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W. E. TIMMONS, Editor and Proprietor.

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

VOL. XVII.

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 25, 1890.

NUMBER 13.

THE WORLD AT LARGE.

Summary of the Daily News.

CONGRESS.

AFTER routine business the Senate on the 15th passed the bill enlarging the rights of homesteaders. It provides that settlers opposite unsurveyed lands, and unable, therefore, to take up less than 100 acres, may extend their holdings not to exceed 100 acres. After passing several public buildings bills, the elections bill came up and Mr. Vance spoke at length in opposition. Pending debate on the amendment to strike out the "house to house" clause the Senate adjourned. In the House Mr. McKinley reported a resolution, which was adopted, calling on the Secretary of the Treasury for the names of the several banks in which public money is deposited, and other information in relation thereto. The bill for the adjustment of Indian depredations claims was passed. The bill to appropriate \$100,000 to erect a monument to the dead in the prison ship Brooklyn met with fierce opposition and was defeated. Adjourned.

ONLY routine business occupied the attention of the Senate during the morning hour on the 16th. Then the election bill came up in regular order and Mr. Kenna addressed the Senate in opposition. Before concluding his remarks the Senate adjourned. In the House Mr. Mills (Tex.) offered a resolution for a holiday recess. The appointment bill was called up by Mr. Dannel (Main.). A long discussion followed as to what time should be given for debate on the measure, and several members gave notice of proposed amendments. This continued until 5 o'clock, when the previous question was demanded, but no quorum appeared and the House adjourned.

AFTER the morning hour in the Senate on the 17th the elections bill came up and debate continued until adjournment. The House debated at length and finally passed the appointment bill by a vote of 187 yeas to 82 nays. No other business was transacted.

In the Senate on the 18th Mr. Sherman reported a bill against the contraction of the currency. The elections bill came up as the regular order and Senator Coke spoke at length in opposition and Senator Cullom in favor, who accepted the bill as the best that could be framed. The House adjourned, but he reserved the right to favor such amendments as he thought necessary. Senator Bate opposed the bill because he believed it struck down the freedom of the ballot. Pending his remarks the Senate adjourned. The House passed the Senate bill amending the Inter-State commerce act, and after a squabble the Senate bill to place the American merchant marine on an equal footing with that of other nations (the subsidy bill) was debated in committee until adjournment.

In the Senate on the 19th Mr. Stanford, in a lengthy speech, advocated his bill issuing money based upon land values, which shall be loaned at two per cent. The bill was referred. The printing deficiency bill was passed. Mr. Bate then resumed his argument against the election bill. Mr. Gibson opposed the bill as unreasonable, and Mr. Stewart opposed it because its enforcement in the South would be disastrous to both races. Adjourned. The House adjourned, but he reserved the right to favor such amendments as he thought necessary. Senator Bate opposed the bill because he believed it struck down the freedom of the ballot. Pending his remarks the Senate adjourned. The House passed the Senate bill amending the Inter-State commerce act, and after a squabble the Senate bill to place the American merchant marine on an equal footing with that of other nations (the subsidy bill) was debated in committee until adjournment.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

AN irrigation bill is proposed by the House committee.

SENATOR SHERMAN, from the Committee on Foreign Relations, has reported a bill providing that the McKinley tariff act shall not be held to impede or impair the force of any treaty between the United States and any other Government. It was placed upon the calendar.

THE killing of Sitting Bull is likely to be aired in Congress, reports getting about that the Indian police were instructed to put an end to him.

PRESIDENT HARRISON is not satisfied with the sufficiency of the financial guarantee of the World's Fair directors, and will defer issuing his proclamation announcing the fair to the world until the finances necessary for its complete success are assured.

THE President has been so busy with other matters that he has not been able to complete his examination of the papers in the case of the World's Columbian Exposition.

THE President has sent to the Senate the following nominations: Martin P. Kennard, assistant United States treasurer at Boston; Allan T. Brinsmade, United States attorney for the Northern district of Ohio; Frederick Collins, United States marshal for the Southern district of Mississippi.

THE War Department has issued an order increasing the reward for the arrest of deserters by civil officers from \$50 to \$60.

MRS. SENECA FELL, aged 65, and her granddaughter were asphyxiated by coal gas in Philadelphia.

MAJOR-GENERAL TERRY, U. S. A., retired, died at his residence in New Haven, Conn., on the 16th.

NEW YORK was visited by a terrible storm and rainfall on the 17th. Reports from Pennsylvania, Virginia, and Maryland told of heavy snows and wind, causing much suffering and damage to property.

THE Lehigh Valley Coal Company has resumed operations at all their collieries, which have been closed for some time past. This will cause the employment of many thousands of persons.

FOUR Hungarian miners were killed by a fall of coal in the mines near Hazelton, Pa. They were unmarried.

THE Clearfield (Pa.) Bank has suspended.

CURRY & SON'S large shoe factory, Haverhill, Mass., has been destroyed by fire. Loss, \$50,000.

THE miners about Altoona, Pa., have decided to demand increase in wages January 1.

THE Orr dry goods house at Wilkesbarre, Pa., has failed.

THE miners' convention at Altoona, Pa., announced that they would immediately demand an advance of five cents per ton on all coal mined in Central Pennsylvania. Sixteen thousand men may be affected.

THE WEST.

GOVERNOR STEELE, of Oklahoma, has vetoed the Kingfisher capital bill. OFFICIAL returns from the Michigan election show that R. E. Winans, Democrat, received 183,735 votes and James M. Turner, Republican, 173,205. The Democrats elected the entire State ticket and nine of the eleven Congressmen.

THE Huron National Bank, of Huron, S. D., has suspended. It was reported at Rapid City, Dak., on the 16th that hostile Indians had attacked the Sixth cavalry, killing two officers and fifty men. The Indians were repulsed with heavy loss.

A CONSIDERABLE shortage has been found in the accounts of Bart R. Scott, treasurer of Ashland City, Wis., who died at Hot Springs, Ark., recently.

CHARLES HUSSEY, owner of the banks at Murray and Wallace, Idaho, has assigned because of lack of ready money. The assets are believed to be ample.

THE Spokane Falls (Wash.) National Bank has suspended.

ALL the Union Pacific switchmen at Rawlins, Wyo., have struck out of sympathy with the strikers at Ogden, Utah.

A STOVE trust was reported forming. Manufacturers were in secret conclave at Chicago recently.

THE private banking house of S. A. Kean & Co., Chicago, has suspended. Deposits amounted to \$600,000.

THE presidency of the Missouri University has been tendered to Prof. Jesse, of the Tuane University, New Orleans.

THE Perkins Lumber Manufacturing Company, of Cleveland, O., has gone into the hands of a receiver.

APRIL 6 next, the twenty-fifth anniversary of the founding of the G. A. R., will be held in Decatur, Ill.

In joint session the Idaho Legislature elected Governor George L. Shoup, W. J. McConnell and Fred T. Dubois United States Senators—Shoup and McConnell to the short terms ending March 4, 1891, and March 4, 1893, and Dubois to the full term of six years from March next.

FOUR persons were killed and eight or ten injured by the wreck of the rear coach on a south-bound mail train near Massillon, O. The accident occurred at a trestle, the coach being tossed over and taking fire from the stove, which, however, was suppressed by the uninjured passengers and brakeman.

ONE of a party of twelve Chinamen was killed by Inspector Finn while attempting to smuggle in near Port Townsend, Wash.

TWO murderers—Elmer Sharkey and Henry Hopp—were hanged in the Ohio penitentiary at Columbus, O., on the night of the 18th. Another murderer—Isaac Smith—was rescripted by Governor Campbell to March 30 on the intercession of Bishop Wetterburn and an attorney.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL A. COSTA is the name of the new Mexican Consul at Kansas City, Mo.

THE freight handlers of Ludington, Mich., struck against a reduction of wages and trouble was expected.

THREE young women who were skating on the river at Aurora, Ill., broke through the ice and two of them were drowned. Miss Kittie Rider was rescued. The other girls were daughters of Mrs. Kate Melcher.

MANY people of San Francisco were neatly duped by two men who occupied expensive offices and sold coal at low rates for future delivery. The coal never came.

ONE man was killed and three others injured by the telescoping of a freight caboose by a passenger engine at Cardiff, Col.

THE next meeting of the American Health Association will be held in Kansas City, Mo., December, 1891.

THE Supreme Court of South Dakota, in a test case, has decided that the box in which sealed bottles of liquor are shipped is the original package.

FOUR Indian murderers were hanged together at Missoula, Mont., on the 19th.

THE SOUTH.

In a difficulty at Pulaski, Tenn., Town Marshal Charles H. Davis was shot and almost instantly killed by ex-Policeman Joe Flippen.

THE Ohio steamboat, of the Memphis & Cincinnati Packing Company, was sunk by a snag 130 miles above Memphis, Tenn.

THE Illinois Central machine shops at Water Valley, Miss., have been destroyed by fire. A merchant named Carlson was killed at the time.

C. GILLARD, county commissioner, was assassinated at Bastrop, Tex., recently. He was a negro and defeated a white candidate at the election.

FOURTEEN cars on the Louisville, New Orleans & Texas railway, loaded with 700 bales of cotton, were destroyed by fire at Burns station, near New Orleans.

Mrs. WHITEHEAD REID has been decorated with the order of "Shekat" by the Sultan of Turkey.

MCGHEE & Co., wholesale grocers and cotton factors of Rome, Ga., have assigned with \$100,000 liabilities and ample assets.

THE steamer Lake Washington burned near Monroe, La. Loss, \$40,000. No one perished.

THE American Marble Company, of Atlanta, Ga., has been placed in the hands of a receiver. Assets, \$150,000; liabilities, \$500,000.

JAMES ROUTH and Clifton Searcy, of Lawrenceburg, Ky., blew out the gas in a Louisville hotel. One was found dead, the other dying.

A PILOT boat has drifted ashore at Beaufort, S. C., and as a heavy gale had prevailed it was thought the pilots had been lost.

GENERAL.

THE London newspapers denounce the criminal folly by which Parnell almost lost his eyesight at Castle Comer. In the international championship skating contest at Amsterdam, Joseph Donoghue, of Newberg, N. Y., won the three mile race for the amateur championship of Holland. He covered the distance in nine minutes and seventeen seconds.

ADOLPH BELOT, the French dramatist and author, is dead.

GUERRERO, the "Jack the Ripper" of Mexico, has been convicted of eight murders and fourteen criminal assaults, for which he was sentenced to death.

THE consort of Emperor William of Germany has given birth to a son.

THE west-bound Halifax express went through St. Joseph bridge near Levis, Que., recently. Five passengers were killed and a number wounded. All the train went through except the engine and baggage car.

THE Royal Hotel at Margate, England, burned recently. There were many exciting escapes.

ARTHUR DAY, the wife murderer, has been executed at Welland, Ont. He was from Rochester, N. Y., and pushed his wife over the bank at the whirlpool at Niagara Falls on the Canadian side July 12 last.

THE population of Vienna is estimated at 1,315,626 by the addition of territory.

GENERAL MANAGER EARLING, of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railway, says that he has succeeded in reaching a settlement of the demands made by trainmen on his road for an increase of wages. Concessions were granted on both sides.

THE London Times says that the Argentine Government is inclined to accept the London proposals for the conversion of the cedulas by the issue of \$150,000,000 worth of five per cent gold bonds, not bearing interest till April, 1894.

BUSINESS failures (Dun's report) for the seven days ended December 18 numbered 404, compared with 374 the previous week and 342 the corresponding week of last year.

RUSSIA has increased her duty on agricultural machinery four per cent.

BABON WISSMANN has recalled Emin Pasha from the African interior for disobeying orders. It was thought, however, that Emin would continue his march to Wadial.

THE police prevented a fight between the opposing factions at Johnstown, Ireland, on the 19th.

PROF. KOCH states that his lymph will be sent to hospitals only.

It is said the Czar will not receive the memorial on behalf of the Jews adopted by the Guildhall meeting in London.

FIVE coal heavers were drowned at Halifax, N. S., by a section of a wharf giving way.

DR. PETIT has produced before the Society of Practical Medicine, at Paris, specimens of a lymph invented by himself which, he states, will produce results in tuberculous identical with those produced by Dr. Koch's lymph.

THE LATEST.

SUCCI, the Italian, completed his alleged forty-five day fast at New York on the 20th.

EYNAUD, the strangler, was sentenced to the guillotine at Paris on the 20th. His accomplice, Mlle. Bonpard, was sentenced to twenty years' hard labor.

CLEARING house returns for the week ended December 20 showed an average decrease of 4.9 compared with the corresponding week of last year. In New York the decrease was 8.9.

AT Bramwell, W. Va., several men were gambling and became involved in a quarrel, when a man named Burdick shot and fatally wounded five of his companions and was shot dead himself. A mob took Burdick's body, stood it up against a tree and riddled it with bullets.

A DISASTER occurred recently at Cordova, in the Argentine Republic, where the canal burst its embankments and destroyed hundreds of houses. At least 100 lives were lost.

A FATHER and three children lost their lives in a humble tenement in the Strand, London.

BUSINESS on the London Stock Exchange was reported dull during the week ended December 20. The outlook continued to improve. In Paris the Bourse was weak. Panama canal shares advanced on reports of an arrangement with the Colombian Government for the resumption of work. The German bourses were weak and quiet.

HENRY A. BROWN, the Boston sugar expert, asserts that the country will lose \$70,000,000 a year by the abolition of sugar duties and the payment of bounties.

JOHN W. YOUNG, eldest son of the late Brigham Young, is said to have purchased 3,000,000 acres in Mexico for Mormon purposes.

THE New York Herald publishes a dispatch from Washington that President Harrison will shortly send a message to Congress demanding the means to enforce the removal of British vessels from the Behring sea.

SITTING BULL's ghost is said to have appeared to a friendly band of Sioux Indians.

VALENTINE WINTERS, a prominent banker, founder of the Winters National Bank, died at Dayton, O., recently at the age of 83 years. In his life he has distributed \$1,000,000 among the churches and he leaves a very large estate.

THE Senate on the 20th again debated the elections bill. Mr. Spooner speaking on behalf of the measure. The House was in committee on the urgent deficiency bill.

KANSAS STATE NEWS.

Two years ago the Kansas State Senate appointed a revision committee to revise certain portions of existing State laws. This committee has been at work nearly a year, and the report, which is now ready for the Governor, abolishes a dozen useless boards; consolidates a half dozen other boards; revises the laws regarding the control of the State Normal and State Agricultural College, and Hutchinson reformatory; decapitates S. J. Crawford, the State agent at Washington; cuts down the numbers of local district judges about one-fourth; cuts legal advertising, sheriffs' sales, county and State printing of all kinds 50 per cent; provides for the Australian system of voting, and the election of the State Board of Railway Commissioners; provides that the State furnish school books of a uniform text free; overhauls the system of taxation and assessment, and puts it on a bona fide basis; cuts down the fees and salaries of all county officers, except coroners and commissioners, and cuts into constables and justices of the peace fees. It is thought this report, if adopted by the Legislature, will save \$800,000 annually in taxes.

G. W. SIMMONS, a well known liveryman and undertaker, was shot and perhaps fatally wounded by James Neal, a railway engineer, at Neal's home in Argentine, shortly after 9 o'clock the other night. Neal returned home at that hour, and finding Simmons at his house opened fire on him. Simmons ran out the back door of the house and was shot after getting in the yard. Neal suspected improper relations between his wife and Simmons. The latter declared he called to collect a bill and was met by Mrs. Neal in her nightdress, and that the irate husband appeared upon the scene and commenced shooting without giving him an opportunity to make an explanation. Neal was arrested. Simmons has a wife and children.

NEAR Arkansas City the other day a steer showed symptoms of hydrophobia and attacked and fatally injured a boy, George Rook. Another steer also showed symptoms and it was necessary to kill both. These two animals and a number of other cattle were bitten by a wolf which it is supposed was mad.

JOSEPH RICKMAN, of Kansas City, Kan., recently left for Texas in a wagon with a friend, and when near Fort Scott the two men were shooting quail and Rickman was killed by the accidental discharge of his gun. He was 29 years old and leaves a wife and two children at Kansas City, Kan.

Hog cholera prevails to an alarming extent in portions of Atchison County. It is estimated that 4,000 hogs have died of the disease.

MARTIN MOHLER, Secretary of the State Board of Agriculture, recently said that enough has been done in the manufacture of sugar from beets in Kansas to prove that with proper machinery in charge of competent and experienced men, the industry will be successful. The soil and climate are well adapted to beet culture and the experience of the sugar mill at Medicine Lodge, which is in charge of a man who was for years employed in the manufacture of beet sugar in Germany, demonstrates its complete practicability. A small run on beets was made by the Topeka mill this year and so satisfactory were the results that contracts will be entered into largely with the farmers for furnishing it with beets in 1891.

THE dead body of William Higginbotham, a prominent attorney of Clay Center, was found under the ice in a deep creek just west of that town the other day. He had been missing for several days, and when last seen on the street intoxicated. As he had been in the habit of going out of town on visits of several days, his absence created no suspicion. It was supposed that he had attempted to cross the creek on the ice and broke through.

JAMES W. HAMILTON, live-stock agent for the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway Company, has resigned his position to take effect January 1. The resignation is by request. Mr. Hamilton resigned as State Treasurer about a year ago to accept the appointment of live-stock agent for the Santa Fe.

THE following Kansas Indian depredation claims have been disallowed by the Secretary of the Interior: J. Farris, Ellisworth County, \$3,395; John N. Bond, Cloud County, \$100; Peter Groesch, Saline County, \$775; Frederick Bussiani, McPherson County, \$900. In the claim of A. C. Larkin, of Labette County, for \$1,150 depredations committed by Cherokees in 1874, the Secretary allowed \$973.

It is said that considerable destitution has been found to exist in Northwestern Kansas, and measures for their relief are being devised in the order parts of the State under the direction of the State Board of Railroad Commissioners. The distress is confined to farmers who have had a succession of crop failures and are without means to tide over the winter. Kansas railroads have agreed to transport donations free.

A JURY in a murder case at Wichita recently stood eleven for acquittal to one for guilty and had been out sixty-four hours, when the judge permitted a clergyman to visit their room and hold religious services. Shortly after the close of the religious exercises the jury returned a verdict of guilty, the eleven "obstinate" jurymen having gone over to the other man. The attorney for the defendant immediately moved for a new trial, claiming misconduct on the part of the court and officers.

ESCAPED AGAIN.

Boiler Iron Not Strong Enough For Murderer Turlington.

HE TAKES A BRIEF SUNDAY OUTING.

He is Recaptured By a Couple of Farmers While Concealed in a Corn Shock—Will Probably Go to Sedalia.

BOONVILLE, Mo., Dec. 22.—Turlington, the condemned murderer of Sheriff Cramer, who only recently escaped and was recaptured, contrived to cut a hole in the top of his cell, which adjoins the roof, and by soaping his body crawled through, and by means of a rope made of one of his blankets reached the ground. Then he went to the stable at the jail residence, took therefrom Sheriff Hornbeck's horse and rode off.

The horse ridden by Turlington was found in the road near Otterville about 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon. The people in all the surrounding country were aware of the escape and the search for the murderer was started upon with renewed vigor. The woods and cornfields were thoroughly examined all about Otterville and at 5 o'clock a searching party found Turlington concealed in a corn shock. He was taken at once to Otterville station and Superintendent H. G. Clark here was notified of the capture.

It is highly probable that the notorious jail breaker will be brought to this city and placed in the Pettis County jail for safety.

Turlington had saved through a solid sheet of boiler iron nearly half an inch thick. He said he had been working at his complicated work ever since December 4. Saturday night he succeeded in gaining the roof of the jail through a trap door, and by means of a rope made of his bed clothes lowered himself to the ground. He then went to a stable in the rear of the jail and secured Sheriff Hornbeck's saddle horse, saddle and bridle. He said he made his escape about 12 o'clock, and after riding in a circuitous route coming about fifty miles, daylight found him about a mile south of here in a cornfield. Tying the horse he secreted himself in a corn shock.

The horse was discovered early yesterday morning, but it was not until after sunset that he was found and arrested. A searching party consisting of John Haynes and George Potter found him after passing around him several times near enough for him to hear their conversation. They were kicking in the corn shock when he said: "Kick a little further and I will come out." At this Potter leveled a rifle on him, while Haynes went through him and found a three cornered file and a case knife, which he had effected his escape. He had no weapons on his person.

Sheriff Hornbeck arrived here at 6 o'clock, one hour after his arrest, took charge of the prisoner and took him to Boonville, where he will be lodged in jail and a sufficient guard placed over him until the Supreme Court shall finally dispose of his case.

March 20 Turlington and a confederate were put off a freight train at this place and in return he fired at the brakeman with a pistol. He was arrested for this offense and taken to Sedalia for carrying concealed weapons, and after lying in jail a month he was taken to Boonville and put in the county jail to serve a short term. It was only a short time until his term expired. He had won the sympathy of Sheriff Tom Cramer, through whose efforts he escaped the penitentiary by pleading guilty to common assault and received a short sentence. While serving this sentence June 14 he murdered the man who had befriended him in the most cold blooded manner. There was great fear of mob violence in consequence of this crime, but better counsel prevailed and at the July term of the Cooper County circuit court he was tried and convicted and sentenced to be hanged September 11. An appeal was taken to the Supreme Court, which is still pending.

November 1 Turlington escaped from jail, but was captured at DeKoven, Ky., November 12 and again landed in jail at Boonville. In the meantime the Supreme Court set the hearing of the case for the first Tuesday of next month and the public was quietly waiting to see the law take its course.

Freight Train Robbers in Illinois. OLNEY, Ill., Dec. 22.—The north bound Peoria, Decatur & Evansville railway freight train, which passed here at 2:30 a. m., was cut in two at the water tank a mile north of this city and the engine moved ahead to take water. While the caboose was standing still two men, both masked, entered it and firing two shots over the heads of Conductor Hampton and his brakeman compelled them to throw up their hands, while one of the men robbed them of \$50 and their watches.

Prison Physician Dead. JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., Dec. 22.—Dr. M. B. Llewellyn, the physician of the penitentiary, died at 8:30 o'clock last evening. He had only been sick a few days, but since Friday last his life had been despaired of. It has not been determined yet whether the remains will be interred here or in Ralls County. He had been physician of the prison since the beginning of the Francis administration. He leaves a wife and one child.

STANFORD'S SCHEME.

The California Senator Gives His Views on a Measure For Financial Relief—A Loan Based Upon Land Values.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 23.—Mr. Stanford addressed the Senate the first thing yesterday in explanation of the advisability of the bill introduced by him December 5 to provide the Government with means sufficient to supply the national want of a sound circulating medium. It was substantially, he said, the same bill as he had introduced last session and he had not much to add to what he had said on the subject on that occasion. But the bill was very imperfectly understood and as the subject was a very important one he desired to explain it still further. "The bill I am now considering," he said, "proposes to put the Government in a condition to issue a supply of money equal substantially to the general demand and to erect a standard by which the Government may determine up to a useful value of 2 per cent what is the amount needed. This has never been attempted by any Government. The money (legal tender notes) will be issued under the provisions of this bill upon unimpeachable and practically inexhaustible security and its supply is as certain and determined by the rate which the borrower can afford to pay. Two per cent is the amount to be paid to the Government for the loan of its money, and so long as money is worth more than 2 per cent, the security being practically inexhaustible, money will always be borrowed from the Government and thus the Government will be able to discharge its duty and supply the general want. As borrowed money is not expected to lie idle but to be used, it goes into general circulation to supply the needs of business and its abundance stimulates not only the larger but the smaller enterprises and industries on which so largely depend the steady employment of labor with its natural consequence, general prosperity. The matter of immediate and overshadowing importance to us is to supply our own industrial wants. For this purpose we must have more money—money based upon perfect and unlimited security. No Government can afford to issue money except upon a valuable consideration. The value of Government paper is its quality as legal tender and the proposed bill would strengthen this paper (if the credit of a Government of 62,000,000 of people with all of our vast resources is not perfect) by the partial security which the Government would hold for its return at the expiration of the time fixed by the loan. The principle of our Government loaning money is fully established by the advance it now makes upon its own bonds, which, while entirely good, as between the banker and the Government, does not strengthen the security of the bill holder, which rests at last upon the authority of the Government. The scheme of this bill is to supply an ample amount of money for all purposes. I have mentioned the lands as security because they appear to be the best and most certain of all security and are sufficient to furnish all the money that is needed. The people, I think, will have more confidence in a financial measure that is new and radical if it has at present land only for a basis. The rate of interest on these loans on real estate is fixed at 2 per cent in the bill, but in time may be reduced as experience shall teach. The rate of interest charged by the Government under the provisions of this bill will not necessarily fix the general rate of interest for business purposes. That will always be determined by its value in use. The farmer, having this security will be proud of its use or the use of others who may be willing to pay him a satisfactory interest. The banker borrows money from the Government free of interest and loans it at such rate as its use commands in the market. This measure has been compared to a plan adopted in the Argentine Republic for loans on land, but there is no analogy between the two and to compare the workings of a measure of that Republic of say 5,000,000 of people to that of our country with its enlightened 62,000,000 would be like comparing the methods of some irresponsible banker to those of the Rothschilds. This bill fixes a standard for the amount so long as money can be profitably used at more than 2 per cent per annum. The ability of the Government to make money being unlimited, the real wants and necessities of the people can be ascertained and met. The foundation of the whole matter and the real question to be considered is that inasmuch as the Government reserves the right to issue money it is its duty, the means being provided, to furnish what is necessary to the prosperity of the people."

BELIEVED TO BE CRAZY.

A Woman Charged With Poisoning Her Four Children.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Dec. 20.—Mrs. Jennie Higbee, whose home is near Brandenburg, was taken into custody last night for poisoning her four children. She is believed to be crazy. She is the wife of a well to do farmer and is only 23 years old. She has had five children and is soon to become a mother the sixth time. October 15 one of the children suddenly died; October 31 a second followed with symptoms of pains in the neck and back and quivering similar to those exhibited by the first; December 1 and 15 two more followed in much the same manner. The second of these last deaths aroused suspicion and examination showed that the child had been given arsenic. The poison was administered upon bread.

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

SONG OF THE MARKET-PLACE.

Day was the throng that poured through the streets of the old French town; The walls with banners streamed, and the flags tossed up and down. "Vive l'roi! Vive l'roi!"—the shout of the people rent the air, And the cannon shook and roared, and the bells were all a-bare.

But, crouched by St. Peter's fount, a beggar with her child, Weary and faint and starved, with eyes that were sad and wild, Gazed on the passing crowd, and cried, as it went and came: "Alms for the love of God! Pity in Jesu's name!"

Few were the coins that fell in the little cup she bore, But she looked at her starving babe and cried from her heart the more: "Alms for the love of God! Mother of Jesu, hear!"

The steeples shook with bells, and the prayer was drowned in a cheer.

But see! through the thoughtless crowd comes one with a regal face, He catches the beggar's prayer and turns with a gentle grace: "Alms thou shalt have, poor soul!—Alas, not a sou to share!"

But stay!—And he doffs his hat and stands in the crowded square.

Then from his heart he sang a little song of the south, A far-off cradle-song, that fell from his mother's mouth, And the din was hushed in the square, and the people stood as mute.

As the beasts in the Thracian wood, when Orpheus touched his lute.

The melting throng ceased, and a sob from the list'ners came.

"Mario!" cried a voice, and the throng caught up the name.

"Mario!" and the coins rained like a shower of gold.

Till the singer's hat overflowed like Midas' chests of old.

"Sister," he said, and turned to the beggar crouching there, "Take it; the gold is thine; Jesu hath heard thy prayer!"

Then kissed the white-faced child, and smiling went his way, Gladdened with kindly thoughts and the joy of holiday.

That night, when the footlights shone on the famous tenor's face, And he bowed to the splendid throng with his wondrous princely grace, Cheer after cheer went up, and, stormed at with flowers, he stood Like a dark and noble pine, when the blossoms blow through the wood.

Wilder the tumult grew, till out of his fine despair The thought of the beggar rose, and the song he had sung in the square.

Raising his hand, he smiled, and a silence filled the place, While he sang that simple air, with the love-light on his face.

Yet were the singer's cheeks, when the last note died away— Brightest of his days—the wreath that he won that day! Sung for the love of God, sung for sweet pity's sake, Song of the market-place, tribute of laurel cake.—James Buchanan, in Youth's Companion.

ART CRITICISM.

Why Dr. Gabbler Came to the United States.

[Written for This Paper.]

HAD a talk one day with a friend of mine named Dr. Gabbler. He is a German-American, having come to this country from Germany about twenty years ago, but he has become so thoroughly Americanized that no one would suppose that he was not born and raised in this country.

We were conversing about efforts of European potentates to unload their pauper, criminal and insane population on Uncle Sam, and I jokingly asked Dr. Gabbler in which capacity he had been induced to come to this country.

"Now, that is very good, coming from you, for it was a member of your profession that caused me to leave Germany and come to New York. If an editor over in Germany had not persuaded me to write an article for his paper I would in all human probability not be here to-day."

"It was a political article that you wrote, I suppose?"

"No, it was not. It was merely an art criticism. The story is really very funny, and if you want to hear it I'll tell it to you."

Dr. Gabbler—his name is Ernest Gabbler—leaned back in his chair, placed his feet on my desk, just like a native-born American, and, while blowing clouds of smoke from a fragrant cigar, told the following story of the causes that transformed him from a German subject to an American citizen:

"After I had received my diploma as a physician I settled down in a large city in Germany and began to practice my profession. As I did not have a large practice, and being of a sociable disposition, I made quite a large number of acquaintances, and among them Prof. Scribbler, who was the editor of a very influential literary journal. Prof. Scribbler took a great liking to me. Somehow or other he had got it into his head that I had literary ability. Whenever I met him he would say, enthusiastically: 'Gabbler, you don't know it, but you are a literary genius. Why don't you pitch into journalism?'

"My dear Scribbler,' I would reply, 'you are very much mistaken. I have no desire, and still less ability, to become a journalist. The shoemaker should stick to his last.'

"The more I insisted that I could not write anything for his paper, the more he insisted that I should, and I finally half-way gave him my promise that some day I would write something for his journal.

"About two weeks after I had had this conversation with Editor Scribbler I met him one afternoon near the railroad station. As was usually the case with

him, he was in a dreadful hurry. He wore a traveling suit and a look of anxiety. He also carried a small valise in his hand. As soon as he saw me he uttered a joyous howl, and seized me by the arm.

"This is what I call luck. You got my note this morning?"

"I have not received any note. It is probably at my office. I have not been there since early this morning."

"Well, it makes no difference. I can tell you right now what I want you to do. I am in a regular hole, so to speak. I've got to have a two-column review of the art exhibition, and I relied on an artist, who owes me money, to write it up for me. Now what do you think the long-haired fraud has done?"

"I have no idea."

"Got married and gone off on a bridal tour. I can't write it up myself because I have got to go to Berlin to attend a meeting of the Press Association, so I dropped you a note to write it up for me. You know you promised."

"Heavens and earth, man, I don't know any thing about pictures. I haven't got time."

"O, that's all right! I've heard that before. All you have to do is to hand the copy to the foreman before ten o'clock to-night. Just write what you please, my paper does not propose to flunk to anybody—good-bye"—and before I could interpose any objections he was off on the train.

"I saw that I was in for it, so I bought a note book and a pencil, and went to the Art Exhibition; but it was not until I stood in front of the pictures that I realized the magnitude of the task I had undertaken, for I did not know any more about pictures than a double-nosed pointer does of refraction of light. While I was gazing at a picture in a state of hopeless despair a gentleman wearing a fur-trimmed coat and a pleasant expression, asked: 'Taking notes?'

"Yes," I replied, with a sigh. "I am trying to take notes." And I went on to explain that I was doing it to oblige a friend who was a "journalist, but that my ideas about art and artists were not very well defined.

"Perhaps I can assist you. I have had considerable experience as an art critic," said the stranger.

"I need not tell you how glad I was to be helped out of my dilemma. He knew all the technical terms and seemed to be perfectly at home in the art gallery. I found that some of the pictures which I supposed to be works of art were very poor and *vice versa*.

"Now this one," said the stranger, pausing in front of the picture of a young lady, "is a perfect daub, and how it got in here I can't imagine." The title of the picture was 'Happy Thoughts.'

"On the other hand, this picture," continued the stranger, "is the gem of the exhibition." It represented a partially-draped female figure, apparently washing her feet, while the faces of two elderly gentlemen, wreathed with scorn and indignation, were looking over the top of a screen. The title of the picture was 'Susannah in the Bath.'

"I made notes of the comments of the stranger, and about ten o'clock I handed in the copy to the foreman of Scribbler's paper.

"I afterward met some friends at the club, and consequently I did not retire until about two o'clock in the morning. It was eleven o'clock on Sunday morning when I awoke. Some one was knocking. I arose, opened the door and, admitting my old friend, Fritz Bummet, returned to bed.

"Well," said Fritz, taking a chair



AN OBLIGING STRANGER.

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"I felt very bad about how things had gone, and learned that I was the victim of a practical joker named Reinecke, who took advantage of my ignorance."

"Whenever I went in the coffee-house, club, theater, and even in church, I excited merriment. I was grieved unmercifully. But worse was in store for me. A disreputable-looking character hurled himself upon me, hugged me and even kissed me with his whisky-laden breath. He said I was his benefactor. He insisted on accompanying him to dinner. He was the painter of Susannah."

"You must come with me and eat dinner," he said, dragging me along. "I want to introduce you to my daughter. She is a splendid girl. Confidentially, she is Susannah. She was my model. She is dying to make your acquaintance."

"I had to go to his house, and I verily believe if I had gone a second time Susannah would have married me in spite of all I could have done to the contrary. Not only that, but whenever her artist father saw me on the street he insisted on embracing me publicly, and calling me his benefactor, etc., until I became such an object of popular derision that I packed up my things and came to New York, where I would never hear or see any thing more of Susannah and her grateful pa. Now you know how I became an American."

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THE EARTH'S CURVATURE.

It Amounts to About Seven Inches to the Statute Mile.

Generally speaking, we say that the curvature of the earth amounts to about seven inches to the statute mile; more exactly, it is 6.99 inches to the mile, or 7.992 inches for a geographical mile. Any amount of artificial assistance with optical instruments does not make it possible for the eye to perceive the least lots of curvature, even though the gaze is directed from the highest eminence. This is because the vision is not capable of comparing heights and distances. The effect of the known curvature of the globe may be illustrated in the following manner: Take down your globe, place a book, pane of glass, or even a ruler against it—either of the two object first named being best adapted to such an experiment; you will observe instantly that the book or pane only touches in one point the globe's surface falling away in all directions from the point of contact. Now suppose the ocean's surface to be calm and frozen and a sheet of glass many miles square laid upon it. At one mile from the place of contact the glass would stand out nearly eight inches (this measurement being upon the ocean, the mile is a nautical one), in fact, will lack but .008 of an inch of being eight inches from the pane; at three miles it will be six feet, at nine miles fifty-four feet, and so on. The number of feet of depression is equal to two-thirds of the square of the number of miles for any observable distance. The atmosphere plays an important part in estimating the visibility of objects; on this account part of this depression must be cancelled to make good the phenomenon of refraction, which causes objects of all kinds to appear higher than they would if there were no atmosphere. Careful measurements have shown that the error from refraction averages more than one-seventh of that from curvature. The rule, therefore, commonly used for correction of curvature and refraction is: Square the number of miles and take four-sevenths of it for the correction in feet. Thus, if an object is visible at a distance of five miles we may know that its height is at least fourteen and one-third feet. Or, if the height of a visible object is known—say one hundred feet—take one-fourth of this, multiply by seven and take the square root of the product (which gives the distance of the object), in this case a fraction of over thirteen miles. A man swimming in the ocean can perceive a tower two hundred feet high and nineteen miles away as a mere speck on the horizon; but if the man were elevated one hundred feet above the surface of the water he could plainly perceive a tower one hundred feet high at a distance of twenty-six miles.—St. Louis Republic.

HIMALAYAN WOMEN.

They Believe in Personal Ornamentation, But Are Very Hard Workers.

There is no seclusion of women in India, and great, strapping girls dressed in the gaudiest of colors go about with flat plates of gold hanging to their ears, each of which is as big as a trade dollar. They have gold on their ankles and bracelets of silver running all the way from their wrists to their elbows. Their complexions, originally as yellow as those of the Chinamen, are bronzed by the crisp mountain air until they have now the rich copper color of the American Indian. Both men and women look not unlike our Indians. They have the same high cheek bones, the same semi-flat noses, and long, straight black hair. If you take the prettiest squaw you have ever seen, you may have a fair type of the average belle of the mountains. She wears two pounds of jewelry to the ounce of the squaw, however, and her eyes are brighter and she is far more intelligent. She works just as hard, and the woman of the Himalayas does much of the work of the mountains. I see women digging in the fields, working on the roads and carrying immense baskets, each of which hold from two to three bushels, full of dirt and produce on their backs.—Chicago Journal.

RELIGIOUS AND EDUCATIONAL.

—Most people believe in a Heaven, but a good many of them live as though they didn't.

—When God tells us to give, He don't mean that we shall lose our riches, but that we shall put them in a safer place.—Ram's Horn.

—In London the attendance of school children is not satisfactory, rarely rising above 80 per cent.; so that every day some 97,000 children are absent.

—A Christian who engages in any lawful business is honoring God. He may be just as heavenly minded in trade as in preaching the gospel.—Porter.

—During the last academic year at Cambridge 1,034 students matriculated and 1,545 degrees were conferred, both being the largest number on record.

—Ten thousand children were taken from the streets of Chicago and placed in the schools, last year, through the operation of the compulsory education law.

—Following the lead of the United States Australia has adopted the custom of tree planting by school children on a certain day in each year, to be called, as here, Arbor Day.

—An Indian industrial school will be established at Mt. Pleasant, Mich. The Government appropriates \$25,000 for its establishment. It will be modelled after the one at Carlisle, Pa.

—The religious statistics of the British army which have just been issued, are interesting. They show that out of a total of 199,478 non-commissioned officers and men, 137,973, or 677 per thousand, belong to the church.

—I am convinced that throughout the Bible the expressions concerning the heart do not mean the emotions, but they mean the will, the man's own central self. It is not the feelings of the man God wants but the man himself.—H. W. Smith.

—It is the custom of the English missionary societies to send deputations frequently to visit the fields in which their missionaries are at work. The purpose is official inspection, and also the encouragement of those who are laboring in the remote parts of the world.

—The following statistics are gathered from the annual report of the American Board: Number of missions, 232 stations, 99; out-stations, 962; places for stated preaching, 1,402; average congregations, 65,326. Ordained missionaries, including 12 physicians, 183; 19 male and 5 female physicians not ordained; number of women laborers, 333—152 being unmarried; native pastors, 174; total of American and native, 2,350. Number of churches, 387; members, 26,356; added during the year, 4,554. Number of theological seminaries and station classes, 14; high schools and colleges, 66; pupils, 4,847; boarding schools for girls, 56; pupils, 3,159; common schools, 859; pupils, 33,114; whole number under instruction, 47,329. Native contributions, \$117,494.

WIT AND WISDOM.

—When a good woman gets as sweet as sugar look out for sand.—Denver Road.

—Men exist for the sake of one another. Teach them or bear with them.—Marcus Aurelius.

—If you were to take the conceit out of some people, the remains would defy identification.—St. Joseph News.

—How slight a clue one's public character affords to the profounder sympathies of his nature.—Margaret Fuller.

—A genius is a person whom nature lets in on the ground floor, and whom circumstances force to live in an attic.—Tuck.

—Somehow or other the man who snores the loudest always seems to go to sleep first in a Pullman car.—Elmira Gazette.

—Suspicion is very often an index of character. What a man suspects in others he would very probably do himself.—Pittsburgh Dispatch.

—There isn't a mansion in Heaven but what would be a thousand times hotter for the sinner than the lowest place in the pit.—Ram's Horn.

—A Poor Tenant.—Richards—"Your clothing is badly rented." Hungry Higgins—"I know it, I have been the tenant for many weeks."—Boston Herald.

—Hibbs.—Well, Impecune, what song are you going to sing this winter? Impecune—"That one which begins 'All ocean, my watch I'm keeping.'"—Drake's Magazine.

—"You haven't heard any thing until you have heard both sides," says a writer. This may be pretty logic, but the base drum refutes it.—Binghamton Herald.

—Wanted One More.—Customer—What is this, waiter? Waiter—Just what you ordered, sir—pea soup. Customer—Please bring me another pea as a side dish.—Boston Herald.

—Knowledge must be gained by ourselves. Mankind may supply us with facts; but the result, even if they agree with previous ones, must be the work of our own minds.—Earl of Beaconsfield.

—Duty is never uncertain at first. It is only after we have got involved in the mazes and sophistries of wishing that things were otherwise that they are that it seems indistinct.—Robertson.

—Said a matter-of-fact man to an esthetic dandy who was talking about "beautifying property," "The most charming decoration for a plate is a good beef-steak, with well-cooked potatoes, and just a sufficiency of gravy. It will beat trailing vines or a sunflower any day in the week."—Newcastle Chronicle.

—Having an easy time of it is the hardest life a man can live. Hardship and struggle are essential to that development of character that alone makes life worth living, or that can command admiration and regard from others. King Alfred the Great said wisely: "No wise man should desire a soft life, if he careth for any worship here from the world, or for eternal life after this life is over." Yet how few of us are afraid of a "soft life" for ourselves or for our children, or are longing for a hard one.—The S. S. Times.

GOLD FROM FARM-LANDS.

YOU find

haustible fertility and well watered, and at the same time easily worked, being prepared by nature for the plow, you may reasonably expect to find farming a profitable occupation and the farmers in such a country making more than a bare living. Agriculture in such a country is like mining—simply taking gold from the soil in the shape of the finer grades of wheat and other cereals, and it possesses the great advantage over mining that the amount of actual work necessary to make it pay is comparatively very small.

Upon the great fertile prairies of Western Canada, where millions of acres of the richest land in the world are comprised within the Provinces of Manitoba, Assiniboia, Alberta, etc., settlers, old and new, have simply taken gold from the ground in the shape of magnificent crops for the season of 1890.

Their gold is golden grain, but it yields as sure returns as any metal ever mined. The writer visited farm after farm in Manitoba the past season where the yield of wheat averaged from 80 to 88 bushels per acre, and where oats yielded frequently 75 bushels per acre of choice grain. Upon one farm of 1,800 acres, the crop of wheat and oats was close to 60,000 bushels, and of this the first lot of 20,000 bushels of wheat was sold for 84c and 80c per bushel. Close beside this large farm was a small one from which the owner had taken his first crop. He had started with no capital the year before, yet his crop of wheat was 1,000 bushels and the quality was so good that he got 85c per bushel for it, one cent a bushel more than his wealthy neighbor, which meant just \$850 for his first season in wheat alone.

With a climate peculiarly adapted to grain-growing, and a population representing nearly every nation, Western Canada offers to the settler a most favorable chance to succeed among friends or fellow countrymen of his own.

DEALING WITH THE WEIRD.

Difficulties of the Writers of Modern Ghost Stories.

In the fiction of to-day there is nothing more curious in its relation to the attitude of present thought and opinion than the ghost story. Novels of real life easily reflect their surroundings without loss of their power; the more practical and materialistic side of life finds appropriate expression in realism, while the imaginative is represented in idealism. Novels which have a basis in the natural are accepted and understood; but the stories which deal with the supernatural are obliged to encounter so much skepticism that it is no wonder that the tellers of ghost stories are often driven to their wits' ends to invent methods for holding the attention of the public and for calling forth the emotions of wonder, horror and surprise which are demanded from a regulation story of the kind.

The only race in this country which seems to have a genuine belief in ghosts is the American Indian. At the present time the superstition of the coming of the ghosts is being revived with prospects of serious consequences; for the Indian, under the influence of delusion of the kind, is ready to fall upon agencies and commit the wildest acts. It will be remembered that not long ago the Crows believed that the results of a certain medicine, taken with incantations, would render them impervious to the bullets of the United States troops, and under this delusion had the Crow agency practically in their possession until the United States put an end to their belief. The Indian ghost story still retains its power and interest, but the tale of civilization is becoming more and more unsatisfying. Among the ghost stories written for the holidays, which are supposed to be read before the evening fire in the coziness of a bright room on a winter's night, the majority take their lead from the psychological investigations and research of modern days. Mediums, mesmerists, and unusual happenings are brought into the tales; the metaphysical conditions of a mind are worked upon. The refinements of psychological suggestion are the chief material, and a "novelty of mental shocks" is aimed at. The ghost itself is subordinate to the effect produced upon the mind by its supposed appearance. Usually it is the spirit of a person who has been wronged during lifetime by the unhappy character haunted, and who becomes a very unpleasant avenger.

The three great masters in this country of the mysterious and weird, Poe, Hawthorne and Hoffman had the advantage of working with comparatively new material and of writing before the age of scientific inventions. The writers of the present are dealing with the unsubstantial as best they can, and perhaps are not to be blamed for failing to produce belief in their ghosts. Yet, there are superstitions in modern times which might be utilized, and it is said that the most material of all modern inventions, the railroad, has gathered about it a strange number of legends. These would produce ghost stories without the ghost, a truly modern discovery.—Boston Journal.

RELIGIOUS AND EDUCATIONAL.

—Most people believe in a Heaven, but a good many of them live as though they didn't.

—When God tells us to give, He don't mean that we shall lose our riches, but that we shall put them in a safer place.—Ram's Horn.

—In London the attendance of school children is not satisfactory, rarely rising above 80 per cent.; so that every day some 97,000 children are absent.

—A Christian who engages in any lawful business is honoring God. He may be just as heavenly minded in trade as in preaching the gospel.—Porter.

—During the last academic year at Cambridge 1,034 students matriculated and 1,545 degrees were conferred, both being the largest number on record.

—Ten thousand children were taken from the streets of Chicago and placed in the schools, last year, through the operation of the compulsory education law.

—Following the lead of the United States Australia has adopted the custom of tree planting by school children on a certain day in each year, to be called, as here, Arbor Day.

—An Indian industrial school will be established at Mt. Pleasant, Mich. The Government appropriates \$25,000 for its establishment. It will be modelled after the one at Carlisle, Pa.

—The religious statistics of the British army which have just been issued, are interesting. They show that out of a total of 199,478 non-commissioned officers and men, 137,973, or 677 per thousand, belong to the church.

—I am convinced that throughout the Bible the expressions concerning the heart do not mean the emotions, but they mean the will, the man's own central self. It is not the feelings of the man God wants but the man himself.—H. W. Smith.

—It is the custom of the English missionary societies to send deputations frequently to visit the fields in which their missionaries are at work. The purpose is official inspection, and also the encouragement of those who are laboring in the remote parts of the world.

—The following statistics are gathered from the annual report of the American Board: Number of missions, 232 stations, 99; out-stations, 962; places for stated preaching, 1,402; average congregations, 65,326. Ordained missionaries, including 12 physicians, 183; 19 male and 5 female physicians not ordained; number of women laborers, 333—152 being unmarried; native pastors, 174; total of American and native, 2,350. Number of churches, 387; members, 26,356; added during the year, 4,554. Number of theological seminaries and station classes, 14; high schools and colleges, 66; pupils, 4,847; boarding schools for girls, 56; pupils, 3,159; common schools, 859; pupils, 33,114; whole number under instruction, 47,329. Native contributions, \$117,494.

WIT AND WISDOM.

—When a good woman gets as sweet as sugar look out for sand.—Denver Road.

—Men exist for the sake of one another. Teach them or bear with them.—Marcus Aurelius.

—If you were to take the conceit out of some people, the remains would defy identification.—St. Joseph News.

—How slight a clue one's public character affords to the profounder sympathies of his nature.—Margaret Fuller.

—A genius is a person whom nature lets in on the ground floor, and whom circumstances force to live in an attic.—Tuck.

—Somehow or other the man who snores the loudest always seems to go to sleep first in a Pullman car.—Elmira Gazette.

—Suspicion is very often an index of character. What a man suspects in others he would very probably do himself.—Pittsburgh Dispatch.

—There isn't a mansion in Heaven but what would be a thousand times hotter for the sinner than the lowest place in the pit.—Ram's Horn.

—A Poor Tenant.—Richards—"Your clothing is badly rented." Hungry Higgins—"I know it, I have been the tenant for many weeks."—Boston Herald.

—Hibbs.—Well, Impecune, what song are you going to sing this winter? Impecune—"That one which begins 'All ocean, my watch I'm keeping.'"—Drake's Magazine.

—"You haven't heard any thing until you have heard both sides," says a writer. This may be pretty logic, but the base drum refutes it.—Binghamton Herald.

—Wanted One More.—Customer—What is this, waiter? Waiter—Just what you ordered, sir—pea soup. Customer—Please bring me another pea as a side dish.—Boston Herald.

—Knowledge must be gained by ourselves. Mankind may supply us with facts; but the result, even if they agree with previous ones, must be the work of our own minds.—Earl of Beaconsfield.

—Duty is never uncertain at first. It is only after we have got involved in the mazes and sophistries of wishing that things were otherwise that they are that it seems indistinct.—Robertson.

—Said a matter-of-fact man to an esthetic dandy who was talking about "beautifying property," "The most charming decoration for a plate is a good beef-steak, with well-cooked potatoes, and just a sufficiency of gravy. It will beat trailing vines or a sunflower any day in the week."—Newcastle Chronicle.

—Having an easy time of it is the hardest life a man can live. Hardship and struggle are essential to that development of character that alone makes life worth living, or that can command admiration and regard from others. King Alfred the Great said wisely: "No wise man should desire a soft life, if he careth for any worship here from the world, or for eternal life after this life is over." Yet how few of us are afraid of a "soft life" for ourselves or for our children, or are longing for a hard one.—The S. S. Times.

GOLD FROM FARM-LANDS.

YOU find

haustible fertility and well watered, and at the same time easily worked, being prepared by nature for the plow, you may reasonably expect to find farming a

TWO DOROTHYS.

A little maid with downcast eyes,
And folded hands and serious face,
Who walks sedately down the street,
Her dainty dress all smooth and neat,
Each curl and ribbon in its place;

A dove-like maid with brow demure,
Beneath her bonnet's shady brim,
Who quiet sits within the pew,
And gravely reads the service through,
And joins in every hymn;

The sweetest maid that could be found
From Cuba to the Bay of Fundy;
A flower, the loveliest that springs,
A saint, an angel without wings—
That's Dorothy on Sunday.

A little maid, in breathless haste,
With glowing cheeks and tangled hair,
Who rushes up and down the street,
And with her skipping, tripping feet
Is here, and there, and everywhere;

A saucy maid, with cap askew
Upon her ruffled, yellow curls,
With twinkling feet and chattering tongue,
And breezy skirts about her swung
In swift, ecstatic whirls;

The merriest maid that ever shocked
The servile slaves of Mrs. Grundy;
A maid, a spark of dawning light,
A romp, a rogue, a witch, a sprite—
That's Dorothy on Monday.
—Margaret Johnson, in St. Nicholas.

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

A STORY OF RETRIBUTION.

BY "WABASH."

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CHAPTER II.—CONTINUED.

Mario Delaro had built himself a pleasant home on the hillside a little below San Paola. To this home he took a lovely wife, by whom he had one child, a daughter, who was at the time of her father's death about eight years old. The child, Arnela, was a bright little brunette, combining in herself the beauty of her handsome father and the sweetness of her lovely mother—the latter a daughter of a wealthy Spanish merchant in Santa Rosa.

Mario had been very proud of his lovely wife and child and was the tenderest of husbands.

Leon Velasquez, on the other hand, possessed a history which was quite obscure up to the time when he made his first bow in San Paola with a profusion of money and the appearance of one whose path in life was particularly smooth and easy.

As related, he soon became the partner of Delaro, and at the time when the partnership was formed he appeared to be a man of about thirty-five years, though none ever knew his exact age.

If any one had followed him on his frequent trips to San Francisco they would have discovered that he went there to participate in all kinds of vices, and as men whose deeds are evil love darkness rather than light, they would have found that he did not expose himself much during the day.

He acted like a man who was afraid of being seen, and his haunts at night were places where it required a peculiar knock on the door as well as a glance through a peep-hole before the applicant was admitted.

It looked as though his seclusion in the quiet Posada vineyard was a forced one, though he had not apparently enough discretion or force of will to keep entirely from the outside world.

He was, in short, an inveterate gambler, and would resort to any means in order to gain the material with which to tempt fortune's cards. He had jogged elbows with the worst classes of thieves and villains in San Francisco, and any one aware of his history would have known that it was not the first time he had associated with questionable characters.

The fact of the matter was that Velasquez had walked in crime from an early age. His parents had afforded him a good education, and at the age of sixteen he had entered a large mercantile house in Lisbon.

He took advantage of the first opportunity which presented itself to steal quite a large sum of money, and, falling in his efforts to fasten the crime upon a fellow clerk, he eluded the vigilance of the Lisbon police and secreted himself on a sailing vessel bound for America. The captain being susceptible to a bribe he managed to land safely in New York.

Velasquez lost no time in improving his knowledge of the English language,

and after perfecting himself as far as possible he started across the continent.

At Chicago he found his way into a ring of gamblers who soon flocked him, and he then sank into every kind of vice imaginable. From Chicago he drifted West, but he always, however, managed to keep his photograph out of the various rogues' galleries.

A short time before he fell in with Delaro he had been implicated in a stage-coach robbery in Nevada, but being new in that business the authorities did not suspect or even know him and he thus got clear with his share of the booty.

Becoming somewhat scared, and fearing lest his phenomenal luck should desert him and leave him at last in the hands of justice, he concluded to try a few years' seclusion in the valley of the

Sonoma. With the exception of his too frequent absence and calls for money, all went well with him after he entered into partnership with Mario Delaro.

Indeed it seemed as though Velasquez had at last settled down to a civil, reasonable kind of life, and towards the beginning of 1875 Mario had so restored his confidence in his Portuguese partner that he sometimes listened to his propositions of a joint investment in mining stocks, at which for a time they both made money, so much so that the deals continued to increase in amount until one day Velasquez induced Delaro to invest twenty thousand dollars with him in a mine which he had privately heard was going to be "boomed" for all it was worth.

The speculation turned out to be a success, and, elated at his lucky hit, Velasquez became greedy for more.

He invested in other mines and lost heavily; then he gave his notes for large sums, and a day or two before settling time with Delaro for the successful deal he found himself nearly fifty thousand dollars in debt, with no immediate prospect of being able to meet his obligations.

He had realized on his own share of the deal in which Delaro was interested, but Delaro had not yet cashed his certificates.

Velasquez was in a bad mood, and ready to meet any emergency with fraud or violence when he started back to San Paola to meet Delaro. He reached Delaro's house, where he had always been a guest, about seven o'clock on the evening immediately preceding the morning on which Delaro had been found dead.

After dinner he and Delaro repaired to the library, and commenced to discuss matters of business.

Velasquez, as we know, was in no very pleasant state of mind, and Delaro was in an equally bad mood, owing to the fact that a quantity of wine had been spoiled at the cellars that day, the result of neglect on the part of one of the workmen.

The conversation was quiet enough at first and Delaro calmly signed the transfer of the mining stock so that Velasquez might complete the negotiations on his return to San Francisco.

After this Velasquez told Delaro that he had been speculating further and had lost considerable money; and that in order to square himself, he must borrow at least twenty thousand dollars.

Delaro refused to lend the amount, and angrily proposed that they should at once dissolve partnership, offering to



SUDDENLY HE HEARD A SLIGHT NOISE BEHIND HIM.

pay Velasquez fifty thousand dollars for his share in the business.

After a long discussion Velasquez consented on condition that Delaro would give him a note for the amount then and there, for which he would make over a receipt. The papers of dissolution to be filled out and signed in the course of a day or two.

On his part Velasquez gave Delaro a note for the value of the mining stock, which he held to realize on, and the deal was ended.

It was nine o'clock before the business was settled. At that hour Delaro rang a bell, and the call was answered by a colored servant. "I'm going out, John, may not be back till late, so you need not wait up for me; but see that all lights are put out except the one at the head of the stairs, and the one in my bedroom," said his master.

"All right, sir," responded the attendant; "but is there any thing you want before you start, sir?"

"Yes, you may bring in some claret and ice and cigars."

After each had lit a cigar and drank some of the wine, Delaro arose to start. "If you care for my company," said Velasquez, "I will walk with you."

"I have no objections," was the response. "We can finish talking over the matter on the way."

During these few moments a great deal was passing in Velasquez's mind. He was meditating on committing a deed which would place him in comparative ease for awhile at least.

He rapidly weighed the chances of detection and made up his mind what he would do.

He was a man whose nature it was not to rest unless his hands were steeped in crime, and he hesitated at nothing when a chance came within his reach to secure a good round sum of money.

Delaro did not please him with his carefulness; besides he was exasperated at his repeated losses by speculation and ready for any kind of a deed as a means to escape his difficulties.

"Excuse me for a moment," he said, before they started. "I wish to step up to my room."

He was only gone for a few moments, but it was long enough to get what he wanted.

There was not much said between the two men on their walk towards the town and on beyond it to the cellars; their differences were settled and only one or two minor matters were left to discuss.

When they were about two hundred yards from the entrance to the cellars, Velasquez stopped and seated himself on a log, saying that he would remain there until Mario returned.

Mario Delaro proceeded toward the entrance and was soon inside. It did not take him more than twenty minutes to conclude his inspection, after which he did not wait, but at once started down

the road toward where he had left Velasquez sitting.

He could not see Velasquez where he had left him, but supposed that he had walked on a little way. He whistled and shouted: "Velasquez! Velasquez!" But no answer came.

Suddenly he heard a slight noise behind him, but he had no time to turn. A blow, a groan, and Mario Delaro was in the dust. He had received his death wound and Velasquez was the murderer.

The blow had been aimed too sure for the victim to retain consciousness more than a second.

Velasquez dragged the body in between the vines, and, after making sure that the deadly blade had done its work well, he left his victim to die.

Shortly afterwards Anton Reyman passed by, followed in the course of half an hour by three of the cellarmen, who had been helping him with some work that had caused a great deal of trouble and worry in the cellars of late.

Velasquez was at the Delaro home by this time. He had entered the study, picked the lock of the desk and taken out his own note and the receipt he had given Delaro for the fifty thousand dollars.

After that he retired to his room, and slept as soundly as if guilt and crime were perfect strangers to him.

CHAPTER III.

The morning after the murder Velasquez arose early, as was the custom with every one in the Sonoma valley, and started out for a ride. He did not appear to have had a very bad night of it, and for a man who must have had the recollection of a recent murder ever present before him, he was remarkably self-possessed.

After leaving the party of men who were escorting the dead body of Mario Delaro into the little town of San Paola, he hastened to the railroad depot and sent a message to friends of his victim's young wife telling them of the horrible occurrence and warning them to be careful in breaking the news to her.

He then started back and reached the little, low building, dignified by the name of City Hall, a few moments after the officers had arrived with their charge.

The body was placed in a room connected with the hall, after which the coroner was promptly notified, and it was not long before the news spread through the town.

The body had hardly been carried in before a servant from Delaro's house came rushing along in eager haste on his way to the cellars. The man had gone up to the bedroom to call Delaro and found that the door was opened, the lamp still burning with a low, flickering light, but the bed had not been slept on.

Knowing his master's intention to visit the cellars on the previous evening, he was now bound thither.

The man was soon told of the sad news and hastened back to the house to inform the other servants about it.

During the long hours of that lazy, warm summer afternoon there was a great deal of bustle and extraordinary excitement in San Paola. It reached fever heat, however, at Delaro's late home and among the workmen at the cellars.

Velasquez undertook the charge of affairs in the place of Delaro and acted as though he intended to run matters with a high hand.

In the afternoon the coroner called a jury together and commenced his official investigation into the cause of the death.

The first witness called was Anton Reyman, who testified to having parted with Delaro on the previous night about ten o'clock, near the entrance to the cellars, also to finding him dead among the vines on the following morning.

From the surroundings of the murdered man he could imagine nothing which would indicate by whom the deed had been committed, but noticed that he had been stabbed in the back.

The other workmen were then called, but only corroborated Anton's statement. Then the men who were present at the cellars when Delaro called in on that fatal night were questioned as to what had transpired on that occasion.

They each told the same story, saying that Mr. Delaro was in a very bad temper over the fact that a large quantity of wine had been spoiled owing to carelessness on the part of the man who had charge of it, and that he spoke rather sharply to all of them.

"Did he pass angry words with any one in particular?" asked the coroner of the last witness, a burly German.

The man hesitated before replying, then said: "Yes, he spoke quite angrily to Anton Reyman, about keeping a sharper eye on the men."

"Were these the first cross words spoken that day between Mr. Delaro and Anton?" was the next question.

"No," replied the workman; "they had several noisy talks that day and Anton, who is himself rather hot-tempered at times, talked back and said something about understanding his business, but that he could not be responsible for the mistakes and carelessness of idle worthless fellows like those Mr. Delaro sometimes employed at a busy time."

Then the coroner inquired if Anton often showed signs of hot temper. "He gets in a rage sometimes, when things don't go quite right, but it soon passes off," was the response.

After this other witnesses were called who testified to several recent quarrels between Delaro and Anton, though all insisted that none of these hot-word passages were at all serious affairs.

Just about this time one of the officers approached Anton and bent down as though to examine his clothing.

"Where did you get this blood on your overalls?" he inquired of Anton.

Realizing the horrible purport of the question, Anton replied: "I got that as I knelt over the body of my dead employer this morning," was the reply.

"Some on your shirt, too," said the officer. "Is that the same shirt you wore last night?"

Anton's quick temper made the hot blood fly to his cheeks, and the veins in his neck distended as he angrily replied:

"Yes, it is; but why do you ask such insinuating questions? I must have got the blood on my shirt when I ex-

amined the body in my curiosity to see whether the wound was self-inflicted or not."

"A pretty thin story, ain't it, coroner?" asked the officer.

The coroner looked wise and said that that was for the jury to decide. There being no further witnesses to be examined the jury were called upon for a verdict.

It did not take them long to reach a decision, and in a very few moments they declared that the dead man came to his death at the hands of an unknown murderer.

Practically, however, the "unknown man" of their verdict was a farce, for they added: "We strongly advise that Anton Reyman be held in custody for further examination before a justice."

The same day Anton was taken before a justice—people in these parts lose no time in such matters—for examination.

It is not necessary to go over the ground covered by the witnesses again. The same witnesses who had been brought before the coroner once more appeared and repeated what they had already said. Many minor points were magnified, however, and the conse-



"WHERE DID YOU GET THIS BLOOD ON YOUR OVERALLS?"

quence was that almost before the full tenor of the situation had made itself felt in Anton's mind he stood charged with the murder of Mario Delaro.

The accused man's distracted wife had arrived on the scene by this time, and as soon as it was told to her that her husband would be tried for willful murder she swooned away.

But before the order for Anton's commitment to prison could be made out man arrived on the scene for whom every body made way as if by instinct.

This was none other than Mr. Joel Wilcox, the richest man in Sonoma County, an uneducated, good-natured, large-hearted, "grasp-my-hand-tight" down-Easter. Wilcox had made an immense fortune in California and spent his day in the valley at a large and luxuriously appointed house which he had built in the midst of a beautiful estate.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

IDOLATRY IN INDIA.

Among Religious Practices in England's Asiatic Provinces.

Captain Cruikshank, of the English army, told a little about idolatry in India at the Richelieu last evening.

"It seems as if there were more idols than people in India," he said. "They are made of stone and metal, and sometimes of wood, and you can see them under every shady tree. It is like reading a chapter from the Bible to walk about some of the groves. While most of the temples are of wood some of them are made of solid marble and gold. The custom of worship is amusing. The devout Indian upon reaching the temple first rings a bell. That is to notify the gods that he is on hand to do business. After that ceremony the worshiper repeats his prayers, and then deposits his offerings. These consist of rice, grain and cloth. They are afterwards put in the holy cart and sold. The priests have no trouble in selling them, for holy food is always quoted high. Twenty loads of holy food can be sold in the time it takes to dispose of a cargo that has not been to the temple. The ceremony of putting the gods to sleep would make a saint laugh. The worshippers assemble in the temple and blow on horns, yell, shout at the top of their voices. This resembles an American Indian war dance, and it is kept up all the night long. Other ceremonies are as strange, and the work of civilization does not progress rapidly. Buddhism did more than any one else to reform idolatry, but the people have drifted back into the same old habits. An advanced sect with high morals has been founded, but it will do little good."—Chicago Tribune.

Knew Her Strong Points.

A little four-year-old girl, a resident of Minnesota's capital city, is not noted for her beauty, though possessed of a very sweet disposition and a remarkably bright mind. She was recently presented to a minister who chanced to be visiting at her home. He took her little face between his two hands and looked down at her in a most scrutinizing manner. She evidently anticipated that her face would not bear the close inspection, as turning her eyes in the direction of his face, she lisped out: "Isn't 'th pretty, Mithel Brown, but 'I'm mighty 'mart."

It takes an Irishman to turn a compliment. When he saw Jones, after having met the latter with Mrs. J. Pat McFlaherty said: "Ye are mooch younger than yer wife, sur." Presently he met the wife, and remarked: "The idea of such a young woman marrying Mr. Jones!" The next day he met them together, but he wasn't at a loss for blarney. "Och," he exclaimed, "ye are both of yez too young for sich other."

REAL-ESTATE AGENT (to clerk)—"What do you mean, sir, by telling a customer that the town is full of malaria and fifteen men died last week? Consider yourself dish—"

Clerk—"Why, you see, that man's an undertaker, and I—"

Real-Estate Agent—"I wish you would let me finish a sentence when I begin one. I was about to say, consider yourself a partner in the concern from now on."

SINGLE TAX DEPARTMENT.

TAXING LAND VALUES.

[Henry George, in N. Y. Standard.]

[CONTINUED FROM LAST ISSUE.]

The substitution of taxation upon the single item of land values for all the various taxes now imposed would be an enormous governmental and social economy. We should save the salaries and perquisites and official expenses of the horde of functionaries, national, State and municipal, who are now engaged in assessing and collecting all these other taxes, or in doing things directly or indirectly necessitated by the cumbersome system. We should get rid of them all, from those fee-paid local officials who in a single term expect a fortune, and those federal collectors whose places are deemed of more importance than the governorship of sovereign States, down to the officials who are busy in seeing whether cigar boxes are stamped and peddlers are provided with licenses, or in searching the trunks and persons of passengers as they land. We should save the cost of trying and imprisoning offenders; we should save, too, the cost of all the devices—some of them very expensive—that are resorted to for evading the revenue laws, for it is obvious that all these expenses must ultimately be borne by consumers.

The tax upon land values is of all taxes that which combines the maximum of certainty with the maximum of expense. "Land lies out of doors," it can not be hid or disguised, and its value is easily ascertained. Any competent real estate dealer can tell to a nicety the value per front foot of any lot on Broadway. But, to ascertain the value of the building on it, it will be necessary to get an expert to make an examination; while, if that building be filled with goods, it is impossible for any outsider to get at their value. A tax upon the value of land can be collected to the last cent by a tax collector sitting in his office. Deducting the very small percentage, which would be all that would be required to pay the expenses of the periodical assessment and the receipt of taxes, the people in their collective capacity would thus get the benefit of all that was paid in as taxes by the people as individuals.

But the saving that would result is by no means to be estimated by the reduction in the cost and direct incidents of collecting revenues. It is the great vice of taxes that distribute themselves in added prices that, beyond the official tax gatherers, they create a long line of virtual tax gatherers, and that each man in the line not only takes the tax, but his profit on the tax, and in many cases is enabled to take a great deal more. How strongly the "whisky ring" opposed the reduction of the whisky tax and the match manufacturers the abolition of the tax on matches is well known. And so with all indirect taxes. The difficulty is not usually in imposing them, but in abolishing them. Let a bill be introduced in Congress to abolish the tax on any of the long list of things taxed, and straightway there will appear in the lobby some one to protest and log-roll against it, a sure proof that somebody besides the Government is making money from the tax—that is to say, that the tax is taking more than the Government is getting from it. That this system, which engages great private interests in keeping up rather than in putting down taxation, fosters governmental extravagance and corruption is clear.

Now, by abolishing all other taxes in favor of the tax upon land values we should not only save very largely in the ways thus pointed out, but by the greater simplicity that would be given to government, we should save the political demoralization which the present system entails. It is "the money in politics" that makes our politics so corrupt, that puts honesty and patriotism at a disadvantage, and gives us traders and jobbers where we ought to have statesmen. That there is so much money in politics arises principally from the great number of officers which our present system of taxation necessitates, and from the great number of pecuniary interests which it concerns in the running of government. And beyond all this is the effect upon morals. Nearly all the taxes which we propose to abolish become, in one way or another, taxes upon conscience, and by setting a premium on bribery, forgery and fraud, foster political corruption and social demoralization.

Now, in view of the great economies which in all these various ways would result from the substitution of a tax on land values for all other taxes, is it not clear that the change would be of the greatest benefit, and would conduce largely to the general prosperity. Beside such "civil service reform" as this, the little plebeian measure, good though it may be in itself, on which men like George William Curtis have been spending so much time and talent, is as a minnow to a whale.

The present system, which taxes buildings and improvements, capital in all its forms, and in most of our States in all its shadows, is a system of direct discouragement to production, a system which fines the man who creates wealth just in proportion as he creates wealth. Instead of acting on the principle that the man who makes two blades of grass grow where one grew before is a public benefactor, our system of taxation treats him as a public enemy. If a man clothe a barren waste with grain and fruit trees, if he drain a swamp or open a mine, if he put up a house where none stood before, or erect a factory, or turn wood or iron into a ship; if he get him a library with which to store and exercise his mind, or a telescope with which to sweep the heavens, or laboratory in which to seek out the laws of nature's combinations; if out of his savings he lay by a provision for his declining days; if by his energy and thrift he accumulate capital with which to assist and organize and provide the tools for industry—down comes the tax gatherer to make him pay for having done these things! Is not this as absurd as it is unjust? Is it not in direct contravention of the plainest dictates of enlightened

public policy? Do we not all want more wealth? Why, then, should we tax and fine the production of wealth?

Some of the Southern States have recently passed laws exempting cotton manufactories from taxation for a term of years, and the result has been the erection of a number of cotton factories, for the capitalists who thus invest their money can calculate on dividing as profits what otherwise they would have had to pay as taxes. Are not these States wise in this? Do not these cotton factories create new industries, add to the wealth of the neighborhoods in which they are erected, and enrich the whole State? But if this be wise, would it not be still wiser to make the exemption permanent instead of for a term of years? And, if it be wise to exempt cotton factories, would it not be wiser still to exempt all sorts of factories, all forms of capital, all kinds of wealth—houses and goods, horses and cattle, railroads and telegraphs? Is not the State the richest that has the most of these things?

Why, then, should the State tax them? Is not the stupid system that does tax them too absurd for any rational defense? The people of New York want cheaper house rents. Is it not stupid, then, to put taxes on buildings, which necessarily will diminish the erection of buildings, and, unlike the tax on land values, must inevitably be collected from tenants in higher rents?

But the direct obstacles to production, which this system imposes, are not the worst. All the indirect taxes which pass from hand to hand, increasing the cost of commodities, are taxes against production, which increase as they go. This barbarous tariff of ours, that raises an artificial barrier around our coasts is more difficult for commerce to surmount than would be the Andes or the Himalayas, takes from the people much more than is received by the Government, and, by its action and reaction on prices, hampers every exertion of industry, from the building of a railroad to the shingling of a woodshed or the making of a shirt.

Now, it is clear that to abolish all the taxes that thus hamper industry, would be to vastly stimulate production and increase the general wealth. But this is only one side of it. To put taxation on the value of land would also be to remove obstacles to production. For the speculative value, which now attaches to land as soon as it becomes probable that it will be needed for use is a direct check to production. To get the vacant lot on which to put up a house, even in the outskirts of any one of our large cities costs as much as or more than ordinarily does the house. Before he can strike a plowshare into virgin soil, the farmer, unless he will go far beyond where his labor can be exerted to most advantage, is obliged to pay down a large part of his capital, to embarrass himself with a mortgage, or to agree to give up a large share of his produce as rent. The result is to fill the land with tramps; to crowd our centers even in the best of times with men who are willing to work, anxious to work, but unable to find opportunity to work—and thus to produce an unnatural competition, which in all occupations tends to force wages down to the minimum on which men can live, and which workmen are driven to resist by what President Glackson, in his address to the Anti-Poverty Society on last Sunday night, styled the resort to brute force. The result is to crowd people together too closely in the cities, to scatter them too far apart in the country. To say nothing of the moral, social and intellectual disadvantages which result from this unnatural distribution of population, there is a great obstacle put in the way of improvement, a manifest waste of productive forces.

The measure we propose, which would utterly destroy the speculative value of land, and would reduce the selling value of land to but a nominal figure, would remove this obstacle and prevent this waste. No one would care to take up land that he could not use, or to hold land unless it was put to its most valuable use. The homes of our farmers would be closer together, the poorer classes of our cities would no longer be compelled to herd in tenement houses, and the capitalist who proposed to erect a factory would no longer have to pay out so much of his capital for a site. Instead of that, he would pay the annual rental value of the land in taxes, but this would be in lieu of all other taxation. Thus the effect of this measure would be to throw open to labor and capital the means of production while relieving production from taxation. And the result of thus opening to labor the natural opportunities for to labor the every man willing to work; to do away with that unnatural competition which comes from a glutted labor market. It would be to create a demand for commodities that would set every wheel of industry in motion, and stimulate the forces of production to their utmost.

Clearly this would be greatly to promote the general prosperity and greatly to add to the general wealth.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

CERTAIN services for society require an agent for their performance. To meet the expense of these things, funds have to be raised. To raise them by taxation of land values rather than by any other form of taxation would, the People think, minimize the discouragement to industry, inevitable from taxation in any form. This is why the People favors taxation of land values.—Providence People.

The farmer who is told that the simple tax on land values is designed to increase his burdens while lightening those of the bloated monopolists and aristocrats, ought to stop to ask why in thunder the bloated monopolists and aristocrats are not now howling for it. It is not the fashion for them to fight things that increase their power or lighten their burdens.—Vincennes, Ind. News.

The land question, simmered down, is this: Did the Creator intend that all the children of His creation should have a footing upon the earth, or did he bequeath it to a few that they might levy tribute upon the balance of the people at will?—Omaha Truth.

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

The editor of the Independence, (Kas.) Star sued a delinquent subscriber for eleven dollars. The delinquent claimed that he had never subscribed for the paper and didn't propose to pay. The judge instructed the jury that if the evidence disclosed the fact that the defendant had taken the paper from the office or caused it to be so taken, they should find for the plaintiff. It cost the man nearly a hundred dollars to settle with eleven dollars would have settled.—Augusta Journal.

The National Democrat which was established in Washington one year ago by Edmund Hudson, with the endorsement of many of the great leaders of the party, has entered upon its second year, with a circulation of 40,000 copies, each week. This is perhaps the largest circulation ever attained by a weekly newspaper during the first year of its existence. The National Democrat occupies a field of its own, and one that too long remained unexplored. It gives a complete record of political information, including the most important speeches that are delivered by Democratic leaders in Congress and on the stump. It is rendering the party an important service, and should be read by all who wish to keep fully informed in regard to public affairs and who mean to defeat the wicked scheme of the Republican leaders to secure permanent control of the Government, in spite of the fact that they are, and must remain, the minority party in this country. You can get the National Democrat and the CHASE COUNTY COURANT for only \$2.25 a year.

"Go Snowshoeing?" Yes, my dear madame, why not?—provided the heavens be propitious and furnish the snow, and there is every prospect of plenty this winter. Snowshoeing is as easy as sliding down hill, after you know how, and you will know how and how to form a club, and what to wear, and all about it, after reading the breezy article on "Snowshoeing" in Demorest's Family Magazine for January, and if you don't become enthusiastic about the subject, we are mistaken. Or if your tastes are artistic rather than athletic, you will be delighted with the excellent paper on "Modeling for sculpture," with its numerous and beautiful illustrations, including a superb full-page portrait of the eminent American sculptor Hartley; and if you have never modeled clay, the suggestions for amateurs and beginners will be of great assistance. "Sage Maidens of Cornell University" is another handsomely illustrated article, written by one of them, telling of some of the trials and many of the pleasures of the life of a "co-ed" at that noted seat of learning; the illustrated Chinese story is particularly interesting; the other stories are all good; the "Sanitarium" has reasonable articles about the "Effects of Cold," and how to take sitz, foot, and other baths, for remedial purposes; "Chat" and "The World's Progress" are especially attractive; and all the other departments are brimful of good things. Indeed, for beauty, variety, and completeness, Demorest's Family Magazine must be rewarded the palm of superiority as the Family Magazine, and should be in every household. Published by W. Jennings Demorest, 15 East 14th St., New York.

FOUL MOUTHED INCALLS. For the benefit of Democratic members of the Kansas legislature whom Insalls claims will vote for him for United States Senator, the following extract from Ingalls' speech at Pittsburg, Pa., during the last campaign is recommended: "If a man is a Democrat, in God's name let him be a Democrat. He that is filthy let him be filthy still. [Great laughter and prolonged cheering.]

"The Republican party has always been right and the Democratic party has always been wrong, and it will continue to be wrong, world without end, amen. [Prolonged cheering.]

"The worst Republican that ever lived is better, by far, than the best Democrat that ever lived. [Great Applause.]

"There was one who betrayed his master, there was one less wicked, but weaker, who when interrogated as to the master, denied him; and I have no doubt that all the brutal, savage, sensual soldiery of the army of Herod and the entire Democratic party of Jerusalem [laughter] and all the civil service reformers of Palestine inveighed against Christianity and appealed to their false and abominable idolatry; but Christianity survives and the sun still shines. [Howls, laughter and tremendous cheering.]

"The Democratic party is the street walker of the nineteenth century." [Laughter.]

THE KICKER. God bless the kicker, the dear old kicker. God bless them every one, for they'll kick when you are sober and in for work, and they'll kick when you are in for fun. They'll kick at improvements in real estate, they'll kick at the booming town, and everything that will work for good, some kicker will frown and frown and frown. If this thing or that thing is thought to be good, some other they'll say will be better, and if some one would write them up as a mass they would knock off that supercilious letter. When these self-same kickers arrive at the gates the party gates of heaven, they'll kick if offered a nice small crown and proceed to pick out a number! Even! On earth, in heaven, at home, on the street, there are men who are bound to kick, until we declare, there is no peace unless we 'tis enough to make a man anywhere out of the kickers, the chronic old kickers that blight that is thrust on a town, and when they kick with their mislaid ways for heaven's sake frown them down.—Oakland (Ill.) Ledger.

TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS.

A pleasant word or two with you. Many of you are old time subscribers and an occasional reminder is carefully heeded. To our later friends we point this exemplified courtesy.

On our mailing list there are fully five hundred subscribers who owe on subscription six dollars, 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 policy has been to allow our subscribers their own time; but when one allows himself to get as much as three or more years behind, the "putting-off" comes with greater ease. You, dear subscriber, will generally say when you come to settle, that it ought to have been paid much sooner, that you were able to pay, but neglected to call.

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 rightfully ours and we need it. These calls do not come unless they are necessary.

Take the date opposite your name on the upper margin of first page or wrapper, count the time to January 1, '91, and find how long you are delinquent. Reckon the subscription at \$1.50 per year, as we will not just now insist on the \$2.00 rule, although some of you owe us as far back as when our 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 up and pay a year's subscription in advance. Two dollars a year still holds if you want to pay up your subscription and stop taking this paper.

THE COLUMBIA CYCLE CALENDAR. By far the most valuable business calendar for 1891, and entirely unique in design, is the Columbia Cycle Calendar and Standard, issued by the Pope Mfg. Co., of Boston, Mass. The Calendar is in the form of a pad containing 366 leaves, each 5 1/2 x 2 1/2 inches, one for each day of the year, to be torn off daily, and one for the entire year. At the lower end of each leaf is a blank for memoranda, and as the leaves are only fastened at the upper end, any leaf can be exposed. No stub is left when the leaves are torn off. The pad rests upon a stand, containing pen rack and pencil holder, and when placed upon the desk the entire surface of the date leaf is brought directly and kept constantly before the eye, making it impossible to overlook date or memoranda. The stand is made of stained wood, mounted with raised letters in brass, thus forming an ornamental paper weight. The day of the week and the day of the year, together with the number of days to come, are given, and each slip bears a short paragraph pertaining to cycling and kindred subjects. These paragraphs have been carefully collated from leading publications and prominent writers, the larger number having been specially written for this purpose. Although this is the sixth issue of the Calendar, all the matter is fresh and new, comprising notable events in cycling, opinions of physicians and clergymen, hints about road making, and numerous other topics, the whole being enough to make a fair sized volume when printed in book type.

THINK OF THIS A MOMENT. New Mexico presents peculiar attractions to the home seeking farmer. What are they? Here is one of them: Cultivable land bears so small a proportion to total area, that home demand exceeds for farm products. And another: Development of mines and 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. R. R., 600 Kansas Ave., Topeka, Kansas.

It produced 30,000,000 bushels of wheat besides other cereals in 1890. Farms can be had on the crop plan, or long time cash payments. It is not an uncommon thing to pay for a farm from the proceeds of one crop. It has all of the advantages of an old country in the shape of school, church, market, postal and railway facilities, and all the chances of a new country in the way of cheap lands, rich soil, and increase in value. It is one of the most fertile and promising regions in America not yet fully occupied. In the rush to the far west, however, this rich valley has been over-looked. It has room for a million more people. Write to F. I. WHITNEY, St. Paul, Minn., for particulars. Publications sent free.

HUMPHREYS' SPECIFICS. 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 sovereign remedies of the world. LIST OF PRINCIPAL SORES, CURES, AND PRICES. 1. Fever, Congestion, Inflammation... 2. Nervous, Worm Fever, Worm Colic... 3. Crying Cough, or Coughing of Infants... 4. Diarrhea, of Children or Adults... 5. Dysentery, Griping, Bilious Colic... 6. Cholera, Mephitic, Vomiting... 7. Croup, Cold, Bronchitis... 8. Neuralgia, Toothache, Faceache... 9. Headache, Sick Headache, Vertigo... 10. Dyspepsia, Bilious Stomach... 11. Suppressed or Painful Periods... 12. Whites, too Profuse Periods... 13. Croup, Cough, Difficult Breathing... 14. Sore Throat, Erysipelas, Eruptions... 15. Rheumatism, Rheumatic Pains... 16. Fever and Ague, Chills, Malaria... 17. Piles, Blind or Bleeding... 18. Catarrh, Influenza, Cold in the Head... 19. Whooping Cough, Violent Coughs... 20. General Debility, Physical Weakness... 21. Kidney Disease... 22. Nervous Debility... 23. Urinary Weakness, Wetting Bed... 24. Diseases of the Heart, Palpitation... Sold by Druggists, or sent postpaid on receipt of price. DR. HUMPHREYS' SPECIFICS are sold in small packages bound in cloth and gold, mailed free. Humphreys' Medicine Co., 109 Fulton St., N. Y.

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None but substantial enterprises are wanted. For Furniture Factories; Sash, Door and Blind Works; Spoke and Bending; Carriage Works; Chair Factories; Cart Factories; Tanneries; Cotton Mills; Woollen Mills; Brick and Terra Cotta Works; Lime Kilns; Foundries, Machine Shops, there is no place like Lawrenceburg, Tenn.

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J. W. MC'WILLIAMS' Chase County Land Agency. Railroad or Syndicate Lands. Will buy or sell lands or Improved Farms. AND LOANS MONEY. COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS. Notice for Publication. STATE OF KANSAS, ss. Chase County, vs. Wm. A. Pearman, Plaintiff, vs. Maranda E. Pearman, Defendant. In the District Court of Chase County, Kansas. Maranda E. Pearman will take notice that she has been sued in the District Court of Chase County, Kansas, that the title of said cause is Wm. A. Pearman, plaintiff, vs. Maranda E. Pearman, defendant; that plaintiff's petition is now on file in said court, charging you with abandonment, and praying that plaintiff be divorced from defendant, and the bonds of matrimony, and that plaintiff have the custody of his child, A. Bell Pearman; Therefore, you must answer before the 24th day of January, 1891, or said petition will be taken as true, and judgment rendered accordingly. W. A. PEARMAN, Plaintiff. WOOD & GRISHAM, Attys for Plaintiff. GEO. M. HAYDEN, Clerk of the District Court.

CHARLES M. FRYE, EAST SIDE OF BROADWAY. COTTONWOOD FALLS, KAS. BEST COUGH MEDICINE, PISO'S CURE FOR CONSUMPTION. It has permanently cured THOUSANDS of cases pronounced by doctors hopeless. If you have premonitory symptoms, such as Cough, Difficulty of Breathing, etc., don't delay, but use PISO'S CURE FOR CONSUMPTION immediately. By Druggists, 25 cents.

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\$3000 A YEAR! I undertake to briefly teach any intelligent person of either sex, who can read and write, and who, after instruction from each district or county, how to earn Three Thousand Dollars a Year in their own locality, whatever the situation or employment which you can earn that amount. No money for the unsuccessful as above. Easily and quickly learned. I desire but one worker from each district or county. I have already taught and provided with employment a large number, who are making over \$8000 a Year. Write to E. C. ALLEN, Box 490, Augusta, Maine.

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W. H. HOLSINGER, COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS. Small little fortunes have been made at work for us, by Anna Page, Austin, Texas, and Mrs. Home, Toledo, Ohio. See our list. Others are doing as well. Why not you? Some can over \$500.00 a month. You can do the work and sit at home, wherever you are. Even beginners are easily earning from \$2 to \$10 a day. All ages. We show you how and what you can work in spare time or all the time. Big money for workers. Failure unknown among them. NEW and wonderful. Particulars free. H. Hallett & Co., Box 990 Portland, Maine.

The Chase County Courant.

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS. THURSDAY, DEC. 25, 1890.

W. E. TIMMONS - Ed. and Prop.

No fear shall awe, no favor sway; New to the line, let he chips fall where they may.

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

ADVERTISING RATES.

Table with columns for ad size (1 in., 2 in., 3 in., 4 in., 5 in., 6 in., 7 in., 8 in., 9 in., 10 in.) and duration (1 week, 2 weeks, 3 weeks, 4 weeks, 5 weeks, 6 weeks, 7 weeks, 8 weeks, 9 weeks, 10 weeks, 1 year).

Local notices, 10 cents a line for the first insertion; and 5 cents a line for each subsequent insertion; double price for black letter, or for items under the head of "Local Short Stops".

No due bills for patent medicines or other goods taken on advertising; that is, we will not advertise for manufacturers of goods and then pay them, in addition to the advertising, as much cash, if not more than the article advertised are worth, for the privilege of advertising their goods.

TIME TABLE.

Multiple time tables for various routes including Cedar Grove, Elm Dale, Evans, Strong, Ellipton, Saffordville, W.B.S.T., Saffordville, Elm Dale, Evans, Strong, Ellipton, Saffordville, Cedar Grove, C.K. & W.R.R., Hymer, Evans, Strong City, Cottonwood, Gladstone, Bazaar, Bazaar, Gladstone, Cottonwood Falls, Strong City, Hymer.

LOCAL SHORT STOPS.

Business locals, under this head, 30 cents a line, first insertion; and 15 cents a line for each subsequent insertion. Sleet and rain, yesterday. Christmas is here, and no snow yet. A store room for rent. Apply at this office. Hon. J. W. McWilliams was down to Emporia, Thursday. Mr. I. C. Warren is now teaching school at Bedford, Texas. Mr. James McNece and wife were down to Emporia, Friday. Mr. Andrew O'Byrne, of Emporia, was at Strong City, Sunday. For Sale—A piano. Apply to H. Bonewell, at Eureka House. Mr. James M. Patterson of Matfield Green, has gone to Missouri. Mr. E. A. Hildebrand, of Kansas City, was at Strong City, last week. Mr. M. M. Young went to Colorado City, Col., Monday, on a short visit. Mr. Homer Hays has returned from Texas and the west part of the State. Mr. James Jennings of Strong City, has gone to Missouri, for a month's visit. Mrs. B. F. Largent, of Matfield Green, was recently visiting at Emporia. Born, on Friday, December 12, 1890, to Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Cooper, at Bazaar, son. Mr. Adam Brecht, Jr., of Strong City, is suffering with a severe sore left hand. Mr. and Mrs. James O'Byrne, of Strong City, were down to Emporia, last week. There was a Christmas tree at the Piper school house in District No. 47, last night. Mr. T. L. McClelland, of Saffordville, returned, last week, from Sumner county. Mr. F. J. Beardmore is again in town, from an extended visit through the country. Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Stotts, of Middle creek, are the happy parents of a new born son. The public schools of this city and Strong closed, last Friday, for a two weeks holiday. Messrs. C. E. Wilson and John E. Gilligan, of Saffordville, were at Emporia, last week. Born, on Friday, December 12, 1890, to Mr. and Mrs. Miles Smith, twins, one of whom died. Messrs. Thad. Scribner and Ed. D. Forney were down to Emporia, Tuesday, on business. Mr. Geo. Ellis had a large and very painful tumor removed from his hand, one day last week. Mrs. Geo. McGovern, of Strong City, was out to Florence, last week, visiting Mrs. Starr. Mr. Geo. McMillan, of Topeka, was here, last week, visiting his sister, Mrs. E. F. Holmes. The contract for building the Cheyenne Viaduct has been awarded to Rettiger Bros. & Co. Miss Nettie Carter, who is attending school at Topeka, is at home for the holiday vacation. Mrs. Geo. B. Carson and son are at Emporia, spending the holidays with Mrs. Carson's parents. Born, on Friday, December 12, 1890, to Mr. and Mrs. Charles Filsan, of Strong City, a daughter. Mr. P. S. Jones, of Colorado, was at Strong City, a few days ago, visiting his brother, Mr. S. F. Jones.

Mrs. Nellie Clarke has gone to Logan, Utah, where her husband and her brother, "Dick," are located. Mrs. Dr. A. M. Conaway and daughter, Miss Burt, of Toledo, were visiting friends in Emporia, last week. W. G. Shellenbarger, of Saffordville has returned from Des Moines, Iowa where he was attending school. Mr. C. A. Sayre, of Cedar Point, has gone to St. Louis to accept a position with the Pullman Car Company. A stone crossing is being put down across the street between the homes of Dr. J. W. Stone and Mr. S. A. Brees. Mrs. Louis Romigh and daughter, are here visiting relatives and friends. Mr. B. Lantry, of Strong City, went to Galveston, last week, to bid on the stone work in the harbor at that place. Mr. David Biggam, Jr., of Strong City, has gone to San Antonio, Texas, and will remain there during the winter. Mr. N. B. Scribner has taken charge of the stock of Mr. J. E. McNair who is visiting in Pennsylvania for the winter. Mr. Wm. Bauerle, of Kansas City, arrived here, Tuesday evening, on a short visit to his brother, Mr. E. F. Bauerle. Born, November 30, 1890, at Council Grove, to Mr. and Mrs. Chas. W. White, formerly of Strong City, a daughter. Mr. Hugh Harvey, of Strong City, has returned home from a visit to his daughter, Mrs. C. W. White, at Council Grove. If the date opposite your name on your paper or the wrapper is not right, send word to us, or call in and have it corrected. Miss Lydia Winters, of Strong City, is enjoying a visit from her cousin, Miss Nellie Winters, of West Farmington, Ohio. Mr. and Mrs. Henry E. Lantry will understand, soon move to Strong City, and make that place their home, in the future. Mr. Wm. Martin, Jr., of Strong City, is now Express Messenger on the Santa Fe railroad, from Florence to Arkansas City. The "Sans Ceremonies" met at the residence of Mr. A. S. Howard, last Thursday night, and had a most enjoyable evening of it. Died, on Monday morning, December 15, 1890, two miles east of Cedar Point, of Bright's disease, Mr. James Webster aged 65 years. Mrs. Hugh Kilgore, and Miss Emma Kilgore, of Strong City, who were recently poisoned by eating some canned corn, are again able to be out. On Wednesday of last week Mr. Wm. T. Foreman, Jr., killed a black eagle on Spring creek, that measured 7 feet 9 inches from tip to tip. Mr. J. W. Ferry is now night clerk at the Bank Hotel, Strong City, and Master Wm. E. Hays, of Elk has taken his position in the postoffice. Mr. Sam Lucas, book-keeper for Messrs. B. Lantry & Sons, at Manitou, Col., went through Strong City, Saturday, on his way to Boston, Mass. Miss Anna Ellsworth left, Monday, to spend the holidays with her brother, Mr. D. A. Ellsworth, at Nortonville, Kansas, and her uncle, at Kansas City, Missouri. This is Christmas day, a day that should be filled with pleasure and pleasant memories; therefore, we wish each and all of our readers a "Merry Christmas." Mr. Milton C. Gray, formerly of this city, now of the firm of Austin & Gray Bros., at Emporia, was married, last week, at Crete, Nebraska, to Miss Cora Streeter. In the recent Parliamentary election in the Kilkenny District, Ireland, Sir John Pope Hennessy was elected over Vincent Scully, Parnell's candidate, by 901 majority. Mr. Amby Hineck left, a short time ago, for Mammoth Springs, Arkansas, from whence he will travel east, to Virginia, and from there south and to New Mexico. Mrs. T. H. Grisham and her mother started, yesterday, to Colorado City, Col., to spend the holidays with Mrs. Josie Park, sister of the former and daughter of the latter. The Rev. Robert Liddell, of Florence, was in town, last Thursday and Friday, and assisted in the revival services at the Presbyterian church, preaching two sermons. Mr. J. B. Davis, who was elected Justice of the Peace, last fall, has moved into town, and now occupies the H. S. Fritz house, on the east side of State street, south of Friend. County Attorney F. P. Cochran was on the sick list, last week. We understand that he is to occupy the office south of Mr. W. H. Holsinger's store, after the expiration of his term of office. Mr. A. Cameron, who had been working for several years for Mr. John Emalie, of Strong City, left, last week, with his family, for New Zealand, where he has a brother with whom he will locate. The W. C. T. U. of Cottonwood Falls, will meet at the home of Mrs. Elmer Johnston, next Friday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock. Ladies interested in this work are cordially invited to be present. Mr. Wm. P. Pugh arrived home, Friday, from the State University, at Lawrence, for the holidays, and his sister, Miss Nannie, who is attending the same school, got here, Tuesday, for the same purpose. Mr. B. Lantry has bought the packing house of Mr. W. W. Hotchkiss, in Strong City, paying fifty-three head of fine young horses for the same. Mr. Lantry may, in the spring, erect an elevator on the property. Tom Moonlight has accepted an invitation to deliver the address at the Burns celebration at Cottonwood Falls, January 25. This is almost as much of an honor as being elected to Congress.—Kansas City Star. Mr. C. W. Jones went to Burlington, Oklahoma, Monday, to settle up the affairs of his brother, Dr. F. M. Jones, deceased, after which the Doctor's widow will return to Strong City, to make that her home again.

Jay Elmer House, a printer of considerable skill, has been helping us out this week. He has a good many relatives by the same name in this part of the State. He is also a relative of some of the Leeks east of here.—Plainville (Ill.) Observer. THE CHEROKEE STRIP TOWN CO., Havana, Kansas, will send a certificate of membership, on receipt of One Dollar. By their plan members can secure a town lot without being present at the opening of the Cherokee Strip to settlement. Take membership now so your lot will be near the center of the town-site. Mr. John Zimmerman returned home, Monday, from his visit in north-east Kansas and in Nebraska and Missouri. On Thanksgiving day he was at a family reunion of his parents' 53 children, the oldest brother being 73 years of age, and he, the youngest, being 53 years old. His son-in-law, Mr. Wm. Leekler, returned, Sunday. The Live-Stock Indicator, the leading western live-stock paper, can be obtained in connection with the COURANT at \$2.25 a year. The information of interest to farmers and stock raisers, contained in the Live-Stock Indicator, is worth many times the price of subscription. Sample copies can be had by addressing Live-Stock Indicator, Kansas City, Mo. While out wolf hunting, last Sunday morning, Guy Johnson accidentally shot himself through the right leg and thigh, at the southwest corner of the Prather pasture, about two miles west of town. He and three other young men had started out together, and he came to a wire fence and pulled up a post to go through the enclosure, laying his rifle down. Just as he was leading the horse over the wire a jack rabbit jumped up near by, and he reached for his gun, pulling it towards him, having hold of the muzzle, when the hammer caught on something and the contents were discharged, the bullet entering the "outside of the calf of his right leg, passing through it and striking the thick of the same leg and going through it and hitting his left thigh near the large artery, only making a bruise the third time it struck him. Frank Strail came to town and got a conveyance and medical aid, and he was brought to the home of his father, Mr. Jabin Johnson, in this city, where he is now doing nicely. DEATH OF DR. M. JONES. In last week's COURANT we announced the death of Dr. Frank M. Jones, at his home, near Burlington, Oklahoma, but, not knowing the cause of his demise, we gave no particulars. The Doctor was taken sick, on Saturday, December 6, instant, with a chill produced by congestion of the liver and stomach which resulted in blood poisoning which caused his death. He was 43 years, 9 months and 23 days old at the time of his death, which occurred at 1 o'clock, Sunday morning, December 14, 1890, he having been born in Fayette county, Ohio, February 21, 1847. He graduated from the Cincinnati College of Medicine and Surgery, in the winter of 1869; married Miss Lucy A. Gray near Cincinnati, Ohio, in 1870, by whom he had one child, that died aged 31 years, came to Kansas in 1878, locating at Strong City, where he lived until last year, when he took up a claim near Edmond, Oklahoma, since which time he divided his time between Strong City and his Oklahoma home. After he had located in Oklahoma the town of Burlington was built close to his claim. He was a great admirer of Oklahoma and incessantly worked and talked in the interest of the new Territory. He had been Mayor of Strong City; was editor of the Strong City Independent for two years, also ran a paper, at one time, in his native State, in both of which he showed marked editorial ability and talents. At Strong City he always had the confidence of his fellow men, and enjoyed a large professional practice, his friends being numerous and his medical skill being well known. He was always among the foremost in all public enterprises for the benefit of that city, and the sad and sudden news of his death cast a gloom over that people who, while regretting his departure from their midst, had, at his leaving them, given him their most heartfelt wishes for a happy, long and prosperous life at his new home. The Doctor was a gentleman of culture and refinement, and a great student, and was thus continually rendering himself more and more useful to his fellow beings as he advanced in years. His mourning widow has the deepest sympathy of the people of this county in her sad and sudden bereavement. He was a member of the A. F. & A. M., I. O. O. F., K. of P. and A. O. U. W. orders, and when his remains were brought to Strong City, on Wednesday of last week, they were met by these Lodges, and, on Thursday morning, when the burial took place, they accompanied them to their last resting place, beside his father and mother, in the Cemetery, west of Cottonwood Falls; the funeral sermon, preached by the Rev. R. E. Maclean, in the Baptist church, in Strong City. The funeral cortege was very long, well befitting the esteem, friendship and good will in which the Doctor was held by those whom he had left behind him and with whom he had trod the path of life for the last twelve years. The different societies of which he was a member have passed appropriate resolutions on his death. SCHOOL REPORTS. Cottonwood Falls Public School's Report for the month ending December 19, 1890: FIRST PRIMARY. Enrollment for the month, 43; average daily attendance, 43; per cent. of attendance on average number belonging, 95; number neither absent nor tardy, 15; MISS MAGGIE BRESEE, Teacher. SECOND PRIMARY. Enrollment for the month, 33; average daily attendance, 32; per cent. of attendance on average number belonging, 97; number neither absent nor tardy, 19. MISS ANNA ROCKWOOD, Teacher. FIRST INTERMEDIATE. Enrollment for the month, 41; average daily attendance, 39; per cent. of attendance on average number belong-

ing, 95; number neither absent nor tardy, 22. MISS ANNA BLESWORTH, Teacher. SECOND INTERMEDIATE. Enrollment for the month, 37; average daily attendance, 32; per cent. of attendance on average number belonging, 97; number neither absent nor tardy, 22. MISS MATTIE SHEEHAN, Teacher. GRAMMAR DEPARTMENT. Enrollment for the month, 45; average daily attendance, 37; per cent. of attendance on average number belonging, 97; number neither absent nor tardy, 18. MISS SALLIE ACKLEY, Teacher. SOUTH OF SNOW BELT. Texas, New Mexico and old Mexico are well worth visiting this winter. It will not cost you much to take a trip there via Santa Fe route. Winter tourist tickets now on sale, good until June 1st, 1891, with thirty days' limit each way. List of destinations includes Austin, Corpus Christi, Deming, El Paso, Galveston, Houston, Lampasas, Monterey, Rockport, Saltillo and San Antonio. Inquire of local agent of Santa Fe Route, or address G. T. Nicholson, G.P. & T. A., Topeka, Kansas. FOR SALE. A stallion and jack. Apply at this office. nov20 BUSINESS BRIEVITIES. Wood taken on subscription. Go to J. S. Wierman for Flour & Feed in the Pence Building one door north of the Furniture store, Cottonwood Falls, Kansas. FOR SALE—A horse and buggy. Inquire of Dr. Stone. For abstracts call on Frew & Bell. J. W. McWilliams wants town loans—large and small. FOR SALE—My residence in Cottonwood Falls, Kansas, at a bargain. Address Scott E. Winne, Hutchinson, Kansas. Roland Roberts guarantees that he will cure fistula and poll evil in horses, with one application of medicine, and desires owners of horses afflicted with these diseases, to give him a call. dec26 ft For farm loans call on Frew & Bell. Loans on farms; money ready; no delay. Papers made and money paid same day. Come at once, this money must go. J. W. McWilliams. Pure drugs, and prescriptions carefully compounded, at A. F. Fritz & Bro.'s, Strong City. DEATH OF MRS. RICHARD CUTHBERT Mrs. Mary Belle Cuthbert, consort of Mr. Richard Cuthbert, died, at her home, on the Cottonwood river about four miles east of this city, Sunday night, December 21, 1890, of dropsy, after being confined to her bed, most of the time, for about two weeks. She had been suffering from this disease for a long time, and, last summer, went to Colorado, but returned from there without being improved any in her health, from which time she gradually declined until death came to her relief. She was born at Hornby, Yorkshire, England, March 2, 1820; hence, was in the 71st year of her age at the time of her death. She was married to Mr. Richard Cuthbert, in December 1843; came to this country in 1851, locating in the State of New York, from whence she and her husband went to Michigan in 1856; and from there they came to Kansas in 1870, locating at Cottonwood Falls, where they have resided ever since. They had two children, Mrs. Wm. Hunter and Mrs. Ralph Denn, the former of whom is still living, and four grand-children and two great-grand-children. Mrs. Cuthbert was a member of the Primitive Methodist Church, in England, but, having been afflicted in her hearing for a long time past, she had not attended any church for a number of years. She was a very charitable woman, and was much loved by every one who knew her; and Mr. Cuthbert and their children have the heartfelt sympathy of this entire community, in their sad bereavement. The funeral took place, yesterday morning, from the U. P. church, this city, the Rev. John Maclean, of the M. E. Church, preaching the sermon; and her remains were interred in the cemetery, west of this city, followed to their last resting place by a large number of mourning friends. THE QUEEN'S LATEST OFFER. A Free Education or One Year's Travel in Europe. In the Queen's "Word Contest," which the publishers of that magazine announce as the last one they will ever offer, a free education consisting of a Three Years' Course in any Canadian or American Seminary or College, including all expenses, tuition and board, to be paid by the publishers of the Queen, or one year abroad, consisting of one entire year's travel in Europe, all expenses to be paid, will be given to the person sending them the largest list of words made from the text which is announced in the last issue of the Queen. A special deposit of \$750 has been made in The Dominion Bank of Canada, to carry out this offer. Many other useful and valuable prizes will be awarded in order of merit. The publishers of the Queen have made their popular family magazine famous throughout both Canada and the United States by the liberal prizes given in their previous competitions, and as this will positively be the last one offered, they intend to make it excel all others as regards the value of the prizes. Send six two cent U. S. stamps for copy of the Queen containing the text, complete rules and list of prizes. Address the Canadian Queen, Toronto, Canada. TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION. The Chase County Teachers' Association will meet in the High School building Cottonwood Falls, on Saturday January 19, 1891, at 9 o'clock, p. m. PROGRAMME. Music—Opening chorus by pupils of the High School. Recitation—Miss Mattie Sheehan. Promotional Paper—Geo. Swainhart. Discussion—J. M. Warren and E. W. Jeffrey. Recitation—Miss Anna Hackert. Music and Recitations—by pupils of the Primary Department. "Trials and Triumphs of a Country School Teacher"—Paper—J. W. Brown. Carried over. Discussion—J. E. Vanderpool and H. A. Rose. Recitation—Miss Eva Tuttle. Music. Recitation—Miss Stella Brees. Educational Meeting—E. B. Moore. Miscellaneous Business. Closing. J. C. DAVIS, Secretary. LITERARY NOTES. "The Slonsons of Bangville," a Five-Hundred Dollar Prize Story by James T. McKay, is one of the admirable stories given in the Thanksgiving Double Number of "The Youth's Companion." Among the other stories are: "A Thanksgiving Guest," by Louis R. Baker; "Cy and the Bear," a humorous adventure, by John F. Barnes; "Chased by a Shadow," by Warren L. Wattia, while a whole page of Thanksgiving Fun is given for the younger readers.

A QUESTION ANSWERED. What is a Pullman tourist sleeper? It is a comfortable sleeping car, without expensive upholstery, just suited to the purposes for which it was designed. Mattresses, bedding and curtains; handy lunch tables; and necessary toilet articles, are all there. Everything is kept clean and tidy by a competent porter. The Santa Fe Route uses Pullman tourist cars on its line to the Pacific Coast. A pretty little folder, describing in detail the many advantages of traveling in tourist sleepers, can be had by addressing G. T. Nicholson, G. P. & T. A., Topeka, Kansas. SOUTH OF SNOW BELT. Texas, New Mexico and old Mexico are well worth visiting this winter. It will not cost you much to take a trip there via Santa Fe route. Winter tourist tickets now on sale, good until June 1st, 1891, with thirty days' limit each way. List of destinations includes Austin, Corpus Christi, Deming, El Paso, Galveston, Houston, Lampasas, Monterey, Rockport, Saltillo and San Antonio. Inquire of local agent of Santa Fe Route, or address G. T. Nicholson, G.P. & T. A., Topeka, Kansas. FOR SALE. A stallion and jack. Apply at this office. nov20 BUSINESS BRIEVITIES. Wood taken on subscription. Go to J. S. Wierman for Flour & Feed in the Pence Building one door north of the Furniture store, Cottonwood Falls, Kansas. FOR SALE—A horse and buggy. Inquire of Dr. Stone. For abstracts call on Frew & Bell. J. W. McWilliams wants town loans—large and small. FOR SALE—My residence in Cottonwood Falls, Kansas, at a bargain. Address Scott E. Winne, Hutchinson, Kansas. Roland Roberts guarantees that he will cure fistula and poll evil in horses, with one application of medicine, and desires owners of horses afflicted with these diseases, to give him a call. dec26 ft For farm loans call on Frew & Bell. Loans on farms; money ready; no delay. Papers made and money paid same day. Come at once, this money must go. J. W. McWilliams. Pure drugs, and prescriptions carefully compounded, at A. F. Fritz & Bro.'s, Strong City. It is a Good Idea. To buy something useful for a CHRISTMAS present. You can always find something of this kind in our store. A nice dress for your wife or daughter, a pair of shoes for your mother, a suit of clothes for your son. Your daughter would like a nice pair of gloves or silk mittens; get some nice handkerchiefs, or a tie for your brother, your sister would like a pair of those fleeced lined Overshoes. Your wife would appreciate a nice pair of Curtains for the house, or a nice damask table cloth and a set of napkins. Your husband will appreciate some nice socks in either Wool or Cotton, or a pair of slippers, maybe he would rather have a nice warm Cap or a stylish Hat. If you have a friend that you would like to remember, buy some China silk or Surab silk or a Plush in some pretty color at 75c. a yard and some of the fancy ornaments that we have and make something pretty. Get some Plush or Cloth and some quilted Satin for lining and make your husband a smoking jacket. This is a good time to buy a cloak. You can buy one from us as cheap as at any time. We still have a good line of them. We have an endless variety of small articles that will be nice for presents and good for service. We solicit your patronage. CARSON & SANDERS Cottonwood Falls, Kans. A book of 100 pages, The best book for an advertiser to consult, be experienced or otherwise. It contains lists of newspapers and estimates of the cost of advertising. The advertiser who wants to spend one dollar, finds in this information he requires, while forbidding who will invest one hundred thousand dollars in advertising, a scheme is indicated which will meet his every requirement, or can be made to do so by slight changes easily arrived at by correspondence. 100 editions have been issued. Sent, post-paid, to any address for 10 cents. Write to GEO. F. BOWELL & CO. NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING BUREAU, 68 Prince St., Printing House Sq., New York.

ATTORNEYS AT LAW. JOSEPH C. WATERS. ATTORNEY - AT - LAW. Topeka, Kansas. (Postoffice box 405) will practice in the District Court of the counties of Chase, Marion, Harvey, Reno, Rice and Barton. 1623-11. S. N. WOOD, THOS. H. GRISHAM. WOOD & GRISHAM. ATTORNEYS - AT - LAW. Will practice in all State and Federal Courts. Office over the Chase County National Bank. COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS. C. N. STERRY, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, EMPORIA, KANSAS, Will practice in the several courts in Lyon, Chase, Harvey, Marion, Morris and Osage counties, in the State of Kansas; in the Supreme Court of the State, and in the Federal Courts thereon. F. P. COCHRAN, ATTORNEY - AT - LAW, COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS. Practices in all State and Federal courts. PHYSICIANS. A. M. CONAWAY PHYSICIAN and SURGEON Residence and office, a half mile north of Toledo. J. W. STONE, M. D. E. M. HAMME, M. D. STONE & HAMME PHYSICIANS & SURGEONS Office, Corner Drug Store. COTTONWOOD FALLS, - KANSAS F. JOHNSON, M. D. CAREFUL attention to the practice of Medicine in all its branches—Extracting Teeth Etc. OFFICE and private dispensary two doors north of Eureka House, Main St. Residence, Bigelow property west side of city. Cottonwood Falls, Kansas I desire to correct the report that all goods have been increased in price by our merchants since the McKinley bill has become a law. On the contrary goods are now sold cheaper than before. The following are a few of the reductions in my stock: Wool Blankets 0 percent Jeans, former price, 40c to 60c; Present " 25c " 50c. Table linen reduced 5c per yard. Berdoren, " 10c " Paid all Wool Dress Goods; former price 55c; reduced to 50c. All Wool Serge reduced from 86c to 75c. Henrietta reduced from 30c to 25c. All Wool Yarn, reduced from 80 to 75. Buntings, " " 18 " 12. Alpaca Lustres, " " 50 " 45. Debage, " " 15 " 12. Hose, " " 40 " 35. Tricot, " " 125 " 100. London cloth, " " 50 " 45. Water proof, " " 50 " 45. All Wool Plaids for Ladies and Children's dresses reduced from 65c to 50c. J. M. TUTTLE, Cottonwood Falls, Kansas. 80000.00 a year is being made by John R. Godwin, Troy, N.Y., at work for his friends. You may not make as much, but we can teach you quickly how to earn from \$8 to \$10 a day at the start, and more as you go on. Both sexes, all ages. "In any part of America, you can commence at home, giving all your time or spare moments only to the work. All is done, direct, by MAIL, for every worker. We start you, furnishing everything. EASILY LEARNED. No special PARTICULARS FREE. Address at once, STANSON & CO., FORTLAND, MAINE. YOU WANT ONE OF THE CELEBRATED JACKSON CORSET WAISTS. MADE ONLY BY THE Jackson Corset Co. JACKSON, MICH. LADIES who prefer not to wear stiff and rigid Corsets, are invited to try them. They are approved by physicians, endorsed by dress makers, and recommended by everybody that has worn them. SEND FOR CIRCULAR. E. B. OSBORN, Southern Agent, 68 RICHARDSON BLOCK, Cantonville, Tenn. FRAZER AXLE GREASE. It is sold in every State and County in the Union and is today WITHOUT A RIVAL. No matter how long it has been used, it is still as good as the Frazer. Some dealers offer cheap stuff, because there is more money in it to them. Do not be imposed upon, but insist on having THE FRAZER. It saves your horse labor, and you too. It received first medal at the Centennial and Paris Expositions. Sold every where. All our goods are marked with the FRAZER LABEL. MONEY can be secured at our NEW floor or work, rapidly and liberally, by those of our countrymen who are desirous of increasing their means, and who are willing to invest their money in a safe and profitable manner. We furnish everything. We start you. No risk. You devote your spare moments, or all your time, or spare moments only to the work. All is done, direct, by MAIL, for every worker. We start you, furnishing everything. EASILY LEARNED. No special PARTICULARS FREE. Address at once, STANSON & CO., FORTLAND, MAINE.

FAREWELL



OLD YEAR, thy life is well-nigh spent,
Thy feet are tottering and slow,
Thy hoary head with age is bent,
The time is here for thee to go;
A lonely grave is made for thee;
The winds are chanting dirges low,
Upon the land and on the sea.

Old year, thou wert a friend to some—
To some thou wert of worth untold,
Thy days were blessings, every one,
More precious far than shining gold;
But unto others thou a foe—
Didst prove thyself an enemy,
Relentless as the chains of woe—
As ruthless as a maddened sea.

Some will rejoice to know thee dead,
Others will mourn thee as a friend;
Some will look back on thee with dread,
Others their praises to thee lend;
I neither offer praise nor blame,
Old year, for what you brought to me,
For unto me both joy and pain,
Your active hands gave lavishly.

Thy solemn death-hour draws a sigh—
And hark! I hear thy funeral knell;
Slow pealing through the darkened sky—
Farewell, Old Year—farewell, farewell!

HER HAPPY NEW YEAR.

A Little Poem That Brought Grace Tremaine Happiness.



RACE TREMAINE had been born a lady; of a sensitive, highly imaginative nature, she developed early a taste for the artistic and beautiful. Her father, a man of letters, and a genius, who had somehow been crushed by a series of misfortunes, voted the remains of a small fortune to his education of the only child; but expenses and bad management soon exhausted his meager bank account, and ruin was closely followed by the death of the old Colonel. Grace was thus left entirely alone in the world, dependent upon her own labor for her sustenance, and with talents, as yet, crude and undeveloped.

Hardships and privations soon left their mark, and one clear, frosty Christmas night found the girl wan with suffering, in humble lodgings, and almost without the necessities of life. Her sensitive nature had been stung by the many rebuffs and insults to which she had been subjected in her search for employment, and she had financially become reduced to the hardest and most poorly paid of all female labor, plain sewing. It was a hard trial for poor Grace who had no love for sewing, and a dumb tale of misery was told by the thin, tired fingers. A cruel stab by the hated needle caused her to throw herself face downward across the hard bed and give way to uncontrollable emotion.

She had been working steadily all day upon a dainty linen skirt for a belle on Fifth avenue, and it was with the proceeds of her labor that she hoped to buy her evening meal. Grace was a romantic girl and a dreamer; and as she stitched she said to herself that perhaps, as it was Christmas, and they were all accordingly happy, they would forgive her for coming on such a day for the money for her work; and she pictured this avenue beauty as a sort of good fairy who would drop a little something extra in her palm just by way of doing a good deed on a good day.

In her haste to finish the tedious task, in an unguarded moment the envious needle, as though jealous of her ambitious thoughts, buried itself deep in her delicate finger, and the blood spurting from the ugly wound defaced the snowy whiteness of the skirt she was finishing.

What was she to do? The stain was slight—to wash it would only tend to increase the blemish—she could not hope that the work would be accepted without being examined. So, with fear and trembling in her heart, she tied up her parcel and made her way to the magnificent residence, already ablaze in preparation for the evening's festivities.

"Show the person in," said a clear, cold voice, and the mistress of the house, surrounded by a bevy of lovely girls, was so lost in her admiration of the gorgeous presents spread out before them that the absurdity of asking a shabbily-attired sewing girl into the spacious apartment did not for the moment occur to her. Grace, however, was utterly forgotten, and, crouching in the corner like a stray cat, afraid to move or speak, her presence was indeed unknown.

"Oh, yes," exclaimed the belle, with a light laugh, "this is from Walter Fletcher," at the same time extending for inspection a glove-box of magnificent workmanship with her monogram incised upon the lid in diamonds so bright that they made Grace snude her eyes lest their light should pierce them.

"He has proposed, girls, and is coming to-night for his answer; now, I just want you to see what a dance I am going to lead him. He is so awfully absurd with his straight-faced sincerity; do you know that I think a man very laughable who is so terribly in earnest? You shall see his present carelessly neglected in some odd corner and the place of honor given to Frank Rand's, yonder. Do you know, he is positively jealous of Frank? I intend to refuse him; it is always better to refuse a man at first, you know; he appreciates one more afterwards. Of course, I intend to marry Walter eventually; he is so awfully rich and not half bad-looking."

Grace, feeling indignant at such sentiments and guilty at having overheard them, came forward, forming a sorry contrast to the daintily-attired butterflies of fashion, and startled the girls, who each gave a frightened little shriek as though an apparition had appeared among them. Collecting herself and commanding her voice as best she could she explained her business, while the wrathful beauty, irritated at the intrusion, hastily tore the bundle and shook the folds of the skirt so that the light from the chandelier shone remorselessly on the tell-tale blood stain.

An ugly and malicious look crossed the face of Ethel Winter. She fixed her angry, cruel eyes on poor Grace, who shrank with fear, and whose lips were vainly endeavoring to form words of explanation.

"Why have you dared to present yourself here at such an hour and on such a day?" came harshly from the mouth that looked made only for kisses, "and why have you returned my work spoiled—utterly and absolutely spoiled? Money? Did any one ever hear of such insolence! No, indeed, not one penny; rather do you owe me for my ruined linen. And let this be the last time that you apply to my maid for work. Here, Adele, show this person down the servants' stairway."

Grace felt suffocated. She reached the stairway somehow, and, staggering forward, would have fallen had not the prosperous-looking maid (to whom Christmas was evidently a gala day, so far as generous tips were concerned), detained her with gentle hand, and, with a tear of compassion in her eye, thrust something into Grace's hand, which, when she reached her humble quarters, she found to be money.

That simple act of kindness melted the pent-up sorrows and emotions of the young girl's heart, and, throwing herself across her couch, she wept as if her heart would break.

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When the story of her grief had passed, she threw open her low window and leaned far out into the sharp, frosty air. The streets were ablaze with lights, distant music and happy voices reached her ears, and she contrasted with bitter feelings her own sad fate with that of the joyous circle assembled in the magnificent residence from which she had been so harshly ejected.

As she thought, she wrote; and when she had finished her writing, by a sudden impulse, she signed her name. Some strange fatality surely must have guided her hand; for as her head fell back, overcome by sleep, unconscious of the biting air, a gust of wind snatched the sheet from her loosened fingers, and, passing it from one gale to another, waited it—who knows whither?

Almost at the time when Grace Tremaine's sorrows were forgotten in sleep, a young man was to be seen half reeling down the steps of a brown-

stone mansion on Fifth avenue, and the light from a street-lamp revealed handsome features, but pale and with a dazed look, as though stunned by a blow.

"By Jove! Walter, old chap, you look all broke up," exclaimed a faultlessly-attired young fellow, who accosted him as he reached the sidewalk.

"I beg you to excuse me, Mr. Rand, I—" and Walter Fletcher would have passed him rudely, with a bitterness at his heart toward the man who had robbed him of the woman he loved, had not the other intercepted him.

"I say, old chap, do you think it is quite right to treat a fellow like this?" continued Frank Rand, with a look of genuine compassion in his eyes, and at the same time extending his hand with frank sincerity. "You have been giving me the cold shoulder for some time, and I know the reason why. You are

being played with by an arrant flirt, and she has let you go this time, only to land you when she thinks the torture inflicted has been sufficient. Now don't attempt to vindicate her; I know all about it. She has been making me her cat's-paw, but I assure you, old fellow, that there has not been the slightest suspicion of an affair between us, and to prove it, I may tell you that I love the sweetest girl in New York, and have asked her to be my wife. There, old boy, brace up and forget all about this unpleasant affair; the woman is not worthy of you. Take a cigarette and you will feel better. What! no matches? Well, there is a bit of paper just at your feet, and you can get a light from the torch yonder by the apple stand. Good-bye, old fellow; do we part friends?" And the warm, hearty clasp of Walter Fletcher's hand spoke more than his lips could utter.

Walter Fletcher decided to profit by his friend's advice, and he was proceeding to convert the bit of paper into a lighter, when his eyes became fixed, as though fascinated, on the delicate tracery thereon.

Hastily unfolding it, he drank in the beauty of a poem whose loftiness of thought and delicacy of execution he had not often seen equalled in his years

as a journalist and publisher. He read it again and again, and noticed the name amended—such a beautiful name, too—Grace Tremaine—and such a beautiful hand—delicate and sensitive, yet full of character.

He wondered who the girl could be—a genius undoubtedly—yet he had never heard her name in literary circles, and then the poem—surely it had never been published—such an exquisite creation would have been copied throughout the country. Something seemed to tell him that that eloquent messenger had been blown at his feet by fate; however, he decided to give it a prominent place in the New Year's issue of his magazine, which would amaze the gifted unknown if nothing else. He would also publish an editorial explaining the episode, and he was willing to pay any price for the sake of the adventure.

It is New Year's day, and a soft, feathery snow fills the air, busy feet are hurrying hither and thither, bright, cheerful faces look out from woolen hoods or rich seal-skirts, men muffled in great coats, and happy children almost lost in a wealth of plush and fur.

How joyful is the world! At least Grace Tremaine thought so, with a sick feeling at her heart, ill and almost hopeless, as she made her way among the throng, hardly knowing where she was going or why she was there. An elegantly dressed lady, impatient at her slow pace, and eager to pass, pushed her rudely aside, and she would have fallen had not a gentleman hurried forward, and with gentle hand restored her to her equilibrium. The lady, looking up quickly, caught the eye of the man, and a swift look of recognition passed between them, which was followed by no outward demonstration of courtesy. On the face of one was hate, on that of the other contempt.

Leaving against a lighted show-case, Grace soon became lost in admiration of the beautiful sights before her. The gentleman standing near her watched with intense interest and admiration the beautiful, sad-faced girl who seemed to have forgotten her sorrows in the enjoyment of the beautiful things displayed in the window; then he started forward to render her such assistance as he could, for surely she must be ill. Her gaze was fixed as though it would consume something before her, the tears started to her eyes, and, placing her hand to her head, she reeled as though stunned.

"Are you ill?" he asked, compassionately, and Grace, recognizing in him the gentleman who had so kindly assisted her but a few moments before, answered "No," while the tears were flooding her cheeks.

"I—I was reading that poem, sir, and—"

"I see," he answered, without allowing her to proceed; "you were reading that poem, and it was so very beautiful that it made you cry. There is a story connected with that poem. I will tell it to you." When he had finished he added: "And there is a handsome sum of money waiting at my office for the writer whenever she chooses to call for it."

"A—sum—of—money?" But Grace could say no more, for her voice was choked with sobs, and she buried her face in her hands.

"Yes, a sum of money," he answered, puzzled at this demonstration of grief.

"Why do you cry, my poor child? Are you in need of money?"

"Yes," she answered, brokenly, "very much in need—of money—and I—I am Grace Tremaine."

Need the rest be told? A few years later two women are obliged to meet occasionally in society; one is unmarried, the other is the gifted and famous wife of Walter Fletcher, the wealthy publisher.

Can you guess which is the most admired by the world—the once beautiful girl now hardened by disappointment and remorse, or the mild, happy face made radiant with love and good will towards all—Drake's Magazine.

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REPUBLICAN EXTRAVAGANCE.

Moves Which Have Plunged the Nation Into Expense.

The Republican party, true to the tradition of its ancestor, the Whig party, has never shown a tendency toward economy and retrenchment when in power. The party is so permeated with that reckless spirit, inherited from the Whig organization, and became so calloused to public opinion during the reconstruction period, that Republican rule and extravagance are to-day almost synonymous from the National Congress down to the most insignificant municipal corporation. A Republican Congress was never known to abolish a useless office or to reduce the salary of an officer whose duties had been lessened by the creation of new places. In 1874 the tidal wave which swept the Republicans out of the popular end of the Capitol was not caused by the McKinley bill, but was a popular condemnation of Republican corruption and reckless expenditure of public funds. Since that "tidal wave" the House, which originates all revenue and appropriation bills, has been entrusted to the Republican party but twice. The Forty-seventh Congress was so notorious for corruption and extravagance that ten weeks after the first session had adjourned a Democratic House was returned by seventy-five majority. Two years ago the Republicans carried the House by ten majority, and three weeks ago the people again showed their want of confidence in the Republican party so emphatically that, had not the party leaders taken the precaution to steal the Montana Senators and create States out of mining camps, the party of spoils would have been annihilated.

The appropriations made by the last session of Congress are so enormous that if levied directly upon the people eight dollars would be required from every person enumerated in the last census to raise the money to carry them out. Although the service in several bureaus of the Government is decreasing—for instance, in the general land office, the bureau of Indian affairs, the military service and the internal revenue department—1,161 new offices were created and \$1,235,000 appropriated for their support. The appropriation for old offices was increased \$135,000. When the surplus had been exhausted and a pension deficiency of \$75,000,000 saddled on the next session, the Republicans during the last days of the long session authorized contracts to be made for the manufacture of heavy ordnance to the amount of \$3,775,000 and also authorized the construction of heavy war vessels which, with armament, will cost \$24,225,000. Of this amount only \$5,475,000 was appropriated and the remainder was saddled on the next Congress. Public buildings were authorized to be erected which will cost \$7,116,439.54 when completed, but only \$2,375,000 was directly appropriated. Besides appropriating \$22,000,000 for river and harbor improvements, the Secretary of War was authorized to contract for other works amounting to \$14,922,970, of which only \$2,000,000 was directly appropriated.

The fallacy of protection has had much to do with insulating the Republican party with this mania for extravagance. The leaders, having taught the rank and file that the consumer does not pay the tariff, naturally regard the millions stored in the Treasury vaults, derived from taxes on imports and internal revenue, as so much plunder from importers and foreign manufacturers, and use them accordingly. A high tariff and extravagant appropriations go hand in hand.

The Republican party, as at present composed, has been taught to look upon the money which finds its way into the public Treasury as not derived from the pockets of the people. Being imbued with such ideas, it is not strange that when it controls a Legislature the State treasury is treated as if it was a Washington surplus. The rebukes which the Republicans receive after every trial given them by the people do not seem to teach them a lesson. A few days ago the leaders of the party were assembled at the Denison from all parts of the State to ascertain what was wrong with their organization and what remedy should be applied. They resolved after a long session to "make more places for the workers" and to silence a free-trade paper by buying it out and running it as a spoils organ. To "make places for the workers" means the creation of new offices, and it is fortunate for the tax-payers of Indiana that the Legislature is not Republican, for the State-house would not be large enough to shelter all the "workers" whom the Legislature would have made places for. It is only necessary to refer to the Republican House of 1887 for an example of what would have taken place in the legislative halls of the State this winter had a Republican Legislature been elected.—Indianapolis Sentinel.

BLAINE'S QUACK MEDICINE.

Dr. Jingo's Reciprocity Remedy Nothing but a Weak Wash.

Mr. Blaine's panacea for all Republican troubles is apt to turn out the merest quack medicine after all. Reciprocity or hemispherical free trade, high-sounding though the name may be, and lavish as are the compliments paid it by the Blaine organs, is very unsatisfactory when brought to the test. Some of our sister Republics have made significant preparations for any possible suggestion on our part for reciprocity by putting up their duties on United States products. Should they consent to our offers of reciprocity, they will be in a position to make considerable demands without pledging themselves in the slightest degree to buy our goods. The Blaine organs, while demonstrating the necessity of the revival of our trade with the other American countries, entirely fail to show how reciprocity, such as is conveyed in the Aldrich amendment to the tariff act, can bring it about. The other American countries deal principally with Europe, for the very good reason that they can get what they want cheaper from that quarter than they can from us.

WHILE THE MCKINLEY TARIFF MAKES IT MORE EXPENSIVE FOR OUR MANUFACTURERS TO PRODUCE THEIR WARES, THERE IS NO USE IN TALKING ABOUT RECIPROCITY.

We are undersold in the markets of the world, thanks to our system of tariff. Steamship subsidies, on which Mr. Blaine so much depends, never helped any nation that tried them, as has been abundantly proved in the instance of France. We can only depend upon our manufactured products in our trade with our neighbors, as they have all the raw material they require. The tariff increases the cost of our manufactured products and thereby leaves us out in the cold when brought into competition with European traders. Should the President exercise the power of retaliation given him by the McKinley act, it would only have the effect of entirely destroying the only profitable foreign trade we have. The other American Republics would shut down absolutely on the United States, for they can obtain all the imports they need from European houses. The Pan-American conference had no effect whatever upon the plain principles of trade. The countries represented in that conference will continue to buy where they can get the best bargains. Our tariff prevents us from offering them such bargains. It is a very simple question, which can not be fogged by any reciprocity delusion.—Albany Argus.

THE PRESIDENT'S ERROR.

Points on Which the Chief Executive Is Badly Off.

The President asserts in his message that the "general trade and industrial conditions throughout the country during the year have improved."

The President is either unfamiliar with the condition of the country or he has injected a bit of stump-speech buncombe into his message. The message was prepared when the outlook in the money market was of the gloomiest description; when the merchants and manufacturers were anticipating that worse was to follow; when thousands of men who work for stated wages were compelled to face the possibility of losing their place through the failure of their employers.

It is not true, as Mr. Harrison says, that the legislation of the last session of Congress promises "larger and better markets for our breadstuffs and provisions both at home and abroad, more constant employment and better wages for our working people." The farmers and the working people gave their opinion on that point at the recent election, and that opinion was not in agreement with Mr. Harrison's optimistic pretensions. There is no record of the advancement of wages in consequence of that legislation, nor any thing in the law to constrain the payment of higher wages. On the contrary, there are abundant instances of the reduction of wages and of the closing up of factories.

When the framers of the constitution provided that the President should give "to the Congress information of the state of the Union" they intended that the information should be truthful. Mr. Harrison's message, therefore, violates the spirit of the constitution.—N. Y. World.

THE MINORITY PARTY.

The Democratic Gains in the Northern States in the Late Election.

The most impressive aspect of the Democratic victory in the next House of Representatives is the fact that the party has a clear majority of members elected in the Northern States, and does not need a single seat from the South in order to outvote the Republicans. Moreover, the Democrats have a majority of the members elect in each section of the North. In New England the Democrats have elected thirteen Representatives, against only twelve Republicans, and their total would already be fourteen, except that one candidate in Rhode Island, who had a good plurality, lacked a clean majority at the last election, and must run a second time, when a plurality will suffice. In the old "Middle States" of New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania, the Democrats have elected thirty-nine, against only thirty for the Republicans. In the West, taking in the whole region from the Alleghanies to the Pacific, the Democrats and their allies among the farmers have seventy-five, against only forty-two for Republicans. If we consider what is commonly called "the West"—including only the older States from Pennsylvania to Colorado—the opposition have seventy-four members against only twenty-seven Republicans. In other words, alike in New England, in the old Middle States, and in the great States of the West, the Republican party has become the minority party on the Congressional issue. Its losses have been heaviest in the States, like Massachusetts and Kansas in the East and Iowa, Minnesota and Kansas in the West, which have been its strongholds.—N. Y. Evening Post.

VOICE OF THE PRESS.

The New York Tribune in enumerating the "saints" of to-day that are known to students of sacred literature forgot to mention St. McKinley of the Republican party who is now dead.—Chicago Globe.

The alarm of the Republican press of the country over the pension situation is manifest. That is something that may be almost as serious for the Republicans as the tariff when the country wakes up to the facts.—N. Y. Post.

According to reports from Washington McKinley, Reed, Cannon, and their fellow-sufferers are inclined to joke and laugh at the late funeral. They are probably in the fix of the man who laughed at his wife's funeral, and when asked why he did so replied: "Because if I don't laugh I can't keep myself from crying."—Chicago Times.

The Republican party is now in the condition of the man who was compelled to make a choice between his Satanic Majesty and salt water. It has run upon the force bill snag. Its financial ballast is out of order. Its crew of pensioners is clamoring for more pay, and the waves from the tariff ocean are beating its sides to pieces. It is time to lower the boats and leave the worn-out old craft to its fate.—Louisville Courier-Journal.

IN THE ELECTRICAL WORLD.

China has 120 telegraph stations. The system is mainly controlled by the government, and the operators are all Danes.

The first electric street railway in Chicago began to run its cars recently over about three and one-half miles of track.

Queen Victoria has at last announced that she is decidedly averse to having the electric light introduced into Windsor Castle.

An English Company has made a proposal to the Legislature of the island of Nassau to lay a cable to the coast of Florida if an annual subsidy is granted it.

A large mining company has arranged for the introduction of the electric light into its pits in place of allowing each miner to carry his own lamp, as was heretofore the custom. The light will be placed along the roads, the lamps being fifteen yards apart.

Some practical improvements in diving apparatus have been effected by M. Albert Marcelle, a French engineer. Instead of the heavy electric hand lamp hitherto used by divers he affixes a light but powerful glow lamp on the top of the helmet, so that the divers' hands are both at all times free for work.

A patent has been granted for an electrical drill for oil wells. The device consists of a series of motors in tandem, connected in such a way as to make one motor. The design has been to get the power within a six-inch diameter, so that the entire mechanism, which much resembles a common boiler, can be lowered in the well and the power can be applied at the bottom. The drill bits are firmly fastened on the rod, which is worked rapidly in and out of a cylinder, after the manner of a piston-rod.

It is gratifying to the large number of American electricians who have watched with confidence in its eventful result, the huge Ferranti scheme at Deptford, England, for supplying current at exceedingly high voltages, to know that the operation of the Ferranti mains has passed the experimental stage. Thirty miles of mains have been laid down, and out of 8,000 joints only fifteen have been found to be faulty. Several of these have been due to no electrical trouble, but to the carelessness of the men in forgetting to remove the cotton waste from the socket end. There has been but one single fault from the inner to the outer conductor and this was due to moisture.—N. Y. Sun.

Electric Power describes a new system of reporting base-ball and other games by means of an ingenious electrical apparatus. This device is intended not only to indicate the progress of distant games, but to enlighten the spectators on many points on which they are able to be momentarily in doubt. All issues upon which the base-ball enthusiast expends such intense solicitude can now be clearly and reliably recorded, and all anxiety and uncertainty can be removed by a glance at the exhibition board placed in sight of the whole concourse of spectators, the indicators on which are electrically controlled, and operated by an experienced person located close to the diamond.

The submarine system of the world embodies 129,079 nautical miles of cable, of which various government administrations own and operate 13,524 miles, while the remainder is in the hands of private companies. The total cost of these cables is estimated to be \$209,000,000. The Eastern Telegraph Company, which owns the cable between England and India, operates 21,800 miles, with a far east extension of 12,958 miles more. Africa is completely surrounded by submarine cables, with an occasional branch to the coast, the last link having been finished to Cape Town only last year. To encircle the dark continent 17,000 miles of cable was required, and a dozen or more companies, backed and aided by the British, French, Spanish and Portuguese Governments, participated in the work. The North Atlantic is spanned by 11 cables, all laid since 1870, and footing up an aggregate of over 80,000 miles between North America and Europe.

CHEAP RESTAURANTS.

Bed-Rock Charges Undoubtedly Reached in the German Capital.

The cheapest restaurants in the world are undoubtedly in Berlin. The effort to introduce horse-flesh in New York as an article of food has brought all the facts concerning the Berlin restaurants promptly to the front. There are dozens of places there where the meat of horses is eaten regularly, and they are indorsed by the health authorities of the German capital.

These restaurants furnish a meal of horse meat, bread and coffee for the moderate sum of six cents.

This would seem to be the bed-rock charge for a meal even in Berlin, but there is still a lower grade of restaurant. Very few tourists visit the restaurants on the outskirts and building districts of the city where the very poorest Germans buy their meals.

In these places there is a long bench placed in front of a table, in which soup plates made of tin are sunk into the wood. The plates will hold a little more than a pint of liquid. Opposite each plate or pan is a tin spoon chained to the table.

The prospective diner enters the restaurant, places three cents opposite his plate and then shouts "thick soup" or "thin soup," according to his epicurean desire. Then the comfortable and invariably very fat old woman who runs the restaurant waddles forward with a steaming kettle in her hand, fills the pan in front of the diner with soup, seizes his money, waddles back to the stove and then returning slams a large and square lump of black bread down in front of the guest.

The description is not alluring, but in reality every thing about these cheap restaurants is so exquisitely bright and clean, the soup is so good and the bread is so nutritious that no one need be afraid of it. Such places in the poorer districts of London and New York at the prices would be a blessing during the winter months.—N. Y. World.

RECIPROCIY AT DINNER.

Annual Dinner of the New York Chamber of Commerce... Depew and Schurz - Reciprocity and Foreign Trade the Topics.

The New York Chamber of Commerce has always been a rather hide-bound protectionist organization. At its annual dinner there has usually been a large amount of protectionist speech-making.

At its annual dinner just held reciprocity was the keynote of the speeches. The gentlemen comprising the Chamber apparently feel that Blaine that "the United States has reached a point where one of its highest duties is to enlarge the area of its foreign trade."

Chauncey M. Depew, who is an aspirant for the Republican nomination for the Presidency, made the first speech and dilated upon the beauties of reciprocity with the Spanish-speaking nations of South America, with Canada and all American nations or colonies.

At the conclusion of the regular speeches ex-President Cleveland was loudly called for. In his response he referred to Mr. Depew's address as follows:

We have heard that reciprocity would be a good thing between us and the Spanish-speaking people. Now, it occurs to me, if it would be a good thing with the Spanish-speaking people it would be with the people who speak our own language.

The foreign country whose tariff legislation has awakened most opposition in France is the United States with her two McKinley laws. First came the McKinley customs law, which went into effect August 1, and which places great and unnecessary difficulties in the way of our trade with foreign countries.

These barbarous actions have had a very unpleasant effect on the French manufacturers, and when this measure was first passed by Congress last spring there was much talk in France about retaliation.

Meanwhile France had to a certain extent taken matters into her own hands, and had adopted a measure of partial retaliation against us. Early in the summer the grain tariff was revised, a duty of 33 cents a bushel being imposed on our wheat, while that of other countries was allowed to come in at 15 cents; and Indian corn hitherto free, was made dutiable.

But the summer passed, and it became certain that the McKinley tariff bill would become a law. Then the French girded up their loins and decided that something more must be done to show that tariff making is a game that two can play at.

pare a tariff bill. This commission has prepared the first draft of its bill and will present it to the Chamber February 1.

A few of the provisions of this bill will be of interest to our farmers as showing how they will be hurt by it. A new and striking feature of the bill is the fact that it will impose a minimum and a maximum duty, the latter being about one-quarter higher than the former.

Of course the maximum is intended for us as the chief tariff offender. It is a counter-irritant for McKinleyism. Here are a few specimen duties of special interest to American farmers, the rates given being the minimum duties.

These duties all bear heavily upon our farm products. The McKinley act was passed to protect manufacturers; the retaliation for that measure strikes the farmers. Do they want that kind of thing to continue?

COTTON WEAVING.

A Combine to Keep Up Prices Notwithstanding a Cut in Wages and the Great Cotton Crop - Profits of the Mills.

A large number of the New York Dry Goods Economist furnishes, all unconsciously of course, a curious illustration of the folly and uselessness of a duty on cotton cloth. In a column of "cotton goods notes" it prints the following item:

The cotton weavers in L'esdale, R. I., have received a notice of a cut-down. They were getting 50 cents on a fifty-yard long cut, but they are to run a finer grade of goods with five yards additional on the length, and will receive but 38 cents a cut. The Valley Falls and Ashton weavers' wages have been reduced about as much. This is a reduction of more than one-third of wages.

In the same column the Economist says: "The largest crops of cotton the world has ever grown are in sight; the price is low and may grow lower, still manufacturers are doing their best to make water run up-hill in their endeavors to maintain the price of cloth at a given figure." This was said in reference to the "combine" of most of the Fall River and other weavers to prevent sales of printing cloths, used to make calico prints, at less than 35-16 per yard - an agreement which has thus far been kept, notwithstanding the fact that raw cotton has declined in price nearly 3 cents a pound since August.

So much for one column. In the very next column the Economist prints an article entitled, "Fall River Dividends." The Fall River cotton mills have just held their annual meetings, and the reports for the year were handed in. This article gives the more striking facts from those reports. The general net earnings of a few of these mills are as follows:

The Flint mills earned \$67,778, or 11 1/2 per cent. The Stafford mills \$123,000, or 15 per cent. The Narragansett mills \$61,000, or 15 per cent. The Hargraves mills \$63,000, or nearly 16 per cent. The King Phillip mills \$181,000, or 13 per cent.

The dividends declared by these mills were in each case considerably less than the net earnings, the balance of the profits being added to the surplus, or else put into improvements. From a Fall River paper it is learned that the dividends paid out by another mill amounted to 12 per cent, by two others to 14 per cent each and by the Granite mills to 19 per cent.

The McKinley duty on the kind of cloth that the combine is keeping up to 35-16 cents a yard, is 2 1/4 cents a yard, or the same as 64 per cent ad valorem, and is of course a prohibitory duty. Do the American people think that this duty is necessary? Do they think it reasonable? Lower wages, cheaper cotton - both wages and cotton, too, cheaper than in Europe - and yet these men are granted prohibitory duties. How long will such things continue?

An Example at Home. Prof. James Bryce, of England, the eminent author who wrote "The American Commonwealth," said recently in an address in Brooklyn, N. Y.: "One of the most discouraging manifestations of the National spirit in Europe is the desire of people there to wall themselves in and erect barriers between each other by tariffs and other artificial means. It was supposed that when power had been taken from the Kings and placed in the hands of the people and their representatives that legislative and representative bodies would not be so powerfully influenced by National hatreds and prejudices, and that they would be more open to reason and the welfare of the people at large. Not so, however. European Legislatures were passing prohibitory and retaliatory tariffs, and the European nations were accepting them under the belief that in international trade one nation's gain was another nation's loss. They therefore thought that by preventing outside nations from gaining anything from them they could keep the benefit at home by a tariff, and enhance their power prosperously by shutting their doors, instead of seeing as all political economists see, that mutual trade is mutual prosperity."

USEFUL AND SUGGESTIVE.

Brown Bread Toast. - Cut stale brown bread into slices and toast, taking care not to scorch it. Butter rather liberally, and serve hot.

Vessels in which milk is kept should be cleaned first with cold, and not with scalding hot water, as most people are accustomed to wash them.

Corn Muffins. - One egg, one tablespoonful melted butter, a little salt, one pint of sour milk, one-half teaspoonful of soda and one pint of cornmeal well beaten together. - N. Y. World.

A nice way to serve mashed potatoes is to pass them through a sieve, allowing the potato to fall in flake-like form into the dish in which it is served. This makes it very light and palatable. It is sometimes called potato snow.

Swiss Pudding. - Cover the bottom of a pudding-dish with grated bread crumbs, then sliced apples, alternating until the dish is full. Make a custard of four eggs, a quart of milk, one-half cupful of sugar, salt and spice, and bake. - Good Housekeeping.

English Relish. - Put bread crumbs into a saucpan, with cream, salt and pepper; when the crumbs have absorbed all the cream or milk, add a small piece of butter, a little grated cheese, break in a few eggs, and then fry as an ordinary omelet. - Boston Herald.

Spots and stains on flannels that are not removed in the ordinary washing will often disappear if they are rubbed thoroughly in warm water in which borax has been dissolved. To prevent shrinkage in flannel the garment should be pulled into shape and dried as quickly as possible. The use of borax in washing will keep the cloth almost as soft as when new. - N. Y. World.

Glazed Onions. - Peel carefully some good Spanish onions as nearly of a size as may be, butter a saucpan, and lay in the onions, heads down, with a couple of lumps of sugar and enough good stock nearly to cover the onions; set it over a brisk fire till the stock is reduced nearly to half, then draw the pan to the side of the fire, and let it cook slowly till the stock almost jellies on the onions.

One Egg Cake. - This recipe may be useful this winter when eggs become scarce. It is given by a correspondent of an exchange. One cupful butter, one and a half cupfuls of sugar, three of flour, one of sweet milk, one egg, two teaspoonfuls baking powder, sifted in the flour; one cupful raisins, cut fine and stirred in the flour. This is my favorite cake as it don't get dry like some kinds.

Pumpkin Pie. - One cupful of cooked pumpkin, three-quarters of a cupful of sugar, one egg, one teaspoonful of ginger, a pinch of salt, a little grated nutmeg, one cupful of milk. This quantity will make one deep, large pie, or two of medium size. Another receipt, richer, and for three or four pies, according to size, is as follows: One quart of stewed pumpkin, six eggs, two quarts of milk, one teaspoonful of mace, one of cinnamon, the same of nutmeg, and one and a half cupfuls of sugar. Beat the eggs light and whip in the sugar, then the pumpkin, first rubbed through a fine colander, then add the spice, and lastly mix in the milk. Bake in open shells of paste. Serve cold, with cheese. - Demorest's Monthly.

THE SERVICE BOOK.

A Regulation That Helps to Settle the Domestic Servant Problem.

Prussia prides herself on having settled the servant question, and her methods are vigorous and summary as well as successful. All servants, male and female, must apply to the local magistracy for a so-called "service book," in which on the first page is the name, age and a description of the owner written by the magistrate, and stamped with the seal of his office. The following page contains questions in print relating to the capacity in which the servant has served, the date of entrance into service, the reason for the discontinuance of such service, and last of all a demand for remarks on the character, behavior and ability which the servant has shown during the term. These questions must be answered in writing by the master when the servant leaves, and the answer stamped at the local police bureau. If any punishment has been inflicted it is officially recorded, and if any of the words "faithful," "industrious," "honest," are wanting, the new master is thus put on his guard. Any evidence which can be proved unjust may be complained of, and a servant who has been discharged for stealing and profligacy has a fresh service book given to him if his record during the following two years shows no renewal of offense.

Servants are hired by the month, but if no time is stated, the contract is binding for three months. Ceremonious notice must be given by either party. On four days in the year and no other may notice be given: February 15, May 15, August 15 and November 15. But summary dismissals may take place for great impudence or disobedience, as well as immoral habits.

A dismissed servant, who had by false representation dissuaded an applicant for the place from entering service, received on one occasion an admonition from the police, which admonition was inscribed in her service book.

Every employer must give some sort of an answer to the questions in the service book, and if he writes favorably of servants whom he knows to be dishonest the next employer may prosecute suit against him. Owing to these restrictions there are few summary changes. Servants know there is little chance of getting a place out of the regular season, and mistresses understand, too, from experience that they are not likely to find good servants in the middle of the term. Young housekeepers are apt to dismiss servants for slight faults, but older women put up with grave delinquencies, knowing that to change servants means only a change of faults rather than an escape from them. There is one element which must be considered as important in reviewing the success of the system, and that is that German housewives are proverbially good housekeepers themselves, and spend a great deal of time in giving their servants constant oversight. - N. Y. Sun.

Pulmonary Diseases.

The lungs play a most important part in the machinery of life. It is essential that they should be kept in good repair. Nature has endowed this organ of life with wonderful recuperative power. Many instances are on record where the lungs have been shot through with a leaden bullet and the wound quickly healed. Therefore none should despair when they discover that their lungs are affected. Frequently the lungs become sore and ulcerated and by an ignorant doctor pronounced consumption and worthless remedies applied, with serious results.

When the lungs feel sore and breathing painful the proper remedy is Dr. John Bull's Sarsaparilla. Its tendency is to heal all ulcerations either internal or external. Many an invalid whose case was pronounced hopeless has been restored to vigorous health by a timely use of this excellent compound. If you will not try this remedy you have only yourself to blame if you do not get well.

Do not let doctors take a vacation in the summer because it is a healthy season, or in a bad season because they take a vacation. - Filagonda Blatter.

Beware of Ointments for Catarrh That are mercury will surely destroy the sense of smell and completely derange the whole system when entering it through the mucous surfaces. Such articles should never be used except on prescriptions from reliable physicians as the damage they will do is ten fold to the good you can derive from them. Bull's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio, contains no mercury, and is taken internally and acts directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. In buying Bull's Catarrh Cure be sure and get the genuine. It is taken internally, and made in Toledo, Ohio, by F. J. Cheney & Co. Sold by Druggists, price 75c. per bottle.

There are many local words in the language of the heathen. - Pittsburgh Clarion.

Before the use of Prickly Ash Bitters became general throughout the South and West, it was a fearful dose of "Blue Mud," and daily doses of quinine, that was forced upon the sufferer from all malarial troubles. In place of such obnoxious, harrowing curatives, Prickly Ash Bitters, with its mild, soothing action now holds the field, and affords relief to the afflicted when necessary, is forever established. Who have sick-headaches, sour stomachs, diseased liver or kidneys, can do no better than to give it a trial.

"Papa, why do they call this census report from Washington a rough count?" "Because it has not been filed yet, my son."

Borne Down with Infirmities. Age finds its surest solace in the benignant tonic aid afforded by Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, which counteracts rheumatic and malarial tendencies, relieves growing inactivity of the kidneys, and is the finest remedy extant for disorders of the stomach, liver and bowels. Nervousness, too, with which old people are very apt to be afflicted, is promptly relieved by it.

A man hired a room under a doctor's office so that the doctors might work over him in case of an emergency. The most potent remedies for the cure of disease have been discovered by accident. The first dose of Dr. Shalinger's Anti-Dote for Malaria was given, as an experiment, to an old lady almost dying from the effects of Malaria, on whom Quinine acted as a poison. One was cured; and a single dose has cured thousands since. It is the only known Antidote for the poison of Malaria. Sold by Druggists.

It may be said of a man who invests in a quarry that his lot is a hard one. A child cannot tell what ails it. A shrewd mother will not take chances but will try Dr. Bull's Worm Expeller at once. Don't let your druggist sell you any other kind of worm candy. Bull's is the best.

It is a bright man that can tell the age of a saw by looking at its teeth. - N. Y. Ledger.

To regulate the stomach, liver and bowels, and promote digestion, take one of Carter's Little Liver Pills every night. Try them.

The reason why a cow wears horns is because she's got two. - Birmingham Leader.

BRONCHITIS is cured by frequent small doses of Piso's Cure for Consumption.

The anatomist is the man who can give us the surest "inside information." - Puck.

THE GENERAL MARKETS. KANSAS CITY, Dec. 22. CATTLE - Shipping steers, \$ 3 35 @ 4 75 Butchers' steers, 2 50 @ 3 50 Native cows, 2 00 @ 2 70 HOGS - Good to choice heavy 8 50 @ 8 75 WHEAT - No. 2 red, 90 @ 90 50 No. 2 hard, 83 @ 83 50 CORN - No. 2, 47 @ 47 50 OATS - No. 2, 43 @ 43 50 RYE - No. 2, 65 @ 65 50 FLOUR - Patents, per sack, 2 30 @ 2 45 No. 1 Family, 2 10 @ 2 15 HAY - Baled, 7 50 @ 9 50 BUTTER - Choice creamery, 20 @ 22 CHEESE - Full cream, 9 @ 9 50 No. 1 Choice, 10 @ 10 50 BACON - Hams, 10 @ 11 Shoulders, 5 @ 6 Sides, 7 @ 8 LARD, 6 50 @ 6 75 POTATOES, 60 @ 60 50 ST. LOUIS. CATTLE - Shipping steers, 4 00 @ 4 60 Butchers' steers, 3 00 @ 3 65 HOGS - Packing, 8 00 @ 8 45 SHEEP - Fair to choice, 4 00 @ 5 20 WHEAT - Choice, 95 @ 95 50 No. 2 red, 92 @ 92 50 CORN - No. 2, 48 @ 48 50 OATS - No. 2, 42 @ 42 50 RYE - No. 2, 67 @ 67 50 BUTTER - Creamery, 22 @ 26 PORK, 10 00 @ 10 12 1/2 CHICAGO. CATTLE - Shipping steers, 4 00 @ 4 90 HOGS - Packing and shipping 3 75 @ 5 50 SHEEP - Fair to choice, 4 00 @ 5 00 FLOUR - Winter wheat, 4 40 @ 5 00 WHEAT - No. 2 red, 92 1/2 @ 93 OATS - No. 2, 52 @ 52 1/2 CORN - No. 2, 41 1/2 @ 41 3/4 RYE - No. 2, 67 @ 67 1/2 BUTTER - Creamery, 22 @ 26 PORK, 8 00 @ 8 12 1/2 NEW YORK. CATTLE - Common to prime, 3 50 @ 4 50 HOGS - Good to choice, 8 50 @ 9 00 FLOUR - Good to choice, 4 40 @ 5 10 WHEAT - No. 2 red, 1 05 @ 1 05 1/2 CORN - No. 2, 63 @ 63 1/2 OATS - Western mixed, 47 @ 50 RYE - No. 2, 67 @ 67 1/2 PORK, 11 00 @ 12 00

Children Enjoy

The pleasant flavor, gentle action and soothing effects of Syrup of Figs, when in need of a laxative and if the father or mother be constipated or bilious the most gratifying results follow its use, so that it is the best family remedy known and every family should have a bottle.

"Why do you put up that sign, 'Hands off, on the outside of your building?'" "Because my men are on a strike." - Boston Gazette.

A NEW disease, diphtheria of the eye, has appeared in Boston. Strabismus of the throat may be expected next. - Lowell Courier.

MILLIONS of women use Dobbins' Electric Soap daily, and say it is the best and cheapest. If they are right, you ought to use it. If wrong, one trial will show you. Buy a Bar of their Grocer and try it next Monday.

A MAN doesn't have to understand military tactics to drill a hole. - Birmingham Ledger.

ALL disorders caused by a bilious state of the liver can be cured by using Carter's Little Liver Pills. No pain, griping or discomfort attending their use. Try them.

"Be flirtatious and you will be happy," as the young lady remarked to her friend. - Lawrence American.

THROAT DISEASES commence with a Cough, Cold, or Sore Throat. "Brown's Bronchial Troches" give immediate relief. Sold only in boxes. Price 25 cts.

Consider the man who is always punctual - how much time he wastes waiting for other people. - Elmhurst Gazette.

FORTIFY feeble Lungs Against Winter with Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar. Pike's Toothache Drops Cure in one minute.

The office of a dentist is also a studio. While he is drawing those about him are making music and dancing. - N. O. Picayune.

Takes 1000 people to buy Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy, at 50 cents a bottle, to make up \$500.

One failure to cure would take the profit from 4000 sales.

Its makers profess to cure "cold in the head," and even chronic catarrh, and if they fail they pay \$500 for their over-confidence.

Not in newspaper words but in hard cash! Think of what confidence it takes to put that in the papers - and mean it.

Its makers believe in the Remedy. Isn't it worth a trial? Isn't any trial preferable to catarrh?

After all, the mild agencies are the best. Perhaps they work more slowly, but they work surely. Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets are an active agency but quiet and mild. They're sugar-coated, easy to take, never shock nor derange the system and half their power is in the mild way in which their work is done.

Small-est, cheapest, easiest to take. One a dose. Twenty-five cents a vial. Of all druggists.

FOR FIFTY YEARS. Swift Specific S. S. S. has a record enjoyed by no other medicine. Considered Wonderful. Mr. Henry V. Smith, of Belmont, West Virginia, says: "He considers his cure of Scrofula by S. S. S., one of the most wonderful on record. He had the disease of the worst type all his life until he was 22 years of age, and his whole youth was embittered by it. Of course he had all sorts of treatment, but nothing benefited him permanently until he took S. S. S., which cleansed the poison from his system, and cured him sound and well."

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

NO PAUPER LABOR MADE THIS. ELI'S Cream Balm Cures COLD HEAD. RELIEVES INSTANTLY.

BALLARD'S SNOW LINIMENT. ABSOLUTELY CURES SCIATIC, INFLAMMATORY AND CHRONIC RHEUMATISM.

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.

INFORMATION ABOUT ARKANSAS. Good Lands, Low Prices, Easy Terms. MISSOURI, ILLINOIS, INDIANA, MISSISSIPPI, KANSAS, TEXAS, ARKANSAS, MISSOURI, ILLINOIS, INDIANA, MISSISSIPPI, KANSAS, TEXAS, ARKANSAS.

BOILING WATER OR MILK. EPPS'S COCOA. GRATEFUL-COMFORTING. LABELLED 1-2 LB. TINS ONLY.

IT IS USED BY CHILDREN. RIDGES' FOOD. THE LEADING FOOD IN 35 COUNTRIES.

USE PERUVIAN STRENGTHENING ELIXIR. HAVE YOU THE BLUES? THE BEST TONIC IN EXISTENCE. Cures Biliousness, General Debility, Indigestion, Liver Complaint, Fever and Ague, etc.

MEMORY. Mind wandering, absent, books learned in one reading. Testimonials from all parts of the globe.

Patents-Pensions-Claims. PATRICK O'FARRELL, ATTORNEY AT LAW. A. N. K. - D. 1323. WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS please state that you saw the advertisement in this paper.

RED CLOUD.

The Old Chief Addresses His Followers in Grand Council.

PINE RIDGE, S. D., Dec. 20.—The military counted the returned recalcitrants and issued rations to them. There were 1,024.

A grand council was held last night. Red Cloud told the braves that his heart was broken.

General Brooke has exercised the greatest patience and seems determined to exhaust every peaceful means of settlement before an advance is made.

DUN'S REPORT.

Trade Somewhat Better, But Financial Uncertainty Still a Disturbing Feature.

NEW YORK, Dec. 20.—R. G. Dun & Co.'s Weekly Review of Trade says: Business continues large for the season.

Foreign influences are not now disturbing. Reports of products for the two weeks of December from New York show a gain of 8 per cent. over last year.

The business failures occurring throughout the country during the last seven days number 404 as compared with 374 last week.

CLOSING IN.

United States Troops Gradually But Surely Surrounding the Hostiles.

RAPID CITY, S. D., Dec. 20.—Four hundred of the Seventeenth infantry from Fort Russell disembarked here and at other points on the Elkhorn railway.

General Miles has concentrated at that point the Eighth and Sixth cavalry, the Seventeenth infantry, scouts and artillery, making a fighting force of about 1,200 effective men.

There is a large encampment of hostiles in what is called the Grass Basin in the Bad Lands, about ten miles southeast of Carr's camp.

ON A FOUL.

Pat Killen Awarded a Fight Because of Joe Sheehy's Eccentric Stagger.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Dec. 20.—The prize fight between Pat Killen, of this city, and Joe Sheehy, of Ashland, Wis.

A FINANCIAL BILL.

The Senate Republican Caucus Agrees Upon a Financial Bill—Its Provisions.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18.—The Republican Senators were in caucus for three hours last night considering the financial question and the question of passing the Federal elections bill.

Another important change made in the report related to the amount of bonds to be required of National banks. The proposition of the caucus committee was to reduce this amount to \$1,000 for all banks.

First—The purchase of \$12,000,000 silver during the calendar year 1891, not more than \$8,000,000 in any one month, and the issue of Treasury notes on it according to the provisions of the law of July 12, 1890.

WAR CERTAIN.

No Hope Entertained of Pacifying the Hostiles Encamped in the Bad Lands.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18.—General Schofield this morning received a telegram from General Miles, dated Long Pine, Neb., December 16, as follows: General Brooke reports that Two Strike and 184

lodges of about 800 Indians are now camped at Pine Ridge agency, and these with the other Indians at Pine Ridge and Rosebud are all that can be drawn out of the district camp.

Irish Non-conformists and Home Rule.

LONDON, Dec. 19.—Rev. Mr. Park, of the Presbyterian assembly of Belfast, has issued an address to his brethren in Great Britain in behalf, he says, of 1,250,000 Irish nonconformists who are unanimously opposed to home rule except in the shape of a local government movement endorsed by the Imperial Parliament.

Wages Reduced.

POTTSTOWN, Pa., Dec. 18.—The Pottstown Iron Company has posted notices of a reduction of 25 cents per ton in the wages of puddlers, and a proportionate reduction in the wages of all employees in its plate and puddle department.

OVER A TRESTLE.

Fatal Railroad Wreck Near Canton, O.—A Passenger Car Goes Over a Trestle—Every Occupant, Except Two, Killed or Injured.

CANTON, O., Dec. 19.—The last coach of a south-bound passenger train on the Wheeling & Lake Erie railroad left the track owing to the spreading of rails on a trestle over the Tuscarawas river, half a mile north of Bolivar, twelve miles south of here, at 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon, and plunged into the river, 85 feet below, and every occupant save two was killed or injured.

The coupling connecting this car with the remainder of the train snapped like a thread, and the air brake thus suddenly put on sent the people in the forward coach flying against the seats.

BANKS OF DEPOSIT.

Explanation of Acting Secretary Nettleton Sent to Congress.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 19.—In response to a resolution of the House of Representatives, Acting Secretary Nettleton has sent to that body a list showing the names of the several banks in which the public money is deposited, the purpose for which deposited, the town and State in which depository is situated and the date of designation of each bank as a depository.

BANKER KEAN'S FAILURE.

He Gives Up Every Thing to the Last Dollar Note.

CHICAGO, Dec. 19.—S. A. Kean, doing a banking business under the name of S. A. Kean & Co., made an assignment in the county court this morning to Benjamin E. Jacobs, as arranged for last night.

Detective Killed.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 19.—The dead body of Detective James Hutton was found in Jefferson square by Patrick O'Conner, the gardener.

THE NOBLE RED MAN.

A Reported Battle Between the Hostiles and Troops—Particulars of the Killing of Sitting Bull.

DEVER, Col., Dec. 17.—A News courier from a camp near Daly's ranch has the following from Rapid City, Dak.: "A rancher just arrived in great haste to our commanding officer reports a command of cavalry attacked and two officers and fifty men killed, but the Indians were repulsed with heavy losses.

The expedition which started from this agency for Sitting Bull's lonely camp, forty miles distant, to take him dead or alive, was there every reason to believe, a carefully planned military maneuver, originating with General Miles, sanctioned in the War Department at Washington and authorized before President Harrison's Cabinet.

Close behind the blue coated Indian horsemen's hardy ponies, but taking a slower pace on the frozen trail, went Captain Fehet's cavalry command, who were incumbered with two machine guns.

Sitting Bull could be heard in the confusion still attempting, though captive, to direct the flight. Raising his gaunt form he was beckoning his son and warriors on, when, without warning, his body straightened rigidly and then dropped limp on the hard prairie.

No Special Message.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17.—The President has abandoned the idea of sending a special message in regard to the financial situation, being satisfied, so it is said, of the earnest purpose of the majority in Congress to take prompt steps for an expansion of the currency.

Swept Into an Abyss.

PARIS, Dec. 17.—Seven Alpine chas-seurs who were working under command of an officer at the new fortress on the summit of Mount Sacharat between La Brena and Riviere, were swept with their superior by a sudden blast over a precipice into an abyss.

The report of the Pope's illness was exaggerated.

FIGHTING IN IRELAND.

The Parnell and Davitt Factions Engage in a Lively Row—Parnell Blinded With Lime.

DUBLIN, Dec. 17.—As the only to be expected result of the policy of Messrs. Parnell and Davitt in following Mr. Parnell on his campaign tour and holding opposition meetings simultaneously, a lively scrimmage took place yesterday at Ballynakill, during which sticks, stones and clubs were used.

Several men now made a strong effort to drag the wagon into the midst of the anti-Parnell gathering, but were dissuaded from their purpose and stopped, Mr. Davitt, who was speaking, and Dr. Tanner also appealing to those who rallied to their flag.

FARM NOTES.

Much of the work of properly training the trees in the orchard can be done in mild winter weather.

The winter is the best time for profits with poultry. Feeding the hens at night will help materially in securing eggs.

A handful of linseed meal in the feed twice a week will be a benefit to fowls during the winter.

There is no part of the country where the farmers are so well off this year as in Northwestern Missouri.

Granted that the horse receives his rations of feed and water and is sheltered from storms, yet this does not make up the measure of his requirements.

There is no economy in continually dosing hogs to keep them healthy; good sanitary arrangements, with good water and feed, are more necessary as well as more economical.

STOCK ITEMS.

In feeding soft feed to the cows, adding a little salt will make it more palatable.

A cow stable must be comfortable, but this does not by any means imply that it should be costly.

A little green food in winter is a delicacy, and that is why ensilage is so valuable. As a nutritious article of food it may not be superior to hay or other kinds, but its succulence promotes the appetite and increases production by increasing the amount of food eaten.

Water for stock of all kinds should be of the same quality as that intended for human beings. It should be free from vegetable and animal matter, and should contain some mineral substances.

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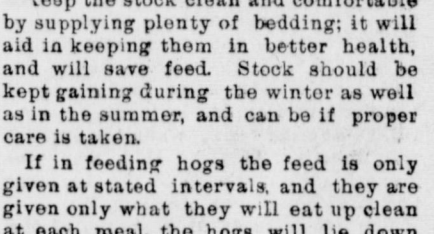
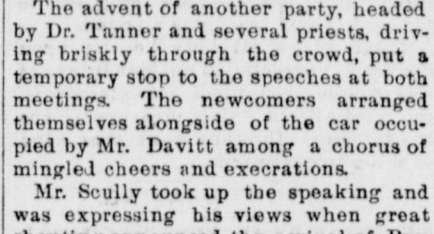
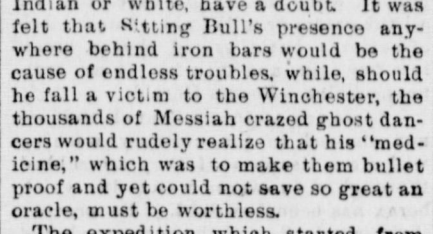
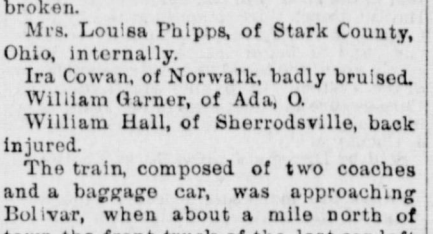
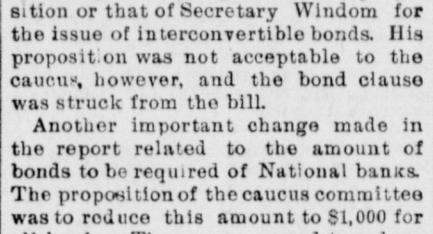
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RED CLOUD.



Sitting Bull.