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

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. Hiscock 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. Sen-ator Wolcott (Col.) then took the floor and spoke against the bill. The elections bill 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 as early a report of the census by Congressional districts as possible. A sharp

directing as early a 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 non with the ate adjourned until Friday noon, with the understanding that it should then adjourn until Monday The House was not in ses-

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 COR-BIN, speaking of the Indian war, said: 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 Inter-State 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.

drew out comparatively only a small attendance. REPRESENTATIVE KELLEY, of Kansas. has introduced in the House a bill di-

recting the Secretary of the Treasury to print fractional currency of the United States to the amount of \$50,000,-

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

THE EAST.

THE road making machine manufact urers are forming a trust at Pittsburgh,

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 Eu-

rope with Mrs. McCrea. A serious explosion of gas in the Beaver Meadow mine, near Wilkesbarre, Pa., occurred recently. One Polander 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,-

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

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

9

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 the French navy, is dead. soon rendered.

THE ship Rappahannock, American, from Hiogo, Japan, has arrived at San John Dillon, M. P., now in New York, Francisco. During the trip from Phila- that Mr. Parnell consents to retire if delphia to Hiogo two seamen, John Mr. O'Brien is made leader of the Irish Bauer and Thomas McGee, were killed. party. Herman Granz, another sailor, was also killed on the way from Hiogo to San Francisco

THE Union League Club of Chicago to have the city put in order for the by fire. The Bonasong Hospital nar-World's Fair.

THE Cleveland express on the Cleveland & Pittsburgh railroad was thrown aries. The loss will reach \$1,000,000. from the track at Alliance, O., but no one was injured. THE Chicago city council was instruct-

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 \$200 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 as-

THE State Prohibition League of In-

diana has been disbanded. THE Minnesota Farmers' Alliance has elected Ignatius Donnelly for president. CHICAGO is to have a \$1,400,000 Y. M. 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,-852 lead and \$359,440 copper. Total, \$29,-

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 army 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 en-

gines, 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

the sick man. JOHN T. MILLER has been arrested near Pitttsburgh, Preble County, O., for making and passing \$5 gold pieces. THE Ohio buggy works at Columbus,

O., have been destroyed by fire. THE Armours deny the alleged deal for the purchase of the St. Louis and East St. Louis stock vards.

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 habeas corpus original package erse 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 Firenzi

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 Jackson-

wrecked on a snag in the Lower Mississippi. No lives were lost.

ADVICES 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 hind. 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 their native homes. away; a number of houses were un-

roofed and others were blown off their foundations. THE British bark Topsy went ashore flood troubles. The look on Grand Cayman beach, Ala. Five shape at many points.

men were drowned. THE floods were extremely threaten-

ing in West Virginia on the 2d. Two men, a woman and a boy per-ished in the flames that destroyed the rote of 34 to 29. The House met but Avenue Hotel, Corsicana, Tex. after dallying for a time adjourned.

ZIMMERMAN's extensive carriage factory in Pottsdam, was completely destroyed by fire. Loss, half a million. ADMIRAL AUBE, formerly Secretary of

It was understood in Paris that Mr. William O'Brien, M. P., had cabled Mr.

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

ADVICES from Foo Chow, China, says three hundred buildings, including has appointed a committee to take steps | many business houses, were destroyed rowly escaped destruction and was saved by the exertions of the mission-THE feud between the clergy and Par

nellites in Ireland appears to increase in bitterness. The Parnellite mayor of ed by vote of the aldermen to take steps | 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 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 se

cret 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

Business failures (Dun's report) for the seven days ended January 1 numbered 348, compared with 333 the previous week and 322 the corresponding

week of last year. LORD SALISBURY is stated to have sent change in the status of the Behring sea | dental. nestion, and will not be until the will continue to be protected in lawful

oursuits.

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

DECKER, 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 an-

noyed by reporters and others since her arrival in Paris. She is followed about everywhere and can not take a walk on the street without instantaneous cameras being leveled at her. DISPATCHES from San Francisco an-

nounce 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 Salis

bury 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 ville, Fla., on the 31st at an advanced he was credited, nor does he advance THE steamboat E. W. Cole has been tire, but only such portions as will sesure the breeding of seals.

THE suspension of Colonel Forsythe for the Big Foot emeute 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 be-

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 THE people of the Lower Mississippi are beginning to be alarmed lest there should be a repetition of last year's

flood troubles. The levees are in bad THE Senate on the 5th resumed consideration of the elections bill, which after a time was set aside for the con-

KANSAS STATE NEWS.

The State Teachers.

The twenty-eighth annual session of the State Teachers' Association, recently in session at Topeka, elected the fol-E. P. Taylor, Kansas City, F. M. Rossiter, Hiawatha, E. L. Cowdrick, Clay Center. Committee on school exhibit from Kansas at the World's Fair, W. A. Quale, Baldtin City, D. E. Sandadopted that more attention should be paid in our schools to the cultivation of that the youth of our State should be tered. taught that all honest labor is honorable and that idleness is disgraceful; killed at the hostile camp in a fight 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 emweapen was discharged the ball passing through Ferguson's nose. She was arrested but Ferguson refusing to prosecute her she was released. The young assurance to Canada that there is no woman claimed the shooting was acci-

United States consents to arbitration; Alliance, at its iate sesion in Topeka, that in the meantime British subjects 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 EMMA ABBOTT, the noted prima Hutchinson, into the Fifth and Seventh; donna, died at Salt Lake City, Utah, on J. D. Codding, 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 so amend the school laws that a teachers' certificate can not be issued to any one who uses profanity, intoxicating liquors or to-

bacco 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. 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 Witchita 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 SugarInspector Kellogy has filed his report with Secretary Mohler of the Agricultural Department. The products of the plants are as follows: Medicine Lodge, 599,898 pounds; Fort Scott, 856,-761 pounds; Topeka, 277,742 pounds; Attica, 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 acsounted for.

THE INDIAN TROUBLES.

The Troops Encircling the Bestiles—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 lowing officers: President, D. S. Pence, drawn around the hostile Indians now, of Wichita; vice-preiident, C. Y. Roop, it being completed by the departure of of Salina; Secretary, Mrs. C. F. Men- Captain Crossly of the Seventh cavalry ninger, of Topeka; Treasurer, E. T. with four troops for Beaver creek, seven Ham, of Parsons; executive committee, miles away. The circle is drawn to the E. P. Taylor, Kansas City, F. M. Rossinorth 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'; J. M. Bloss, Topeka, R. W. Stevenson, thence to Colonel Offley's; thence to Wichita, Miss Florence Dickinson, General Carr's; thence to Colonel Whit-Alma, Miss Lou Hopper, Garden City, ney's on the Wounded Knee battle ground, and there back to the agency. ers, Fort Scott. Resolutions were By this arrangement the Indians are practically hemmed in. At the principal railway stations along the edge of correct habits and sound morality, and the reservation state troops are quar-

General Miles says two Indians were 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 of the fated company K looked lone-from a ravine near by, but fortunately some enough with their fearfully 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 ployment, recently entered the store of Ferguson Bros. at Topeka and asked to around the Indians, the trouble can be look at a pistol in the show case. J. J. Ferguson handed it to her, telling her it was loaded. While handling it the 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 Spanlards 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 Ponapi 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 Jaliut in the Marshall group bringing startling intelligence of the extent of the trouble The State teachers' convention met at 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 whitos has been sounded through all the islands.

KILLED ON THE STREET.

Terrible Shooting Affray at Guthrie Over 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 landoffice. 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 Bleedy En-

counter. 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 to 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 wintry 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 com-panies A, K, B, I, D and E of the noble but unfortunate Seventh cavalry, to-gether 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 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

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 intro-

duced.

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 mortgagor 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 invest-

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. 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 18, 1861, to Lung 20, 1878. 1861, to June 30, 1875.

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

THE BIG WHISTLE.

I boarded the train at midnight In the darkness and the rain, And deeply bellowed the engine, And enward sped the train; Athwart my window, in shower
The sparks to rearward sped—
The flery 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 affright;

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.

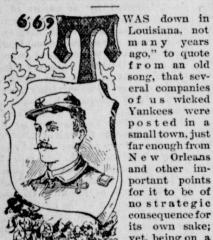
I clinched my teeth at the danger, And my heart like a plummet dropt: When, after an hour of terror, The train at a station stopt; Then I found, to my consternation That only ten miles we had gone-

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.



many years eral companies of us wicked Vankees were posted in a small town, just far enough from and other important points for it to be of no strategic

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 only men left in town were the few who had passed threescore 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 entree 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 "conciliated."

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 table cloths had not long before been turned into lint or bandages for Southern hos-

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 grayhaired 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 "conciliated." Every regiment had some officer, generally a young Lieutenant, whose abil- "Hogshead?"

ity, appearance and spirits compelled his comrades to pronounce him the flower of the flock. Ours was Will COTTONWOOD FALLS, - - KANSAS, 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 rollcalls 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 disgraced, and may be shot if things 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 lit- He knows there is nothing to fear, and tle 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 re-Louisiana, not pulsed the cavalry. The entire force went out as skirmishers for a mile or ago," to quote two, asking questions at every plantafrom an old tion-house and cabin, but no one could song, that sev- tell whether or not the cavalry, as they galloped away, had a Union officer with them.

We felt soughly 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 New Orleans 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 consequence for in a fit of anger; but this severe action its own sake; did not return to us the flower of the yet, being on a 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 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 alive and just like his old self." Then that she had a good seat and a fine figure, and finally that she was young and again and colored deeply, while a very 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 "Whose fault, madam?" said the Ma-

jor, 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, onlyonly-'Well, madam?"

"Only they were prevented."

"Indeed! How was that?" "Why, you see, sir, he stopped at our nouse 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-but-"

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 talion, but I don't believe murder is war, so I made him come into the house. He declared he wouldn't; death was nothing to duty. But I made him to move to town." 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

"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 dan-

"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 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 courtmartialed and shot, and all of those dreadful things; so I thought it would

be only right to come and tell you it dian Northwest. wasn't his fault." "The enemy has been gone several" is some ruse about this." Then he turned to the girl, and sternly said:

"Young woman, if your story is true, driven all the way from Kansas. he should have returned by this time.



"YOU'RE A SWEET-LOOKING OBJECT." there is nothing to prevent his coming

back, if he knows the enemy have disappeared." 'Oh. ves. 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 bunghole half a mile away, a horse, a rider to the hogshead, and I know he has

and a tiny white rag. The Major raised sense enough to breathe through it, besense 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 cause when I went down and whispered through it that the Rangers had gone home again, he-

the girl suddenly dropped her eyes young Lieutenant murm ured:

"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

"curtain" 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

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 bunghole ate. 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 a 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 Captain Grayson, of the artillery bat- 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 per uade this lady's family

> 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 .- Munsey's Woekly.

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 of what appears to be a marvelously productive country.

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 ir 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 unyielding 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 achy 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 dark-

for just so sure as daylight follows dark-ness, will this remedy rid him of his afflic-tions and restore him to sound, robust en-joyable health.—Manchester News.

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

An Icy Invasion

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

Confirmed.

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

READ carefully what is said in next week's

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

2: JACOBS OIL

J. M. L. PORTER. MRS. AGNES KELLEY.

IT HAS NO EQUAL.

Salvation Oil "Killsall Pain."

Neuralgia.

April 21, 1890. "I, and others of my

family, have used St.

Jacobs Oil for neu-

ralgia and found it

a speedy, effective

Hagerstown, Md.,

of interest to you.

Rheumatism.

May 17, 1890.

"A half bottle of your in valuable medicine, St. Jacobs Oil, cured me of rheumatism and rheumatism evelling of the knee. It is the bestin the universe."

N. Ogden, Mich.,



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 Cana-

A short time ago a caravan of five wagons bearing the families and house hours," said the Major, turning with a hold effects of a number of French setsuspicious look to us. "I'm afraid there | tlers passed through Morden, Manitoba, on their way to new homes near Carman, Manitoba. These settlers had

Mr. F. Burnett, of Craiglea, Manitoba, lately sold 300 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 issue of this paper by J. C. Shipley, of Mus-catine, Iowa, about Shallenberger's Antidote for Malaria. If you are a sufferer it may be

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. Briefer-I am told that ten per cent. of the amount recovered is customary?" - Harper's

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 mu-cous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When cous lining of the Eustachian Tube. Waen this tabe gets inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed Deafness is the result, and vuless 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 property surfaces.

No MATTER how deaf a man may be else-

where he can always have a bearing in court. - Washington Hatchet. MEDIOCRITY always copies superiority. Dobbins' Electric Soap, first made in 1865, has

been initated more than any soap made. Ask your grocer for Dobbins' Electric Soap, all other Electrics, Electricity, Magnetics, etc., are imitations. NEXT to making a mistake yourself the easiest thing is to criticise 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.—R. L. Thomas, Norfolk, Virginia.

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

Pary in the Side nearly always comes from adisordered 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 immedi-

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 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

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.

German

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 Hereditary often coughs enough to make him sick at Consumptionhis stomach. When-

An ley 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. Fierce is the heat that consumes you. Then comes profuse sweating. This over you resemble a limp, damp rag. After the first paroxysm, prevent another with Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, which knocks out malaria, biliousness, constipation and kidney complaints. ever 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, 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 pleas-ant experience of all who have used it, and the success of the proprietors and manu-facturers the California Fig Syrup Commore than a hundred different persons to take it. They agree with me that it is the best cough syrup in the market."

"It Disagrees with Me." A common remark. If you take Tutt'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.

Don't Fear Now. Rev. R. Burts, Manata, Fla., says: "Tutt's Pills are held in high repute as a Liver Regulator. I hardly know how we could get along without them. Chills and fever have lost their dread. Our people take one or two doses of the Pills, and follow it with fifteen grains of quinine, divided in three doses during the day. The chill never returns."

Tutt's Liver Pills CURE CHILLS AND FEVER. Price, 25c. Office, 39 & 41 Park Place, N. Y.

For FREE ENTRY and For

Prosperous * Canadian * Northwest Illustrated Pamphlets, Maps and full information, FREE. Write to L. A. HANILTON, WINNIPEG; J. F. LEE, 232 S. Clark St., Chicago; C. MEER! Y, 11 fort St., W., Detroils. Grand This Papen every due you write.

HAVE YOU = BLUES
Use Peruvian Strengthening Elixir,
The best TONIC in EXISTENCE. Pleasant to the taste, but not a beverage. Cures Billioness, General Debility, Indigestion, Liver Complaint, Pever and Ague, etc. FASK YOUR DETGGISTS FOR IT. Manufactured by McPIKE & FOX, ATCHISON, KANSAS.

PENSION JOHN W. MORKIS, Successfully PROSECUTES CLAIMS. Late Principal Examiner U. S. Pension Bureau. Syrs in last war, 15 adjudicating chains, atty since.

THE GREAT WRITERS OF THE DAY

To convince everybody, before subscribing, of the high quality and interest of our **Beautifully Illustrated** jour-

for 10 cents

SEND TEN CENTS for a trial subscription, and we will send you three numbers, including our CHRISTMAS NUMBER, with an artistic cover; also, our Calendar Announcement for 1891, with a painting—"The Minuet"—by J. G. L. Ferris.

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

(6) Robert Crant's entertaining society novel, "Mrs. g Harold Stagg."

Harriet Prescott Spofford, Marion Harland, Marquise Lanza, Maurice Thompson, and George Frederic Par-SONS contribute short stories.

costs back again if it don't (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. to know how few dollars are needed to keep up the refund.

The foregoing is a sample of the matter which goes to make up the most perfect National Family Journal ever offered to the American people.

Send Ten Cents for these three numbers and judge for yourself, or send only Two Dollars for a year's subscription to

THE NEW YORK LEDGER.

Robert Bonner's Sons, Publishers, 150 William St., N. Y. City. ቘፚጜፚቒቒቒቒቑቑቑቑቑቑፙፙፙጜጜጜፚ TELLING THE BEES.

In a corner of the garden, on a lazy afternoon, We heard the bees a-humming (every one wa out of tune), And we watched the busybodies as they circled

bout their hives,
And we envied them the happiness and sweet
ness of their lives;
There was no one near to hear us, there was no

one near to see, Except a bird which sangits prettiest, for Ros-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."
To gain fresh courage now I sighed and waited

for awhile, When on the face of Rosalie appeared a wicked smile; And she aimed at me this parting shot before she ran away:

"If you can not tell it me why don't you try and

tell it, pray, To the bees?" At dusk I sauntered over to the trysting place again.
"Tell the bees," I echoed slowly, while a rem-

iniscent train— Myths and queer old legends of a superstitious day— Through a mem'ry unretentive coursed its much bewildered way.

Jubernates says the Aryans held the bees in

holy fear, Lest departed souls should in these little creatures reappear; And in his Georgics, Virgil, too—but then they

The bees of death and trouble in those darksome days of old, And not of love; yet, should the tiny insects un-And start the wheel of fortune! I resolved to

try my hand, ee times I softly rapped upon the hive just next to me,
Three times I said in accents low: "I love my

Silence followed; then a rustle, then a voice in

A human voice responded: "And your Rosalie loves you."

I sprang and caught her, while my lips—but then you plainly see
That what they said and did is known to Rosa

And the bees.

—DeWitt C. Lockwood, in West Shore.

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."

"Oh, I dare say, like most young men who drift to Frisco, you have led a kinder wild life, but it is evident you were primed with a pretty good education before you started in on it," was the

response. "Yes," said the Englishman, "I suppose that's so, and since I left Oxford I have seen life through the kaleidoscope of many promiscuous journeyings. Helt home before I was twenty, got through a good pile of money in Paris and Brussels and then suddenly found myself in New York. I played the races, gambled and knocked around from one job to another and altogether led a Bohemian life. But I feel like sobering up now; it isn't necessary for a fellow to be a vag-abond all his life, and I'm ready for the What he said furnished une change. It isn't more than three weeks since I handled the chins for the last time, but I have done with it for keeps. By the way, the very last game I sat down to was in the same room that Velasquez frequented and he dropped over five thousand dollars that night. It was the same evening he sold the mining stock. He often used to come to that den, and some of the boys there know a good deal about him, but I very much question whether any of them would tell you much."

"Good," remarked Lovel's newly found friend, "I'm glad to hear that your are tired of your wild life, and, what's more, I believe you. So from now on you will please consider yourself private secretary to Joel Wilcox. I never did put on airs before, but I guess I ain't too old to begin. Is it a

go?"
"Why, you astonish me, Mr. Wilcox; but I will try to deserve your confi-

dence."
"All right; I count myself a pretty good judge of a man when I see one, and I think that so far as I am concerned, I am safe in engaging you for an unlimited period; the salary question we can settle as we go along," added Wilcox in a jovial manner.

"But what," he continued, "was that you said about Velasquez being known by the boys in the gambling house?"

Percy then repeated what he had already recounted, and Mr. Wilcox said that the knowledge might be useful in hunting down the rascal.

As both Mr. Wilcox and the Englishman were good talkers the conversation was kept up in a lively manner, and it was not long before Wilcox knew all about Percy from his childhood up.

As the train pulled up at San Paola Mr. Wilcox said: "Ah! I guess, my boy, you've been more of a fool than an intentional scamp.'

The remark was full of truth, for Percy Lovel was never really bad, only one of those lads so especially common among the better English classes who become utterly reckless in the eager pursuit of "folly as it flies." through all his ups and downs he was conchalant, easy-tempered and cool as an iced cucumber. Always he could the point was missing, but it was large find time to part his hair in the right place, no matter if the house was on dagger to the lawyer for the defense and fire: but he could also be relied upon to reach the outside safely. And no lawyer matter where or how deep he would ment. sink in life's turbulent waters, he invariably came to the top again smiling. but such as the occasion demanded, he her husband

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

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." They walked into the house and into the library, where Mr. Wilcox was astonished to see one of the workmen from the cellars seated. The door was closed, but, at Mr. Wilcox's request,

Lovel was allowed to remain in the

"This man," said the unhappy widow, has brought something here which will probably prove beyond a doubt who it was that killed my dear husband. Yesterday one of this man's boys was bathing in the stream which flows at the foot of the hill yonder," said the lady, pointing from the window as she spoke, "and, in diving to pick objects from the mud in the bottom of the river, found this weapon."

Here Mrs. Delaro produced an ivory handled stiletto upon the handle of which was carved the initials "L. V." "Great guns," exclaimed Wilcox, 'we shall prove that snake guilty soon

er than I expected." Then a long conversation ensued and the workman was asked to repeat his story to Wilcox, and so much engressed did everybody become in the recitation that in the excitement of the hour it was forgotten that Lovel had not been

But Mr. Wilcox soon made amends for his forgetfulness and told Mrs. Delaro of the value of his newly-formed

acquaintance. There was much to be said about the new clew and Velasquez's former history, and Percy warmed up and became almost enthusiastic over his prospective work.

They discussed how every thing should be arranged. On the morrow they proposed to go to the lawyer at Santa Rosa, and inform him of the new developments.

They supposed naturally that Velasquez had little idea of his crime being liscovered so soon, if ever, and that he was probably on his way East. So they did not raise a hue and cry at once but decided that it would be far wiser, and more prudent, to be sure they were right before going ahead.

The next day they all started for Santa Rosa, the county seat, where the trial was to be held, and Wilcox was at last full of hope that the unfortunate Anton would soon be released.

A consultation was held with the lawyers, but they did not deem it wise to take steps to secure a warrant for Velasquez's arrest; they advised waiting until after the trial of Anton Rey-

The trial was set for ten days later, and at that time nearly every adult in-habitant of San Paola was at Santa Rosa. The witnesses who had appeared be

fore the coroner and the grand jury were again called, and during the first part of the proceedings there was only a repetition of the former scenes at the inquest, no new disclosures being made. But there was a tumult of excitement when Percy Beaufort Lovel had been

What he said furnished unexpected development to all except the principals in the drama, and created not only surprise but intense indignation among

Then the boy who had found the stiletto was called and examined. The weapon was produced and the servants of the Delaro household were called to



MRS. DELARO MET THEM AT THE DOOR.

testify that they had seen the weapon several times lying on the bureau in Mr. Velasquez's room

Other witnesses followed, who spoke in glowing terms of Anton's character, and then the judge commenced to charge the jury. He told them that the guilt could not be justly transferred from the shoulders of the prisoner to those of Velasquez on the evidence given and made prolonged reference to Anton's angry talk with Delaro and the fact that he followed the murdered man out of the cellars.

The judge was just suggesting the reasonableness and probability of Reyman having committed the foul deed, when Percy Lovel, who had been carefully scrutinizing the stiletto, inter-

rupted.

The young fellow had noticed that the point of the weapon was broken. Only an extremely small fragment of enough to be noticed. He handed the drew his attention to the fact. The lawyer understood its purport in a mo-

In a rather rude and hasty manner,

Always philosophically contented, he 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 manner in which her father had come to could have penetrated the dead man's his sad end. 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 weapon before this man Reyman is un- ories. justly 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."

have broken off inside of the body,"

ter." "Then the best man to get that ad- followed by yachting excursions and a vice from is Joel Wilcox," was the lawyer's reply.
"Let Joel Wilcox be called to the

stand," said the judge to the usher. Upon being sworn Wilcox gave his opinion, as an old blacksmith and as a man who had worked all kinds of both iron and steel, hot or cold. Said he: "It the point of the stiletto had not been properly tempered, it is highly probable that in striking against a bone in a man's body it would break off."

"Then the body shall be exhumed and the piece of steel sought for," said the judge. Whereupon the court adjourned until the following day.

That same afternoon the body of

Delaro was exhumed and sure enough, the piece of steel was found sticking to the bottom of the left shoulder blade. The doctor produced the fragment next day in court, and it was found to

fit exactly to the stiletto. Then the judge completed his charge, but on vastly different lines, the consequence being that Anton was discharged without the jury once having to leave their seats.

The crowd cheered him as he went out and one of the first men who met him was Joel Wilcox. "Anton," he said, "it was I that

bought the Posada vineyards, and I hope, my boy, you will go back to your old place and manage it for me."

It was a light-hearted and yet a sad party that went back to San Paola that night, for few of them had yet forgotten the memory of their lost friend. And Wilcox, kind old fellow that he was, went that night to try and console the desolate widow, and informed her that he had arranged to render all possible assistance to the detectives in capturing the murderer.

At the conclusion of the interview, at which Percy Lovel was present, they all decided to leave San Paola at once-Mrs. Delaro to go to her friends and Wilcox and his young aide to follow in the wake of the guilty man.

CHAPTER VI.

"If Mr. Wilcox and Percy are not back here in a week we might as well return to New York. It is getting late in the season, and really, mamma, I can not endure much more of the noise and bustle of this hotel."

"Have a little patience, child; we may hear from them any day."

"Oh! mamma, if you could only know how tired I am of being incessantly followed and shadowed by suitors of all sorts and conditions and of being made ve to by old men and smooth-faced youths, you would say go, at once, and let Mr. Wilcox follow us."

"No, my child. It would never do to no alternative but to wait."

"Very well, just as you say, mamma; but I am very anxious for a change." The last speaker was Armida Delaro. Eleven years had elapsed since she left the vineyards and blue skies of the Pacific slope and now she was grown into one of the most perfect of God's creatures-a beautiful woman. The rich Southern blood which she had inherited from her parents tinged her cheeks with a subdued flush of perfect health. She was a tall, graceful girl, and a perfect type of Southern beauty; though a decided brunette she was not so dark as to be distinguished for it. With her beauty she seemed to have inherited also the sweet disposition of her mother, together with the frank open-heartedness of her father.

Mother and daughter were sitting in a private parlor forming one of their stance the toughest fiber in the entire suite of rooms at the West End Hotel, nest has been concentrated, in most Long Branch, where they had been spending the summer. It was only during the last two years that Mrs. Delaro had enjoyed much of her daughter's society, for they had necessarily been thrown very much apart owing to the twigs, the loose ends below being intrimother's set determination to personal- cately interwoven among the gray hemply assist in the search for her husband's en fibers of which the body of the nest is murderer.

her traveling all the time, combined with the fact that Armida had been attending school at a convent near to

of being together. Mrs. Delaro really showed very little sign of the struggles she had undergone in her features, though a close observer might have noticed a settled and determined expression which told without the aid of words that she was a woman living with a purpose.

And indeed her purpose was stern as ever, for as she sat on this bright September morning talking to her daughter, her thoughts were far away with her two staunch friends, Joel Wilcox and Percy Lovel, who had left her two weeks before to follow up a clew at New Orleans. They had only written twice to assume as an average as to the total since their departure, and even then had given no particulars, so that she least thirty stitches. When this is mulwas anxious and longed to know tiplied by the hundreds of similar sinwhether or not they were meeting with ews with which the body of the nest is

Often and often had she waited like compacted, some idea may be formed of its strength.—Scribner. this before, but her interest had never flagged, nor her desire for vengeance become less keen. When in conversation with her two loyal friends she always spoke hopefully of the ultimate success of her life work and had fre-

Of one thing she had been scrupt. lously careful, and that was to have no word regarding her husband's cruel

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 once taken to find the point of this the oblivion of shadowy youthful mem-

The conversation at the opening of this chapter might lead one to imagine that Armida was of a rather peevish temperament, but such was not the case. ourderer."

She had just cause to complain, and was "It seems hardly credible that it could literally bored to death. She had been sought after by every unmarried wearer suggested the judge; "we can consult of pantaloons and suspenders during some professional advice on the mat- her stay at the Branch. Races one day, a garden party the next, then a ball,



HAVE A LITTLE MORE PATIENCE, DAUGHTER.

hundred other inventions for killing

At all such society events, her pres ence 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.'"

Here Armida rose from her reclining posture and gave an imitation of that gentleman's unique style of introducing himself; then turning to her maid she said:

"Tell the boy to show him up." As the boy went away, something like a gurgling titter sounded as if com-

ing from that progressive youth. In less than a minute the caller was at the parlor door, which showed that he must have waited either outside, or very near the elevator, for he certainly did not have time to come from the office. [TO BE CONTINUED.]

MASTER-PIECE OF ART.

The Wonderful Pendulous Nest of the Baltimore Oriole.

The skillful nests of the vireos have go until we hear from them. There is yet their matchless pattern in the work of that prince of weavers, the "hangbird," or Baltimore oriole, whose swinging, pendulous nest is a masterpiece, not only of textile art, but equally of constructive skill, whether from an engineering or architectural point of view. What perception of means and intelligent discrimination in their employmen are here disclosed! The trite maxim that "the strength of a chain is only that of its weakest link" would seem, on a superficial glance at the nest, to be entirely ignored by the oriole, the attachment of the nest often seeming to exhibit a daring dearth of material and in singular contrast to the elaborate density of the weaving below. A closer examination, however, shows a most sagacious compensation in the economy of this apparently weak portion, for here it will be found in almost every incases that have come under my observation; and in three specimens now before me, consisting of remnants of strings, fish-line, strips of cloth securely twisted and looped around the forked composed, the whole structure being This employment, which had kept literally sewed through and through with long horse-hairs.

Remembering Wilson's investigations into the similarly compact nest-fabric Paris gave them very little opportunity of the orchard oriole, from which he disentangled a strand of grass only thirteen inches long, but which in that distance was thirty-four times hooked through and returned in the meshes, the relation of which fact led an old lady acquaintance of his to ask whether "it would not be possible to teach the birds to darn stockings," I was led to test the darning skill of the hang-bird which uses the horse-hair in true regulation style. With much labor I succeeded in following a single hair through fourteen passes from outside to interior in the length of about ten inches, which I was then quite willing which would doubtless have reached at

-"Ma, ma," calls Johnnie, distress in his tones, "come in here to Don! He won't let me have but half the bed." "Why, Johnnie," responds Mrs. Simmons, severely, "don't be selfish and quently intimated that she fully ex- mean. How much of the bed do you pected to see Leon Velasquez face to think you ought to have?" "But you face before death should call her to meet see, ma, Don's in the middle, and my her husban?

Later to see heen verasquez face to think you ought to have?

But you ought to have?

But you ought to have?

But you ought to have?

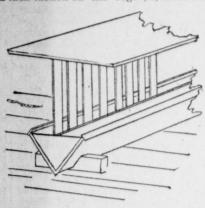
But you have?

But you ought to have?

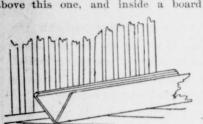
FARM AND GARDEN.

FOR WINTER FEEDING. Feed Troughs for Poultry That Never Waste a Bit of Grain.

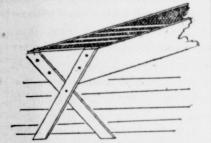
My feed troughs are models, and never waste a bit of grain. One little catch saves me dollars every year. They are V-shaped and in addition have a lath tacked on the edge (A) next the



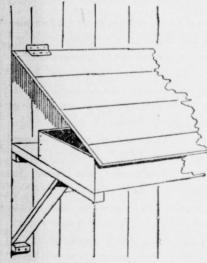
pens as the cut, Fig. 1, shows. This prevents the waste of grain by the fowls working it over the edge, I aim to leave all the floor room possible within the coop so the troughs are left outside that the fowls may not be erowded. When my flock is large I fasten another similar trough a foot above this 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 forces 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. When gathering eggs I lift the cover. The nests are dark, and the hens show that they like them by nevergoing elsewhere to lay .- E. N. Spaulding, in Farm and Home.

LIVE-STOCK PARAGRAPHS.

Ir you have the means of cooking 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 ra-

tion for a milch cow, and they are comparatively cheap. A goop 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

Musty, dirty hay is the cause of heaves. It does not pay to feed such day, except when it is storming, while hay and destroy the usefulness of a good cattle having no herder are inclined to ABUNDANT food, a good stable, and protection from chilly winds and beat-

milk, and often show absolute gain in cattle. 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 quar-

ters. 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 dairying. The opinion of a farmer who thinks it "too much trouble" to keep a record isn't worth

much as to dairy matters. the grass and hay that through the herds and the flocks feed him, and pots, and in spring for weeding the clothe him, too, very largely. Grass is edges of garden borders, and similar king .- Rural and Stockman.

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, stupidness, attempt to vomit, tendency to root the bedding, to lie down in dark and quiet places, dullness of the eve, often dim: sometimes swelling of the head, eruption of the ears and other parts of the body, dizziness, laborious breathing, gaunt appearance at the flanks and pumping 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, diarrhoeal discharges, are semi-fluid, of 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 bedling. If there has been costiveness, 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 diarrhœa. These cases may linger for weeks, scattering the poison of the disease in the discharges wherever they go. The Rural does not know that much 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 breedng. As to a remedy, three-quarters of

DRESSING POULTRY.

the cases of "hog cholera" are worms,

and that a good vermifuge will cure.-

Western Rural.

If It Is Properly Done It Is Sure to Bring

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 emove 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 nakes a clean stroke, taking all the pin feathers along; the next stroke a little nigher, 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. Sheep in the Far West.

A correspondent of the Rocky Mountain Husbandman, speaking of the advantages of sheep over other cattle on the Western ranges, says: It is a noted fact that there is far less alarm over the prospect of-short winter feed among sheep owners than any other class of stockmen. The reason of this is that sheep thrive on very short feed, and when there are any points bare along our foot hills, flocks may be kept fairly well, even if the grass has been closely grazed in summer. It is also a fact that it is possible to keep three or four thousand sheep on hay about as easy as to keep so many hundred cattle. Sheep do not seem to consume food in proportion to cattle. This is probably due to the fact that they are constantly rustling for themselves throughout each lay around the premises and not go out to feed even in pleasant weather. Sheep are better adapted to the exhausted ing storms will prevent shrinkage of condition of our ranges, by far, than

A Handy Flower Rake.

Here is a useful little instrument,

says London Queen, which has the ad-

vantage that it can be easily - made at home, upon occasion. for instance, THIN THE THE

when the stock of gardening implements has run short. In order to

make it, take a piece of strong wire, bend it in the middle, twist the ends THE thoughtless man, as he looks over each other twice to form the upon the luxuriant pasture and hay handle, point the ends, and bend each fields in summer, may not think that he equally to form a double hook. This lives upon them. But he does. It is appliance will be found convenient in winter for stirring the soil in flower W E. TIMMONS, Editor and Publisher Issued every Thursday.

efficial Paper of Chase County.

Judge Caldwell of the United States Circuit Court has been reversed by Jadge Preston, of Cedar Rapids, Ia., At the present stage of the campaign who holds that the Iowa law relating the unwieldy party hulk of Bourbon Rapublicaniem is still affact but dame. to orginal packages was not made ef- Republicanism is still affoat, but damfective by the passage of the Wilson aged and badly leaking. On board some bill. - Kansas City Star,

The old reliable agricultural journal The Prairie Farmer of Chicago, comes out with its initial number for 1891 in a handsome new dress, and is indeed an elegant paper, filled with the soundest and most practical informa-Prairie Farmer is most complete and thorough, and the journal enters its 51st year better equiped than ever. Writers who are well known autorities are its regular contributors, and their articles are accompanied by illustrations and engravirgs, to assist the reader to the fullest understanding of the subject treated. The Prairie Farmer is a model home paper, alike useful to the farmer, the vilager, and the city man, furnishing delightful reading for all who love ond appreciate. The la dies and children are not forgotten for its departments of Household, Garden and Lawn, Young Folks, Po-etry, Puzzles ond Miscellany are un-surpassed The publishers will send a sample copy to every applicant, and it is worth while to drop a postal for a specimen, or send them the subscription price, One Dollar, for a year, to The Prairie Furmer, 168 Adams St... On our mailing list there are fully Chicago, Ill.

In view of the fact that it was through and by the votes of men who were then, are now and ever will be Democrats that the Alliance candidates for Representatives in the State Legislature, and for Representatives in Congress, from the State of Kansas were elected to the offices to which they aspired, at the last election, not one of whom could or would have been elected to such offices without this yote, we now suggest that the Democratic Editorial Association of or more years behind, the "puttingthis State hold its annual convention in Topeka, on the day previous to the election of the next United States Senator from this State. That the Democratic party is still a factor in the politics of this State the Alliance people are willing to admit, and the Republicaus dare not deny it; there-fore, the influence of the Democratic party should be weilded, through its editors, if in no other way, in the election of the next United States Sena tor; and, for this reason, we make this suggestion, and hope that the President of our Association, the Hon. V. J. Lane, may call us to meet in convention at the time and place here in suggestion?

CLEVELAND'S CLEVERNESS.

Republicans who, a few years ago, found infinite amusement in expatiating apon the vast proportions of Ma in the last twenty years.

No one who remembers the hilarity with which the leaders of the Retariff reform and the confidence with which they prepared to meet and crush nseful a lesson has been taught them | tion and stop taking this paper. in our campaign of education.
"Within twenty-four hours after the

submission to Congress of the ques-tion of tariff reform sundry senators

Nebraska said 'it is a big card for the Republicans, this big card cannot appear remarkably useful to him now, for his state to-day contains a big curiosity in the shape of a Democratic

ty ever known if they could be given the platform proposed, the reply will come when in a few days a Democratic colleague is placed by his side.
"If a Senator from Mainedeclared it

is a good enough platform for the Republicans -- we want nothing better, how is it that he is now so diligently endeavoring to find out the meaning

of the word reciprocity?
"If a New Hampshire Senator believed that 'the Republicans want nothing better with which to sweep the country,' the trouble his state is giving him to-day must lead him to

suspect there is a mistake somewhere.
"If a Senator from Wisconsin gleefully said he was glad to see us show our hand," he cannot fail to be convinced, when he soon gives place to a real good sound Democrat, that there

real good sound Democrat, that there was, after all, more in the hand than he cared to see.

"If the present Speaker of the House sarcastically said it only shows what fools all the other presidents have been," he may well be excused since he has lately so thoroughlearned that in the sight of the people infallibility is not an attribute always to be found in the Speaker's chair.

"If the Representative from Ohio, whose name is associated with a bill

whose name is associated with a bill which has given his party considerable trouble of late, said if the Democratic party had hired Burchard to write a stump speech it could not have suited as better,' it must be that circumstan-

have become insubordinate and dis-contented, and at times actualy disobedient to party orders. Some have left the ship. One shrewd and wetherwise navigator has clambered off,

G. H. Austin, Trustee of Toledo and in a frail bark, with the word 'Re-ciprocity' painted on its stern, was last Bloody creek bridge. and in a frail bark, with the word 'Reseen hovering near, prepared to climb aboard again, or sail away, as wind and wave would appear to make most safe.

An appropriation of \$65 was made to assist Toledo township, on grade and railway of Buckeye bridge. are still working at the pumps against the awful odds of opening seams; many, mutinous and discontented, The official bonds of the county and To short of provisions and of grog, are loudly and angrily disputing as to whether bad seamanship or overload-ing is the cause of their wretched plight, while accusations of guilty restion for all interested in agriculture in its many departments. The pression of the The conteditorial organization of the The Prairie Farmer is most complete conscience, desire a better life, they mand exceeds supply, and that means to the nome seating farmer. What are they? Here is one of them: Cultivable land bears so small a proportion to total area, that home demand exceeds supply, and that means to the nome seating farmer. ponsibility are heard on every side. If, from this turbulence, there shall conscience, desire a better life, they will be gladly welcomed. I cannot, however, keep out of my mind the story of the pious deacon who, having in his efforts to convert a bad sinner, become so excited by his incorrigibility that he gave him a thorough drubbing, afterward explained and justified his course by declaring that he be-lieved he had 'walloped saving grace into an impenitent soul.'"

TO DUR SUBSCRIBERS.

A pleasant word or two with you. Many of you are old time subscribers

On our mailing list there are fully five hundred subscribers who owe on subscription six dollors, on an average. \$3,000, you say, due us! Correct.

Experience shows that the most of these delinquencies are due to neglectfulness rather than inability to pay.

Our poincy has been to allow our sub-Our policy has been to allow our subscribers their own time; but when one allows himself to get as much as three! off" comes with greater ease. You, dear subscriber, will generally say office. when you come to settle, that it ought to have been paid much sooner, that CHARLES M. FRYE you were able to yay, but neglected to

Now, if we were rich, we would like to let "by-gones be by-gones," and let you keep what you owe, and start from this moment with cash-in-advance subscriptions. But what you owe is GOLD PENS and HOLDERS, rightfully ours and we need it. These dicated. What say the rest of the rightfully ours and we need it. These members of the association to this calls do not come unless they are nec-

Take the date opposite your name on the upper margin of first page or wrapper, count the time to January 1, Cleveland's neck and the phenomenal '91, and find how long yeu are delin-blunders of his head, are now no doubt ready to admit that that big neck and quent. Reckon the subscription at blundering head have done more to break the force of Reguldican rule than any other force known to politics of you owe us as far back as when our In his late speech before the New York Reform Club, Mr. Cleveland "turned the changes" on his Republican critics, with telling effect. In speaking to the toast, "The Campaign of Education," he said:

"Near who respect to the New paper was \$2.00 a year, even if the subscription was paid in advance, and you find to a cent what you owe us. Then come in with the money and square publican party greeted the message of up and pay a year's subscription in advance. Two dollars a year still holds the issue presented can fail to see how if you want to pay up your subscrip-

BURNS CELEBRATION.

The Committee on Programme, of and Representatives belonging to the Republican party were reported to have jauntily ventilated their partisan exultation in the public press.

"If it be true that a Senator from Monday evening, January 26, instant, Naharaka said title and the senator from Monday evening, January 26, instant, the senator from Monday evening, the exercises to begin at 7:30 o'clock. This celebration is looked forward to with great expectations of its being one of the best Burns meetings ever held in the county or State; and, as will be seen from the programme, Col. governor elect.

"If the junior Senator from New York declared that his party would carry this state by the largest majori-

PROGRAMME.

Introduction—By the President.
Quartette—E. D. Replogle, Ray
Hinckley, E. F. Holmes, J.H. Mercer.
Oration—"Robert Burns,"—Colonel

Thos. Moonlight.

Song—"Scots wha ha' wi' Wallace
Bled,"—Miss Carrie Hansen.

Recitation—Miss Aphie Hendricks.

Song-"Annie Laurie,"-Mrs. Annie George.

nie George.
Recitation—Miss Emma Goudie.
Quartette—E. D. Replogle, Ray
Hinckley, E. F. Holmes, J.H. Mercer.
Song—"The Land where I was born"
—Alex. McKenzie.
Recitation—Miss Aphie Heudricks.
Song—"Flowers of the Forest,"—

Miss Carrie Hansen. Song-"The Anchors Weighed"-

"Hornpipes jigs, strathspeys and reels, Puts life and metal in their heels."

COUNTY COMMISSIONER'S PRO-CEEDINGS.
The Board of County Commission-

recting the opposition. Some of them | tablished; Joseph Waidley, O. H. B. U. SCHLAUDECKER, Drinkwater and L. E. Stanley. Viewers were appointed on road pe-

The appropriation of \$75 to Cotton-wood township, to assist in rebuilding Gould creek bridge, at J. R. Black-shere's, was rescinded, as the Town-ship Board failed to comply with

township officers were approved.

THINK OF THIS A MOMENT.

mand exceeds supply, and that means lumber interests causes a continually increasing need for food. For instance Corn in New Mexico is worth 75 cents

per bushel when in Kansas it only brings 40 cents, and other things in like proportion. Irrigation, which is practiced there and costs little insures a full crop every year. The climate is cool in summer and mild in winter. making plowing possible every day in the year. For full information, apply to H. F. Grierson, Immigration Agent A. T. & S. F. B. R., 600 Kansas Aye., Topeka, Kansas.

TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION.

TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION.
The Chase County Teachers' Association will meet in the High School building Cottonwood Falls, on Saturday January 10, 1891, at 1 o'clock p. m.
PRÔGRAMME.
Music-Opening chorus by pupils of the High school

High school
Reciation—Miss Mattie Sheeban.
Premature Promotion—Paper—Geo, Swainhart hart
biscussion—J. M. Warren and E. W.Jeffrey.
biscussion—Miss Anna Hackett.
busic and Recitations—by pupils of the
Primary Department.
Trials and Triumphs of a Country School
Teacher"—Paper—J. W. Brown. Carried
over

Music.
Recitation—Miss Stella Breese.
Recitational Meeting.—T. B. Moore.
Miscellaneous Business.
Closing J. C. Davis, Secretary.

FOR SALE, A stallion and jack. Apply at this

BOOKS, STATIONERY, etc., For Twenty Days.

ALBUMS, TOILET CASES, MANICURE SETS. SCRAP BOOKS,

SCRAP BASKETS, MUSIC BINDERS. COLLAR and CUFF BOXES,

At One Half of the FORMER PRICE.

CHARLES M. FRYE,

EAST SIDE OF BROADWAY. COTTONWOOD FALLS, KAS January 8th, 1891.

Administrator's Notice.

County of Chase. 85

County of Chase. (**S**

In the matter of the estate of Erastus William Brace, late of these County, Kansas.
Notice is hereby given, that on the 26th day of December, A. D. 1890, the under signed were, by the Probate Court of Chase County, Kansas, duly appointed and qualified as Executors of the estate of Erastus William Brace, late of Chase County, deceased. All parties interested in saidestate will take notice, and govern themselves accordingly.

JERUSHA BRACE,
WILLIS E. BRACE,
EXECUTORS.

HUMPHREYS

DR. HUMPHREYS' SPECIFICS are scientifically and carefully prepared prescriptions; used for many years in private practice with success, and for over thirty years used by the people. Every single Specific is a special cure for the disease named.

These Specifics cure without drugging, purging or reducing the system, and are in fact and deed the soverelg n remedies of the Werld.

Sold by Druggists, or sent postpaid on receipt of price. Dr. Humpherys' Manual. (14 pages) richly bound in cloth and gold, mailed free. Humphreys' Medicine Co. 109 Fulton St. N.Y.

PECIFICS.

From now until January 1st, 1892 THE TOPEKA WEEKLY CAPITAL AND The CHASE COUNTY COURANT.

FOR \$2.50.

The Weekly Capital will contain the The Board of County Commission—
when the following most complete reports of the organizamodification of his judgment.

"As our campaign has proceeded other unusual symptoms have been apparent among those prominent in di
"The Board of County Commission—
where the following been apparent among those prominent in di
The Board of County Commission—
most complete reports of the organization and proceedings of the coming Legislature that will be published, besides all the news of Kansas and the Capital City. No Kansan should be
without it.

SCHLAUDECKER & ROBERTS Proprietors.

All Kinds of FRESH MEAT. Cash paid for HIDES.

COTTONWOOD FALLS, -- - KANSAS

New Mexico presents peculiar at actions to the home seeking farmer ractions to the home seeking farmer.

J. A. GOUDIE,

DEALER IN

FURNITURE. PICTURE



STRONG CITY. KANSAS.

MAKES A"SPECIATY OF REPAIRING.



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

LAWRENCEBURG LAWRENCE COUNTY, TENNESSEE.

A City that Possesses Wonderful Natural advantages and is Having Marvel-

Don't go there expecting to rent a house' for 50 houses could be rented if they were fluished. Go there, to build. Lots sold on 1, 2. 3 and 4 years, without any CASH PAY-MENT, to those who will improve. Property advancing in value.

The company's stock better than govern-

We want Co-OPERATIVE FACTORIES to nanufacture, Furniture, Carts, Carriages, hairs, Brick, Machinery and Foundry arti-

most complete reports of the organiz- Offices: Room 63, 185 Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill., or Lawrenceburg, Tenn.

THIS PAPER may be found on file at Geo. 23 vertising Bureau (10 Spruce St.), where advertising bureau (10 Spruce St.), where advertising matracts may be made for it IN NEW YORK-

J. W. MC'WILLIAMS' chase County Land Agency Railroad or Syndicate Lands, Will buy of ell wild lands or Improved Farms.

--- AND LOANS MONEY .--

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS

Notice for Publication.

Read What a Paper Published in an Adjoining County Says:

LAWRENCEBURG TO THE FRONT.

"Ton years ago Lawrenceburg, the county seat of Lawrence county, was only a village. No one at that time ever dreamed that Lawrenceburg was destined to become a great manufacturing city. But such is the case. A few of her wide-a-wake citizens went to work; they invited people from every section to come and look at their advantages for manufacturing iron, cotton and woolen goods, etc., etc. What is the result? Lawrenceburg is springing into a city at a rate that is phenomenal."—Highman Pioneer.

Don't ge there executes to see the county of the District Court of Chase County, Kansas by his wife, Tiney Mann, plaintiff, vs. L. O. Mann is hereby notified that he has been sued in the District Court of Chase County, Kansas by his wife, Tiney Mann, plaintiff, vs. L. O. Mann, defendant; that her petition is tow on file in said court, charging him with aba-adonment, and praying that she be diverted from him and from the bonds of martimony, and that she be restored to her maiden name of Tiney Shipley.

Therefore, L. O. Mann must answer, plead of demur to said petition on or before the 30th day of January, 1891. or said petition will be taken as true and judgment rendered in accordance therewith.

Wood & GRISHAM, Att'ys for plaintiff.

WOOD & GRISHAM, Att'ys for plaintiff.
Attest: Geo. M. HAYDEN,
Clerk of the District Court D. L. DOWD'S HEALTH EXERCISER.



For Brain-workers and Sedentery People: Gentlemen, Ladies, Youths; Athlete or Invalid. A complete gymnasium. Takes up but 6 in. square floor-room: new. scicatific, durable, comprehensive, cheap. Indorsed by 30,000 physicians, lawyers, elergymen. editors and others now using it. Send for illustrated circular, 40 engravings, no charge. Prof D. L. Dowd, Scientific, Physical and Vocal Cultere, 9 East 14th St., New York

One year .

THE STAR,

H. W. ALLEGER. gan, style 90, contaming 5 octaves, 4 sets of reeds, 10 stops, 2 kneeswells. Stool and book free. For only \$45.69, With right and left coupler, "Warranted for 6 years," Cifcular free to all. I Sell Direct to Families Be sure to write me, and save money. Solid walnut cases. LOWEST PRICES IN AMERICA. 25 Years Mig. Organs. No connection with any other house. W. ALLEGER,



Beldin's CROUP Remedy

THE DR. BELDIN PROPRIETARY CO., JAMAICA, M.V. nave arready laught and provided with employment a larg number, who are making over \$3000 a year each it's N EW and \$607.4 3b. Full particulars FR EE. Address at once E. C. ALLEEN, Box 420, Augusta, Maine.

NEW New Books every week.

Catalogue, 96 pages, free; not sold by Dealers; prices too low; buy of the Pub. lisher, John B. Alden, 393 Pearl St., New York







manufacture, Fermitare, Carts, Carts,

write for sample copy. Address. 25 cents ChaseCounty Courant and DEMOREST'S FAMILY MAGAZINE.

Send Your Subscriptions to this Of-

W. E TIMMONS - Ed. and Prop

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

Terms—peryear, \$1.50 cash in advance; atter three months, \$1.76; aftersix months, \$2.00. For six months, \$1.00 cash in advance.

ADVERTISING RATES.

	lin.	2in.	3in.	5in.	% col.	1 eol
l week	\$1.00	\$1.50	s 2 00	\$3.00	\$5.50	\$10.0
2 waeks	1 .50	2.00	2.50	4.00	7.00	18.0
3 weeks	1.75	2.50	3 00	4.50	8.25	15.00
weeks	2.00	3.00	8 25	5.00	9 00	95 00
months.	3.00	4.50	5 25	8.50	20.00	29.50
months.	4.00	0.00	19 00	20 00	82.50	55.00
6 months 1 year	10.00	18 00	124.00	185.00	1 55.00	80.00



TIME TABLE. TIME TABLE A., T. & S. F. R. R. EAST. At.x. NY.X. Chi.X MR X. KC. Cedar Grove 3 00 11 25 12 27 1, ... 10 18 8 Elmdale ... 3 22 11 48 12 50 12 27 11 28 Evans ... 3 25 11 53 12 50 12 27 11 28 Evans ... 3 25 11 53 12 53 12 32 11 27 Elifor ... 3 40 12 13 1 10 12 56 11 47 Saffordville .3 45 12 17 1 15 1 04 11 53 WEST. P-T.X. Mex.X. Dec.X. Col. Wich D m D m A m D m

wmst. P-T.X.Mex.x Ded.x Col. Well
pm pm pm am pm sam pm
Saffordville, 3 51 4 24 1 54 3 30 1 02
Ellinor....3 56 4 29 1 59 3 87 1 10
Strong....4 05 4 39 2 68 3 50 1 23
Evan. 4 14 4 47 2 15 4 07 1 33

EVANS 11	4 41	- 11				
Elmdale 4 18	4 51	2 1	8 4	13	1 3	8
Clements 4 31	5 04	2 3	2 4	31	1 5	4
Cedar Grove.4 38	5 13	;2 4) 4	14	2 0	5
C. K.	Ł W.	R.	R.			
EAST.	Pass	. F	tr.	7	lixe	d
Hymer	.11 03	am 6	21p	m		
Evans	.11 21	0	91			
Strong City	.11 30	7	15		2)pn	a
Cottonwood Falls				4	32	-
Gladstone				4	50	
CITATIBETORIO				-		

Cottonwood Falls.				4 32
Gladstone				4 50
Bazaar				5 30
WEST.	Past.		Frt.	Mixed
Baztar				5 40pm
Glad-tone				6 20
Cottonwood Falls.				6 40
Strong City4	00 ım	6	45am	6 50
Evans4	10	7	04	
Hymer	27	7	40	

LOCAL SHORT STOPS.

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

There was no freeze, Tuesday night. Mr. Robert Cuthbert is visiting in

Flies are still on the wing in these The pension of Mr. Geo. W. Crum

has been increased. Miss Maud Johnston was visiting at Florence, last week.
Mrs. Gusta Vincent has been quite

sick for the past week.
For Sale—A piano. Apply to H
Bonewell, at Eureka House. Mr.E.D.Replogle was down to Tope ka, 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 Mr. James McCollie, who worked on

the Diamond Ranch, has gone to Ten-

Mr. J. W. Brown, of Strong City, has our thanks for some nice smoked

Mr. W. B. Slaughter, of Strong City, is now in Now 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 Mcllvain and mother, for-

merly 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

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 Buchana county, Virginia, on business, returned home, Mondap. 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, Eli." 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 leads of cat-

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. Sundayschool, 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 Kan-

sas 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 Elmdale, gave her young friends a

this city. Mr. and Mrs. Henry E. Lantry and

red 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 holi-days 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.

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 Tennesee.

Mr. Barney Lantry, Jr., is enjoying to the public school, of Strong City, has gone to Nypomo. California, a vigit from his brother, Mr. Charles

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, in-stant, 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 con-sumption, 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 public schools in this city and in Strong City were re-opened, Monday after a two weeks' vacation.

Mr. Mat Bledsoe has been appo inted City Marshal of Strong City, vice Mr. John Davidson, resigned.

Mrs. H. S. Lincoln, of Strong City,

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. Tillotson, of Topeka.

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 Mulvane to spend a few weeks at Sergt. Silverwood's, 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 Cherekee Strip to settlement. Take membership now so your lot will be near the center of the town-site.

Strip Town Co., since he has been there.

Mr. C. H. Chandler started, Monday morning, to drive through to Sedgwick 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 house.

Mr. Sidney F, Whitney, of the Diamond Raneh, who, with his family, is now in Topeka, will soon move back to the Ranch. About a month before leaving for Topeka he stuck the middle finger of his right hand with a needle, from the effects of which he had to have the finger amputated, last seek and now has but little use of the sidney of th

The Live-Stock Indicator, the leading western live-stock paper, can be obtained in connection with the Cour-

ANT at \$2.25 ayear. 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 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.

A QUESTION ANSWERED.

What is a Pullman tourist sleeper? It is a comfortable sleeping car, witheut expensive upholstering, just suited the 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 sleeper?

CARSON & SANDERS of traveling in tourist sleeper?

CARSON & SANDERS of traveling in tourist sleepers, can be had by addressing G. T. Nicholsen, G. P. & T. A., Topeka, Kansas. in this new undertaking.

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 unother, 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. T. Joseph Shaw, of Fox creeks shiped a car load of fat cattle to Kansas City, last week.

An in crease of pession has been awarded Mr. J. M. Tuttle, from two to knipsed a car load of fat cattle to Kansas City, last week.

Mrs. Hamilton Senior, of Denyer, is visiting her month.

Mrs. Hamilton Senior, of Denyer, is visiting her month.

Mrs. Hamilton Senior, of Denyer, is visiting her month.

Mrs. Hamilton Senior, of Denyer, is visiting her month.

Mrs. Hamilton Senior, of Denyer, is visiting her month.

Mrs. Hamilton Senior, of Denyer, is visiting her month.

Mrs. Hamilton Senior, of Denyer, is visiting her month.

Mrs. Hamilton Senior, of Denyer, is visiting her month.

Mrs. Hamilton Senior, of Denyer, is visiting her month.

Mrs. Hamilton Senior, of Denyer, is visiting her month.

Mrs. Hamilton Senior, of Denyer, is visiting her month.

Mrs. Hamilton Senior, of Denyer, is visiting her month.

Mrs. Hamilton Senior, of Denyer, is visiting her month.

Mrs. Hamilton Senior, of Denyer, is visiting her month.

Mrs. Hamilton Senior, of Denyer, is visiting her month.

Mrs. Hamilton Senior, of Denyer, is visiting her work and the month of the missing child.

Mrs. Hamilton Senior, of Denyer, is visiting her work and the month of the missing child.

Mrs. Hamilton Senior, of Denyer, is visiting her work and the month of the more warded out, and the whole search lasting day street days and as long as the eye could see any distance, and no trace warded to meet in the court room at one o'clock, next Saturday afternoon, January 16. It is very necessary that every subscriber should be present.

As time flive I am Nucleo Court of Conton wood of the missing child.

As time flive, I am Nucleo Cutton wood and ware the fair grounds were sold last Mon

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 or for education alor other purposes; often times it here. al 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. Lantty, of Strong A Brogan, of Topeka, and the foreign attorney for the county being D. C. Tillotson, 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, cistion, Directors—Arch Miller, J. C. Farrington, John Lind, J. R. Black, siciation, Directors—Arch Miller, J. G. C. Farrington, John Lind, J. R. Black, siciation, Directors—Arch Miller, J. M. Kerr and Isaac Alexander. Capital stock, 34, 500.

Mr. C. T. ("Dick") Watson, formerly of this city, was married, at Reno, Nevada, to Miss Maggie Hayden, of that 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 wasther will be good and there will be a large turn out to witness the exercises and take that the why Bazaar has not been heard from landaughter, Miss Dora, went to the School commenced last Monday.

Born Directors—Royal Miller and poll evil in the city, and his ment that was to have taken place in Music Hall, last Thursday night, was, on account of the inclemency of the wasther will be good and there will be a large turn out to witness the exercises and take the country of the mill will be sent to the Counant.

The Knights of Pythias entertain of the country of the mill of the many friends here wish him and his wife a happy and a prosperous voyage down the stream of life.

The Knights of Pythias entertain of the country of the mill will be sent to the Counant.

The Knights of Pythias entertain of the country of the miller of the country of the mill will be sent to the Counant.

The Kni

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 Sedgwick City, taking with him a two year old colt and a cow.

Last Friday evening, quite a num-

Miss Grace Hays, who has been home during vacation has returned to

OBSERVER.

A OUESTION ANSWERED.

SOUTH OF SNOW BELT.

he was putting in a bid for the masonry of the jetties for that harbor. The
bid of B. Lantry & Sens 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 29, 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

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,

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 iust 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. this city.

Mr. and Mis. Henry E. Lantry and daughter, Nellie fantry, who are new visiting at Mr. B. Lantry's, Strong City, will spend the winter at that gentleman's.

Squire J. B. Davis has nicely papered the north rooms in Mr. Den-One lot of Misses Cloaks \$2.78 for choice.

Cottonwood Falls, Kans.

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 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 mason-ry of the jetties for that harbor. The lowing are a few of the reductions in my stock:

Wool Blankets Opercent Jeans, former price, 40c to 60c; 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

Henrietta reduced from 30c to 25c. All Wool Yarn, redc'd from 80 to 75. " 18 " 121 " 50 " 45. " 15 " 121 " 40 " 35. " 1.25 "1.00 . 50 " 45 " 50 " 45 " 35 " 30.

J. M. TUTTLE,

All Wool Plaids for Ladies and Children's, dresses, reduced from 65c PHYSICIANS.

A.IM. CONAWAY

PHYSICIAN and SURGEON

Residence and office, a half mile north e Toledo.

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

OFFIcE and private dispensary two doors north of Eureka House, Main St. Residence, Bigelow property west side

Cottonwood Falls, - - Kansas

ATTORNEYS AT LAW. JOSEPH C. WATERS. ATTORNEY - AT - LAW

Topeka, Kansas, (Postoffice box 405) will practice in the District Court of the counties of Chase Marion, Harvey, Reno, Rice and Barton. 1628-ti

S. N. WOOD, THOS. II. GRISSA M.

WOOD & CRISHAM. ATTORNEYS - AT - LAW.

Will practice in all State and Federal Courts.
Omce over the Chase County National Bank. COTTONWOOD FALLS KANSAS.

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

EMPORIA, KANSAS, Will practice in the several courts in Lyor Chase, Harvey, Marion. Morris and Osage counties, in the State of Kansas; in the Su-pseme Court of the State, and in the Federa Courts therein.

F. P. COCHRAN. ATTORNEY - AT - LAW, COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS.

Practices in all State and Feder

Publication of Summons. TATE OF KANSAS,

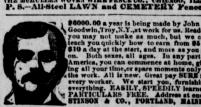
County of Chase SELIZABETH Barr, plaintiff, Stephen M. Barr, defendant, In the District Court of Chase County,

In the District Court of Chase County, Kansas.

To said defendant, Stephen M. Barr.
You are hereby notified that you have been seed 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 13th, 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 coste and for such other and further relief as may be just and proper.

MADDEN BROS. Att'ys. for Plaintiff.
Attest: GEO. M. HAYDEN, Clerk of the District Court.





YOU WANT ONE OF THE CELEBRATED



and Rigid Corsets, are invited to try them. They are approved by a physicians, endorsed by a dress makers, and recommended by everylady that has worn them. SEND FOR CIRCULAR.

E. B. OSBORN, Southern Agent, 66 RICHARDSON BLOCK,

Just as Good as the Frazer"

. THE FRAZER.

FRAZER LABEL.

Jackson Corset Co.

Canvassers Wanted. CHATTANOORA, TENN.

TAKE HEART OF CRACE

Take heart of grace, begin anew, To-day's to-day, not yesterday, And on its budding bloom the dew Of early morning still doth play.

Take heart of grace, and gather up
This dewy sweetness of the morn,
Fill up with this your emptied cup,
And pledge the fair hours newly born.

Take heart of grace, and look before, Instead of backward on the way; Wash out the old regretful score, The sorrowing sins of yesterday:

And let the old mistakes and pain Be cleansed with this refreshing dew, And make beginning once again, With hope and courage bright and new.

For what's the world and all its days, But ours to try and try again? Not ours to falter on its ways, Not ours to fling aside for pain.

Take heart of grace then, day by day, Take heart of grace, and sing each morn To-day's to-day, not yesterday, And all the world is newly born!" Nora Perry, in Youth's Companion

OVER THE WIRES.

Acquaintances Made by the Telegraph Key.

Flow 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. And when business is dull they hold long conversations, with hundreds of miles-perhaps thousandsseparating them, as two friends might do over a dinner table. They tell of their hopes and fears and ambitions and impart very confidential information to men whom they have never seen. Of course, all these exchanges take place between those who have been in communication constantly for some

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. Each is well acquainted with the other's temperament, his moods, his disposition, and his sentiments. Telegraph instruments and telegraph wires are unfeeling and stolid-looking things. Yet through them a man is able to convey emotions of sorrow or joy almost as plainly as they may be expressed fa-The fact is perfectly palpable to to the man at one end of the wire, while he is receiving dispatches, that the man who is sending them is ill or well, orthough the sender may make use of no terms of friendliness or swear wordsthat he is in good temper or bad.

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. No personal collision can occur, of course. That is one of the drawbacks. But a man can call names and make threats over the wire with almost the same facility as by word of mouth. One of the favor-1te resorts when two operators are quarreling is that professionally known as "fighting circuit." Not much is accomplished by this, however, for when two operators strive at the same time to call names over a wire, neither can suc-

Telegraphers have an old story about fighting circuit." It is so very old, indeed, that it is doubtful if it is ever the other in Montreal. told nowadays. It is of one man who, for instance, was in Albany, and another who, for instance, was in Syracuse. After a successful exchange of uncomplimentary remarks they began to "fight circuit," that is, they both tried to send epithets over the wire at once. They fought for some time. Neither would yield. The man at Albany, who was old and astute, saw that the man at Syracuse, who was young and stubborn, was in for an all-night struggle. The Albany man looked around for a proxy. He found it in the clock wire, which was a wire attached to the clock's pendulum, the swaying of which acted to open and close the circuit. He connected the Syracuso wire with the clock wire and went home to bed, leaving the Syracuse man valorously battling with the tick-tick, tick-tick of the clock. The old story concludes with the veracious statement that when the Albany man reached the office the next morning he heard the Syracuse man still fighting the clock, and that when the former disconnected the clock wire and closed the circuit the latter snapped out, triumphantly: "I downed you at last,

"Fighting circuit" is probably the most annoying occupation there is. The very impotency, the very futility of it is maddening. Here is a man who has offered a grievous insult. Yet the insultee can not get at the insulter to kick him. They may be separated by thousands of miles-the practice of calling bard names is not infrequent, possibly, for that reason. "Fighting circuit" has several times driven men to the verge of frenzy. There is on record in the archives of the Western Union office, New York City, the tale of an excitable operator who, after a long and unsuccessful struggle to say something mean to a man in Buffalo whom he hated, and who at the same time was trying to say something mean to him, suddenly rose from his chair and darted from the operating-room down to the street. There he gazed wildly around, looking for some object on which to vent his anger. Near him a peaceable, mild-mannered gentleman was having his boots polished. The unhappy operator rushed at him, struck him in the face and shouted: "Blank, blank you, you're always getting your boots blacked!" But that was in the old

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 insulter, and that upon the insulter being pointed out to him the two have come together in an affray. But such instances are exceptions. Then we won't be missed and needn't Even though a man may board a train go anywhere.—N. Y. Weekly.

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. It may be stated positively that no quarrel begun over a telegraph wire has ever resulted

fatally. 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. Their morning greeting to a friend in a distant city is usually "g. m." and the farewell for the evening "g. n.," the letters of course standing for good morning and good night. The salutation may be accompanied by an inquiry by one as to the health of the other, which would be expressed thus: "H w r u ts mng?" And the answer would be: "I'm pty wl; hw r u?" or "I'm nt fig vy wl; fraid I've gt t mlaria."

By the time these courtesies have taken place some early messages have from some other wire, and the man betwo words indicating that he wants the sender to wait a minute while he adahead," and the day's work has begun. If the sender is old in the business he will take a steady, even gait, and the fact that the messages are piling up faster than he is getting rid of them won't worry him. When the pile gets too big he will notify the chief operator, and that important individual will probably take a portion of them away and have them sent by another wire But if the sender is young and ambitious he will, as soon as the messages begin to accumulate, deem it his duty to "whoop 'em up," and unless the other man is ambitious too there will

be trouble pretty quick. The receiver will "break" a good deal, and directly he will observe: "Oh dt b in sch a bloomin hurry, u wont gt ur salary raised tt way." And the sender, being young and "fresh," will reply to the effect that the receiver is a "ham" and will advise him to "get rlf," which means that he ought to get up and let a competent receiver take his place. Then he will snap out the figure "4" peremptorily, which is the arbitrary sign standing for "Where shall I go ahead?" But although he may hurry and perspire, he won't send as many messages as the steady old fellow during the day.

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, just as a familiar face is recog-Operator "Tommy" Snaggs nized. leaves New York, and, after roaming from one city to another, finally lands in the Galveston (Tex.) office and goes to work. He is put down to work a wire running to Kansas City. The man in Kansas City begins to send. Mr. Snaggs pricks up his ears and interrupts the sender. "Ain't tt u Billy Robinson?" he asks, and the other man says: "Yes, tts me, & ur ole Tommy Snaggs." Mr. Snaggs returns: "tts wo I am, and I thot I recognized ur sendin." Then they devote a few moments to telling of their the same wire one was in Boston and

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. It is not necessarily a fault. Many women send very clearly and make their dots and dashes pre cisely as they were intended to be made. It is impossible to describe the peculiarity, but there is no doubt of its existence. Nearly all women have a habit of rattling off a lot of meaningless dots before they say any thing. But some men do that too. A woman's touch is lighter than a man's, and her dots and dashes will not carry so well on a very long circuit. That is presumably the reason why in all large offices the women are usually assigned to work the wires running to various parts of the cities.

Operators laugh over a wire, or rather, they convey the fact that they are amused. They do this by telegraphing "ha, ha." Very great amusement is indicated by sending "ha" slowly and re-peating it several times, and a smile is expressed by sending "ha" once or perhaps twice. Transmitting it slowly and repeating it tells the perpetrator of the joke at the other end of the wire that the listener is leaning back in his chair and laughing long and heartily.-N. Y.

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. He has a room set apart for articles picked up in the auditorium after the play. Among the "finds," are glasses, opera glasses, rings, breastpins, cuff buttons and jewelled garters. Once he found a baby. That was a long while ago—not in New York, but in a town on the Arkansas circuit. The baby-a little girl-had been left in a chair. It was wrapped in a shawl. The actors made inquiries everywhere for the waif's parents, but never could find the slightest clew to them. So an actress of the company took the little one in her keeping, fell in love with her, and the waif is one of the brightest soubrettes on the American stage to-

day. - Boston Herald. A Pleasant Arrangement. Bride-Now, my dear, how shall we manage about church? We belong to different religious denominations, you know. Shall I go with you, or will you

go with me? 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 Rapa

cious Republican There has been held to the soul of greed the flattering unction 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 wageearners 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. Yet there now appears in the columns of the daily press commendatory note of attacks and sneers aimed at the farmers and their demands. Some flippant essayist collates a bundle of the diatribes used by politicians in place of argument and mouths it before a sympathetic audience, receiving the meed of hearty applause for his effort and commendatory notice of the organs of high taxes.

But it has not escaped the notice of the now abreed farmers and their How come from the receiving department or friends that these sneers betoken an interest in their proposals incompatifore whom they are placed says to his ble with the supposition that they friend many miles away: "WI hrs a fu; are not troublesome to their former Gol hang ts everlastin grind. I wish I allies. It has happened that the ws rich." And the other man says: most earnest among the eagricult-"No rest fo t wickd, min pen," the last ural reformers have already discovered that the serious obstacle in their path toward the attainment of justs and tests his pen. Presently he clicks out a "g. a.," meaning "go the people lies in the fact that the most ultra and idiotic proposition of the Alliance can not be logically controverted by the party in power. They understand that demagogues may be-lieve success will follow the adoption of the wild and unjust plan of the California Senator and mislead the farme s and their friends to pursue the same path of monopoly for the benefit of a class which has been the basis of their complaints in the past.

will appear that the anticipations and the high-tariff New York Tribune preparations of one class to resist the printed them under the conspicuous just demands of their defrauded brothers have been based upon an inadequate conception of the situation. They understand history to teach that man will only submit to a certain degree of teaches that this has in the past been accomplished by means of brute force, and to their view such force may be again exercised. But they have omitted an important factor in the problem. They have stated correctly the record of history, and they have argued logically as to the possibility of mankind continuing to surrender unjust tribute for the benefit of a favored class. They have, however, overlooked the pregnant fact that the evils formerly overthrown by means of brute force and the gyves hitherto broken by the sword have been the marks of an ob-

jective servitude. 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 hightax statesmer. The people are thinking; they are studying now a subjective proposition, and the answer coincides with their religious faith and their educated reason. They know their God has never created a man in His image without providing for him when in health full opportunity for self-support, and that all involuntary idleness is but the result of man's own covetousness. To a people who have traveled thus far with all class legislation. But the troubles to have been caused by undue long be held to an illogical demand. In an age of reason, when man has conquered every element to do his bidding, when sixty million citizens could be said to stand within hearing of each other's voices were it not for the power of a private monopoly, it is worse than folly to expect the same line of progress as was seen in the ages when man knew his fellow-man more by tradition than by personal acquaintance. The age of electricity and aluminium is not the age of warfare. The telephone is a better civilizer than the sword or cannon. The farmer will not be terrified by the sneers of monopoly.-Chicago Times.

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 Republican majority of fourteen, a very comfortable majority according to the figures. But some important changes are at hand. The Democrats will elect, in place of the Republican incumbents, Senators from New York. Wisconsin and Illinois, with the strong probability of one from New Hampshire. Kansas and South Dakota are in doubt, with the prospect of a Farmers' Alliance man from the former State. Some of the Legislatures elected in the Presidential year will have the duty of electing twenty-four United States Senators. Of these, Delaware. Florida, Indiana, Maryland, Mississippi, Missouri, New Jersey, Tennessee, Virginia and West Virginia may be safely counted upon for the Democrats, and the Republicans will probably have Maine, Nevada, Ohio, Pennsylvania and Vermont. The doubtful States. now represented by Republicans, are Connecticut, Massachusetts, Minnesota. Michigan, New York, Rhode Island and Wisconsin. The Democratic prospects in those States are very bright at present, and should there be another tidal wave in 1892, it may be regarded as certain that the next Democratic President will be greeted by a Congress Democratic in both

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. The result of the late election shows con-clusively that there is no Republican Press.

stronghold which may be called unasailable. 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. The Republican party has proved such a disastrous failure during this administration and Congress, that it is universally condemned. The magnificent re sults of Mr. Cleveland's wise and pa triotic administration are being more generally understood by the contrast presented by his successor. The infamy of the present Congress has also had considerable influence in discrediting the Republican party in the eyes of the people. Let the Democrats only be faithful to the principles and doctrines of their party and they may look forward confidently to a Democratic President and Congress at Washington in 1893.—Albany Argus.

M'KINLEY'S BLIND FOLLY "Bright Republicans" Have Had

Their Eyes Opened. The McKinleyites constantly harping upon the excuse that the voters of the country did not understand the provisions of the tariff bill and what it is 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. New York Tribune, among other Mc-Kinley organs, has made this statement and repeats it. It is the only explanation it can give of the overwhelming defeat of the bill. But mark how plain a tale shall put it down.

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. So impressed was he with what he saw and heard that upon his return he wrote There is one direction in which it out the results of his observations and title "What a Wide-Awake Republican Observed in the West." It should be taken into account that when this wideawake Republican started in July he was under the impression from assurslavery, and that there is a point at ances conveyed to him that the McKinwhich he will rebel and throw off the ley bill "was immensely popular in the yoke that oppresses him. It also agricultural States and would confirm our hold on those States." On his re-

turn, August 6, he wrote to the Tribune: Well, I have talked with the best judges of peculiarly well informed on affairs in the other Northwestern States, and deem it a duty to de-clare that the final enactment of the McKinley bill in any thing like the shape in which it nov stands will lose us the next Congress and will render it next to impossible for the Democrats to bungle and blunder 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 understand the bill, and the Tribune printed his warning, though it has not had the good sense to heed it. He found that the people of both the Dakotas, Minnesota and Wisconsin (and if he had made observations in Iowa, Illinois and Michigan the same discovery would have been apparent) understood that the McKinley bill increased the duties over a wide area of the common necessities of life, and in consequence were dissatisfied profoundly as long ago as last July. They were well posted, for and prices has been secured. In other as fast as the items of the McKinley bill were formulated the press told the bill were formulated the press told the public all about it, and its increases, the combination has been secured by permit any thing to occur which would gouges and steals were exposed. La means of correspondence between the make impossible ultimate and complete travels. The last time they worked on on the road of careful inquiry there Follette, of Wisconsin, of the ways and need be no swords nor torches brought. means committee; Gear, of Iowa; Julius The visionary may, indeed, for a time Cæser Burrows, of Michigan, and Mcseem to confuse their councils, and be Kinley himself read the Kennedy letter, aided by the ignorant denunciation of and in spite of its sign-post of danger those whose practice has been in line ahead they were willfully blind leaders of the blind. They closed their eyes ble by the mutual concurrence of those sober thought of men who see their own with contemptuous indifference to all these signs of popular displeasure and privileges granted to others will not foolishly, viciously and wickedly piloted the Republican party into the ditch, aided by a parcel of weak henchmen and purblind followers in Congress and shallow-pated newspaper editors like the Des Moines Register job lot. A pretty mess they have made of it! In the glaring light of the November defeat the Kennedy letter is significant reading now.-Chicago Tribune (Rep.).

PRESS OPINIONS.

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

-Several publishing firms would ike to secure Speaker Reed when he retires. Such boldness in the book business might accomplish wonders, though it has failed in politics.-Louisville Courier-Journal.

-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 .- Atlanta Consti-

-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. But the country has not yet in dorsed Mr. Harrison, and if we read the twinkling of the stars aright we think it never will .- Louisville Courier-Jour-

-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 success ful." It certainly has. A treasury has never been more expeditiously or thoroughly looted in modern times .- St. Louis Republic.

---The Republicans are now engaged in ferreting out the blunders in the Mc-Kinley 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 whole is equal to the sum of all the parts and the total biunder involved in the McKinley law is represented by the adding together of the stupidity involved in all the items.—Detroit Free

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 Illinois Congressman said: "The Republican politicians of Wash-

ington 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. In this they them praying as well as laboring will be as much disappointed as they for them. They regard a bountiful were overwhelmed by the result of the harvest as essential to their prosperity, recent election. The people of the coun- notwithstanding the fact that the try have pronounced against taxation greater the crop the less will be the of the many for the benefit of the few. price of products. They are political They will not give up this issue until it has eventuated in practical legislation in accordance with their demands. If scarcity can never tend in that direcwe were now living under the form of tion. government which prevails in monarch- favorable and large crops of wheat, ical England, the new Congress would be at once convened and the McKinley farm, should be realized, there will be a bill would be repudiated immediately; corresponding depression of prices, and but under our conservative methods we must abide the constitutional forms re- If such should be the result, a year quired for securing results. "On the tariff question the Republic-

condition. To stand still is conceded de- brought about by low prices for farm fers scarcely less advantage. If they go forward they must rely upon the to divert the attention of the country election and pending the passage of the might be temporarily advanced, yet, that duty consists in moving steadily ultimately and in the near future, by onward and pressing the admeans of competition, such prices could be greatly reduced and articles would obtained. It will keep this quesbe sold cheaper than before the passage in the future for a reversal of the popular judgment in November upon a claim and until materials which make profit that competition is to come to their re-Presidential election the people will be in the full enjoyment of cheap necessaries 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 scarce-ly 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 gress, who will carry into effect the and regulating the prices. In some popular verdict of last November. 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 of any kind to interfere with this allcases a more mild type of combination 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 impossiengaged 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 adeption 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 agr'cultural products was the result of the Mc-Kinley 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 McKinley duty is 60 per cent.

scarcity resulted in higher prices for 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

egarded 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 bounti-ful harvests—the pious ones among economists who believe, who realize in If the next season should be the larger the crop the lower the prices. from this time the President in his annual message would-following the ans can neither go forward or backward lines of his last one-deplore the unwith any prospect of bettering their fortunate condition of the country, feat; to move in the other direction of- products caused by abundant harvests!

"The Republican leaders can not hope fulfillment of pledges made before the from the tariff question whatever they may do, whether they go forward or go McKinley bill, to the effect that while backward. The Democratic party has prices of articles affected by the tariff a plain, unmistakable duty to perform; vantage which it has already tion before the public until of the bill, thus placing their reliance fruits of victory have been realized; until the McKinley bill has been repealed able manufacture impossible have been lief, and that by the time of the next 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 freer 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 Con-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 absorbing and all-important question. With the advantages already obtained permit any thing to occur which would

COMPETING WITH CANADA.

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

One of the cheap pretenses of the Mc Kinley tariff law is that it protects our farmers from the Canadian farmer. But any American farmer who knows any thing 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 animal brought from Canada. Our imports of various animals from Canada for the fiscal year 1889, were: Cattle, 43,700 head; horses, 19,000; sheep, 392,090; all other, 11,000. Our exports of animals to Canada were not so large, being: Cattle, 800 head; horses, 1,100; hogs, \$3,000; 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 \$162,000 worth; butter, 87,000 pounds; cheese, 2,100 pounds; condensed milk, \$3 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, 160,000 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, 20,000 bushels of oats, 1,170,000 pounds of oatmeal, 129,700 bushels of wheat, 430 barrels of flour, and \$54,000 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 orn, 160,000 barrels of cornmeal, 285 bushels of oats, 200,000 pounds of oat-meal, 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 \$2,900,000 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, Mani-toba, New Brunswick, Newfoundland and Labrador.

Let any farmer examine the above figures and see whether he needs pro-tection from Canada.

-Linen shirts and shirt fronts paid 45 per cent. duty under the old tariff; the McKinley duty is 55 per cent. Embroid-ered shirt bosoms paid 30 per cent.; the

The Very Quintessenes 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 follow that interesting discussion were doubtless divided the non-believers the announcement that | pin?" pillion riding has been revived will prove extremely welcome. For with them, I am sure, andpillion riding we return to the very quintessence of modesty in riding. It is a mode of carriage that flourished know well enough it's a leathery old when the mere idea of a woman seated barn-yard hen. She's been cooking for astride of a horse would have been con- six mortal hours and ain't done yet, and sidered heathenish and grossly immoral. I've got no time to waste on a sneaking, In these days husband and wife or hypocritical, flattering, cold victuals brother and sister rode together, as loafer. You git!" shown in our sketch, and the effect was very charming. Pillions are all made on the same principle-a cushion covered with buckskin and quilted, with a "I'll ask 'em for some of their fried liver handle at the back, which can be put up or down, working with a hinge, the whole having attached a cover with large flaps made of drab-kerseymere to keer the lady's dress from the horse's The cover is also often



PILLION RIDING IN THE OLD DAYS.

quilted and bound with ornamental braid. There is, besides, a small footboard 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 contretemps only displays the result of unfamiliarity with the pillion. At present Mr. R. S. Wilson, an English gentleman, is the only per son 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. Writing from Mr. Wilson's country place, a correspondent says;

"Mr. Wilson was as anxious to exhibit as I was to witness pillion riding, and a young cart horse was especially caught for the service. There were plenty of girls about ready to mount the pillion, and a young farmer turned up who at once volunteered to mount the horse. The young farmer duly donned an old cocked hat and buckled on the belt. He was soon in the saddle and rode



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 hegan 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."

How it would en'iven the appearance of Fifth avenue or some of the paths in Central Park if our riders were to sally forth mounted on stout horses with their daughters snugly bestowed upon pillions!

TRICYCLE COACHES.

An Idea of What These Quaint Conveyances Look Like.

The coming introduction of tricycle coaches upon the streets of our city has met with the hearty approval of a longsuffering public, whose hopes are now raised that the new conveyance will be some relief from the present slow-going street cars. The organization of the new company will in all likelihood be completed within a day or two. A man-



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

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

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 prai-rie 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 into two camps-believers and non-be- duck, or Carolina rice birds, or bluelievers in the new school of riding. To winged teal, or diamond-backed terra-

"It smells good enough to be any of

"If you've got any use of that red nose of yours," retorted the woman, "you

The tramp lost no time in obeying. "The next house I tackle," he said savagely to himself as he trudged on, scraps, by gosh!"-Chicago Tribune.

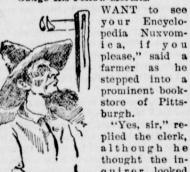
CIRCUMSTANTIAL EVIDENCE





AN OBLIGING MAN.

Constantly on the Watch for a Chance to Oblige His Fellow-Mortals. WANT to see



pedia Nuxvomica, if you please," said a farmer as he stepped into a prominent bookstore of Pittsburgh. "Yes, sir," re-

thought the in-

somewhere of literary men with agricultural habits and of a granger-like ap-

pearance, 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 to convince conclusions from the hayseed which protection. 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

cyclopedia?"

"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 enclycopedia," said the clerk, in an injured "why are you wasting your time and mine by looking all through those

"Jist bekase 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 re placed 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 winder 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 a never appreciate it when you do try

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

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 at-

tacks 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.

RECEPTACLESR OF MONEY. How Emigrants of Different Nations Carry Their Currency.

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

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

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 Alsetian 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 Alsatians 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 sunsetsky, 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, the white collar tipped maybe with lace, one wrist, white and shapely, graced with a bracelet old-fashioned but prized, the artless 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 plied the clerk, straight, until one of his chums sat although he down beside him. The two youngsters were soon engaged in a confidential inquirer looked terview, and the escort forgot his like an unprom- charge. Meanwhile, the lady's brother, ising customer. Still he was polite, for by the merest chance, boarded this the clerks had general instructions to | identical car and took a seat beside her. treat all callers with consideration, and He unconsciously passed his arm behind eside, this particular clerk had read 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 him that she needed

> "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 Selieve 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-house?" "That is an ostrich egg. I put it in there so that the hens might "Were you thinking of getting an en- follow the good example.-Fliegende Blatter.

THE GENERAL MARKETS. KANSAS CITY, Jan. 5. CATTLE—Shipping steers....\$ 3 35 @ 4 45

Butchers' steers	2	90	w	4	00	1 ?
Native cows	2	00	100	3	00	1
HOGS-Good'to choice heavy	3	50	@	8	75	13
WHEAT-No. 2 red		87	@		881/2	11
No. 2 hard			0		84	15
CORN-No. 2		468	40		4714	1
OATS-No. 2		483	40		44	1
RYE-No. 2		60	100		62	1 ?
FLOUR-Patents, per sack	2	30	@	2	45	11
Fancy	2	10	0	2	15	16
HAY-Baled	7	50	@	9	50	1:
BUTTER-Choice creamery		23			26	
CHEESE-Full cream		9	@		91/2	
EGGS-Choice		171	20		18	
BACON-Hams		10	100		11	
Shoulders		5	0		61/2	
Sides		7	a		8	
LARD		61	20		679	1
POTATOES		75			90	1
ST. LOUIS.						
CATTLE-Shipping steers	4	00	0	4	70	
Butchers' steers	8	00	@	8	65	1
HOGS-Packing	8	60	10	8	70	
SHEEP-Fair to choice	4	00	a	5	40	1
FLOUR-Choice	8	50	100	8	75	1
WHEAT-No. 2 red		921	1/20		9284	
CORN-No. 2		471	1/80		475/8	1
OAT8-No. 2		42	0		423/8	
RYE-No. 2		63	0		64	1

CHICAGO.

NEW YORK.

RYE—No. 2.
BUTTER—Creamery.....

BUTTER-Creamery

PORK

..... 10 40 @ 10 50 CHICAGO.

CATTLE—Shipping steers... 4 00 @ 4 90
HOGS—Packing and shipping /3 60 @ 8 85
SHEEP—Fair to choice... 4 00 @ 4 85
FLOUR—Winter wheat... 4 40 @ 5 00
WHEAT—No. 2 red... 90½@ 91½
CORN—No. 2 ... 48½@ 483
@ATS—No. 2 ... 41½@ 413
@ATS—No. 2 ... 45½@ 483 .. 10 00 @ 10 25 | NEW YORK. | CATTLE—Common to prime | 8 50 @ 4 95 |
HOGS—Good to choice	8 55 @ 3 85
FLOUR—Good to choice	4 40 @ 5 10
WHEAT—No. 2 red	1 04½@ 1 05½
CORN—No. 2	59 @ 60
OATS—Western mixed	48 @ 52
BUTTER—Creament	

CALENDAR FOR 1891.

1881	Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednes	Thursd	Friday	Saturda	1881	Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednes	Thursd	Priday	Saturda
Jan	18	12 19	6 13 20	7 14 21	1 8 15 22	16 23	3 10 17 24	July	19	6 13 20	7 14 21	22	9 16 23	17 24	11 18 25
Feb	8 15	2 9 16	3 10 17	4 11 18	12 19	6 13 20	7 14 21	Aug	2 9 16	17	4 11 18	5 12 19	13 20	7 14 21	1 8 15 22
March	1 8	2	3	4	12	6	7	Sept	23 30 6 13	31	1 8	2 9	27 3 10 17	4	29 5 12 19
April.	22 29 5	23 30 6	24 81 	25	26	3 10	28 4 11	0ct	20 27 4	21 28 5	22 29 	23 30 	24	25	
May	19 26 	20 27 4	21 28 5	22 29 6	23 30 	24		Nov	25	19 26 	20 27 3	21 28 	22 29 5	23 30 	31
Jane	17	18 25		20 27 	21 28 	22	16 23 30 	Dec		16	24	18	12 19 26 	20 27 	28
, ,	7 14 21 28	8	9	10 17	11	12 19	13 20	J 00		7 14 21 28	8 15	9 16 23	10 17 24	11 18	12 19

The Candid Copper. Gigantic Lady (who is very timid):-Can you see me across the road, police-

man? Policeman-See you across the road, marm? Why, bless yer! I b'lieve I could see yer 'arf a mile off!—Jury.

Those of you who are weary and heavy adened with sickness and care, weighed down with the infirmities that beset the human system, can find the one 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 repartee 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 Destroy-ers. 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

WHY don't you try Carter's Little Liver Pills? They are a positive cure for sick headache, and all the ills produced by dis-ordered 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.—Puck.

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

Rheumatism

lsof two kinds, acute and chronic. The former is Isof two kinds, acute and chronic. The former is accompanied by high fever, and in the swollen oints there is intense pain, which often suddenly dianges 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 vitalise 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



become listless, fretful, without energy, thin and weak. But you can for-tify them and build them up, by the

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 PRE-IN BOTH THE OLD AND YOUNG, IT IS UNEQUALLED. Avoid substitutions offered.

DURIFY 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 | I then commenced taking Swift's worst form of blood poison, during Specific (S.S.S.), and in a few months I was entirely cured, and which time I was attended by the best phyto this great medicine SWIFT'S PECIFIC do I attribute my recovery. This was over two years ago, and I have had no return or sicians I could find, and tried numbers of proprietary medicines without any beneficial results. I

have had no return or Is as near infallible as it is any effects of the dispossible for a medicine to be ease since, and my skin is to-day as smooth stroyed by the vile dis- in the cure of Blood poison as anybody's.—William. Sowers, Covington, O.

throat having great holes caused by it. | Books on Blood and Skin Diseases free-THE SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., Atlanta, Ca.

EVERY WATERPROOF COLLAR OR CUFF

THAT CAN BE RELIED ON Not to Split! Not to Discolor!

THE MARK BEARS THIS MARK. TRADE

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



continued to grow worse

all this time, until my

whole system was de-

ease, my tongue and

TO

CURE Billiousness, Sick Headache.

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



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

One two ounce bottle of Pure Vaseline, 10 cts. | 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 slagle article at the price. - \$1.10

CHESEBROUGH M'F'C CO., : 24 State Street, New York.

Knife, 65c; Shears, 60c. Both \$1, postpaid. Cut is exact size; price 65c, our price blade, 25 cts.; lady's pearl, 35c; pruning, 75c; budding, 55c; grafting, 25 cents; 1-inch best steel shears, 49 cts.; lady's pearl, 35c; pruning, 75c; budding, 55c; grafting, 25 cents; 1-inch best steel shears, 49 cts.; PAZOB SIGN. PROPERTY This knife and 7-inch shears, 19 cts.; Pagod, 31.93. Hollow ground 35c; pagod, 31.93. Hollow ground 35c; pagod, 31.93. 48c. RAZOR STEEL Grosh,

Ballard's Horehound SYRUP

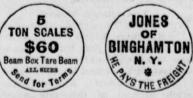
Cures Consumption, Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis and All Diseases of the Throat and Lungs. GUARANTEED TO CURE. : PRICE, 50 CENTS.

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. It is an Ointment, of which a small particle is applied to the nostrils. Price, soc. Sold by druggists or sent by mail.

Address, E. T. HAZELTINE, Warren, Pa.



THOMAS ESSEX, Land Commissioner,
LITTLE ROCK,
ARKANSAS.





WANTED A. & L. U. trial subscribers at 5c

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

BOILING WATER OR MILK. EPPS'S

Patents-Pensions-Claims PATRICK O'FARRELL ATTORNEY AT LAW.

Washington, D. C. NEEDLES, STANDARD GOODS Only.
SHUTTLES, REPAIRS.

For all Sewing Machines. STANDARD GOODS Only.
STANDARD GOODS ONL

AGENTS WANTED-NEW BOOKS, BIBLES, ALBUMS,

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS: please state that you saw the advertise-ment in this paper,

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.—The President Thas 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 foolscap pages of closely printed matter. The first letter from Lord Salis-bury to Minister Pauncefote 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 juris diction 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 with which Mr. Blaine concludes his dispatch is that her Majesty's Government has always claimed the freedom of fishing or 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 socean," 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 sub-

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 in- bers Canadian vessels, un-British | colors; that President's recent annual message to Congress contained suggestions strength, as the stimulants which were 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 Rehring 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

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 is it necessary that the United States should exercise an exclusive jurisdiction, in order to protect the seal for the time living 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 Demo-cratic House hired a public hall and organized there. Officers were elected as follows: Senate, John Wallon, chief clerk; P. Files Fin law, 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 appoint ment of H. A. P. Carter, to represent the Hawaiian kingdom, Hannibal Price, to represent the republic of Hayti, and Senor R. W. Stevens, the republic of Honduras.

DESTITUTION IN ALASKA.

Natives Suffering Under the Changed Con-dition 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 time 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 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.

in great numbers in these seas. The the walrus, destroying thousands annually for the sake of the ivory in their tusks. Dr. Jackson says that where a ing or hearing one. The walrus as a source of food supply is already prac- Avenue Theater. tically extinct. The seal and sea lion, Dr. Jackson says, once so common in flesh, because of its rarity, has become a of Twenty-eighth street, but the walls luxury. Five million cans of salmon are are still standing. annually shipped by American canneries from Alaska, and the business, which lost their lives by the fire in the Herris still in its infancy, the report says, mann Theater. The Herald story is as means starvation to the native races in follows: "Six firemen had

the near future. is important that steps should be taken a length of hose up when the furnace at once by the present Congress to opened directly at their feet. Five afford relief by appropriating money to of them could not be seen from feed the natives as is now done in the the street, but one stood outlined

EMMA ABBOTT DEAD.

The Noted Prima Donna Succumbs to an At-

tack of Pneumonia.
MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Jan. 5.—Colonel John West to-day received a telegram then to deliberately walk into the stating that Emma Abbott, the operatic flames and disappear. 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 yes. Iron, cotton, leather, boot and shoe and terday afternoon she was thought to be dying, and the mem-bers of her company were were slaughtered at Chicago, against called to her bedside to hear any thing 1,763,310 in 1899, a gain of 25 per cent. she might have to say. Her physicians had evidently been misled as to her given to her revived her for the time strong a hold upon her, however, and at 7:40 o'clock this morning she died.

Miss Abbott was one of the most the country. She owned her own commanagement 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

FORT YATES, N. D., Jan. 6.- A large number of the young warriors of the Standing Rock agency have gone south battle of White Clay creek. The troops 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 the school. At the end of this valley that the absentees had armed them- is a canyon, not over seventyvolt. How many have gone is only long, opening into a circular park.

to at least 1,000 desertions. The Grand river Sioux have been for of Sitting Bull, and they have not been slow in manifesting their intense anger to Agent McLaughlin. Most of them regard the taking off of the old medicine mon talk for three weeks that the reds 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 Climax. 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 Asso- affairs. I fear that the action that has ciation arrived in this city yesterday morning. A stormy meeting was held last night and besides the expulsion from the organization of twentyeight of the men implicated in the Baltimore & Ohio strike, Mr. Sweeney

A NEW YORK FIRE.

The Fifth Avenue Theater and Many Other Buildings Destroyed—Six Firemen Re-ported Killed.

NEW YORK, Jan. 3.-Fifteen minutes or so after Fanny Davenport, in the character of Cleopatra, had left the boards of the Fifth Avenue Theater and the audience had passed out of the Broadway and Twenty-eighth street entrances 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 Twentyninth streets.

The fire had been burning less than half an hour before the flames shot through the roof, causing the wildest followed, and now the whales have been 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 Another large supply was derived Hermann's Theater. To add to the confrom the walrus, which once swarmed fusion there were six explosions in the Fifth Avenue Theater, which blew the whalers then turned their attention to 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 few years ago the walruses were so number of gas tanks, came very merous that their bellowings were near being a serious affair for a dozen by the bursting of gas tanks, came very heard above the roar of the waves, this or more firemen under the leadership year he cruised for weeks without see- of Battalion Chief McCabe, who were working in the auditorium of the Fifth

There were several lively scenes the Brower House, but there was no Behring sea, are now becoming so panic. The front of the Fifth Avenue scarce that it is with difficulty that the is of iron and as the beams vanished it natives procure a sufficient number of was feared it would fall out and crush skins to cover their boats, and their Evarard's bath house on the south side

According to the Herald six firemen through Herrmann's Theater to the Dr. Jackson says that in this crisis it roof and had just succeeded in hoisting case of many North American Indians. 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 was seen to take a farewell look at the crowd below and

THE TRADE OF 1890. Dun's Report Shows It to Have Been Un-

Precedented in Volume.

NEW YORK, Jan. 3.—R. 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. meat productions were larger than in were slaughtered at Chicago, against and 5,733,082 hogs, against 4,211,767 in 1889, a gain of 36 per cent. At Boston 3,535,211 cases of boots and shoes were shipped, against 3,399,980, a gain of 4 being. The disease had gained too 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 popular and successful prima donnas in this increase was due to the higher range of prices during the greater part pany and gave personal direction to the of the year. The advance in prices of all commodities, compared with a year ago, is 6.6 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 | Strikers at Bradford, Pa., Engage in a Riot financial pressure, good holiday trade

and bright hopes. ESCAPED CUSTER'S FATE.

The Late Fight With the Indians Came PINE RIDGE, S. D., Jan. 3.-It is evident that the Seventh cavalry barely escaped the tragic fate of Custer in the had passed the Catholic Mission and were dismounted in the big valley, one and one-half miles wide, just beyond selves and gone to join the bads in re- five feet wide and 300 yards It conjectured, but the indications point was the object of the Indians to draw the troops into this small valley. The their ground and a bloody riot was the soldiers were getting ready to make a menting trouble ever since the killing 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 man as a murder, and it has been com- time by from 200 to 300 Indians. Soon the hill began to swarm with from 1,800 to would accept the first opportunity 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 Sclavs. 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 been taken by the English people is more likely to injure than to help the object of our sympathy." The Chronicle's Vierna correspondent says that reports have been received from Russia that severe anti-Semitic measures are declared that the grievances presented by the Pittsburgh railroads were unconstitutional and pronounced them null and void.

that severe anti-sentite measures 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 apportionment of Representatives in Congress was not delayed 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; numof 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, 8,572,965; 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, 886; total number of counties transferred to result slips, 216. 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 Mc-Kinley 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 901/4 cents a pound and 60 per cent. ad valorem.

This particular importation was not large, but sufficient to be made the decided against the protest as, 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, 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.

-Four Men Seriously Beaten Ріттявикон, Ра., Jan. 2.—The strike of the Hungarian furnace men at the Edgar Thompson steel works at Braddock, 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, bara of iron and every other conceivable weap-on, made an attack on the furnace. The men at work were wholly unprepared for the assault, but they bravely stood

result. The howling mob of Hungarians used their weapons freely and men were knocked down, clubbed, bruised and unmercifully beaten. The fight lasted nearly a half hour and when the Hungarians were put to flight it was found that Michael Quinn, Andrew Kramer, John Neason and Patrick Broggs, all workmen, had been seriously wounded and at least a dozen others more or less injured. Quinn's injuries may result fatally, but the others are not danger-

Five of the rioters were arrested and lodged in jail in default of \$1,000 bail

The Papal Succession. PARIS, Jan. 2.—Dispatches from Rome to the newspapers of this city discuss the possibilities of the Papal succession. The opinion seems that the successor of Pope Leo XIII. will not be a Frenchman, as it is understood that Cardinal Lavignere's colleagues do not feel inclined to support him in his candidacy. It is thought that if a foreigner is elected he will be either an American or Cardinal Mermillod, of Switzerland. Should an Italian be selected it is considered probable that Cardinal Guglielmo San Felice di Acquil, at present Archbishop of Naples, may be

POPULAR EDUCATION.

Synopsis of the Report of the Educations

The report made by the educational

committee of the State Grange contains ome points well worthy consideration. Statistics examined by the committee ome 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 agri cultural 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 im proved courses of instruction for the district schools; taking up kindergarten manual training and analagous 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 effeet a training of the mind through the training of the eve and of the hand. This course of study should not be confined to the school room, but should extend to the field, orchard, forrest 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 scool 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 describ ing of the country and all localities.

Thus it is suggested that the Agricult ural 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, prop erly educated for this work, would be qualified for county normal institute instructor. He would be qualified to fill the important office of county superin tendent. 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 as profit and 1,000 hens \$500-a fine livrestored to them what was taken away ing for a small family. 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. and dry lot, inclosed by wire, with 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 occupa tion by bringing to bear upon it the best appliances which science and inventive genius can develope; they will seek to bring to the farmer's household the highest culture within the gift of social

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 outs 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

mileh cows, feed them immediately after milking in the morning. It is claimed by competent authority that then they will not impart the disagreeable flavor to the milk. Give it a fair

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 scrab-an allpurpose 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 roadster 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 copperas, four gallons of water and one gill of sulphuria 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 re-

tentive elay 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.

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

The best way to analyize 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 poul try papers and others that hens can be made to pay \$1 a year, and that onehalf 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

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 plenty of drinking water supplied fresh and clear are essential. Though, of course, as 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.

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 teeding is much more hurtful to cows than most men are aware.

What 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.