it over the edge. I aim to leave all the floor room possible within the coop so the troughs are left outside that the fowls may not be crowded. When my flock is large I fasten another similar trough a foot above this one, and inside a board twelve to eighteen inches wide. A part of the birds jump up here and eat directly over the others. If it is impossible to avoid putting a feed or gravel box inside, I use one divided in the middle with slats, so the birds can not get into and foul the contents. The partition supports a board platform and also forms a part of the chickens to feed on both sides. Both to save room and keep vermin under control my roosts are simply loose slats two inches wide laid on a big V-shaped trough. Into this all the droppings fall, so the birds are seldom soiled and the manure is easily gathered. My nests are a series of boxes on a shelf held up by brackets. Behind the nests next to the wall a narrow space is left through which the hens walk and enter to lay. Over all a wide board slants from the side of the house where it is hinged. This prevents the fowls roosting over the nests and keeps them dark.



HOG CHOLERA SYMPTOMS. It Is Well to Know Them, But to Know a Cure Is Better. The Iowa State Board of Health gives the following symptoms of hog cholera: The presence of the disease is indicated by a cold shivering lasting from a few seconds to several hours, frequently sneezing, followed by loss of appetite; rough appearance of the hair, drooping of the ears, stupiddness, attempt to vomit, tendency to root the bedding to lie down in dark and quiet places, dullness of the eye, often dim; sometimes swelling of the head, eruption of the ears and other parts of the body, dizziness, laborious breathing, gaunt appearance at each breathing, vitiated appetite for dung, dirt and salty substances, accumulation of mucus in inner corner of the eyes, discharge from the nose, fetid and offensive odor of discharges from the bowels, offensive exhalations, grayish green color and often mixed with blood. In many cases the skin on the belly, between the hind legs, behind the ears and even on the nose has numerous red spots, which, toward the fatal termination, turn purple. As the disease progresses, the animal becomes sluggish, the head droops with the nose near the ground, but usually will be found lying down with the nose hid in the bedding. If there has been constiveness, about two days before death there will be offensive, fetid discharge; the voice becomes faint and hoarse; the animal is stupid; emaciation increases rapidly; the skin becomes dry, hard and very unclean; there is cold, clammy sweat, and death soon follows with convulsions, or gradually by exhaustion, without struggle. In chronic diseases, or those of longer duration, the animal becomes weak, lies down most of the time, eats but little and has diarrhoea. These cases may linger for weeks, scattering the poison of the disease in the discharges wherever they go. The Rural does not know that such benefit is derived from the publication of symptoms. The thing we are after is prevention and cure, and the prevention will be found in feeding less corn, keeping in clean quarters, compelling exercise and breeding from more mature stock and avoiding in and in breeding. As to a remedy, three-quarters of the cases of "hog cholera" are worms, and that a good vermifuge will cure. Western Rural.

DRESSING POULTRY.

Poultry that is intended to be shipped should be dry picked, but for the home market the fowls intended for marketing should be separated from the flock twenty-four hours previous to dressing and food withheld, so the crop will be empty, for if the crop is full it must be removed or it will decompose, and to remove it disfigures the dressed fowl. They should be tied in pairs and hung across a line or pole, and bled in the mouth, and in a few moments, if rightly bled, we can begin the dressing. A boiler of water just at the boiling point should be in readiness and no more scalded at one time than there are dressers. Take a fowl by the feet and head and dip three times in the scalding water, and lay it down upon the board. If the fowls be young and full of pin feathers begin on the legs just where the feathers begin, and press the fingers firmly downward toward the feet; this makes a clean stroke, taking all the pin feathers along; the next stroke a little higher, the same way, until the feathers are all taken off, and the skin will not be broken, as it is liable to be when you pluck the feathers and afterwards go over them to pick out the pin feathers. One can dress three fowls in this way while you could dress one the old-fashioned way. Next, dip the legs in and remove the skin, leaving the legs on; then cut off the head and draw the flesh over the end of the neck and tie it with a string. This gives the fowls a more attractive appearance than when the head is left on. Next, draw out the entrails, breaking them off close to the gizzard, leaving the rest in the fowl; then double the wings under so you can pack them closely in a basket—and your fowls are ready to sort and deliver.—Mrs. I. Gaillard, in Ohio Farmer.

LIVE-STOCK PARAGRAPHS.

If you have the means of cooling food for the hogs, try it. GIVE the horses plenty of exercise in winter. It is as necessary as food. WATCH the feet of the horses. A horse's feet should be frequently examined. ENSILAGE and bran make a good ration for a milch cow, and they are comparatively cheap. A good deal of our trouble with swine comes from too close in-breeding. The remedy suggests itself. LET us suggest again that steamed clover hay makes a capital feed for hogs. They will eat it even in a dry state. MUSTY, dirty hay is the cause of heaves. It does not pay to feed such hay and destroy the usefulness of a good horse. ABUNDANT food, a good stable, and protection from chilly winds and beating storms will prevent shrinkage of milk, and often show absolute gain in yield. TREAT the hogs the best you know how, for cholera is likely to strike. Feed some bone and muscle forming foods right along. Keep in clean quarters. These things are in the direction of prevention. A DAIRY record leads to careful observation and study of all the questions that relate to successful dairyming. The opinion of a farmer who thinks it "too much trouble" to keep a record isn't worth much as to dairy matters. THE thoughtless man, as he looks upon the luxuriant pasture and hay fields in summer, may not think that he lives upon them. But he does. It is the grass and hay that through the herds and the flocks feed him, and clothe him, too, very largely. Grass is king.—Rural and Stockman.



MRS. DELARO MET THEM AT THE DOOR.

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KAN. THURSDAY, JAN. 8, 1891

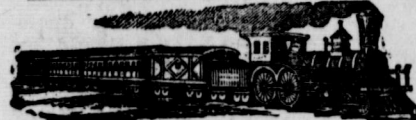
W. E. TIMMONS - Ed. and Prop

No fear shall we, no fear shall we; How to the line, let the chips fall where they may.

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

ADVERTISING RATES.

Table with columns for advertising rates: 1 week, 2 weeks, 3 weeks, 4 weeks, 1 month, 3 months, 6 months, 1 year. Includes rates for local notices and double bills for patent medicines.



TIME TABLE.

Time table for C. & F. R. R. showing routes to Cedar Grove, Elm Dale, Evans, Strong City, Elm Dale, and Saffordville. Includes times for morning and evening trains.

LOCAL SHORT STOPS.

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

There was no freeze, Tuesday night. Mr. Robert Cuthbert is visiting in Iowa. Flies are still on the wing in these parts. The pension of Mr. Geo. W. Crum has been increased. Miss Maud Johnson was visiting at Florence, last week. Mrs. Gusta Vinocent has been quite sick for the past week. For Sale—A piano. Apply to H. Bonewell, at Eureka House. Mr. E. D. Replege was down to Topeka, the fore part of this week. Miss Sarah McCabe is now teaching at the upper Fox creek school. Mail is carried every day now on the Plumb, Lyon county, route. Mr. George Davidson has returned to Strong City, from Denver, Colo. Mr. Wm. Rettiger, of Strong City, was down to Leavenworth, last week. The Rev. R. E. Maclean, of Strong City, was down to Emporia, Monday. Mr. Amby Hinkle has returned from his visit as far east as Virginia. Miss Lillie Williams, of Benton, is visiting at Mr. A. F. Fritze's, Strong City. Mr. James McCollie, who worked on the Diamond Ranch, has gone to Tennessee. Mr. Barney Lantry, Jr., is enjoying a visit from his brother, Mr. Charles Lantry. Mr. J. W. Brown, of Strong City, has our thanks for some nice smoked sausage. Mr. W. B. Slaughter, of Strong City, is now in New Mexico, on a two weeks' business trip. Mr. E. J. Raymond, formerly of this county, has moved from Rolla, Mo., to Omaha, Neb. Mr. A. R. Palmer, of Bazaar, shipped four car loads of cattle to Kansas City, Sunday. Miss Jessie Wagner, of Topeka, visited her parents, in Strong City, during the holidays. Mr. P. P. Schriver, of Cedar Point, has lost quite a number of hogs, from cholera, recently. Mr. Bert McIlvain and mother, formerly of Strong City, are now located at Oklahoma City. Mrs. Chas. M. Frye enjoyed a visit from her brother, Master Ed. Neal, of Chetopa, last week. The weather during the past week has been freezing at night and thawing in the day time. Mr. A. P. McMinds, of Strong City, made a visit to Mr. Frank Dennison, at Ottawa, recently. Mrs. T. S. Jones has returned from her visit to her son, Mr. Edgar W. Jones, at Herrington. Mrs. J. J. Comer, of Patridge, who was visiting her mother, Mrs. H. L. Hunt, has gone home. Mr. T. J. Kelly, of Emporia, formerly of Strong City, made this office a pleasant call, Monday. Mr. Joseph Shaw, of Fox creek, shipped a car load of fat cattle to Kansas City, last week. An increase of pension has been awarded Mr. J. M. Tuttle; from two to twelve dollars per month. Mrs. Hamilton Senior, of Denver, is visiting her relatives and friends at her old home, Strong City. Miss Mary Handy, of Strong City, has gone to Tacoma, Washington, where her father is located. The family of Mr. I. C. Warren, of Morgan, have gone to Bedford, Texas, where he is teaching school.

The public schools in this city and in Strong City were re-opened, Monday after a two weeks' vacation. Mr. Mat Bledsoe has been appointed City Marshal of Strong City, vice Mr. John Davidson, resigned. Mrs. H. S. Lincoln, of Strong City, enjoyed a visit, last week, from her sister, Mrs. Riggs, of Florence. Everybody knows Eli Perkins, and everybody should hear him, at Music Hall, Thursday evening, January 15th. Mr. John E. Gilligan, of Saffordville, was down to Kansas City, last week. He will soon go to New Orleans. Mr. Dan Kirwin, of Strong City, has been quite sick since Christmas, but is now able to be up and around. Mr. Earnest Fink, of Hymer, who went to Buchanan county, Virginia, on business, returned home, Monday. Master Harry Zane, of Osage City, was here over New Year's day and last Sunday, visiting friends and relatives. Go and hear the man who originated the phrase, "Get there, Ell." Music Hall, next Thursday evening, Jan. 15. Messrs John H. Scribner and A. Z. Scribner, were down to Kansas City, last week, with three car loads of cattle. As we go to press the second snow of the season is falling. It began, last night; and is now about three inches deep. Squire Geo. W. Hill, formerly of Strong City, is now conductor on an electric street railway car in Colorado City. Mr. J. S. Stanley has been elected Superintendent of the M. E. Sunday-school, vice Mr. Heron Johnston, resigned. During the storm on the night of December 31st, 1890, Mr. A. H. Knox, of Diamond creek, had a horse killed by lightning. Master Charlie Hildebrand, of Kansas City, spent the holidays at his grand-father's, Mr. Isaac Matthews, in Strong City. About a month ago the colored boy who used to groom horses for Dr. W. H. Cartter died from rheumatism, at Council Grove. Mrs. Henry Bonewell and daughter, Lola, of this city, returned home, Saturday evening last, from their visit at Cleveland, Ohio. The stone to build the dam across the Kaw river at Topeka, will be furnished by Rettiger Bros. & Co., who have the contract. The building recently vacated by the Western Union Telegraph Co., at Strong City, is now being occupied by Yardmaster Elliott. Last Friday evening, Miss Gertrude Critten, daughter of J. R. Critten, of Elm Dale, gave her young friends a very enjoyable party. Mr. Adolph Hayden and his sister have returned from Ohio, where they were called by the last illness of their Grandmother Hayden. In the storm that prevailed in these parts New Year's day, the snow drifted badly, and in many places the sidewalks were made impassable. Mr. W. T. S. Conaway, railroad agent at Courtland, spent the holidays at his father's, Dr. A. M. Conaway, at Toledo, accompanied by his wife. The Rev. W. C. Somers, who went from here to Ness county, returned here, on Tuesday of last week, to again take charge of the U. P. church, in this city. Mr. and Mrs. Henry E. Lantry and daughter, Nellie Lantry, who are now visiting at Mr. B. Lantry's, Strong City, will spend the winter at that gentleman's. Squire J. B. Davis has nicely prepared the north rooms in Mr. Dennis Madden's store building, and has opened up his Justice of the Peace office therein. Miss Nannie Pugh and Wm. P. Pugh, who were spending the holidays at home, returned to Lawrence, Monday, where they are attending the State University. Misses Cora Carroll and Cora Link, of Wakarusa, sister and niece of Mr. E. Link, who were visiting that gentleman during the holidays, returned home, last Sunday. Prof. W. S. Edwards, formerly Principal of the public school, of Strong City, has gone to Nypome, California, to be superintendent of the city schools of that place. Mr. Wm. Martin, who went west to run on the Santa Fe railroad, between Florence and Arkansas City, has returned to Strong City, and resumed his duties at the depot. Eli Perkins will be at Music Hall, Thursday evening, January 15th, instant, and every one should be sure to hear him, as he is a humorist of world wide reputation. Died, at the home of her father, Mr. Wm. Stephenson, near Clements, on Tuesday, December 27, 1890, of consumption, Miss Catharine Stephenson, in the 17th year of her age. Tickets for Eli Perkins' lecture will be on sale at the Corner Drug Store, commencing next Monday, January 12. Secure your seats early. No extra charge for reserved seats. Married, on Tuesday evening, January 6, 1891, in the parlors of Central Hotel, in this city, by Judge J. M. Rose, Mr. Willis C. Brace and Miss Julia McGee, all of this city. Mr. Ed. Byram, formerly of the Gathrie & Byram ranch, Peyton creek, but now of Atchison, was at Strong City, last week, attending the K. of P. masquerade and visiting friends. The Catholic school in Strong City re-opened, Tuesday, after a two weeks' vacation. During the holidays the teacher, Miss Dena Sonderman, visited her home, at Hanover, Kansas. The officers of Dan McCook Camp, No. 42, Sons of Veterans, were installed, Tuesday night, the commissioned officers being: A. P. McMinds, Capt.; Fred Willey, 1st. Lieut.; Geo. Maule, 2nd Lieut. Don't fail to hear Eli Perkins, at Music Hall, on Thursday evening, January 15, instant. Subject: "The Philosophy of Wit and Humor." He will tell you how to laugh and when. Admission, 50 cents. Mr. E. S. Slaughter, of Olathe, accompanied by his cousin, Mr. W. S. Romigh, called at the COURTANT office, Tuesday. He returned home, that day, and will, perhaps, return here and put out a shingle as a lawyer.

On Saturday evening, December 27, 1890, Hen. S. M. Wood, of Elm Dale, gave a party at his home, in honor of his son, Sidney Wood, who was home from Washburn College, Topeka, during the holidays, and who returned to Topeka last Monday. Supreme Court Commissioner W. H. Johnson, of Topeka, is here taking testimony in the railroad bond suit, the railroad being represented by F. A. Brogan, of Topeka, and the foreign attorney for the county being D. C. Tiltoston, of Topeka. Mr. J. D. Minick is now confined to his room over the Chase County National Bank, having broken his right arm, just above the wrist, on Saturday evening, December 27, 1890, by slipping and falling just as he was leaving his boarding house to go to his room. A charter was filed in the office of the Secretary of State, Tuesday, for the Chase County Agricultural Association. Directors—Arch Miller, J. C. Farrington, John Lind, J. R. Black-shere, H. F. Gillett, J. M. Kerr and Isaac Alexander. Capital stock, \$4,000. Mr. C. T. ("Dick") Watson, formerly of this city, was married, at Reno, Nevada, to Miss Maggie Hayden, of that city, last Monday, January 6th, 1891. Dick was born and reared in this city; and his many friends here wish him and his wife a happy and a prosperous voyage down the stream of life. The Knights of Pythias entertainment that was to have taken place in Music Hall, last Thursday night, was, on account of the inclemency of the weather, postponed until to-night, when, it is hoped, the weather will be good and there will be a large turnout to witness the exercises and take part in the dance. County Attorney F. P. Cochran and daughter, Miss Dora, went to the southwest part of the state, Wednesday of last week. Mr. Cochran to Wellington, on law business, and Miss Dora to Malvern to spend a few weeks at Sergeant Silverwood, an old army comrade of Mr. Cochran's. Mr. Cochran has returned home. THE CHEROKEE STRIP TOWN CO., Havana, Kansas, will send a certificate of membership, on receipt of One Dollar. By their plan members can secure a town lot without being present at the opening of the Cherokee Strip to settlement. Take membership now so your lot will be near the center of the town-site. Mr. Sidney F. Whitney, of the Diamond Ranch, who, with his family, is now in Topeka, will soon move back to the Ranch. About a month before leaving for Topeka he struck the middle finger of his right hand with a needle, from the effects of which he had to have the finger amputated, last week, and now has but little use of that arm. At a recent meeting of U. S. Grant Post G. A. R. No. 201, Elm Dale, the following officers were elected: P. C. F. Johnston, Sr. V. A. S. Cunningham; Jr. V. Julius Frey; Q. M. K. D. Hadden; O. D. Frank Frey; O. G. Jacob Howard; Surgeon, F. Johnson; Chaplain, A. Schneider; Delegate, S. M. Wood; Alternate, F. S. Frey; Adjutant, S. M. Wood. The following parties have been registered at Union Hotel, this week: W. H. Johnson, F. A. Brogan, D. C. Tiltoston, Topeka; Chris. S. Truex, St. Joseph; M. Sutton, Milwaukee, Wis.; S. Bennett, Plymouth, Lyon county; C. H. Reckmeyer, Wichita; J. C. Watson, Marion; H. B. Jackson, Nickerson; A. Kreser, Alton, Ill.; John Dickson, Atchison. The Live-Stock Indicator, the leading western live-stock paper, can be obtained in connection with the COURTANT at \$2.25 a year. The information of interest to farmers and stock raisers, contained in the Live-Stock Indicator, is worth many times the price of subscription. Sample copies can be had by addressing Live-Stock Indicator, Kansas City, Mo. The initial number of The Alliance Herald, published at Council Grove, and edited by Messrs. L. McKenzie and G. W. Coffin, and of which Mr. Chas. W. White is business manager, has reached this office. Mr. White used to live at Strong City, and is an excellent printer and a good newspaper man. We wish him much success in this new undertaking. Rocky Glen School, District No. 32, closed, last Friday, for a two weeks' vacation, with literary exercises which surpassed anything of the kind we ever witnessed in a country school. The pupils showed a most thorough training under Miss Alta Rice, not only in their declamations, songs, etc., but in their studies which they reviewed as a part of the exercises. ONE WHO WAS THERE. Mr. B. Lantry, of Strong City, has returned home from Galveston, where he was putting in a bid for the masonry of the jetties for that harbor. The bid of B. Lantry & Sons was next to the lowest, and, as they are to use Texas stone, while the lowest bidder was to use New York rock, and their plans, specifications and cost come nearer the government's estimates, and ideas of how it should be done, they stand a good show of getting the contract. The lowest bid was over two and a half million dollars. On Tuesday, December 23, 1890, about 2 o'clock, p. m., Mr. August Fagard, who lives west of Clements, on the Cottonwood river, near the mouth of Coyne branch, went to his barn to attend to his stock, leaving his seven year-old daughter, near the house door playing; and when he returned to the house she was gone. The family made search for her that evening and night; and the next day, the neighbors were warned out, and the whole country for miles around was searched, in every imaginable place, as long as the eye could see any distance, and no trace whatever has yet been found of the missing child. As time flies on and the liberal and the good vie with each other in the performance of acts of kindness or of deeds of benevolence, some being liberal in their time devoted to the comfort and happiness of their fellow beings, which is all they have to give, while others are liberal in the gifts of this world's goods, their earthly pos-

sessions, as well as in their time, in making mankind feel that we should be moving onward and upward to a happier and holier destiny, we hear first of this person who has spent a life of sacrifices for suffering humanity; then of some one else who has made a valuable donation to some charitable institution for educational or other purposes; often times it being the same person whose name has been written on the record of fraternal feelings and man's love for man; and this time it is Mr. B. Lantry, of Strong City, who has added another gem to the diadem of his liberality and made the halo of his benevolence shine forth with increased brilliancy. The two sweet toned bells that now call together the Catholic congregation of Strong City to worship in St. Anthony's church in that city, and that have recently been placed in the new steeple of that church, and that cost over four hundred dollars, were the munificent gift of this open hearted and liberal handed gentleman, whose purse string seems to be ever loose where money is needed for the promotion of good on earth or the bettering of man for a glorious entry into a blissful eternity. May the cup of his prosperity and happiness, in time, be filled to overflowing, and may his reward in the great hereafter be a crown of perpetual glory, in no doubt, the wish of every one who has felt the influence of his kindness, and partaken of its sweets, as it should be of every one who has a drop of the milk of human kindness in his or her composition; and it is, most assuredly, the wish of the COURTANT. ITEMS FROM BAZAAR. MR. EDITOR—Perhaps you wonder why Bazaar has not been heard from lately. Please think it was on account of the snow storm. School commenced last Monday. Mr. A. R. Palmer shipped six car loads of cattle last Sunday. Mr. Hart Leonard, who has been in the Indian Territory, for the past three months, returned home, last Friday. He says he has killed several wild hogs and quite a number of wild geese since he has been there. Mr. C. H. Chandler started, Monday morning, to drive through to Sedgewick City, taking with him a two year old colt and a cow. Mrs. Chandler and daughter and Mrs. H. G. White took the one o'clock train, Tuesday afternoon, for their homes. Last Friday evening, quite a number of young people were invited to Mr. F. V. Alford's. The time was spent very pleasantly with games and music. Splendid refreshments were passed by Mrs. Alford, which all enjoyed very much. The company remained until about one o'clock. Miss Louie Brace was surprised, Saturday night, to find some of her friends had prepared a surprise party for her. Plenty of music was furnished, during the evening, on three violins, the cornet and organ. Miss Louie returned to school, in Emporia, the first of the week. Mr. W. G. Patten has organized a singing school, at the Baker school house. He has about twenty-five scholars. Mrs. H. B. Jackson and daughter, Marian, of Nickerson, Kansas, are visiting at Mr. G. W. Jackson's. Miss Grace Hays, who has been home during vacation has returned to school. Mr. Will J. Deshler, operator at Diamond Springs, is having a vacation and has been visiting his mother, Mrs. M. E. Deshler, and grand parents, Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Jackson. OBSERVER. A QUESTION ANSWERED. What is a Pullman tourist sleeper? It is a comfortable sleeping car, without expensive upholstery, just suited to the purposes for which it was designed. Mattresses, bedding and curtains; handy lunch tables; and necessary toilet articles, are all there. Everything is kept clean and tidy by a competent porter. The Santa Fe Route uses Pullman tourist cars on its line to the Pacific Coast. A pretty little folder, describing in detail the many advantages of traveling in tourist sleepers, can be had by addressing G. T. Nicholson, G. P. & T. A., Topeka, Kansas. SOUTH OF SNOW BELT. Texas, New Mexico and old Mexico are well worth visiting this winter. It will not cost you much to take a trip there via Santa Fe route. Winter tourist tickets now on sale, good until June 1st, 1891, with thirty days' limit each way. List of destinations includes Austin, Corpus Christi, Deming, El Paso, Galveston, Houston, Lampasas, Monterey, Rockport, Saltillo and San Antonio. Inquire of local agent of Santa Fe Route, or address G. T. Nicholson, G. P. & T. A., Topeka, Kansas. THE SCIENTISTS SURPRISED. Eli Perkins talked a laughable hour again this evening before the American Association for the advancement of Science at Columbia College. He kept the learned scientists weeping laughing and thinking as their fellow scientist talked. The humorist is a great success as a scientist and as Prof. Brinton adjourned the great crowd of learned Professors they all said, we will hear Perkins next year in Cleveland—New York World.

Wood taken on subscription. For abstracts call on Frew & Bell. J. W. McWilliams wants town loans—large and small. Pure drugs, and prescriptions carefully compounded, at A. F. Fritze & Bro.'s, Strong City. FOR SALE:—My residence in Cottonwood Falls, Kansas, at a bargain. Address Scott E. Winne, Hutchinson, Kansas. Roland Roberts guarantees that he will cure fistula and poll evil in horses, with an application of medicine, and desires owners of horses afflicted with these diseases, to give him a call. For farm loans call on Frew & Bell. Loans on farms; money ready; no delay. Papers made and money paid same day. Come at once, this money must go. J. W. McWilliams. LETTER LIST. Letters remaining in the postoffice at Cottonwood Falls, Kansas, January 8th, 1891: Graham, Mrs. Ed. Teeters, Mary. All the above remaining uncalled for January 22nd, will be sent to the Dead Letter office. S. A. BREESE, P. M. We Are Comparing, For our Annual invoice and we want to Invoice as few goods as possible. All odds and ends and remnants will be disposed of. You may be able to find just what you want in them and you can buy them cheap, some of them at half price. Our shoe stock comes in for a big reduction as we find that on certain lines we are overstocked and we must dispose of them. Our Cloak stock has been greatly reduced but we have a few left and our Idea is to Sell them at whatever they will bring. We have a few mens Overcoats left at \$2.00 EACH. The better qualities at very low prices. CARSON & SANDERS Cottonwood Falls, Kans. I desire to correct the report that all goods have been increased in price by our merchants since the McKinley bill has become a law. On the contrary goods are now sold cheaper than before. The following are a few of the reductions in my stock: Wool Blankets 0 per cent Jeans, former price, 40c to 60c; Present " 25c " 50c. Table linen reduced 5c per yard. Iberdown, " 10c " " Plaid all Wool Dress Goods, former price 55c; reduced to 50c. All Wool Serge reduced from 85c to 75c. Henrietta reduced from 30c to 25c. All Wool Yarn, red'd from 80 to 75. Bunting, " " 18 " 12 1/2. Alapaca Lusters, " " 50 " 45. Debag, " " 15 " 12 1/2. Hose, " " 40 " 35. Tricot, " " 1.25 " 1.00. London cloth, " " 50 " 45. Water proof, " " 50 " 45. All Wool Flannel, " " 35 " 30. All Wool Plaids for Ladies and Children's dresses, reduced from 65c to 50c. J. M. TUTTLE, Cottonwood Falls, Kansas.

PHYSICIANS. A.M. CONAWAY PHYSICIAN and SURGEON Residence and Office, a half mile north of Toledo, 1713-4 J. W. STONE, M. D. J. M. HAMME, M. D. STONE & HAMME PHYSICIANS & SURGEONS Office, Corner Drug Store. COTTONWOOD FALLS, - - KANSAS F. JOHNSON, M. D. CAREFUL attention to the practice of Medicine in all its branches—Extracting teeth, etc. OFFICE and private dispensary two doors north of Eureka House, Main St. Residence, Bigelow property west side of city. Cottonwood Falls, - - Kansas ATTORNEYS AT LAW. JOSEPH G. WATERS. ATTORNEY - AT - LAW Topeka, Kansas, (Postoffice box 405) will practice in the District Court of the counties of Chase, Marion, Harvey, Reno, Rice and Barton. fe23-1f S. N. WOOD, THOS. H. GRISHAM. WOOD & CRISHAM. ATTORNEYS - AT - LAW, Will practice in all State and Federal Courts over the Chase County National Bank. COTTONWOOD FALLS KANSAS. C. N. STERRY, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, EMPORIA, KANSAS, Will practice in the several courts in Lyon, Chase, Harvey, Marion, Morris and Osage counties, in the State of Kansas; in the Supreme Court of the State, and in the Federal Courts therein. 7-13 1f. F. P. COCHRAN, ATTORNEY - AT - LAW, COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS. Practices in all Stat. and Federal courts Publication of Summons. STATE OF KANSAS, ss. County of Chase) ss. Elizabeth Barr, plaintiff,) vs. Stephen M. Barr, defendant,) In the District Court of Chase County, Kansas. To said defendant, Stephen M. Barr. You are hereby notified that you have been sued by the above named plaintiff, Elizabeth Barr, in the District Court of Chase County, Kansas, that the names of the parties are as above stated; that you must answer said petition, filed by the plaintiff in said Court, on or before February 12th, 1891, or the petition will be taken as true, and judgment rendered accordingly, divorcing the plaintiff from the defendant, and dissolving the marriage relation existing between the plaintiff and defendant, absolutely and forever, and for costs and for such other and further relief as may be just and proper. ELIZABETH BARR. MADDEN BROS. ATT'YS, for Plaintiff. GEO. M. HAYDEN, Clerk of the District Court. HOW'S YOUR FENCE? We have the CHEAPEST and Best WOVEN WIRE FENCING Wire Rope Selvage. 50 INCHES HIGH AT 50 CENTS PER ROD. Lard, Garden, Poultry and Stock Fencing, all sizes and widths, gates to match. Prices low, sold by dealers. American Fence Co., Chicago, Ill. THE BULLOCK WOVEN WIRE FENCE CO., CHICAGO, ILL. P. S.—All-Steel LARD and CEMENTED FENCE. \$8000.00 a year is being made by John R. Goodwin, Troy, N. Y., at work for us. He says you may not make as much, but we can teach you quickly how to earn from \$8 to \$10 a day at the start, and more as you go on. Both sexes, all ages. In any part of America, you can commence. We devote all your time, or spare moments only to the work. All is free. Great pay. Send for everything. EARLY, STEADY, SURE. SEND FOR CIRCULAR. E. B. OSBORN, Southern Agent, CHATTANOOGA, TENN. YOU WANT ONE OF THE CELEBRATED JACKSON CORSET WAISTS. MADE ONLY BY THE JACKSON CORSET CO. JACKSON, MICH. LADIES who prefer not to wear a SHIRT and Rigid Corset, are invited to try them. They are approved by physicians, endorsed by dress makers, and recommended by every lady that has worn them. SEND FOR CIRCULAR. E. B. OSBORN, Southern Agent, CHATTANOOGA, TENN. FRAZER AXLE GREASE. Is sold in every State and County in the Union and is today WITHOUT A RIVAL. So universally is this fact recognized that numerous imitations have been made, all claiming to be "Just as Good as the Frazer." Some dealers offer cheap stuff, because there is more money in it to them. Do not be imposed upon, but insist on having THE FRAZER. It saves your horse labor, and you too. It received First medal at the Centennial and Paris Expositions. Sold everywhere. All our goods are marked with the FRAZER LABEL. MONEY can be earned at our NEW line of work, rapidly and honorably, by those either sex, young or old, and in their own localities, wherever they live. Any one can do the work. Easy to learn. We furnish everything. We start you. No risk. Your spare moments, or all your time to the work. This is an entirely new and profitable business to every worker. Beginners are earning from \$25 to \$50 per week and upward. Information and terms FREE. No space to explain here. Full information FREE. THE W. E. & CO., ALBANY, N. Y. THIS PAPER is on file in Philadelphia at the Newspaper Advertising Agency of W. W. WATERS & SON, ONE authorized agent.

TAKE HEART OF GRACE.

Take heart of grace, begin anew, To-day's to-day, not yesterday, And on its budding bloom the dew...

OVER THE WIRES.

Acquaintances Made by the Telegraph Key.

How Men, Who Have Never Looked Into Each Other's Faces, Become the Best of Friends and Exchange Confidences—Peculiar Abbreviations.

Telegraph operators form strong friendships over the wires. Metaphorically they shake hands cordially twice a day—when they begin work and when they end it.

There are pairs of men who have been in daily communication with each other over the same telegraph wire for years, and who have never seen each other.

When the feeling between two operators in two cities, instead of being that of gentle affection, is that of strong dislike, the fact can be made just as apparent as though they were within a few feet of each other.

Telegraphers have an old story about "fighting circuit." It is so very old, indeed, that it is doubtful if it is ever told nowadays.

"Fighting circuit" is probably the most annoying occupation there is. The very impotency, the very futility of it is maddening.

A Pleasant Arrangement. Bride—Now, my dear, how shall we manage about church? We belong to different religious denominations, you know.

Not always, however, have differences arising over a wire been without a bloodless termination. It has been the case on a number of occasions that the insultee has boarded a train for the town of the insultor.

full of the thought of vengeance, it is likely to ooze out after a few hours' ride, and the visit, instead of being sanguinary, may be one of harmonious peace and good feeling.

In their conversations telegraphers use a system of abbreviations which enables them to say considerably more in a certain period of time than they otherwise could.

By the time these courtesies have taken place some early messages have come from the receiving department or from some other wire, and the man before whom they are placed says to his friend many miles away: "Wi hrs a fu; Gol hang to everlastin grind."

The receiver will "break" a good deal, and directly he will observe: "Oh dt b in sch a bloomin hurry, u wont gr ur salary raised t way."

No two operators send alike. The click of the instrument is always the same to the ear of a man who does not understand it, but one operator recognizes the sending of another if he has ever heard it before for any length of time.

It is a peculiar fact also that an experienced operator can almost invariably distinguish a woman's sending from a man's. There is nearly always some peculiarity about a woman's style of transmission.

Operators laugh over a wire, or rather, they convey the fact that they are amused. They do this by telegraphing "ha, ha."

Found in a Theater. The manager of a New York theater says that a handful of dainty handkerchiefs are left in his theater every night.

Bride—Now, my dear, how shall we manage about church? We belong to different religious denominations, you know.

Groom—I'll tell you how we'll fix it. You tell your minister that you are going to my church and I'll tell my minister that I am going to yours.

MONOPOLISTS AND FARMERS.

An Important Point Overlooked by Republican Legislators.

There has been held to the soul of greed the flattering unctious that, even if the unreasoning rebellion of the protected laboring men in the great cities should threaten the happiness of the monopolists for whose benefit the wage-earners had been protected by high taxes, there still remained the sturdy farmers, and they would see to it that wealth was protected against evil designs.

But it has not escaped the notice of the now abased farmers and their friends that these sneers betoken an interest in their proposals incompatible with the supposition that they are not troublesome to their former allies.

There is one direction in which it will appear that the anticipations and preparations of one class to resist the just demands of their defrauded brethren have been based upon an inadequate conception of the situation.

To-day this people have no cause for fear of a re-establishment of the objective form of slavery—albeit for many years this has been the mainstay of high-tax statesmen.

PROSPECTS FOR THE SENATE.

The Disastrous Results of the Present Administration.

The United States Senate is now politically divided into fifty-one Republicans and thirty-seven Democrats, a very comfortable majority according to the figures.

This is a glorious prospect for the party of the people, and it may be realized by earnest and persistent work and thorough organization in every district throughout the country.

stronghold which may be called unassailable. The American people have a way of their own to overturn the most powerful political bulwarks, when they come to the understanding that their servants are unfaithful to them.

M'KINLEY'S BLIND FOLLY.

How "Bright Republicans" Have Had Their Eyes Opened.

The McKinleyites constantly are harping upon the excuse that the voters of the country did not understand the provisions of the tariff bill and what it meant to accomplish, or they would have rallied at the polls last fall and supported it instead of voting against it by hundreds of thousands.

In July last Mr. Elijah R. Kennedy of Brooklyn made a trip through the Northwest. Being an observing man he kept both eyes open and had frequent talks with all classes of people.

Well, I have talked with the best judges of the political situation in Wisconsin, men also peculiarly well informed on affairs in the other Northwestern States, and deem it a duty to declare that the final enactment of the McKinley bill in any thing like the shape in which it now stands will lose us the next Congress and will render it next to impossible for the Democrats to handle sufficiently to enable us to elect a successor to President Harrison.

Thus three months before the election this wide-awake Republican discovered what the results of McKinleyism would be. He found that the Republicans did not understand the bill, and the Tribune printed his warning, though it has not had the good sense to heed it.

PRESS OPINIONS.

—Mr. Harrison need not be so anxious for the passage of the force bill. Even that could not re-elect him.

—Several publishing firms would like to secure Speaker Reed when he retires. Such boldness in the book business might accomplish wonders, though it has failed in politics.

—One lesson of the recent general election should not be forgotten. It is this: The American people will throw any political party overboard as soon as it begins to injure the business interests of the country.

—Mr. Harrison has indorsed the substitution of the bullet for the ballot; he has indorsed unlimited expenditures for subsidies and pensions; he has indorsed public extravagance in every form.

—There is at least one striking and uncompromised truth in the President's message. He says that "the effort to increase the volume of money in circulation by keeping down the surplus to the lowest possible limit has been unremitting and in a high degree successful."

—The Republicans are now engaged in ferreting out the blunders in the McKinley law. The blunder was discovered before the day of election by the voters of the country, and there would not be the meekness on the part of the g. o. p. to-day, that edifies us all so much, had this not been the fact.

THE OUTLOOK FOR REFORM.

Congressman Springer Gives His Views on the Situation—The Predicament of the Republicans on the Tariff Question—The Democrats Will Keep the Question Open For the Battle of '92.

Congressman William M. Springer was recently in New York, and while there he was interviewed by a member of the Reform Club on the present outlook of tariff reform.

"The Republican politicians of Washington are now endeavoring to divert public attention from the principal issue upon which they were repudiated at the November election. They seem to be of the opinion that there is but one way open through which success is possible in 1892. Upon the tariff question they have been thoroughly repudiated. They now hope by reviving sectional issues, through and by means of the force bill and appeals to sectional prejudice, to reform political issues upon other lines than tariff and taxation.

"On the tariff question the Republicans can neither go forward or backward with any prospect of bettering their condition. To stand still is conceded defeat; to move in the other direction offers scarcely less advantage. If they go forward they must rely upon the fulfillment of pledges made before the election and pending the passage of the McKinley bill, to the effect that while prices of articles affected by the tariff might be temporarily advanced, yet, ultimately and in the near future, by means of competition, such prices could be greatly reduced and articles would be sold cheaper than before the passage of the bill, thus placing their reliance in the future for a reversal of the popular judgment in November upon a claim that competition is to come to their relief, and that by the time of the next Presidential election the people will be in the full enjoyment of cheap necessities of life secured through competition. This hope is a flattering one; it can never be realized.

"Competition has already done its perfect work in this country in the matter of reducing prices. So perfectly has competition been carried on that combination for the purpose of arresting competition has been resorted to all along the line. There is scarcely a manufacturing industry in the United States that is not more or less controlled by some kind of combination for the purpose of limiting the output and regulating the prices. In some cases this combination has taken the form of trusts, or organized monopolies. These trusts have secured the concentration of nearly all the capital engaged in a given industry, and by this combination a complete control of the output and prices has been secured. In other cases a more mild type of combination has been resorted to. In some cases the combination has been secured by means of correspondence between the various interests and a tacit agreement reached as to output and prices, year after year. But through one form or another scarcely an industry can be mentioned in which further competition is not prevented or made impossible by the mutual concurrence of those engaged in the business.

Those, therefore, who look to competition for a reduction of prices will be deceived. Prices of manufactured articles can only be reduced, while the McKinley bill is in force, by the reduction of wages or by the adoption of improved processes. The latter will come without the tariff; it is entirely independent of it. In most lines of industry it would seem that the processes of manufacture were almost perfect at this time; but still we may hope for continual improvement in this direction, although such improvement will scarcely be perceptible in the brief space of two years. Lower prices, secured by reduction of wages, would be attended with greater disaster than if present prices should be maintained and wages increased; so that wherever cheapness is secured by reduction of wages the remedy will be worse than the disease—speaking in a political sense—as it will affect the interests of the Republican party. Hence it seems conclusive that the Republican party can not improve its position on the tariff or on taxation by adhering to the McKinley bill.

"If, however, the leaders of the party should determine to reverse their position, overturn the leadership of Harrison, McKinley and Reed, and put Mr. Blaine forward with the implied promise of the repeal of the McKinley bill, the enlargement of trade through reciprocity and the bettering of their condition by repudiating all that the Republican party has done since it came into power, it will find this latter condition more hopeless than the former.

"President Harrison in his message to Congress pointed with pride to the fact that there had been, recently, an increase in the prices of agricultural products, such as corn, wheat, etc., and he endeavored to convey the impression that such increased price of agricultural products was the result of the McKinley bill. Nothing could be further from the truth. If he had taken pains to examine the report on the condition of the crops—which issued from the Agricultural Department almost simultaneously with his message—he would have found that in Kansas the average yield of corn per acre was only eleven bushels, whereas it ought to have been thirty. The very fact that there is almost a total failure of the corn crop in Kansas was one of the reasons which produced the political revolution in that State. The failure or shortness of the corn crop in the great corn belt of the country caused scarcity of this product, and

scarcity resulted in higher prices for corn. But the trouble with the farmers was that they had little or no corn to sell, and many of them who had stock to feed became buyers at the higher rates which scarcity had produced. The prices of agricultural products are determined entirely by the extent of production, and this is governed by natural causes, not by legislation.

"A failure of crops in this country is regarded by the farmers as the greatest calamity that can befall them. But such failure inevitably results in higher prices of farm products; and, therefore, the President has cited as an evidence of prosperity that which the farmers themselves regard as a calamity, namely, higher prices resulting from crop failure. There can be no combination among farmers to reduce the output of agricultural products; such combinations are not even desirable. Farmers universally strive for bountiful harvests—the pious ones among them praying as well as laboring for them. They regard a bountiful harvest as essential to their prosperity, notwithstanding the fact that the greater the crop the less will be the price of products. They are political economists who believe, who realize in fact, that abundance is wealth, that scarcity can never tend in that direction. If the next season should be favorable and large crops of wheat, corn, oats, and other products of the farm, should be realized, there will be a corresponding depression of prices, and the larger the crop the lower the prices. If such should be the result, a year from this time the President in his annual message would—following the lines of his last one—deplore the unfortunate condition of the country, brought about by low prices for farm products caused by abundant harvest!

"The Republican leaders can not hope to divert the attention of the country from the tariff question whatever they may do, whether they go forward or go backward. The Democratic party has a plain, unmistakable duty to perform; that duty consists in moving steadily onward and pressing the advantage which it has already obtained. It will keep this question before the public until the fruits of victory have been realized; until the McKinley bill has been repealed and until materials which make profitable manufacture impossible have been relieved from unnecessary burdens, and so cheapened as to not only aid manufacturing, but increase profitable production. It will demand larger markets for American farm products; not only reciprocity with Cuba, South America and Canada, but free trade with all the world.

"The late election was only the expression of a popular desire; that popular desire has not been accomplished. It may not be fully realized until after the next Presidential election, at which the final and complete victory will be achieved, namely, the election of a President and both branches of Congress, who will carry into effect the popular verdict of last November. During the Fifty-second Congress the large Democratic majority will keep this question continually in view. It will not be turned to the right nor to the left; it will not permit side issues of any kind to interfere with this all-absorbing and all-important question. With the advantages already obtained it will be little less than criminal to permit anything to occur which would make impossible ultimate and complete tariff reform."

COMPETING WITH CANADA.

A Cheap Pretense That the McKinley Tariff Protects the American Farmer Against the Canadian Farmer.

One of the cheap pretenses of the McKinley tariff law is that it protects our farmers from the Canadian farmer. But any American farmer who knows anything about the vast quantities of farm products which we are selling in Canada every year will understand how to rate McKinley's "farmer's tariff" at its true value.

McKinley raised the duty considerably on all farm animals, as if fancying that our farmers were being injured by the few animals brought from Canada. Our imports of various animals from Canada for the fiscal year 1889, were: Cattle, 48,700 head; horses, 19,000; sheep, 392,000; all other, 11,000. Our exports of animals to Canada were not so large, being: Cattle, 800 head; horses, 1,100; hogs, 83,000; sheep, 27,000; all other, 3,600. But when animal products are considered we turn the tables on Canada on a grand scale. Our imports of meat products of all kinds from Canada reach \$102,000 pounds; butter, 87,000 pounds; cheese, 2,100 pounds; condensed milk, 82 worth. Our exports to Canada were as follows: Canned beef, 6,000,000 pounds; fresh beef, 570,000 pounds; salted beef, 7,000,000 pounds; tallow, 800,000 pounds; bacon, 28,900,000 pounds; hams, 2,200,000 pounds; pickled pork, 20,000,000 pounds; lard, 14,000,000 pounds; mutton, 150,000 pounds; butter, 1,450,000 pounds; cheese, 10,800,000 pounds.

The figures for crop products are also largely in favor of our farmers. We buy from Canada 11,300,000 bushels of barley, 174 bushels of corn, 29,000 bushels of oats, 1,770,000 pounds of oatmeal, 129,700 bushels of wheat, 430 barrels of flour, and \$34,000 worth of all other kinds of breadstuffs. On the other hand, we sell to Canada 6,000 bushels of barley, 8,000,000 bushels of corn, 160,000 barrels of cornmeal, 235 bushels of oats, 200,000 pounds of oatmeal, 101,000 bushels of rye, 1,850,000 bushels of wheat, 930,000 barrels of flour, and \$130,000 worth of other breadstuffs. We sell Canada also 82,000,000 worth of cotton.

For the year ended June 30, 1890, our imports from Canada amounted to \$40,522,000, and our exports to that country were \$52,219,000. All the figures given here incline British Columbia, Manitoba, New Brunswick, Newfoundland and Labrador.

Let any farmer examine the above figures and see whether he needs protection from Canada.

—Linen shirts and shirt fronts paid 45 per cent duty under the old tariff; the McKinley duty is 55 per cent. Embroidered shirt bosoms paid 30 per cent; the McKinley duty is 60 per cent.

RIDING THE PILLION.

Revival of an Old and Picturesque Custom.

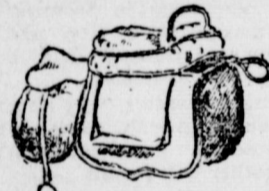
The Very Quintessence of Horseback Riding for Ladies—How Our Forefathers Rode and Carried Their Wives and Sweethearts.

Do any one of our readers recall the articles printed some time ago on the much-vexed question as to whether women should ride astride or not? Those who did doubt that interesting discussion were doubtless divided into two camps—believers and non-believers in the new school of riding. To the non-believers the announcement that pillion riding has been revived will prove extremely welcome.



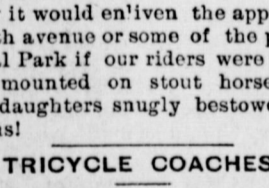
PILLION RIDING IN THE OLD DAYS.

quilted and bound with ornamental braid. There is, besides, a small foot-board suspended by leather straps. Our larger sketch, which includes some interesting outlines of the pillion, might give the impression that the old method of riding was not altogether safe. But the seeming contortions only display the result of unfamiliarity with the pillion. At present Mr. R. S. Wilson, an English gentleman, is the only person who has carried the crusade as far as practical experiment, and, of course, his labors alone could not make good pillion riders. It will only be when the idea has been widely taken hold of that it will be worked out with perfect success.



THE PILLION.

up to the "upping stone," where a young lady mounted behind him in orthodox fashion. It was a picturesque sight and made one's imagination wander to bygone times. The young cart horse had not stepped many paces when he began to plunge and kick, but the young farmer stuck to him well. The young lady screamed, but held tight by the handle of the pillion with her left hand, while her right clutched the belt round the young farmer's waist. The horse soon quieted down and was put through his paces.



THE TRICYCLE COACH.

ager for the new company has been a ready selected and every thing is progressing in a quiet, rapid and successful manner toward the incorporation of the Tricycle Coach Company. The promoters of the new enterprise have been running a sample of the new coaches for several weeks with a view to testing its adaptation to their requirements. The coaches which are to be used here, however, will be twice the size of this one, carrying sixteen passengers while this one carries but eight. — Detroit Free Press.

An Advocate of Reciprocity. George—If you don't care for him why did you let him take your hand as I saw him do last night? Mabel—Well, George, I couldn't very well help it—he had let me take his arm so often, you know.—Munsey's Weekly.

MADE A MISTAKE.

One Instance in Which Flattery Wouldn't Work.

"Madam," said the tramp, suavely, to the woman of the house, "you will have no objections, I hope, to my remaining on your back porch a few moments to rest myself and inhale the odor of that delicious young prairie chicken you are cooking." "How do you know it's a young prairie chicken?" she demanded. "Why, I—"

"How do you know it isn't quail, or venison, or Rocky mountain sheep?" "Madam, I assure you—"

"How do you know it isn't canvas back duck, or Carolina rice birds, or blue-winged teal, or diamond-backed terrapin?"

"It smells good enough to be any of them, I am sure, and—"

"If you've got any use of that red nose of yours," retorted the woman, "you know well enough it's a leathery old barn-yard hen. She's been cooking for six mortal hours and ain't done yet, and I've got no time to waste on a sneaking, hypocritical, flattering, cold victuals loafer. You git!"

The tramp lost no time in obeying. "The next house I tackle," he said savagely to himself as he trudged on, "I'll ask 'em for some of their fried liver scraps, by gosh!"—Chicago Tribune.



CIRCUMSTANTIAL EVIDENCE.



AN OBLIGING MAN.

Constantly on the Watch for a Chance to Oblige His Fellow-Mortals. WANT to see your Encyclopedia Nuxvomica, if you please," said a farmer as he stepped into a prominent bookstore of Pittsburgh.

"Yes, sir," replied the clerk, although he thought the inquirer looked like an unpromising customer. Still he was polite, for the clerks had general instructions to treat all callers with consideration, and beside, this particular clerk had read somewhere of literary men with agricultural habits and of a granger-like appearance, and it was barely possible that the man now asking to see the encyclopedia was one of that kind.

It does not always do to judge people by the clothes they wear, nor to form conclusions from the hayseed which may endeavor to conceal itself cunningly in their hair.

So reasoned this clerk as he displayed all the twenty-four volumes of the Encyclopedia Nuxvomica to the investigative rustic and expatiated learnedly on the dead loads of erudition which had been consumed in the production of the great work.

The farmer looked slowly and carefully through the volumes, one by one, and listened to what the voluble clerk said, but made no reply or gave any indication of a desire to add the set to his literary possessions. Finally the clerk asked:

"Were you thinking of getting an encyclopedia?" "O, no," said the farmer; "but I like to oblige people."

"Like to oblige people?" exclaimed the astonished clerk. "Yes, I allers try to oblige people when I can, but sometimes it's mighty inconvenient, in the busy season, for instance, like it is now."

"But if you don't intend to buy an encyclopedia," said the clerk, in an injured tone, "why are you wasting your time and mine by looking all through those books?"

"Jist becase I allers try to oblige, sir, even at some inconvenience to myself."

"I don't see how you are obliging any body," added the clerk, as he sadly replaced the books in their box, and wondered if he had better call the police.

"Don't you?" asked the granger. "Well, I'll tell you. You hev a sign in the window which says: 'Ask to see our Encyclopedia Nuxvomica,' an' as I allers try to oblige I come in an' dun as the sign said, but there be some people as never appreciate it when you do try to oblige 'em."

And the farmer walked out, resolving never to try to oblige the city people again.—Pittsburgh Chronicle.

To What Base Use! Benevolent Lady—Poor fellow, and so you are very hungry! Well, here is a cake that I baked myself.

Saggs, the Tramp—Thanks, maddim thanks! I may not be able to eat it, but I will use it to kill the next dog that attacks me.—West Shore.

True to His Calling. Customer—What will you charge me for a ten cent bottle of camphor? Druggist—Oh, about twenty-five cents.—Munsey's Weekly.

RECEPTACLES OF MONEY.

How Emigrants of Different Nations Carry Their Currency.

One of the queerest sights is to see how different emigrants carry their money.

Most English immigrants carry their coin in a small case, attached to a chain, which they keep in a pocket as they would a watch.

Irishmen always have a little canvas bag in which notes and coin are crammed together. Irish girls, on the other hand, generally have their money sewed on the inside of their dresses.

Germans carry their money in a belt round their waists, and the belt is usually an elaborate and costly affair, no matter how poor the immigrant may be.

The French mostly carry a small brass tube in which they can place forty or fifty twenty-franc pieces and remove them very readily one at a time.

There are very few Italians who do not carry a large tin tube in which they keep their paper money or silver coins, and this tube is hung round their neck by a small chain or cord.

Swedes and Norwegians are sure to have an immense pocketbook that has generally been used by their fathers and grandfathers before them, and which has in it enough leather to make a pair of boots.

The Slavonians and Hungarians carry their money in their long boots, together with a knife, fork and spoon.—Chatter.

PICTURESQUE MAIDS.

The Quaintly-Dressed Girls of the Alsatian Mountains. By the blue Alsatian mountains, with their countless songs from sighing pines and murmuring streams pouring into her sensitive heart, trips in these purple days of autumn just such a maid as the artist has here deftly caught.

There is no prettier sight in the picturesque land of the Alsations than the quaintly-dressed girls. Where the Norman girl takes pride in having her hair uncovered and walks miles in cold December with uncovered head, her Alsatian sister takes a contrary delight in almost concealing her dark hair with a great mass of drapery tied in a bow, the knot being in the center of the head and the ends falling in thick folds almost to the shoulder.

Caught in relief in the evening, outlined against an almost faded sunset sky, she looks as if she were some celestial creature whose wings had been placed at the head instead of the shoulder.

The curious black bodice suspended from bows at the shoulder, the short white sleeves crossed with black, one wrist, white and sharply, graced with a bracelet old-fashioned but prized, the ardent look of her sweet face—all these go to make a picture that seldom fades from a traveler's eye.—Toledo Blade.

HE WASN'T FLY. A Youthful Escort Who Felt His Importance. A lady still on the pretty side of forty was on her way up town at night, under the protection of a uniformed messenger boy, according to New York usage. He felt his importance, and sat up very straight, until one of his chums sat down beside him. The two youngsters were soon engaged in a confidential interview, and the escort forgot his charge. Meanwhile, the lady's brother, by the merest chance, boarded this identical car and took a seat beside her. He unconsciously passed his arm behind her, and was in the very middle of an animated dialogue which happened to make her look somewhat worried. The messenger boy suddenly bethought himself of his duty. A glance at the lady's troubled countenance, and at that man's arm back of her shoulders was sufficient to convince him that she needed protection.

"Take your arm down, sir!" he exclaimed sternly, and at the same time gave it any thing but a gentle push. There was a burst of laughter, and the boys looked at each other in blank astonishment.

"Make believe you don't see it," whispered the chum of the lady's guardian with a chuckle. "Don't you see she wants it there? You ain't fly, you ain't."—N. Y. Sun.

—A Good Example.—"What kind of a big egg is that that you have put in the hen's nest?" "That is an ostrich egg. I put it in there so that the hens might follow the good example.—Flingende Blatter.

THE GENERAL MARKETS.

KANSAS CITY, Jan. 5. CATTLE—Shipping steers... \$ 35 @ 45 Native cows... 2 00 @ 3 00 HOGS—Good to choice heavy... 8 00 @ 8 75 WHEAT—No. 2 red... 87 @ 88 1/2 CORN—No. 2 hard... 52 @ 54 OATS—No. 2... 43 1/2 @ 44 RYE—No. 2... 60 @ 62 FLOUR—Patents, per sack... 2 30 @ 2 45 FLOUR—Fancy... 2 19 @ 2 25 HAY—Baled... 2 50 @ 3 00 BUTTER—Choice creamery... 23 @ 26 CHEESE—Full cream... 9 @ 9 1/2 EGGS—Choice... 17 1/2 @ 18 BACON—Hams... 10 @ 11 Shoulders... 5 @ 6 Sides... 7 @ 8 LARD... 6 1/2 @ 6 7/8 POTATOES... 7 @ 9

ST. LOUIS. CATTLE—Shipping steers... 4 00 @ 4 70 Butchers' steers... 3 00 @ 3 65 HOGS—Packing... 8 00 @ 8 70 SHEEP—Fair to choice... 4 00 @ 5 40 FLOUR—Winter wheat... 4 40 @ 5 00 WHEAT—No. 2 red... 87 @ 88 1/2 CORN—No. 2... 47 1/2 @ 47 3/4 OATS—No. 2... 42 @ 42 3/4 RYE—No. 2... 63 @ 64 BUTTER—Creamery... 23 @ 27 PORK... 10 @ 10 50

CHICAGO. CATTLE—Shipping steers... 4 00 @ 4 90 HOGS—Packing and shipping... 8 50 @ 8 85 SHEEP—Fair to choice... 4 00 @ 4 85 FLOUR—Winter wheat... 4 40 @ 5 00 WHEAT—No. 2 red... 87 1/2 @ 91 1/4 OATS—No. 2... 41 1/2 @ 41 3/4 RYE—No. 2... 63 @ 65 1/2 BUTTER—Creamery... 23 @ 27 1/2 PORK... 10 00 @ 10 25

NEW YORK. CATTLE—Common to prime... 8 50 @ 4 95 HOGS—Good to choice... 8 55 @ 8 85 FLOUR—Good to choice... 4 40 @ 5 10 WHEAT—No. 2 red... 1 04 1/2 @ 1 05 1/2 CORN—No. 2... 59 @ 60 OATS—Western mixed... 48 @ 52 BUTTER—Creamery... 16 @ 20 1/2 PORK... 9 50 @ 12 00

CALENDAR FOR 1891.

Calendar for 1891 showing days of the week and dates for each month from January to December.

The Candid Copper. Gigantic Lady (who is very timid):—Can you see me across the road, policeman? Policeman—See you across the road, marm? Why, bless yer! I believe I could see yer 'arf a mile off!—Jury.

Those of you who are weary and heavy laden with sickness and care, weighed down with the infirmities that beset the human system, can find the only thing necessary to restore you to bright buoyant health, in Sherman's Prickly Ash Bitters. It invigorates and strengthens the debilitated organs, aids digestion, and dispels the clouds arising from a diseased liver.

The difference between repaee and impudence is the size of the man who says it.—Elmira Gazette.

It is cruel to neglect symptoms of worms in a child. Many cases of epileptic fits can be traced to this source. You do your duty when you give it Dr. Bull's Worm Destroyer. It will save the child.

A FELLOW who had cramps found fault with his physician because the latter didn't take pains.—Binghamton Leader.

A COUGH, COLD, OR SORE THROAT should not be neglected. BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES are a simple remedy, and give prompt relief. 25 cts. a box.

PROFANE history has pages added to it at the putting up of every stove.—Hutchinson News.

Why don't you try Carter's Little Liver Pills? They are a positive cure for sick headache, and all the ills produced by disordered liver. Only one pill a dose.

The cake-baker never gives a soft snap away.—Scranton Truth.

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

How to get ahead of your own shadow—face the light.—Fuck.

Best, easiest to use and cheapest. Piso's Remedy for Catarrh. By druggists. 25c.

Rheumatism

not two kinds, acute and chronic. The former is accompanied by high fever, and in the swollen joints there is intense pain, which often suddenly changes from one part of the body to another. Chronic rheumatism is without fever and not so severe, but more continuous, and liable to come on at every storm or after slight exposure. Rheumatism is known to be a disease of the blood and Hood's Sarsaparilla has had great success in curing it. This medicine possesses qualities which neutralize acidity, and purify, enrich and vitalize the blood.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Sold by all druggists. \$1; six for \$5. Prepared by C. I. HOOD & CO., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass.

100 Doses One Dollar

Some Children Growing Too Fast become listless, fretful, without energy, thin and weak. But you can fortify them and build them up, by the use of

SCOTT'S EMULSION

OF PURE COD LIVER OIL AND HYPOPHOSPHITES Of Lime and Soda.

They will take it readily, for it is almost as palatable as milk. And it should be remembered that AS A PREVENTIVE OR CURE OF COUGHS OR COLDS, IN BOTH THE OLD AND YOUNG, IT IS UNEQUALLED. Avoid substitutions offered.

PURIFY YOUR BLOOD.

But do not use the dangerous alkaline and mercurial preparations which destroy your nervous system and ruin the digestive power of the stomach. The vegetable kingdom gives us the best and safest remedial agents. Dr. Sherman devoted the greater part of his life to the discovery of this reliable and safe remedy, and all its ingredients are vegetable. He gave it the name of

Prickly Ash Bitters!

a name every one can remember, and to the present day nothing has been discovered that is so beneficial for the BLOOD, for the LIVER, for the KIDNEYS and for the STOMACH. This remedy is now so well and favorably known by all who have used it that arguments as to its merits are useless, and if others who require a corrective to the system would but give it a trial the health of this country would be vastly improved. Remember the name—PRICKLY ASH BITTERS. Ask your druggist for it.

PRICKLY ASH BITTERS CO., ST. LOUIS, MO.

Nothing Else Will Do It.

We have volumes of evidence to prove that S. S. S. is the only permanent cure for contagious Blood Taint.

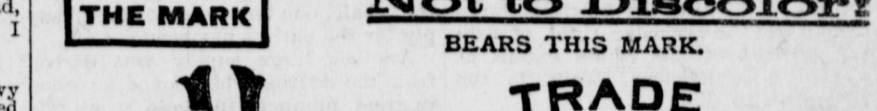
I suffered for five years with the worst form of blood poison, during which time I was attended by the best physicians I could find, and tried numbers of proprietary medicines without any beneficial results. I continued to grow worse all this time, until my whole system was destroyed by the vile disease, my tongue and throat having great holes caused by it.

I then commenced taking Swift's Specific (S.S.S.), and in a few months I was entirely cured, and to this great medicine do I attribute my recovery. This was over two years ago, and I have had no return or any effects of the disease since, and my skin is to-day as smooth as anybody's.—William Sowers, Covington, O.

THE SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., Atlanta, Ga.

EVERY WATERPROOF COLLAR OR CUFF THAT CAN BE RELIED ON

Not to Split! Not to Discolor! BEARS THIS MARK.



NEEDS NO LAUNDERING. CAN BE WIPED CLEAN IN A MOMENT. THE ONLY LINEN-LINED WATERPROOF COLLAR IN THE MARKET.

CURE Biliousness, Sick Headache, Malaria. BILE BEANS.

J. F. SMITH & CO., Makers of "Bile Beans," 255 & 257 Greenwich St., N. Y. City.

Ely's Cream Balm Cures COLD HEAD RELIEVES INSTANTLY.

ELY BROTHERS, 56 Warren St., New York. Price 50 cts.

VASELINE For One Dollar

One two ounce bottle of Pure Vaseline, 10 cts. One two ounce bottle Vaseline Pomade, 15 " One jar of Vaseline Cold Cream, 15 " One ounce of Vaseline Camphor Ice, 10 "

Send us by mail, we will deliver, free of all charges, to any person in the United States, all the following articles carefully packed in a neat box: One cake of Vaseline Soap, unscented 10 cts. One cake of Vaseline Soap, scented .25 " One two ounce bottle of White Vaseline 25 "

Or for stamps any single article at the price. —\$1.70

If you have occasion to use Vaseline in any form be careful to accept only genuine goods put up by us in original packages. A great many druggists are trying to persuade buyers to take VASELINE put up by them. Never yield to such persuasion, as the article is an imitation without value, and will not give you the result you expect. A bottle of BLUE SEAL VASELINE is sold by all druggists at ten cents. CHESEBROUGH M'FG CO., 24 State Street, New York.

Knife, 65c; Shears, 60c. Both \$1, postpaid. Cut to exact size; price 65c, our price for white blades; \$1 for best patterned blades. Gent's fine 2-blade, \$1; boy's 2-blade, 25 cts.; lady's 2-blade, 25 cts.; 7-inch best steel shears, 50 cts. SPECIAL OFFER! This knife and shears, postpaid, \$1.00. Hollow ground razor, 15 cts. Best safety razor, 25 cts. Made in U.S.A. How to use and care of blades. A. HAZELTINE & CO., TOLEDO, OHIO.

Ballard's Horehound SYRUP

Cures Consumption, Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis and All Diseases of the Throat and Lungs. GUARANTEED TO CURE. PRICE, 50 CENTS.

PISO'S REMEDY FOR CATARRH.—Best. Easiest to use. Cheapest. Relief is immediate. A cure is certain. For Cold in the Head it has no equal.

CATARRH

It is an Ointment, of which a small particle is applied to the nostrils. Price, 50c. Sold by druggists or sent by mail. Address, E. F. HAZELTINE & CO., WARTON, Pa.

W. BAKER & CO'S Breakfast Cocoa

Is absolutely pure and it is soluble. No Chemicals are used in its preparation. It has more than three times the strength of Cocoa mixed with Sugar, Arrowroot or Sugar, and is therefore far more economical, costing less than one cent a cup. It is a delicious nourishing, strengthening, EASILY DIGESTED, and admirably adapted for invalids as well as for persons in health.

Sold by Grocers everywhere. W. BAKER & CO., Dorchester, Mass.

WEEKS' Scales

COMBINATION BEAM (U. S. STANDARD) No weights to be LOST or STOLEN. 5-TON \$60.00. For Catalogue and full information, address WEEKS' SCALE WORKS, BUFFALO, N. Y.

EPPS'S COCOA

GRATEFUL-COMFORTING. LABELLED 1-2 LB. TINS ONLY.

INFORMATION ABOUT ARKANSAS

Good Lands, Low Prices, Easy Terms, Mild Climate, Variety of Crops. Hay and straw free. THOMAS ESSEX, Land Commissioner, LITTLE ROCK, ARKANSAS.

5 TON SCALES \$60 Beam Box Tare Beam ALL SIZES Sent for Terms. JONES OF BINGHAMTON N. Y. HE SAVES THE FREIGHT.

IT IS USED BY CHILDREN'S CHILDREN. Thousands of young men and women in the U. S. A. owe their lives and their health and their happiness to RIDGES' Food. Their daily diet in Infancy and Childhood having been RIDGES' Food. By Druggists and Admittedly adapted for Invalids in ALL COUNTRIES. RIDGES' FOOD, 15 1/2 CENT COMPANY, WASHINGTON, D. C. WANTED A. & L. U. trial subscribers here at 50c a year. THE WITNESS, FRANKFORT, Ky.

Patents-Pensions-Claims. SEND FOR INVENTORS' GUIDE. PATRICK O'FARRELL, ATTORNEY AT LAW, 330 Locust St., St. Louis, Mo. For all Sewing Machines, STANDARD GOODS ONLY. The Trade Supplies. Sent for wholesale price. List, BLEISNER M'FG CO., 330 Locust St., St. Louis, Mo. NEEDLES, SHUTTLES, REPAIRS. AGENTS WANTED.—NEW BOOKS, BIBLES, ALPHABETS, NATIONAL PAPER CO., ST. LOUIS, Mo. WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS please state that you saw the advertisement in this paper.

THE BEHRING SEA.

Additional Correspondence Sent to the House—The Question Turning on a Nice Point—Is Behring Sea a Part of the Pacific Ocean?

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.—The President has sent to the House, in response to its recent resolution, the correspondence between the State Department and the British Government in regard to the Behring sea controversy. It consists merely of two letters, one from Lord Salisbury to the British Minister, replying to Mr. Blaine's last letter, which was given to the public during last session of Congress, and the response written by Mr. Blaine on December 17, 1890. Both letters, however, are extremely long and accompanied by numerous historical documents, making in the full correspondence presented to the House some forty fooleap pages of closely printed matter. The first letter from Lord Salisbury to Minister Pannecote is dated August 2, 1890. After quoting from the Adams correspondence and from the treaties by the three Powers and other official documents relating to the status of Behring sea, he says that the extracts show conclusively:

1. That England refused to admit any part of the Russian claim asserted by the ukase of 1821 to the maritime jurisdiction and the exclusive right of fishing throughout the whole extent of waters from Behring straits to the Fifty-first parallel.

2. That the commission of 1825 was regarded on both sides as a renunciation of the Russian claim in its entirety.

3. That though Behring straits were known and specifically provided for, Behring sea was known by that name, but was regarded as a part of the Pacific ocean. The answer, therefore, to the question which Mr. Blaine concludes his dispatch is that her Majesty's Government has always claimed the freedom of fishing and navigating Behring sea outside the territorial limit of one marine league from the coast; that it is impossible to admit that a public right to fish, catch seal or pursue any other occupation on the high seas can be held to be abandoned by a nation from the mere fact that for a certain number of years it has not suited the subjects of that nation to exercise it.

Mr. Blaine's letter in response, dated December 17, 1890, begins by saying that it is the opinion of the President that the subject, like many legal questions, though complicated, depends on the statement of one single point. Great Britain contends that the Pacific ocean does include Behring sea and the United States holds the reverse. He holds that Behring sea was understood at the time of the treaty by the three Powers not to be included in the phrase, "Pacific ocean," and if this be true, then the case of the United States against Great Britain is a good one. He then proceeds at great length to quote from the documents relating to the negotiations and consummation of the treaty of the three Powers in question, and from other documents bearing upon the subject.

Mr. Blaine closes a very long communication with suggestions apparently favorable to meeting the arbitration already held out by the British Government. He states that the United States only wants control of the waters of the Behring sea as will be sufficient to insure the protection of her seal fisheries, which he deems already injured possibly to an irreparable extent by the intrusion of Canadian vessels, under British colors; that the President's recent annual message to Congress contained suggestions that the form of arbitration proposed would be satisfactory to no one. He then suggests that the following points are the ones which have been at issue for four years—the Russian jurisdiction of the Behring sea up to the time of the concession of Alaska to the United States; how Great Britain considers these claims; how Behring sea was considered in the treaty of 1825, and what rights were given or received under that treaty; what the rights of the United States now are, and out of what they grew.

If these questions could be determined, then Secretary Blaine suggests that it shall be further determined how far, if at all, outside the ordinary territorial limits it is necessary that the United States should exercise an exclusive jurisdiction, in order to protect the seal for the time lying upon the islands of the United States and feeding therefrom; whether the closed season is necessary; what months shall be included in such season. The letter closes with a denial that the United States demands the closing of Behring sea.

MONTANA LEGISLATURE.

A Complicated Start Which Was Speedily Terminated by the Democrats.

HELENA, Mont., Jan. 6.—The Second Legislature of Montana convened at noon in Helena. The Senate and Republican House organized in rooms provided by the Governor. The Democratic House hired a public hall and organized there. Officers were elected as follows: Senate, John Wallon, chief clerk; P. Files Finlaw, sergeant-at-arms. Republican House, A. C. Witter, Speaker; Benjamin Webster, chief clerk; S. N. Nicholson, sergeant-at-arms. Democratic House, H. R. Comley, Speaker; Charles Z. Pond, chief clerk; Charles F. Reardon, sergeant-at-arms. The Democrats have a majority of four in the Senate and at once recognized the Democratic House. Governor Toole being a Democrat, recognized them and sent in his message yesterday afternoon.

International Monetary Conference.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.—The international monetary conference has been called to meet in the diplomatic chamber of the Department of State at noon Wednesday, when Secretary Blaine will deliver an address of welcome. Subsequent meetings of the conference will be held in the parlors of the Arlington Hotel. Since the publication of the list of delegates appointed, a few days ago, notice has been received of the appointment of H. A. P. Carter, to represent the Hawaiian kingdom, Hannibal Price, to represent the republic of Hayti, and Senator R. W. Stevens, the republic of Honduras.

DESTITUTION IN ALASKA.

Natives Suffering Under the Changed Condition of Affairs.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.—Dr. Sheldon Jackson, of Illinois, United States General Agent of Education in Alaska, has submitted a preliminary report to the Commissioner of Education on the observations in that Territory last summer. He says that the Eskimos from whole immemorial have lived upon the whale and seal of their coasts, the fish and aquatic birds of their rivers and the caribou or wild reindeer of their vast inland plains. The supply of these in years past was abundant and furnished ample food for all the people. But fifty years ago American whalers, having exhausted the supply in other waters, found their way into the Northern Pacific ocean and commenced the destruction of whales that went steadily forward at the rate of hundreds of thousands annually until they were destroyed and driven out of the Pacific. They were then followed into Behring sea and the slaughter went on, the whales taking refuge among the ice fields of the Arctic ocean and thither the whalers followed, and now the whales have been driven further around the North Pole until they are no longer in the reach of the natives. With the destruction of the whale, one large source of food supply for the natives has been cut off.

Another large supply was derived from the walrus, which once swarmed in great numbers in these seas. The whalers then turned their attention to the walrus, destroying thousands annually for the sake of the ivory in their tusks. Dr. Jackson says that where a few years ago the walrus were so numerous that their bellows were heard above the roar of the waves, this year he cruised for weeks without seeing or hearing one. The walrus as a source of food supply is already practically extinct. The seal and sea lion, Dr. Jackson says, once so common in Behring sea, are now becoming so scarce that it is with difficulty that the natives procure a sufficient number of skins to cover their boats, and their flesh, because of its rarity, has become a luxury. Five million cans of salmon are annually shipped by American canneries from Alaska, and the business, which is still in its infancy, the report says, means starvation to the native races in the near future.

Dr. Jackson says that in this crisis it is important that steps should be taken at once by the present Congress to afford relief by appropriating money to feed the natives as is now done in the case of many North American Indians.

EMMA ABBOTT DEAD.

The Noted Prima Donna Succumbs to an Attack of Pneumonia.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Jan. 5.—Colonel John West today received a telegram stating that Emma Abbott, the operatic star, died at Salt Lake City at 7:40 o'clock this morning. The body will be embalmed and sent to Chicago. Miss Abbott's father, Seth Abbott, who lives here, will go to Chicago.

Miss Abbott's death was caused by an attack of pneumonia. She was taken sick about a week ago. It soon became evident that her condition was extremely critical. She herself had the gravest fears of the outcome of her illness, and made her will and arranged for the disposal of her property. At 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon she was thought to be dying, and the members of her company were called to her bedside to hear any thing she might have to say. Her physicians had evidently been misled as to her strength, as the stimulants which were given to her revived her for the time being. The disease had gained too strong a hold upon her, however, and at 7:40 o'clock this morning she died.

Miss Abbott was one of the most popular and successful prima donnas in the country. She owned her own company and gave personal direction to the management of her tours. She was very wealthy, the nucleus of her fortune being mined from the operatic field. Fortunate investments subsequently made her one of the richest people in the theatrical profession and one of the wealthiest women in the world. She was sometimes referred to in the newspapers as "Honest Little Emma."

Miss Abbott was 41 years old. Her husband, Eugene L. Wetherell, died two years ago.

HOSTILES REINFORCED.

Young Warriors From Standing Rock Sworn to Avenge the Death of Sitting Bull.

FORT YATES, N. D., Jan. 6.—A large number of the young warriors of the Standing Rock agency have gone south to join the hostiles in the Bad Lands. The discovery was made on issuing rations that many did not come to the agency, and one of the friendlies stated that the absentees had armed themselves and gone to join the bads in revolt. How many have gone is only conjectured, but the indications point to at least 1,000 desertions.

The Grand river Sioux have been fomenting trouble ever since the killing of Sitting Bull, and they have not been slow in manifesting their intense anger toward Agent McLaughlin. Most of them regard the taking off of the old medicine man as a murder, and it has been common talk for three weeks that the reds would accept the first opportunity offered to massacre the whites.

A detachment of the Eighth cavalry under Captain Fountain will move rapidly southward and company H, of the Twenty-second infantry, now near New England City, will come to this point and move thence southward to aid in suppressing the uprising.

A Sensational Climate.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Jan. 6.—The strike of the Baltimore & Ohio railway switchmen inaugurated just four weeks ago came to a sensational climax at a late hour last night. Grand Master Sweeney of the Switchmen's National Association arrived in this city yesterday morning. A stormy meeting was held last night and besides the expulsion from the organization of twenty-eight of the men implicated in the Baltimore & Ohio strike, Mr. Sweeney declared that the grievances presented by the Pittsburgh railroads were unconstitutional and pronounced them null and void.

A NEW YORK FIRE.

The Fifth Avenue Theater and Many Other Buildings Destroyed—Six Firemen Reported Killed.

NEW YORK, Jan. 6.—Fifteen minutes or so after Fanny Davenport, in the character of Cleopatra, had left the boards of the Fifth Avenue Theater, the audience had passed out of the building last night a watchman ran out of the theater screaming "fire." A few seconds later fire engines were dashing up Broadway and until nearly 1 o'clock this morning still more detachments were responding to additional signals for help.

What was at first believed to be a false alarm proved to be one that destroyed a whole block upon Broadway, besides the Fifth Avenue Theater, Herrmann's new play house and a dozen stores and threatened the Sturtevant House, on the east side of Broadway between Twenty-eighth and Twenty-ninth streets.

The fire had been burning less than half an hour before the flames shot through the roof, causing the widest consternation among the guests of the Brower House on the northeast corner and the Sturtevant House. The shower of sparks which covered the pavement of Broadway also set fire to the awnings of the latter and communicated to Herrmann's Theater. To add to the confusion there were six explosions in the Fifth Avenue Theater, which blew the rafters sky high, and these set fire to the roof of the buildings surrounding.

The first of the series of explosions which are thought to have been caused by the bursting of gas tanks, came very near being a serious affair for a dozen or more firemen under the leadership of Battalion Chief McCabe, who were working in the auditorium of the Fifth Avenue Theater.

There were several lively scenes in the Brower House, but there was no panic. The front of the Fifth Avenue is of iron and as the beams vanished it was feared it would fall out and crush Evarard's bath house on the south side of Twenty-eighth street, but the walls are still standing.

According to the Herald six firemen lost their lives by the fire in the Herrmann Theater. The Herald story is as follows: "Six firemen had gone through Herrmann's Theater to the roof and had just succeeded in hoisting a length of hose up when the furnace opened directly at their feet. Five of them could not be seen from the street, but one stood outlined against the sea of flame that rose from the burning buildings. A shout was made for scaling ladders by the firemen on Broadway, but before they could be procured the firemen were seen to take a farewell look at the crowd below and then to deliberately walk into the flames and disappear."

THE TRADE OF 1890.

Dun's Report Shows It to Have Been Unprecedented in Volume.

NEW YORK, Jan. 5.—E. G. Dun & Co.'s Weekly Review of Trade says: "The new year opens with so much of uncertainty that there is a natural disposition to dwell upon the crowning records of the year just closed, which show an extraordinary volume of business, in many lines surpassing all precedent. Iron, cotton, leather, boot and shoe and meat productions were larger than in any previous year. Thus 2,219,312 cattle were slaughtered at Chicago, against 1,763,310 in 1889, a gain of 25 per cent. and 5,738,082 hogs, against 4,211,707 in 1889, a gain of 36 per cent. At Boston 3,535,211 cases of boots and shoes were shipped, against 3,399,930, a gain of 4 per cent. The clearing house exchanges show that the volume of all business in 1890 exceeded that of any previous year by at least 10 per cent., though in part this increase was due to the higher range of prices during the greater part of the year. The advance in prices of all commodities, compared with a year ago, is 6.5 per cent., and the average has been about 5.5 per cent. higher for eight months.

The reports from other cities are almost uniformly confident in tone and indicate a good volume and fair condition of trade. The South rejoices in great crops and wonderful manufacturing growth and for the moment no great financial pressure, good holiday trade and bright hopes.

ESCAPED CUSTER'S FATE.

The Late Fight With the Indians Came Near Being a Second Custer Massacre.

PINE RIDGE, S. D., Jan. 3.—It is evident that the Seventh cavalry barely escaped the tragic fate of Custer in the battle of White Clay creek. The troops had passed the Catholic Mission and were dismounted in the big valley, one and one-half miles wide, just beyond the school. At the end of this valley is a canyon, not over seventy-five feet wide and 300 yards long, opening into a circular park. It was the object of the Indians to draw the troops into this small valley. The soldiers were getting ready to make a rush on foot for the top of the hill when the cry arose that they were surrounded. Advancing now in one, now in another direction on either side of the valley, they found themselves opposed each time by from 200 to 300 Indians. Soon the hill began to swarm with from 1,800 to 2,000 warriors, and in twenty minutes more the tragedy would have begun, when the untiring Ninth rode in, as they rode before at the time of the Meeker massacre, attacking furiously the rear of the savage horde, scattering them in every direction. Before the enemy could rally from their confusion, the boys in blue withdrew to Pine Ridge.

Sensitive Slavs.

LONDON, Jan. 3.—Mr. Froude, in a letter on the subject of the persecution of the Jews in Russia, says: "This proud, sensitive Government resents foreign interference with its internal affairs. I fear that the action that has been taken by the English people is more likely to injure than to help the object of our sympathy." The Chronicle's Vienna correspondent says that reports have been received from Russia that severe anti-Semitic measures are being enforced; that hundreds of Jewish shops are being closed daily, and that thousands of families are being expelled from different villages.

CENSUS WORK.

Superintendent Porter on Apportionment, Mortgages, Etc.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 2.—Superintendent Porter, of the Census Bureau, has submitted to the Secretary of the Interior a report of the operations of the bureau for the six months ended yesterday.

On the subject of the apportionment of Representatives in Congress Mr. Porter says: "I have the honor to call your attention to the fact that the apportionment of Representatives in Congress was not delayed a moment by the failure of the census office to have the official returns of the population ready on the convening of Congress. If the apportionment bill which has passed the House of Representatives should pass the Senate and become a law the apportionment under the eleventh census would be about two years earlier in time than any heretofore made."

On the subject of farms, homes, mortgages, etc., Mr. Porter says: "The work accomplished by this division up to date may be briefly stated as follows: Number of counties in which complete abstracts have been made, 2,775; number of counties in which abstracting is unfinished, 7; total number of counties in the United States, 2,782; number of counties in which supplemental work must be done, owing to incompleteness of abstractors, 19; number of mortgages for which abstracts have been made, 8,515,515; estimated number of mortgages for which abstracts are yet to be made in counties which are not so reabstracted, 17,450; number of mortgages recorded in the United States during the ten years ended December 31, 1889, rough count and estimated, 5,572,953; number of inquiry counties in which investigation is yet to be completed, 36; number of inquiry counties in which investigation has been completed, 60; total number of counties computed for average life, 1,353; total number of counties sorted, 885; total number of counties transferred to result slips, 316. Within a few months the census office expects to announce the number of persons in the United States living in rented homes and cultivating rented farms, the number occupying their own homes and farms free from debt and the number reported as owning farms and homes which are mortgaged.

TESTING THE LAW.

Marshall Field & Co. Contest the Constitutionality of the New Tariff Law.

CHICAGO, Jan. 2.—Marshall Field & Co., the well known dry goods men, have begun suit in the United States Circuit Court for the recovery of duties paid under protest as levied under the provisions of the McKinley tariff bill. They base their action on the ground of the unconstitutionality of the act, and say that they will carry the case to the United States Supreme Court.

December 10 the firm paid Collector John M. Clark the duties demanded on certain dress goods, silk embroidery and woolen wearing apparel. The McKinley bill made the duty on dress goods 44 cents a pound and 50 per cent. ad valorem, whereas, under the former law it was 35 cents a pound and 40 per cent. ad valorem. The duty on the silk was raised from 50 to 60 per cent. ad valorem, and that on the woolen wearing apparel from 40 cents a pound and 35 per cent. ad valorem to 90½ cents a pound and 60 per cent. ad valorem.

This particular importation was not large, but sufficient to be made the subject of a protest. Collector Clark decided against the protest, as, a purely collective official, he was forced to do, and an appeal was made to the board of appraisers in New York, which was created by an act approved June 10, 1890 entitled "An act to simplify the laws in relation to the collection of the revenue." This board, in a decision made December 14, decided against Marshall Field & Co.

After a careful examination of the law and after the compilation of authorities, N. W. Bliss, the attorney for Marshall Field & Co., informed the firm that an action carried to the Supreme Court would probably result in the defeat of the McKinley bill.

HUNS IN A RIOT.

Strikers at Bradford, Pa., Engage in a Riot—Four Men Seriously Wounded.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Jan. 2.—The strike of the Hungarian furnace men at the Edgar Thompson steel works at Bradford, Pa., resulted in a serious riot yesterday afternoon in which four men were seriously injured and a dozen others battered and bruised.

The Hungarians were at work at midnight and the plant was partially idle, only about 100 men being at work repairing the furnaces. About 1 o'clock a crowd of 200 strikers, armed with clubs, picks, shovels, revolvers, bars of iron and every other conceivable weapon, made an attack on the furnace. The men at work were wholly unprepared for the assault, but they bravely stood their ground and a bloody riot was the result.

POPULAR EDUCATION.

Synopsis of the Report of the Educational Committee of the State Grange.

The report made by the educational committee of the State Grange contains some points well worthy consideration.

Statistics examined by the committee some years ago showed that of the children attending the common schools in Kansas, 59 per cent. are of the agricultural class and that of all industrial classes they constitute 88 per cent. The average school period is but five and one-half years, of six months each year, or of thirty-three months schooling altogether. The schools are defective in their course of study and in the qualifications for teachers. Of the youth of the agricultural class, but one in every 600 reaches the Agricultural College.

The report suggests that there should come out of the largely endowed agricultural colleges, maintained by the Government in every State in the Union, improved courses and methods of instruction which should raise the country district schools up to something like the improved condition of our city schools; that conductors of the agricultural colleges should devise systems of manual training and of object lessons and of studies in the natural sciences which should be made to reach the children of every school district. As model institutions for the education of farmers the colleges should devise plans of instruction for the primary schools of the farmer which should meet the demand for the better education of farmer's children in their home schools. The agricultural course now so well matured for the instruction of students within college walls and on the college grounds should naturally suggest improved courses of instruction for the district schools; taking up kindergarten manual training and analogous methods and adapting them to instruction in all grades, from the lowest to the highest.

The scheme should include industrial drawing, the elements of the natural sciences, botany, zoology, geology and kindred subjects, and such manual practice with pen, pencil, blackboard and modeling materials, and such use of the common hand tools as would effect a training of the mind through the training of the eye and of the hand. This course of study should not be confined to the school room, but should extend to the field, orchard, forest and neighborhood. By observation, reading and study it should go to explain the things in nature and in common life by which country school children are surrounded. It should teach something of the physics of farm and domestic machinery and of modern appliances, and something of kitchen chemistry and household economy. Landscape, vegetable, fruit and floral gardening should pertain to the district school grounds as well as to the agricultural college grounds. A library of technical books, and a cabinet of scientific objects and of scientific apparatus, should be placed in the district school room as well as the Agricultural College library and recitation rooms.

This method carried into the district school would easily and naturally be made to diversify school studies in the usual common school branches; in which instruction should be made thoroughly practical in the use of numbers in arithmetical calculations involving all common affairs of business; and in the use of language in written and in oral explanation and description; and by rational methods in the study of geography and in the mapping and describing of the country and all localities.

Thus it is suggested that the Agricultural College should become an agricultural normal school; that it should be a school where should be educated and qualified as instructors young men and young women who shall go out to all counties in the State to inaugurate, to superintend and to carry forward the line of education indicated. The Agricultural College normal graduate, properly educated for this work, would be qualified for county normal institute instructor. He would be qualified to fill the important office of county superintendent. He would be qualified to visit the school districts, to aid and instruct the teacher, to instruct and stimulate the pupils. With maps, charts and scientific apparatus he would be prepared to give instruction to all classes; including the adult population, in their clubs, granges, alliances and other assemblages. Thus the whole people would become enlisted in this forward movement for the enlightenment and elevation of the agricultural class.

The report suggests that the State Constitution should be so amended that the office of county superintendent be made appointive, instead of elective, as now; and that no one should be appointed to the office except upon certificate of qualification, from the State Board of Education or some other competent authority. The force of the county superintendency should be more than double what it now is. To meet the increased expenses of superintendency and other measures of reform, the common school resources should have been restored to them what was taken away by the repeal of the one mill tax. For eighteen years, from 1861 to 1879 the taxable property of the State contributed a tax of one mill for the support of common schools. In 1879 the Legislature was induced to cut off this tax. Let it be restored and it would yield, at the present valuation of the property of the State, a sum in addition to the present common school funds, of more than \$360,000. This would defray the expenses of the needed reform.

The elevation of the standard of education in our common schools would give increased attendance upon our higher schools of learning. Give to farmers' sons and daughters a proper primary education and they will have a foundation laid which will incite them to seek the highest degree of education within the gift of the State. They will seek to elevate and dignify their occupation by bringing to bear upon it the best appliances which science and inventive genius can develop; they will seek to bring to the farmer's household the highest culture within the gift of social life.

STOCK ITEMS.

Feed the horses moderately, and give them a chance to take plenty of exercise while they are not at work.

Horses are particular about their feed and do not like oats or corn that have been run over and gnawed at by rats and mice.

In many cases the farmer who is making a specialty of breeding and raising horses for market will find the heavy, grade draught horses very profitable.

It is a severe tax on a cow to yield milk and keep warm when exposed to cold. She can not eat and digest food enough to provide milk and animal heat at the same time. The uncomfortable cow is an unprofitable one.

If you have turnips to feed to your milk cows, feed them immediately after milking in the morning. It is claimed by competent authority that they will not impart the disagreeable flavor to the milk. Give it a fair trial.

Keep all the good grade mares to breed and work on the farm. They are the most profitable farm stock. Bred to imported draft and coach stallions, they raise high-class colts that get better with each succeeding cross and sell at top prices.

The best horse for the farmer to breed and raise is the one that will do the most work in the shortest time and will bring the most money if sold. In order to do this he must have something better than the ordinary scrub—an all-purpose horse that will do the ordinary work of the farm with ease, and at the same time, if properly trained, would sell in market as a roaster or gentleman's driving horse.

A lamb for market is nothing if it does not get into market early. As the time for the lambs to come is nearly here some preparations should be made for saving them and pushing them forward to market. Thousands of lambs are lost at birth from the cold, and especially when the ewes are allowed to drop their lambs out of doors or in open sheds on cold days. The first two hours in the life of a lamb is sometimes the turning point of its existence.—Philadelphia Record.

Hog cholera is prevailing in many sections. To prevent it give the hogs a variety of food. Hogs that are inbred or that are fed on grain exclusively are more subject to it than others. Cut up clover an inch in length, scald it and mix bran with the mess as the morning food. Give cooked turnips, carrots or other roots. Should the hogs become sick add a teaspoonful of liquid carbolic acid to a pail of water and give no other water to drink. Keep the pens scrupulously clean, and saturate the ground once a week with a mixture made of one pound of coppers, four gallons of water and one gallon of sulphuric acid.

FARM NOTES.

The amount of stable manure can be greatly increased by supplying plenty of bedding.

It is a great mistake to put ripe weeds in the compost heap. They contain too many seeds.

Even coal ashes are good for a retentive clay soil to disintegrate the particles and make it more porous and more friable.

The advantage in securing a good home market for poultry and eggs is that you save transportation and commission charges at least.

During the winter every effort should be taken to give the fowls all the sunlight possible. Let them out whenever the weather will permit.

The best plan of supplying charcoal to the poultry is to burn corn, not black but nicely browned; give them all that they will eat up clean.

If the hens are laying now, they will prove more profitable than any thing on the farm. Eggs bring a higher price than any other produce, and at less outlay of capital and labor, as well as being marketable at all seasons.

Twenty-five dollars invested in evergreen trees and planted on a prairie or any other farm will increase the value of that property if on forty or more acres—\$400 in five years. No other investment will be as profitable.

Broad wheels draw easier on grass and mud roads, and do not cut the field so badly or wear the road so rapidly. Then why are not farm wagons built with wide tires? Can any body tell why they should be built with narrow tires?

The best way to analyze the soil is to try special fertilizers. If lime produces a marked effect, or plaster or salt or superphosphate then the soil needs these. If not, they may be considered deficient in all and complete fertilizers or manure will be required for them.

Statements often appear in poultry papers and others that hens can be made to pay \$1 a year and that one-half that amount will readily cover the cost of keeping a year, leaving the other half for profit. Upon this basis it is easy to figure 100 hens will pay \$50 as profit and 1,000 hens \$500—a fine living for a small family.

A stream of water is no longer considered an essential in duck-raising, since so many little ducklings are raised "by hand," coming out of the incubators by hundreds. A good, warm house and dry lot, inclosed by wire, with plenty of drinking water supplied fresh and clear are essential. Though, of course, the duck is an aquatic bird, when it has access to water courses it feeds itself to a considerable extent and thus lessens the cost of keeping.

Notes.

A clean, snowy winter, with evenly cold weather, is admitted to be much better for live-stock of all classes than the kind of winter seasons we have had of late years.

Irregularity in feeding is much more hurtful to cows than most men are aware.

Best breeders of horses need to do is to look after the quality of the horses they are breeding, and the market and prices will take care of themselves.

Whenever you get so that you think you know all about horses, it is time then to go out of the business.