

# Wichita County Courier.

W. E. TIMMONS, Editor and Proprietor.

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

VOL. XVII.

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 18, 1890.

NUMBER 12.

## THE WORLD AT LARGE.

### Summary of the Daily News.

#### CONGRESS.

In the Senate on the 8th Mr. Jones (Ark.) offered a resolution of inquiry as to the supervisors of elections appointed for the First and Second districts of Arkansas at the late election and the sums paid out, etc., which was adopted. Mr. Dawes had read a letter written by the census Indian agent for the Pine Ridge agency showing that the Indians are not hostile because of a lack of food supplies. Quite a discussion followed on the Indian troubles. The resolution calling for information as to money paid to John I. Davenport (of New York) chief supervisor of elections, since 1871, was adopted. Mr. Gorham then spoke against the elections bill, followed by Mr. Gray. Adjourned. After disposing of District of Columbia business Mr. McKinley reported and the House passed a bill providing for a rebate on tobacco. This cures a defect in the tariff bill occasioned by an omission. Adjourned.

In the Senate on the 9th the resolution for the establishment of a public farm in each county in the Republic was reported adversely and indefinitely postponed. The Farmers' Alliance sub-treasury bill was transferred from the Agricultural Committee to the Finance Committee. Mr. Plumb introduced a bill to reduce the amount of United States bonds to be required of National banks and to provide for the free coinage of silver, and gave notice that if the elections bill were not disposed of soon he would move to lay it aside and take up the bill introduced by him. Several resolutions were introduced in regard to the expenses of supervisors of elections, and the Federal elections bill was debated until adjournment. After disposing of minor business the House took up the bill for the removal of the remains of General Grant to Arlington and it was defeated by a vote of 92 yeas to 135 nays. Many public buildings bills were considered and among those passed was the bill appropriating \$1,200,000 for Kansas City, Mo., and \$200,000 for a building at Beatrice, Neb.

In the Senate on the 10th Mr. Reagan gave notice of several amendments he proposed to offer to the elections bill. The House bill to authorize a rebate on tobacco (correcting an omission in the tariff bill) was passed. The elections bill came up and Mr. George spoke against it. The Senate concurred in House amendments to several public buildings bills, non-concurring in others. Public lands were once more reprinted and the Senate adjourned. Mr. Little was done in the House. The distribution of the President's message was discussed and agreed upon, and in committee of the whole bills reported from the Indian Affairs Committee were considered.

In the Senate on the 11th a resolution was adopted directing the Post-office Commission to inquire into the feasibility and advisability of a law establishing postal savings banks at certain offices. Mr. Plumb's resolution for earlier meetings of the Senate and for evening meetings was taken up and debated some length and finally went over. The election bill was then further debated. Messrs. Wilson (Iowa) and Frye favoring the bill in speeches of some length. Adjourned. The House considered the fortifications bill in committee of the whole, which finally passed; also a bill appropriating \$400,000 for a deficiency in printing. Public lands bills were then considered until adjournment for want of a quorum.

Mr. PLUMB'S resolution for daily meetings at 10 o'clock and evening sessions came up in the Senate on the 12th and was amended by striking out the provision for evening sessions and then agreed to. Mr. Dolph's resolution directing an inquiry by the Elections Committee into the abridgment of the right to vote in certain States (Mississippi) was taken up and a sharp debate followed. Mr. Vest offered an amendment extending the inquiry to certain States that discriminated against colored persons in the right to labor on public works, (having reference to a State law of Oregon). The resolution went over. Debate on the elections bill took up the remainder of the session. In the House but little was done, private bills being considered in committee of the whole.

**WASHINGTON NOTES.**  
JAMES B. HATHAWAY, of Montana, will succeed Mr. Wheat, the present postmaster of the House.

The Committee on Ways and Means has ordered a favorable report on the bill providing that the tariff law should not be construed to render the Hawaiian reciprocity treaty inoperative. The Democratic members of the committee opposed the action taken.

The Secretary of the Treasury has transmitted to the House an estimate aggregating \$34,500,000, submitted by the Secretary of the Interior, to supply a deficiency for the payment of army and navy pensions for the current fiscal year.

DR. S. M. BURNETT, of Washington, has received a cablegram from his wife, Mrs. Frances Hodgson Burnett, announcing the death in Paris of their son Lionel. The little fellow had found a very warm place in the hearts of the American people as the original of the character of Little Lord Fauntleroy.

The bill for the reorganization of the army has been reported favorably to the Senate.

The House committee has virtually agreed upon reporting a ship subsidy bill.

HON. THOMAS RYAN, Minister to Mexico, was in Washington on the 11th conferring with the State Department over a scheme of reciprocity.

A BILL has been introduced in the House for the appropriation of \$4,000,000 for a new public building at Chicago, to be completed in a year.

THE United States Supreme Court reversed the ruling under which the convicted murderers of Sheriff Cross and posse had been sentenced to be hanged at Paris, Tex. The crime occurred in the Neutral Strip and the arguments turned on the question of jurisdiction.

**THE EAST.**  
It is announced from New York that Mrs. Andrew Carnegie, who has been suffering from typhoid fever, has passed the crisis.

THREE thousand employees of Clark's thread mills at Newark, N. J., went on a strike on the 10th against an obnoxious superintendent.

ONE hundred consumptives are waiting the arrival of some of Koch's lymph in the Blockley almshouse, Philadelphia.

By the fall of the high staging on an ice house at Bangor, Me., one man was killed and four badly injured.

WHITTEN, BURDETT & YOUNG, wholesale clothiers, Boston, have failed; also G. W. Ingalls & Co., shoe dealers. The liabilities in both cases were heavy.

AN indefinite closing down of all their mines has been ordered by the coal department of the Lackawanna & Western Railroad Company. Thousands of men will be forced into idleness.

CHAUNCEY DEWEY is cheerfully talkative over the semi-panicky condition, which he attributes to distrust.

SENATOR HEARST, of California, who has been sick in New York, has recovered.

VENABLE & HERMANN, liquor dealers, New York, have failed for \$300,000; also Henry Seibert, tobacco, for \$250,000.

NARR & FRIEND, brokers of Philadelphia, who failed some two weeks ago, have settled with their creditors by giving notes.

A NEW YORK green goods man who tried to bribe the postmaster at Albert, Mich., to receive letters for him, was, through the postmaster's report to the authorities, arrested with 500 letters on his person.

HARRY C. KEMP, the Reading railroad brakeman accused of causing the wreck at Shoemakersville, Pa., in which twenty lives were lost, was acquitted by a jury.

A NEW brick dwelling in Brooklyn was blown over on a one-story frame occupied by Nicolai Delphino. Delphino's daughter was crushed to death.

THE tug Vandecook sank at her dock in Jersey City. Two men were drowned.

GEORGE F. WOK, who was the master mind of the Work-MacFarlane-Pfeffer-Dungan syndicate, which, it was alleged, wrecked the Bank of America and the American Life Insurance Company, has been arrested at Philadelphia.

**THE WEST.**  
KITTLE & Co.'s linseed oil works, near Third and King streets, San Francisco, were burned early the other morning. The loss was \$300,000; insurance, about one-half. The fire was caused by a vat of oil burning over.

A SPECIAL from San Francisco intimates that the Arckel exploring expedition to Alaska has possibly been lost. A two months' old letter from one of the party has been received at San Francisco so much belated the party is known to be snowbound.

THE friends of H. B. Campbell, the missing Chicago millionaire, have information that he was recently seen in Detroit, Mich., and en route to Niagara Falls.

RESOLUTIONS were adopted by the Illinois State Guard demanding the election of United States Senators by vote of the people, the placing of binders and movers on the free list and the exclusion of liquors from the World's Fair grounds.

ONE thousand men have been laid off at the Chicago works of the Illinois Steel Company.

THE Minneapolis flour trade is reported very dull.

JUDGE GRESHAM, at Chicago on the 11th, refused relief to Counselman for violating the Inter-State commerce law. The case now goes to the Supreme Court.

CHARLES MILLER, the boy who murdered two young men in Wyoming while traveling in a box car, has been convicted.

THE hostilities in the Northwest have divided into factions. In one of the fights twenty Sioux were said to be killed.

SAM PAUL, the Chickasaw "statesman," who mortally wounded his son Joe over a woman, has fled to parts unknown.

MAJOR R. H. HENDERSHOT, known as the "Drummer Boy of the Rappahannock," was being arrested at Portland, Ore., on a charge of passing a worthless check on a hotel keeper. He refused to settle or give bonds and went to jail.

COLLIER, ROBERTSON & HAMBLETON, wholesale grocers of Keokuk, Iowa, have failed with \$100,000 liabilities.

The bank of J. W. Schnack, of East Tawas, Mich., has been closed. Schnack is away and no details are obtainable.

LA GRIPPE is said to be proving fatal to the ghost dancers of Big Foot's band of Cherry Creek hostiles.

**THE SOUTH.**  
The "three Cs" a Tennessee railroad, is in the hands of a receiver.

A FATAL plague is prevailing among the cattle of East Tennessee. Hundreds of them have recently died from some unknown cause.

**GENERAL.**  
A MAN shot and killed a bride and bridegroom at Clermont-Ferrand, France, just after the wedding procession had left the church, and subsequently committed suicide. The murderer proved to have been a rejected suitor for the lady's hand.

OVER \$5,000,000 in gold has left Liverpool to relieve the stringency in New York.

DR. BEHRENS, of Berlin, writes that thus far his experiments looking to a cure for diphtheria have not resulted successfully. He announces, however, that he will continue them.

DR. WELTY is the name of the new President of Switzerland. He was formerly Vice-President.

THE London Times says the whole monetary system of the United States is in a muddle.

PARNELL addressed a vociferous crowd at Cork on the 11th. At Marlow there were manifest demonstrations, the leader being hooded.

OWING to an accident to the starboard engine, the trial trip of the cruiser Newark was stopped after the engines had been running at full power for nearly three hours. The trial trip will be repeated. The vessel averaged 19 1/2 knots per hour.

THE French Government proposes to reduce excise duty on beet roots in order to encourage sugar making in the country.

HENRY VILLARD, in an interview, said he did not think the Wall street panic was as near over as represented. Its cause he gave as the McKinley bill and the silver bill.

THE Peninsular & Oriental Steamship Company's steamer Nepal stranded at the Plymouth (England) breakwater during the prevalence of a dense fog. After considerable trouble all got safely to shore.

THREE women were killed by an explosion in the factory of the new explosive megalin in Zumdorf, Hungary.

BOHEM, the English sculptor, is dead. The Princess Louise made a call upon him concerning work upon a bust and was horrified to find him dead in a chair.

SAMUEL GOMPERS has been re-elected president of the Federation of Labor.

PORTUGAL will attack any armed force encroaching on her territory in Mozambique.

BUSINESS failures (Dun's report) for the seven days ended December 11 numbered 374, compared with 312 the previous week and 299 the corresponding week of last year.

THE porcelain factory at Cimelov, Russia, owned by Prince Lubeskiy, was destroyed by fire. Eight employees were burned to death.

CAPTAIN HEALY, of the revenue cutter Bear, reports much suffering among the Eskimaux of Alaska.

PARNELL'S tour in Ireland has been somewhat checked in the small towns, priests and bishops leading the opposition. In the larger centers of population he met with a better reception. Prominent New York Irishmen have pronounced against him.

**THE LATEST.**  
THE trial of the Grinnell murder case at Macon City, Ga., has resulted in a verdict of acquittal. Grinnell killed his wife's paramour last summer. Grinnell, upon his acquittal, sued his wife for divorce.

THE condition of the Pope's health created great anxiety at the Vatican.

COLONEL PERRIN, Assistant Surgeon-General, U. S. A., is dead.

THERE was a disastrous wreck on the branch line of the Danville road near Laurens, N. C. John Lawrence, James T. Walling, John Ellis and Robert Scott, members of the train crew, were taken out of the wreck dead. Four other persons were badly injured.

THE elections bill was before the Senate again on the 15th. Nothing of note occurred in the House.

WAR has been declared on the Kentucky lotteries.

HENRY GEORGE is suffering from nervous prostration.

By a collision between freight trains at Uniontown, Pa., Conductor Hughes and Engineer Hunt were fatally hurt and two other men badly injured.

A CHILD died after an injection of the Koch lymph at New York. It was, however, hopelessly sick with tuberculosis meningitis.

JOSEPH H. HODGH, secretary of the New Jersey lodge of Masons, died suddenly at his home at Trenton. He was 75 years old and the oldest Masonic officer in the world, having been grand secretary for forty-eight years.

## KANSAS STATE NEWS.

A WICHITA street electric car was struck by a train at a crossing the other night and knocked forty feet and badly demoralized. Two passengers, John Rood and Mrs. Coleman, were reported to be fatally injured.

THE other day DeWitt and William McDowell, prominent butchers and stock dealers of Arkansas City, were arrested charged with getting away with \$7,000 worth of cattle. Some time ago Beach & Fagin, cattlemen, located in the Territory, mortgaged their cattle to the Arkansas City Bank. The McDowell are charged with buying the cattle, smuggling them past the inspector and selling them to Kansas City dealers. Warrants were issued for the arrest of Beach & Fagin.

THE elevator and mills of Thayer & Gilmore, at Iola, burned the other night. About 6,000 pounds of flour and several hundred bushels of wheat and corn were destroyed. The loss was probably \$10,000; insurance, \$4,000.

THE Supreme Court has refused to grant the writ of mandamus applied for by C. E. Lobdell, who demanded a certificate of election for Representative from Lane County. Lobdell based his claim on a provision of the Constitution which gives each organized county in the State casting 250 votes a representative in the Legislature. If Lobdell had been admitted seventeen other elected as delegates would have been entitled to the same privilege.

WILLIAM MORSE, aged about 70 years, was found dead in an ice house at Lawrence the other morning. His skull was crushed and he had evidently been murdered for his money. He was from Iowa and had been visiting a son at Linwood, eight miles east of Lawrence, who stated that his father was known to have about \$35 in his pocket. The general belief in Lawrence seemed to be that the old man was murdered by a crowd of negroes similar to the old "Vinegar gang," three of whom were hanged by a mob on the Kansas river bridge eight years ago. The murder was committed in the same locality.

THE annual convention of the Episcopal Church for the diocese of Kansas was recently held at Topeka. The annual address of Bishop Thomas showed a healthy growth of the church for the past five years. In 1886 there were in the diocese 136 confirmations, 32 clergymen, 2,219 communicants, with offerings amounting to \$8,750. For this year he showed that there were 433 confirmations, 3,500 communicants and offerings to the amount of \$6,400.

JOHN N. IVES, Attorney-General-elect, is reported as saying that the action of the State Board of Canvassers in declaring Rood elected to the Legislature from Marion County over Maxwell by lot, to settle a tie vote, does not finally dispose of the case. "The Board of Canvassers," said he, "is not authorized to gamble any man into office. The Constitution plainly says that the candidate receiving the most votes shall be declared elected. It makes no provision for the emergency of a tie vote except in the case of Governor and Lieutenant-Governor, when it delegates authority to the Legislature to elect these officers. As the Legislature has no authority to elect a Representative in case of a tie of two or more candidates, it has no right to delegate that authority to the Board of Canvassers." Mr. Ives holds that while the Legislature may recognize Rood's certificate, still it has the right to declare a vacancy and notify the Governor to call a special election to fill it.

JOHN BALDWIN, a Wichita negro, recently had a fight with a smaller man than himself and got whipped. He then went to his room and shot himself dead. He left a note stating that he did not wish to live when "a smaller nigger could whip him."

MRS. O. S. DACEY recently went into a gambling den at Wichita and demanded the return of \$500 that her husband had just lost at a game, and when it was refused drew a revolver and commenced firing at the keeper of the house, who soon came to terms and handed her the money.

THE American National Bank of Arkansas City has failed.

M. DEEGAN, an iron worker employed upon the dome of the State House at Topeka, stepped upon a loose plank at the summit of the dome the other morning and fell a distance of 100 feet. He was killed instantly. Deegan is the eighth man to lose his life by falling from the dome.

A BILL has been introduced into the Senate of the United States making an appropriation for the purchase and distribution of seed to farmers in Kansas who suffered loss by drought the past year.

MRS. H. I. SHERWOOD, wife of a traveling man of Rochester, N. Y., fell down the elevator shaft of a hotel at Arkansas City the other night and was probably fatally injured.

JACOB MCKNIGHT, of Hutchinson, has been appointed examiner of National banks by the Comptroller of the Currency.

COLONEL NETTLETON and Prof. Hay, of the Agricultural Department at Washington, were recently at Hutchinson making investigations of the sheet-water supply underlying the surface of Western Kansas with a view to utilization for irrigation purposes.

AN old veteran from the Soldiers' Home was recently found dead at the House of a notorious woman of the town in Leavenworth. An empty whisky bottle was found by his side, and the indication were that liquor caused his death.

## THE CALL ISSUED.

The Call for a Third Party Convention Promulgated—Cincinnati the Place and February 23 the Time.

TOPEKA, Kan., Dec. 15.—General John H. Rice and S. W. Chase, chairman of the People's Party State Central Committee, met in this city by appointment to discuss the details for the promulgation of the call for a conference of representatives of the Independent party, People's party, Union Labor party, Farmers' Alliance, Farmers' Mutual Benefit Association, Citizens' Alliance, Knights of Labor, Colored Farmers' Alliance, and all industrial organizations that support the principles of the St. Louis platform of December, 1889, at Cincinnati, O., Monday, February 23, for the purpose of favoring a National Union party.

General Rice wanted Mr. Chase to sign the call as chairman of the People's party, but this he declined to do because at the time the conference is held the Legislature of Kansas will be in session and he and a large number of the party leaders in Kansas will be unable to attend. The result was that General Rice was compelled to issue the call without Mr. Chase's official sanction as it was preferred by those in favor of the movement at Omaha.

Chairman Chase will, however, issue a proclamation to the various county and district committees of the People's party throughout the State to elect delegates as provided in the call. He considers it unfortunate that the time fixed for the meeting at Cincinnati was not some date after March 15 so that Kansas could be represented as it should be.

The call is as follows: Whereas, in unity there is strength, therefore it is desirable that there should be a union of all the various named organizations that stand on common ground.

To this end the individuals from various States whose names are hereto signed, in accordance with recent suggestions of the general assembly of the Knights of Labor and the genuine wish of the progressive reformers, make this call for a National conference to be composed of delegates from the following organizations, namely:

The Independent party.  
The People's party, by its representatives.  
The Union Labor party, by its representatives.

The late Federal and Confederate soldiers, by their representatives.  
The Farmers' Alliance.  
The Farmers' Mutual Benefit Association.  
The Citizens' Alliance.  
The Knights of Labor.  
The Colored Farmers' Alliance.

All other industrial organizations that support the principles of the St. Louis agreement of December, 1889. Each State organization to send one delegate from each Congressional district and two from the State at large; and each district organization to send not less than three delegates, and each county organization not less than one delegate to be chosen according to the custom of each respective organization, during the month of January, 1891; also that the editor of each newspaper is hereby invited as a delegate to send one delegate from the principles of the St. Louis agreement and supported the candidates nominated thereon in 1890.

The delegates to meet in the city of Cincinnati, O., on Monday the 23rd day of February, 1891, at 2 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of forming a national union party, based upon the fundamental ideas of finance, transportation, labor and land and the transaction of other legitimate business in furtherance of the work already begun by these organizations, preparatory to a united struggle for country and home, in the great political conflict now pending that must decide whether this country is the sovereign—the citizen or the dollar.

Alabama—S. M. Ransom, Opelika; J. S. Jackson, president C. F. N. A.  
Arkansas—W. S. Morgan, Hardy, editor National Reformer, St. Louis; Ison F. Langley, Beebe; L. P. Featherstone, M. C.  
California—D. C. Vestal.  
Florida—G. A. Dwyell, Ocala; S. Sanders, Ocala; W. D. Condon, Ocala; W. J. Moon, Florida City.  
Indiana—J. H. Allen, chairman People's party; M. C. Rankin, secretary U. L. National Committee; C. A. Power, J. G. Kingsbury, editor Alliance Advocate.  
Kansas—S. W. Chase, chairman People's party; John Davis, member of Congress-elect; John H. Rice; C. Vincent, editor Economic Quarterly; S. McLaughlin, editor Advocate; B. H. Glover, member of Congress-elect; J. V. Randolph, J. F. Willets, Jerry Simpson, member of Congress-elect; Frank Williams, Thomas H. Butler, W. H. Riddle, Van B. Frather, State lecturer; R. B. Frye, editor Industrial; P. B. Maxson and H. Vincent, editor Nonconformist.  
Virginia—W. H. Warwick, State lecturer.  
Louisiana—J. B. Laforgue, Alexandria; L. D. Lawent, late superintendent, Alexandria; L. D. Miller, D'Arbonne.  
Michigan—E. F. Trevelick, John M. Potter, Lansing.  
Mississippi—L. Patterson, Oxford, secretary Mississippi C. F. A.; J. H. Nichols, Starkville; William McKinney, Oxford; Norford Lafayette.  
North Dakota—E. M. Sanford, Walter Tenney.  
North Carolina—W. A. Pattillo, Albin, State lecturer.  
Pennsylvania—Deming, Harrisburg.  
South Carolina—John D. Norris, Gibbs; T. E. Fruit, Cheraw.  
South Dakota, H. L. Loucks, Clear Lake; A. V. Van Doren, Bates.  
Texas—H. J. Spencer, Weldon; A. E. Aley; Fratstone; M. M. Humphrey, general superintendent, C. F. A. C. U.  
Tennessee—W. T. Grant, Brighton.

**FOREIGN PHYSICIANS WARNED**  
The Insufficient Supply of Lymph Calls For a Halt.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Dec. 14.—The Herald has the following special cable from Berlin, Germany: "It will no doubt interest your readers of the medical profession to learn that Dr. Brown, of Milwaukee, who lately arrived here for the purpose of studying Dr. Koch's method, has sent a communication to the Berlin press, in which he warns his American colleagues not to come to Berlin. He says Berlin is crowded with foreign physicians who vainly seek to obtain a supply of Dr. Koch's lymph; that it is with the utmost difficulty that access to the hospitals can be obtained and that it is absolutely impossible to get a clear understanding of the tests made. The professors are so pressed for lymph that they have found it necessary to book the applications as they are made in their turn."

## THE HOSTILES.

Indians Said to Be Fighting Among Themselves—Troops to Follow the Renegades.

PINE RIDGE AGENCY, S. D., Dec. 12.—Tired of waiting for the soldiers to come and get killed the Indians in the Bad Lands have begun fighting among themselves. This news was brought in by both Government scouts and friendly Indians and is reliable. The battle took place in the amphitheater of Grass valley. Two Strike and his followers circled around Short Bull and his followers all the afternoon, actively skirmishing, each leader bound that his supremacy as chief of the whole body should be acknowledged. The killed are reported all the way from twenty to forty.

The first reliable information from Baptiste Gouva and Louise Shaughan, the leaders and interpreters of the half dozen scouts who were sent out several days ago, was brought in last night by Yankton Charley, one of the Indian soldiers who accompanied them. He arrived at the agency with a message for General Brooke. It is learned from him that when they first entered the camp at the edge of the Bad Lands many of the Indians were for killing them. This precipitated a row in which Two Strike and his followers, who are desirous of coming to the agency, defended the scouts and they remained, industriously engaged in the double task of peace making and collecting stolen horses.

Yankton Charley says that the hostiles told of a skirmish that had taken place over on the Cheyenne river and that two of their men had been killed, but had been brought back to life by the Messiah. He says that the time since the council was held at the agency last week has been spent in consulting and quarreling among themselves as to whether they should surrender or not, and that this difference of opinion resulted in a final row Wednesday, when guns were drawn and an attempt was made to take Two Strike's life. In this they were foiled by the timely intervention of Two Strike's nephew and Nursing Bear, who knocked two or three of the assailants down with their revolvers and the riot ended in a division of the camp, the greater number joining Two Strike and declaring their intention to come to the agency, while thirty or forty Indians under the leadership of Short Bull and Kicking Bear left for the interior of the Bad Lands and declared their determination to fight.

Short Bull and Kicking Bear, it will be remembered, were designated two weeks ago, in company with Sells Pistol and Good Thunder, as four leaders who were sure to be arrested when opportunity was had, and they are the four head men who broke their word with Father Jule and failed to appear with the rest at General Brooke's council last week.

General Brooke has issued orders for the troops to be ready to march on the Bad Lands and active preparations have been in progress all day.

**THE FINANCIAL SITUATION.**  
The House Committee on Banking Trying to Devise Means to Solve the Great Problem.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12.—The House Committee on Banking and Currency met yesterday morning and there was a general discussion of the financial situation, during which considerable difference of opinion was manifested. Several members thought that the great need was a restoration of public confidence and that with this secured financial affairs would right themselves. Mr. Walker and one or two other members of the committee were in favor of additional legislation in the interest of the National banks, and Mr. Walker will draft a bill to meet his views of what should be done to temporarily benefit the financial situation.

The result of the discussion was the adoption of a resolution to request the House to set apart a day for the consideration of and disposition of Chairman Dorsey's bill to reduce to \$1,000 the minimum amount of United States bonds which National banks should be required to keep on deposit and to permit the issue of circulating notes by National banks to the full amount of the par value of bonds deposited. This would, it was said, increase the amount of money in circulation almost immediately by \$18,000,000.

When the bill comes up in the House, Chairman Dorsey, on behalf of the committee, will move an amendment to provide for the issue of greenbacks whenever the National bank circulation falls below \$18,000,000.

Mr. Morrill, of Kansas, was authorized to report favorably a bill to subject National banks and United States Treasury notes to taxation. In his report to the House he says: "Your committee can see no good reason why one form of currency should be exempt from taxation while another is liable to be taxed. Gold and silver are taxable, and certificates of the Treasury notes redeemable in gold and silver ought to be placed on the same basis."

**Parnell's Ovation.**  
CORK, Dec. 12.—Mr. Parnell's reception on his arrival in this city from Dublin was similar to that accorded to him in Dublin, his welcome being of the most enthusiastic character. An address from the National League was presented to him in the Chamber of Commerce, where a tremendous crowd had gathered to greet him.

After a storm of cheers, Mr. Parnell, in reply to the address, said: "I come among you confident and with a proud heart, in the belief that while Cork and Parnell are united Ireland is united."

AMBITIOUS WOMEN.

If They Wish to Succeed They Must First of All Learn to Do Something.

"I charge thee, Comwell, fling away ambition! By that sin fell the angels..."

Many a young woman gifted with natural talent and capability, and who might take the highest position in life if she only knew it, sits and sees the procession go by, instead of leading it, simply because it never occurs to her to try.

It is a common error among men to suppose that women as a sex have no gift of leadership, and women themselves share in this error concerning themselves, simply because in so few instances does the occasion happen when women are compelled to become leaders; on these occasions they show what more women might do if they only would.

But modest women do not desire to lead armies or run for the Presidency! Very true, yet there is a sort of leadership that they do desire and covet. What woman does not wish to shine in society? Not as a brilliant belle or a magnificent dresser, perhaps, but as a woman of character, and intelligence, and charm.

It is a sort of leadership worthy at once of the most modest and the most aspiring womanhood to exert over all that come into her presence an influence for good, not alone because of beauty, or of dress, or of a glib tongue, but on account of a style, a manner, an address that comes of character and mind well-trained and well-developed.

But this charm, this subtle power, this distinction and influence that sways the intellects and commands the wills of scholars, statesmen and soldiers, does not come to women as a gift like beauty or money; no, it is something to be acquired by energy and application; it will never come through wishing for it or reading about it.

A woman without ambition to make the best of herself, is to be pitied; even more so is one who aspires to something better than she possesses, but does not wake up to the idea that she may have what she wants by working for it, while she may idly wait a thousand years, and it will never come to her by wishing.

If you are ambitious, learn first of all to do something; that is the beginning of all education; it is the only true education; for whatever you can do, that you know. And you know it as you could never learn it in any other way. Never mind whether it is painting, or singing, or cooking, or sewing, or keeping house, or entertaining your friends; it may be swimming or lawn-tennis, no matter what, provided you can do it and do it well. If you have to earn your living by it, count it as one branch of your education.

Read the best books, and catch their ideas; act on them; when you have made a beginning toward your future career, keep at it; don't listen to the words, "only a woman!" that is enough; you are capable; you can get where you want to if you only think you can; get hold of one end of the skein and keep on pulling until you have unraveled it.—Treasure-Trove.

PERU'S NATIONAL DRINK.

It Is Made From Shelled Corn and Said to Be Non-Intoxicating.

The civilized chicha of Peru and Bolivia, the universal beverage of the lower classes, is good enough for anybody. There are many ways of making it in different parts of South America. That most common in the two countries above mentioned is from shelled corn, well washed and bruised, then tied up in leaves and boiled ten or twelve hours until quite soft.

This pulpy matter is then run through coarse sieves and put into barrels, which are filled up with water. Miel (honey) or sugar-cane sirup is then added in varying degrees to suit the taste of the chicha maker, and after a few days of fermentation it is ready to drink.

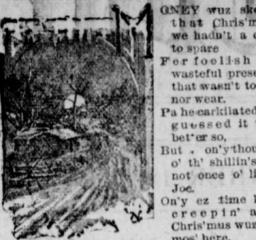
Another and perhaps more common method is to put the shelled corn, uncooked, into large square holes dug in the ground not deeper than six or eight inches, the top and bottom being well covered with a layer of clean straw. Water is then poured on several times every day, and in the course of a week or two the corn begins to sprout. When these shoots have grown about an inch long the corn is taken out, crushed between stones, put into barrels and fermented with water and honey as before.

Chicha is not intoxicating unless taken in inordinate quantities, but it is mildly exhilarating, and among the poorer classes in a measure takes the place of food. It is the fashion among the los ricos and the foreigners to treat one another to picante luncheon—meaning native dishes made very hot with peppers and aji, cooled by goblets of chicha.—N. Y. Morning Journal.

—Doesn't Extend to Oysters.—"I want to ask a question," she said to the clerk in the fish store. "An oyster has two shells?" "Yes'm." "They are served on the half-shell." "Yes'm." "Which shell is it?" "Why, why, I don't know as they make any difference which shell it is." "Isn't there a difference?" "I don't think so." "I thought there must be," she continued with a look of disappointment. "My husband raised Ned this morning because he got his left sock on his right foot through my carelessness, and I wanted to see if he was as careful about his oysters."—Detroit Free Press.

A HEARTY LAUGHIN' TIME.

How We Tried Not to Keep Christmas, and How We Failed.



ONEY was shrewd that Christmas; we hadn't a cent to spare for foolish and wasteful presents that wasn't to eat nor wear. Pa he carted an' guessed it wuz better so. But a on'y thought o' th' shillin's an' not once o' little Joe. Only ez time kep' creepin' an' d' Christ'mus wuz almos' here.

I begun to wish it wuz over an' gone fer another year; An' I see that pa wuz bothered, he'd see an uneasy way. An' he always changed the subj' if the subj' wuz Chris'mus day; Fer Joe kep' tellin' constant what the other boys' wuz doin'.

He gave a jump and landed. "I felt two tight arms givin' a bear-hug 'round my neck."

ROMAIN'S LEGACY.

His Christmas Present to Mrs. Blake and Her Children.

ONLY two days until Christmas! How different this will be from the one I looked forward to this year!" thought Mr. Romain as he restlessly paced the wide porch of his little home.

"Dood-mornin', Mister Man; will you please tum to ye nauction?"

As these words fell on his ear, Mr. Romain turned and saw two little children standing on the steps, a chicken held tightly under the arm of one of them.

MR. ROMAIN TURNED AND SAW TWO CHILDREN.

Romain turned and saw two little children standing on the steps, a chicken held tightly under the arm of one of them. They were pretty children, too—a boy and a girl, exactly the same size.

"Come to your what?" repeated Mr. Romain.

"To our nauction," the boy explained. "Papa's gone to Heaven, and we's goin' to have a nauction; it's to det money, you see; we's goin' to sell all our sings. Mamma says ye more ye folks come, ye more we'll det money; and if dere's enough, we's not goin' to sell my wockin' horse. I see dot Pickle, dis here chickie, safe—me and Rosy take turns holdin' her—but we tan't hole ye horse. I dess we'll do now."

"Did your mamma send you?" asked Mr. Romain.

"Oh, no! she's cryin', an' we dus fought we'd help ask folks. Please tum, Mr. Man."

And smiling in a friendly but half-frightened fashion, the children trotted down the walk. As their little figures vanished, Uncle Peter came around the house.

"Who are those children, uncle?" queried Mr. Romain, gazing after them.

"Deys' po' Massa Blake chilluns, sah. Yo' 'members I tald ye how Massa Tom done die las' week; well dey's his twins. Dey do say it's scallous how Miss Blake's bein' treated. Massa Tom done signs a note for a genneman, an' he can't pay, an' dey is ter be a nauction dere to-morrow, an' Massa Tom not dere a week yet seasily. Po' Miss Blake!"

That night Mr. Romain sat up late in his library, reading over letters and papers he had not seen in ten years—not since the day he had had that quarrel with Tom Blake, for it was that same morning he had received a cablegram calling him to Europe to take possession of a large estate left him, and yesterday he had reached home for the first time since his hurried departure.

"I was just beginning my battle with the world then," he mused; "now I feel like a warrior, battle-scarred and lonely. How enthusiastic Tom and I were then! how close our friendship was!"

And taking up an old letter, a low laugh burst from his lips as he read its witty allusions to an almost forgotten college scrape.

A very different look came into his face as he glanced down the pages of the next letter which met his eye, and read:

"MY DEAR FELLOW: After all I find I can lend you that money. I have seen old Brown, and he is willing to give it if I mortgage the Meadow Farm. I don't like mortgages, but we must save our home. Brown imagines there is coal under that land, I think not. I'll tell you a secret, though. I know there is under the field adjoining."

"In ten years I hope to have money to open my mining land; meantime I'll use my Meadow Farm to save your home, and you can repay me before the mortgage falls due. I had intended to settle both farms on Nellie as soon as we were married; so if any thing happens to me, my dear boy, you may consider Nellie and her interests your legacy from—

"Yours as ever, TOM."

"To think I threw away a friendship like that!" almost groaned Mr. Romain, as he laid down the paper. Then a sudden thought struck him, and he hastily rang the bell.

"Uncle Peter," he said, "who owns what used to be Mr. Tom Blake's Meadow Farm?"

"Old Mr. Brown, sah; he got powerful rich on dat farm. Yo' see, sah, hit's got a coal-mine in it, Oh, yes, sah, he's rich."

"And Tom mortgaged that land to save my old home," thought Mr. Romain, sorrowfully. "I wonder if it could be that the check I sent from England did not get to him in time? In any case he's dead, and Nellie and the children penniless, and—" glancing at the letter again—"a legacy to me!"

"An auction almost at Christmas eve! Why, it seems fairly barbarous," thought Mr. Romain, indignantly, as he entered what had been the pleasant home of his friend Tom, and was so soon to be left desolate under the hands of the auctioneer.

It was early in the day, but already the house was filled with neighbors who had come from miles around to attend the sale; and as Mr. Romain moved among them his ears were constantly greeted with remarks on the foolishness of "signin' for people."

Sick at heart, he entered the little kitchen back of the house, which was as yet unoccupied, save by Mrs. Blake's faithful old colored cook, Aunt Nancy. She was sitting on a split-bottomed chair, rocking herself to and fro, and occasionally wiping her eyes with her blue-checked apron.

"Where is your mistress, auntie?" Mr. Romain asked.

There was a kindly ring in his voice that unlocked the old woman's burdened heart, and she sobbed aloud as she answered:

"Oh, massa, she done took de chilluns, an' gon' to her cousin's Miss Rachel. It jist broke my po' ole heart to see 'em go! But Miss Blake say she couldn't stand it here, an' dey have to go soon sure. Po' things! dey do good Lord know what's to come of dem, she say."

"Oh, massa, hit's awful hard on missis, dis. She went all over de house dis mornin' tryin' to say goodbye to it. De little ones a-cingin' to her kep' a pickin' up things. 'Mamma, dey won't take my wockin'-horse, will dey?' 'Mamma, will de nauction man det my little chair?' dey ask. Missis try to hol' back de tears an' speak chirk to dem chilluns, but when she come to her own room she say: 'You stay out here, darlings; mamma wants to go in here alone.' I took de chilluns, but presently I peek in de room, an' dere was my po' missis, a kneelin' fore massa's big arm-chair, wid her head a-lyin' on de big family Bible dat she'd put on de chair; she had her arms around dat, an' she was cryin' softly."

"Oh, my husband!" she whispered over and over, an' den she say: "A fader to de faderless, a husband to de widow. Dear Lord, let dis cup pass from me."

"I shet de do' den. By'm by she come out, all white an' tremblin', but she tried to smile on de chilluns as she led dem down the walk."

"Dose po' little things! Rosy was huggin' her rag doll an' tryin' to hide it under her apun, an' Romain was totin' Pickle, de chicken, close in he arms. 'De nauction man can't take mamma's chilluns, an' so he can't take ours,' dey'd keep sayin'."

"Romain?" repeated her visitor.

"Yes, sah, Romain; dat's for a frien' of Massa Tom's. Massa not see him for years, but he talk a heap o' Mr. Romain."

"Thank God! Tom forgave me," whispered Mr. Romain, as he left the kitchen in response to the business-like tones of the auctioneer that now rang out clear and cold as he began offering the parlor furniture.

Great was the indignation of one spinner when the first bid of a tall, handsome stranger carried the price far beyond the sum she had mentally decided on, and he secured it without opposition.

Her feelings were soon shared by most of those present, for a similar scene took place over almost every article offered for sale, from Mrs. Blake's piano to Romain's rocking-horse. The stranger outbid every one, and was soon sole possessor.

He even became the owner of the farm and stock, the only active bidder against him being the representative of Mr. Brown for the field adjoining his coal-mine.

Mr. Brown had not expected to meet with any opposition, and so had set the limit his representative was to pay at a very moderate figure. This Mr. Romain instantly outbid, and so secured the whole.

As soon as the auctioneer announced the close of the sale, Mr. Romain asked the astonished and disappointed crowd to please vacate the premises as soon as possible, as he had bought every thing for a lady who would take possession of her property that night.

The people fled slowly out, and Mr. Romain was at last left alone with a lawyer he had brought, the auctioneer.

"The old gentleman kicked you down the stoop when you called to see his daughter. Did he break any thing?" "Yes, he broke our engagement."—Philadelphia Times.

JAMES NORTH CAROLINA, July 30th, 1889. Messrs. A. T. SHALLENBERGER & Co., Rochester, Pa. I enclose two dollars for two bottles of your Malaria Antidote.

"HE TALK A HEAP O' MR. ROMAIN." and the holder of Mr. Blake's unfortunate obligation. All the claims against the property were very soon met, and then, after seeing the gentlemen depart, Mr. Romain hastened to the little kitchen.

"Go for your mistress, auntie," he said, "and ask her to please bring the children and come back at once. There is a paper she must read."

When Aunt Nancy delivered this message, a few minutes later, to Mrs. Blake, she was greatly surprised; but, with the patience born of deep suffering, she at once called the children to accompany her, and went home, wondering, as she walked along, how she was to endure the agony of seeing her home despoiled of its treasures.

She had dreaded the sight of wagons and people moving her goods, and, as she entered the gate, was astonished to see no one. Only Rollo, the old dog, lay basking in the last rays of the setting sun, and bounded up to meet them. The children ran joyfully up the walk, and at the sight of the rooms, when they entered, cried gleefully: "Why, mamma, may be dere wasn't no nauction!"

Mrs. Blake gave herself no time to think, but hastened from one room to another, seeking the lawyers, until she came to her own room.

How pretty and homelike it still looked! There was her husband's big arm-chair, still drawn up to the table just as she had left it; the family Bible still lay on its seat, but on it lay something she had not left there, and as she picked it up she read her own name on the big envelope. With fingers trembling she she could hardly use them, she tore it open and read:

"MY DEAR MRS. BLAKE: When you read the inclosed letter, written twelve years ago, by my friend and your husband, I think you will not deny it is my right to give you the inclosed deeds, etc., securing to you your home. He gave me mine."

"I find Mr. Brown hurried this sale to secure the land adjacent to his coal-mine. It is very valuable, and in a few years will make you rich."

"And now, my dear friend, to-morrow can not be to you a Merry Christmas, but with brave cheerfulness I hope you will make it to your children not an unhappy one. I am, very sincerely your friend, as I was your husband's friend,

"JOHN ROMAIN."

"A father to the fatherless, a husband to the widow." Once again the words fell from the lips of the weeping woman, who for the second time that day knelt by the old arm-chair.

Then clasping her children in her arms, she cried:

"Thank God with me, my darlings; we have a home once more!"

"And is de nauction clear gone away, mamma?" Romain asked, anxiously.

"All gone, my treasure; every bit gone, thank God!"

"Then," said little Romain, carefully pulling out Susanna Louise from under his apron, "set down, Pickle, and tum on, folks, an' les have Christmas!"—Anna Pierpont Siviter, in Santa Claus.

A Christmas Recipe. Take about eight quarts of unselfish and unadulterated charity; mix briskly with a liberal supply of generosity, kindness and forbearing love. Simmer gently over a slow fire of forgiveness, good-will and good-fellowship. Put in a dash of cheerfulness and a plentiful sprinkling of smiles, and serve piping hot with your Christmas dinner.—Judge.

Christmas Stockings. The old saying that "hanging is too good for them" is never understood to apply to the Christmas stockings.

And talking about stockings: "Stockings be hanged!" says the St. Louis girl. "It is only the Chicago belle who expects to find a grand piano in a sock."—St. Louis Magazine.

The Christmas Wide Awake.

A high order of stories, poems, articles and pictures fill the Christmas Wide Awake from cover to cover, while the brilliant new type and the discardment of columns give the pages a very fresh and attractive look, and we learn that the magazine is permanently enlarged to one hundred pages.

Leading attractions include a new Peppers serial by Margaret Sidney, the promised railroad serial, "Cab and Caboose," by Kirk Munroe, "Drawing the Child-Figure," the first of twelve pictorial drawing-lesson papers (with monthly prizes) by Miss Caroline Rimmer, daughter of Dr. Rimmer, the art-anatomist and sculptor, and "Marletta's Good Times," an Italian serial by a well-known Italian woman in Boston. The short stories, papers and poems (and there is a full treasury of them, making a Christmas-stocking book in fact) are by Sallie Pratt McLean (Greenie), Emma Sherwood Chester, Graham R. Tomson, Ethelwyn Wetherald, Charlotte M. Vail, Elizabeth Robins Pennell, Rev. George Whyte, Miss Hawley, John C. Carpenter, Margaret Eyttinge, Miss Poulsson, Mrs. Claffin and Prof. Otis T. Mason. A special feature is the fac-simile reproduction of Mrs. Hemans's original manuscript of "The Landing of the Pilgrim Fathers," which was brought to America by James T. Fields.

The price of WIDE AWAKE will remain at \$3.00 a year, only 20 cents a number. D. Lothrop Company, Publishers, Boston.

"I would give any thing if I but had a musical ear." "Why don't you take up nine?" "Quinine!" "Certainly; that will make your ears sing."—Indianapolis Journal.

STATE OF OHIO, CITY OF TOLEDO, Lucas County, Frank J. Cheney makes oath that he is the senior partner of the firm of F. J. Cheney & Co., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of Catarrh that can not be cured by the use of HALL'S CATARRH CURE.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 15th day of December, A. D. 1890. A. W. GLEASON, Notary Public.

HALL'S CATARRH CURE is taken internally and acts directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials, free. F. J. CHENEY & Co., Toledo, O. Sold by Druggists, 75c.

"Does alcohol affect the blood?" asked the professor of the medical student. "I should think," replied the young man, "that it might have some tendency to get into the jugular vein."—Washington Post.

FRANK J. CHENEY. Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 15th day of December, A. D. 1890. [SEAL] A. W. GLEASON, Notary Public.

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IT IS UNLIKE ALL OTHER PILLS. No purging or pain. Act specially on the liver and bile. Carter's Little Liver Pills. One pill a dose.

IT IS PROBABLY CALLED INDIAN SUMMER because we have to wear blankets at night.—Pittsburgh Dispatch.

A Dose in Time Saves Nine of Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar for Coughs. Pike's Toothache Drops cure in one minute.

Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup will cure your cough for 25c.

MOTHERS' FRIEND MAKES CHILD BIRTH EASY. IF USED BEFORE CONFINEMENT. BOOK TO "MOTHERS" MAILED FREE. GRAFIELD REGULATOR CO., ATLANTA, GA. SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

PENSION JOHN W. MORRIS, Washington, D. C. Successfully PROSECUTES CLAIMS. Late Principal Examiner U. S. Pension Bureau. 3 yrs in last war; 15 adjudicating claims, city since. MAKE THIS PAPER every time you write.

Artificial EYES Sent to any address. Write for particulars to DR. CAMFIELD, EYE and EAR SPECIALIST, 163 State Street, Chicago. MAKE THIS PAPER every time you write.

ASTHMA CURED. Give me Asthma Cure now or I will give immediate relief in the worst cases. Instantly comfortable sleep, and cure where all others fail. A trial convinces the most skeptical. Price 50c, and 41c of Druggists or by mail. Sample FREE by mail. DR. A. SCHIFFMANN, St. Paul, Minn. MAKE THIS PAPER every time you write.

BEECHAM'S PAINLESS PILLS EFFECTUAL. WORTH A GUINEA A BOX. For BILIOUS & NERVOUS DISORDERS. Such as Wind and Pain in the Stomach, Fullness and Swelling after Meals, Dizziness, and Drowsiness, Cold Chills, Flushings of Heat, Loss of Appetite, Shortness of Breath, Costiveness, Scoury, Blisters on the Skin, Disturbed Sleep, Frightful Dreams, and all Nervous and Trembling Sensations, &c. THE FIRST DOSE WILL GIVE RELIEF IN TWENTY MINUTES. BEECHAM'S PILLS TAKEN AS DIRECTED RESTORE FEMALES TO COMPLETE HEALTH. For Sick Headache, Weak Stomach, Impaired Digestion, Constipation, Disordered Liver, etc., they ACT LIKE MAGIC, Strengthening the muscular System, restoring long lost Completion, bringing back the keen edge of appetite, and arousing with the ROSEBUD OF HEALTH the whole physical energy of the human frame. One of the best guarantees to the Nervous and Debilitated is that BEECHAM'S PILLS HAVE THE LARGEST SALE OF ANY PROPRIETARY MEDICINE IN THE WORLD. Prepared only by THOMAS BEECHAM, St. Helens, Essexshire, England. Sold by Druggists generally. F. ALLEN CO., 355 and 367 Canal St., New York. Sole Agents for the United States, who if your druggist does not keep them WILL MAIL BEECHAM'S PILLS ON RECEIPT OF PRICE, Six A BOX (INCLUDES THIS PAPER).

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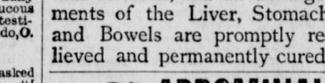
Too large

—the old-fashioned pill. Too reckless in its way of doing business, too. It cleans you out, but it uses you up, and your outraged system rises up against it. Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets have a better way. They do just what is needed—no more. Nothing can be more thorough—nothing is as mild and gentle. They're the smallest, cheapest, the easiest to take. One tiny, sugar-coated granule's a gentle laxative—three to four are cathartic. Sick Headache, Constipation, Indigestion, Bilious Attacks, and all derangements of the Liver, Stomach and Bowels are promptly relieved and permanently cured.

SEND SIZE OF WAIST, AND ONE DOLLAR. Do you know about OUR FLANNEL LINEN WIND-PROOF LEATHER JACKETS, Prices, \$5 and \$6? SEND FOR JACKET CIRCULAR. Is there a School House in your town wanting a FLAG. SEND FOR FLAG CIRCULAR.

G. W. SIMMONS & CO., OAK HALL, - BOSTON, MASS. MEN'S AND BOYS' CLOTHING. MAKE THIS PAPER every time you write.

ABDOMINAL BANDS. Warming, Comforting, Health Preserving GARMENTS. Great PROTECTION to BOWELS and KIDNEYS. No one can afford to go without in cold weather.



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**ENJOYIN' POOR HEALTH.**

Do you remember Hiram Cawkin,  
Lived in York State years ago?  
What a way he had of talkin',  
How his voice was choked with woe!  
Allus on the pint o' dyin',  
Allus groanin', gruntin', sighin';  
Ask 'im: "Hiram, how's she goin'?"  
He'd a kinder knit his brow,  
And would answer, lookin' knowin':  
"Thankee."  
I'm enjoyin' poor health now."

Wasn't 'e long an' thin an' skinnin'!  
(No one ever called 'im "tall")—  
Allus "long") an' so blame thin 'e  
Didn't hev no flesh at all!  
Seemed of all ambition lackin'  
'Cept to keep 'is flint a crackin'  
An' to tell the folks 'at met 'im—  
Made no difference when or how  
So they passed enough to let 'im—  
"Thankee."  
I'm enjoyin' poor health now."

Nineteen year or twenty, is it,  
Sence you last was back in Waynet  
Year ago I made a visit,  
But I'll never go again.  
Fidin' all my friends departed  
Makes me feel too heavy hearted.  
Only one man left at know me—  
Hiram Cawkin, an' I s'ow,  
'T sounded good when he sez to me:  
"Thankee."  
I'm enjoyin' poor health now."

Must be ninety, 'f he's two hours,  
Old, 'f know, when we was young;  
Lived on misery. All 'is powers  
Round affliction twined an' clung,  
Queer ol' feller! Allus groanin',  
Gruntin', whinin', sighin', moanin'.  
Soon to glory he'll be strayin',  
'N' I can fancy 'im, I s'ow,  
Butt'nothin' saints, an' sayin':  
"Thankee."  
I'm enjoyin' poor health now."  
—George Horton, in Chicago Herald.

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

A STORY OF RETRIBUTION.

BY "WABASH"  
[COPYRIGHT, 1890.]

**CHAPTER I.**

If I take the wings of the morning and fly to  
the uttermost parts of the earth,—even there  
shall Thy hand find me.—Job.



WHEN a revolting  
sight meets the  
gaze amid sur-  
roundings where  
the hands of in-  
dustrial settlers  
have been busy  
doing their ut-  
most in an almost  
vain endeavor to  
improve on na-  
ture, the feeling of  
awe which it arouses exceeds by far such  
feeling created under ordinary circum-  
stances and in paths of life where such  
sights are not uncommon. The violent  
contrast chills and paralyzes the senses  
and for the moment we know not how  
to act or what to do. We stand and  
gaze in horror, as if struck dumb, until  
the actual truth which has burst sud-  
denly upon us is made clear and indis-  
putable, when we begin to use our  
reasoning powers, and look for cause.

Such an experience was that of Anton  
Reyman on a bright July morning, as  
far back as 1875.

Anton was the foreman of the Posada  
wine cellars. Three years before he  
had left his home on the Rhine, and  
had come to tempt fortune in the land  
of the setting sun. For months he had  
wandered around earning what little he  
could, doing odd jobs in various large  
towns of Middle California, but poor  
success, or rather entire lack of success,  
at last made him so disgusted with city  
life that he turned his back upon bricks  
and mortar and set his face and feet to-  
ward the free, fresh country.

In his old home he had learned  
enough to make him a very useful hand  
in a vineyard or a wine cellar, and after  
wearying in his useless efforts to reap a  
fortune from the sidewalks of San Fran-  
cisco, he had found his way to the beau-  
tiful and fertile Sonoma valley. His advent  
here was as devoid of good results as his  
roaming through San Francisco had been  
until he finally had the good fortune  
to meet a friend in the person of  
Mario Delaro, a prosperous vintager,  
who had need at that time of such a  
man as Anton.

From that day until the one in the  
early morning of which we find him  
wending his way to work he had given



HE THREW UP HIS ARMS IN HORROR  
his master faithful service and had been  
rewarded accordingly.  
Anton was in a gray mood this morn-  
ing. He had breakfasted well and had  
kissed his young wife and year-old babe  
when he parted from them with such  
bright smiles as he had not worn for  
many a day. His thoughts were tinged  
with gayest hues, and as he walked  
along he sang lustily an old German  
hunting song in a manner which would  
have done credit to a Saxon Jager  
Meister.

Anton had been born in the midst of  
beautiful rural scenery, but nature had  
not lost its charm for him. He was  
never weary of gazing admiringly at the  
beautiful landscape which lay stretched  
before him. For him the brown, vine-  
old hill possessed a never-fading, ir-  
resistible charm and he loved to revel  
in the grandeur of the sight while he  
compared it with the enchanting coun-  
try he had left beyond the sea. In this  
manner was he engaged when he casu-

ally withdrew his glance from the hills  
and vineyards and cast it on the ground.  
As he did so he halted suddenly and  
stooped to make certain that it was a  
thick line of blood which he had beheld  
in the dust of the road. No, he had not  
mistaken. Blood indeed it was—but  
what could it mean? Blood was one of  
the last things he would be apt to as-  
sociate with his surroundings here, and  
curiosity was now rampant in his mind.

He followed the trail a few feet and  
found that it turned towards the vines.  
A few steps further and he saw the body  
of a large, finely-formed man, lying flat  
on his back. In almost a single bound  
he was beside it, and then with an  
ejaculation which none but German  
throats can possibly utter, he threw up  
his arms with mixed feelings of horror  
and anguish. "Mein Gott!" he ex-  
claimed, "who has done this?" It was  
enough to shatter stronger nerves than  
Anton's, for there, in a pool of his life's  
blood, lay his beloved and respected  
employer, here between two rows of  
his own carefully tended vines he had  
apparently crawled to die.

It almost seemed as though he had  
thought his blood too rich to mingle  
with the dirt on the road-side, and had  
therefore with his last remaining  
strength dragged himself to the soft,  
fertile soil which he had for so many  
years tilled.

On his face was an expression horri-  
ble as that which some of us have seen  
on the face of a dead soldier, when  
death has come by a bayonet wound,  
struck by a hand skilled in the use of  
that weapon, beside which he lay in a list-  
less attitude. His arms were spread out-  
ward and one knee bent; while his eyes  
were unclosed, and, although covered  
by the glassy film of death, seemed to  
gaze upward with a wild, weird stare.  
Every thing pointed to a cruel, sudden  
and unexpected end.

Who has not at one time or another  
experienced the awful, inexplicable  
sensation which now held full sway  
over simple-minded Anton? Even at  
quiet bed-sides, where those whom we  
have loved and cherished lie cold in  
death after long and tedious sickness—  
when we stand in the presence of the  
King of Terrors, after we have been,  
perhaps, sadly waiting his arrival for  
many days—even then we are prone to  
ask: "Can this be our friend sleeping  
his last sleep? Can this be he who  
took our hand and spoke so cheerily but  
a few days since?" And sudden death  
only intensifies this dreadful inability  
to grasp and comprehend what is, alas,  
so sternly true.

Yesterday, Mario Delaro, in the warm  
glow of perfect, healthy manhood; to-  
day, a soulless corpse, ghastly and  
livid!

It took Anton some moments to re-  
cover from the shock, but when he did,  
his first thought was to look for the  
cause of this terrible spectacle.

He examined the breast of the dead  
man, but found no wound; then he  
noticed that the blood had flowed from  
beneath the left shoulder and he knew  
that Mario Delaro, the beloved of all  
who knew him, the man who never  
failed to face his enemy, had been  
struck from behind.

He was mystified, and the terror with  
which his soul was filled prevented him  
from action, so that for many moments  
he knelt staring at the corpse, as  
though he expected to see it come to  
life.

At last, however, he awakened to the  
necessity of the hour and arose to look  
around. There was not a being in  
sight, so without stopping for further  
reflection he hastened in the direction  
of the cellars, the entrance to which  
was scarcely a stone's throw from where  
he stood. There he expected he would  
find some one. He was not disappointed,  
for two of the cellar-men soon appeared  
and in a short time he had told them  
the dreadful news, as well as his ex-  
cited state would permit, and they all  
three made their way to the victim of a  
foul and, at present, mysterious crime.

They were all Germans and with  
natural Teutonic caution each refused  
to touch the corpse until some person  
of authority was present. One of them  
was an old man who had worked around  
the vineyard and cellars for years and  
the other a tall, gaunt young fellow who  
was a recent acquisition to the place.  
Neither of the three could advance  
any reasonable theories. The old man  
knew everybody for miles around, but  
could not remember that Mario had an  
enemy. Anton had known the dead  
man for more than two years, and had  
never heard a bitter word spoken of  
him, while the youngest man of the  
three only knew that during the short  
time he had been there he had received  
his pay regularly, and had heard his em-  
ployer spoken of as a good fellow.

The other two looked to Anton for  
some suggestion, and he gave the  
only one of which he could think. It  
was that the young man should make  
all haste into the town of San Paola  
and inform the authorities of what had  
happened, without letting any more  
people know of it than was absolutely  
necessary.

The messenger was hardly out of sight  
when the two watchers fell to talking  
of the excellent qualities in the char-  
acter of him who had met with such a  
violent death.

With tears in his eyes and a voice  
thick with emotion, Anton told of the  
tender regard he had for his dead em-  
ployer; he mentioned the many little  
kindnesses he had received from Delaro,  
and said that he had seldom heard a  
harsh or unkind word from him since the  
first day they had met.

The old man could go further back  
into Mario's history than Anton, and he  
told of deeds and acts of charity which  
all redounded to the credit of the vin-  
tager.

It seemed as though neither of them  
would ever tire of talking about him,  
and when they ceased for a moment  
to eulogise his character they would  
endeavor to speculate on the probable  
cause of the murder, but no tangible  
theory presented itself to either of their  
minds. In the space of half an hour the  
messenger was seen returning up the  
road followed by two uniformed officers  
(the only two of which the little town  
could boast) accompanied by another  
man in civilian's clothes.

As they neared the spot where the  
dead man lay, they were overtaken by

a doctor who had received instructions  
to follow them and had done so, calling  
into service the wagon and horse of a  
grocer, with the grocer's boy for driver.

The sight of these people gave Anton  
infinite relief, and he breathed more  
easily when he felt that the care of his  
ghostly charge was being shared by  
others.

The first of the officers to approach the  
body was the marshal. He took a care-  
ful survey of the surroundings, but  
found nothing that aroused his curiosity  
in an unusual degree; nothing that  
would serve as a clue, or indicate that  
there had been a struggle. The doctor,  
with the assistance of the others, ex-  
amined the body, and found only the  
one wound immediately below the left  
shoulder blade, though that was evident-  
ly very deep.

Plainly the blow had been struck by  
a strong arm and hand, which had not  
erred in its purpose. It was useless to  
surmise; there was nothing to say in  
the matter except the plain, horrible  
truth that it was a cold-blooded murder,  
though whose hand had dealt the  
blow no person could imagine.

The officers noted all the particulars  
which they possibly could, and the doc-  
tor, having taken a diagram of the ex-  
act position of the body, there was  
nothing left to do but to remove it.

They carefully carried to the remains to  
the wagon and covering it up with some  
empty bags the melancholy little pro-  
cession started for the town. They had  
not gone far when they were met by a  
man on horseback. His appearance de-



"WHAT HAVE YOU LYING IN THE WAGON?"

noted that he was a person of especial  
importance in the community. He was  
tall but rather thin and had a very per-  
ceptible stoop, although being on horse  
back it was not easily noticed. His  
eyes were jet black and were covered  
by heavy, bushy eye-brows; his beard  
was carefully trimmed and his dress  
rather too perfect for the locality.

While the expression on his face was  
not repulsive, it was of a kind which  
would cause a man to exercise extreme  
care and caution in dealing with him.

A glance at his features was enough  
to make clear the fact that he was not  
American born, although his dress and  
manner would not have indicated  
otherwise.

As the party with the wagon drew  
near to him he stopped his horse and  
inquired: "What is the meaning of this  
crowd so early in the morning?" (It was  
not yet seven o'clock) "and what is it  
that you have lying in the wagon covered  
with those bags? The body of an in-  
jured man, if I mistake not—who is it?"  
and as he spoke he moved his horse  
closer to the wagon.

The marshal replied to his inquiries:  
"Mr. Velasquez, I am sorry to have to  
tell you that Anton Reyman has this  
morning found the dead body of your  
friend and partner Mr. Delaro in his own  
vineyard, and we are now removing it to  
the town." "The dead body of my part-  
ner?" responded Velasquez, "and are  
there any marks of violence?" "Indeed  
there are," said the officer, "there is no  
doubt but that he has been foully mur-  
dered."

"But, my God," exclaimed Velas-  
quez, "can it be possible that a gentle-  
man who bore the good will of every  
body, as Mario Delaro did, can have  
been slain in cold blood?" "Such is  
the case," calmly replied the officer.  
"And is there nothing to indicate by  
whom the dreadful deed was committed  
no clue?" asked Velasquez.

"We have carefully searched and can  
find nothing," was the reply.  
"And what are you now going to do  
with the body?" pursued the questioner.  
"We are going to take the body into  
the town and prepare for an inquest,"  
he was answered. "Meanwhile, Mr.  
Velasquez, will you kindly undertake  
to see that the news is gently broken to  
his wife—poor soul!" asked the officer.

"I can not at present," was the re-  
ply, "for she went yesterday morning  
with her little daughter, Armida, to  
Santa Rosa; but I will try to make ar-  
rangements so that the news can not  
reach her suddenly and will telegraph  
to her friends at Santa Rosa as soon as  
I can reach the depot. It is not a long  
ride, but I will start at once and join  
you later at the mayor's office." Saying  
which, Velasquez started his horse at a  
brisk trot, and the sad little party  
moved on at a slower pace.

**CHAPTER II.**

Mario Delaro, the man whose dead  
body had been found, was, as his name  
indicates, an Italian who had emigrated  
to America immediately after the close  
of the civil war, while he was still a  
youth.

His parents had been well-to-do, but  
his father met with reverses in conse-  
quence of a patriotic endeavor to estab-  
lish some large factories near to Naples,  
which had turned out a failure.

Young Mario, full of pluck and spirit,  
determined not to become in any way  
dependent on his father in his strait-  
ened circumstances, so with praise-  
worthy energy he resolved to try his  
luck in California. Like many others,  
before and since, he was doomed to  
meet with some bitter disappointments,  
but as he had made up his mind to bat-  
tle in earnest with the world, there was  
little fear that he would starve.

He first tried the mining districts,  
but there met with indifferent success.  
Still, by hard work he managed to get a  
little money ahead and drifted to San

Francisco, where he opened a fruit  
store. There he was more successful  
and soon saved several thousand dol-  
lars.

Growing tired of the busy, yet hum-  
drum life of the city, he resolved on  
trying his hand in the wine-growing  
districts, and bought a few acres of land  
in the fertile Sonoma valley.

Owing to his imperfect knowledge of  
the business he at first lost a great deal  
of money in the venture, and by the  
time that he had mastered all the nec-  
essary points and was turning out sat-  
isfactory wines, he found that the poor  
wines which many of his competitors  
were putting on the market had caused  
the people to speak disparagingly of  
domestic wines, so that the trade in  
them was considerably fallen off.  
However, he continued to persevere in  
the face of ill fortune, and was at last  
rewarded with success.

Elated with his good fortune, he con-  
ceived the idea of becoming part owner  
and manager of one of the largest wine-  
growing concerns in Sonoma County,  
and in an evil hour took into part-  
nership a Portuguese named Leon Velas-  
quez, so that he might have the means  
to purchase some neighboring vine-  
yards.

Velasquez brought quite a large sum  
of money into the business, though how  
he came by it was often afterwards a  
theme for speculation in the mind of  
Mario.

For nearly a year all went well and  
the prospects for the next year were  
quite brilliant. But before the end of  
twelve months' partnership Velasquez  
began to show signs of lessening per-  
sonal interest in the business.

He took oft-repeated trips to San  
Francisco and made frequent demands  
for money, which at first Mario in-  
variably met without questioning; but  
when one day Velasquez proposed to  
considerably overdraw his account, a  
quarrel ensued, caused by Mario's re-  
fusal.

Thereupon Velasquez displayed char-  
acteristics which told that he was not  
quite the polished gentleman he pre-  
tended to be.

But Mario's refusal served a good  
purpose; for, after this, Velasquez was  
not so importunate in his demands on the  
financial resources of the firm. Matters  
went on with comparative smooth-  
ness for a time, but Mario was not well  
satisfied with his partner and often  
wished that he had kept along alone in  
his old quiet way. As year followed  
year the Posada property continued to  
increase in value and Sonoma wines  
found a ready sale at all times. Both  
Mario and his partner were making  
large sums of money every year.

Mario was a careful man and invested  
his money very cautiously as fast as he  
made it, but Velasquez was given to  
rash speculation, and frequently lost  
large sums of money dabbling in min-  
ing stocks in San Francisco.

This and his frequent absence from  
the Posada cellars gave Delaro good  
cause for complaint, and he suggested  
to Velasquez the purchase of his share  
in the business.

To this Velasquez would not listen.  
He was always sure of a good thing, as  
he knew full well, so long as he retained  
his interest in the vineyard and the  
wine-cellars and he knew enough to  
stick to his partner.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

**PRINCE OF IMPOSTORS.**

Career of Count Alexander Cagliostro  
the Quack of Quacks.

Carlyle thus refers to Alexander Cag-  
liostro, the impostor, who was born  
June 9, 1743, at Palermo: "The quack  
of quacks, the most perfect scoundrel  
that in these latter ages has marked  
the world's history, we have found in  
the Count Alessandro di Cagliostro,  
pupil of the sage, Althous, foster-child  
of the scheriff of Mecca, probable son  
of the last king of Trebisond; named also  
Acharat, and unfortunate child of na-  
ture; by profession healer of diseases,  
abolisher of wrinkles, friend of the poor  
and impotent, grand master of the  
Egyptian lodge of high-science, spirit-  
summoner, gold-cook, grand cothia,  
prophet, priest, and thaumaturgic  
moralist and swindler; really a liar of  
the first magnitude, thoroughfaced in  
all provinces of lying, what one may  
call the king of liars." This man,  
whose portrait is so graphically drawn,  
was a swindler from his youth up. He  
married Lorenza, the daughter of a  
shop-keeper in Rome, and together they  
traveled through Europe, selling quack  
medicines and practicing all sorts of de-  
ceptions. The Count pretended to find  
in an old manuscript the original system  
of Egyptian masonry instituted by  
Enoch and Elijah, and he proceeded to  
revive the order. His wife was the  
"grand priestess" of the faith. They  
met with almost incredible success, and  
rolled in the wealth they secured from  
innumerable dupes. After visiting  
nearly all the capitals of Europe they  
ventured back to Rome, where they fell  
into the hands of the holy inquisition.  
Cagliostro was confined in the castle of  
St. Angelo, and his wife in a convent.  
He died in the fortress of St. Leo in  
1795.—Chicago News.

Some important observations concern-  
ing voluntary muscular contraction  
have been laid before the Royal Society  
of Edinburgh by Dr. John Berry Hay-  
craft. When a muscle is stimulated by  
an electric shock, all the fibers of the  
nerve receive the same stimulus, and  
all the fibers of the muscle contract to-  
gether and in the same way. This is  
not the case, however, when a muscle  
contracts on receiving a natural nerve  
stimulation, for the central nervous  
system seems unable to affect all the  
fibers of a muscle so that they shall all  
contract in exactly the same way.

The glory of the Royal Botanic So-  
ciety's shows in London has departed.  
Once they were the event of the season.  
Dresses were ordered long in advance  
for them; the clerk of the weather was  
assailed with vehement petitions by  
many fair suitors, and the magic circle  
within Regent's Park was the trysting  
place for hundreds of lovers. But all  
that has now passed away.

A HOWELL (Miss.) boy, fourteen years  
of age, was lately sentenced to prison  
for horse stealing.

**AGRICULTURAL HINTS.**

**A HOME-MADE SLED.**

How to Construct a Strong and Cheap  
Pair of Bobs.

The home-made sled illustrated here-  
with, after sketches sent us by Fred C.  
McConkey, Niagara County, N. Y., has  
runners four feet long, natural crooks,  
hewn out six inches broad and four  
inches deep and placed the same dis-  
tance apart as those of an ordinary  
sleigh. The benches are six-by-eight-  
inch timber hewn out in the middle to  
four-by-six inches. The raves are two-  
by-six-inch plank four feet long. The  
whole is fastened together by two two-  
inch pins on each end passing through  
the raves, bench and runner, and firmly  
wedged at both ends. A notch is cut in  
the top of the bench at the end two  
inches deep and six inches back to re-  
ceive the raves, leaving the top per-  
fectly smooth to receive the bolsters  
which are fastened on by an inch-and-a-  
quarter bolt passing through the bolster



HOME-MADE BOB SLED.

and bench, and keyed. The draw pieces  
are three-by-four-inch timber, fitted to  
the inside of the crook and fastened  
through the rave, runner and draw-  
piece, and wedged as before. The tongue  
is a round pole, with a head-  
block of three-by-four-inch timber with  
slots cut in the ends to receive the  
brace irons which pass through about  
six inches with a hook that fastens in  
an eye in the draw-piece and can be  
taken off. They are coupled together  
with chains about six feet long, with a  
hook on one end fastened to a ring in  
the bench of the front bob, and can be  
taken up or let out at pleasure. Any  
farmer handy with tools can easily  
make such a pair of bobs, the use of  
which will soon pay him for his work.—  
American Agriculturist.

**POULTRY PICKINGS.**

BOILED potatoes mashed and mixed  
with cornmeal and bran makes an ex-  
cellent feed for fattening turkeys.

WHEAT, corn and oats are good grain  
diet, but fowls, especially the laying  
hens, need some green food in addition.

SELL off all of the cockrels not wanted  
for breeding. There is no economy in  
wintering more than is needed for that  
purpose.

GROUND or crushed bone is a valuable  
feed for poultry during the winter. It  
can be given two or three times a week  
with profit.

In fattening fowls it is not good econ-  
omy to feed any thing on the ground.  
Provide clean troughs and boards. They  
will save feed.

Now is the time to remember that 25  
hens well cared for will return a much  
better profit than 50 allowed to take  
care of themselves.

FROM now on until towards spring  
well-dressed poultry will pay better  
than those marketed alive, but the  
work must be carefully done.

SUNFLOWER seed and sorghum seed  
make a good feed to add to the variety  
during the winter and can be given two  
or three times a week with benefit.

THE Plymouth Rocks are compara-  
tively small eaters and are good for-  
agers. They are of a good size, hardy  
and vigorous, and are a desirable breed  
on the farm.

AFTER the poultry are carefully  
dressed they should be hung up until  
all of the animal heat is cooled out be-  
fore they are packed to ship. A little  
care in this respect will often avoid con-  
siderable loss.

A BAIL pea covered with straw and  
banked up on the sides with corn fodder  
will make a comfortable shelter for the  
fowls during the winter at a very small  
cost. It is far better than allowing  
them to roost in the stables or stock  
sheds.

**TWELVE GOOD RULES.**

If You Follow Them You Can Make  
Poultry-Raising a Success.

1. Make hens lay when eggs are  
dearest.
2. Breed stock when eggs are cheap.
3. Keep a non-setting breed to lay  
when setters are hatching, and pay ex-  
penses of the latter.
4. Breed as many chickens as possible  
and as early as possible. They all re-  
present so much money.
5. Keep all the pullets. They are  
worth two dollars each as prospective  
winter layers.
6. Kill or otherwise dispose of all hens  
after three years of age.
7. Breed the best flesh-formers for  
market. Keep them up to as great a  
weight as may be possible.
8. Well-fattened, well-dressed poultry  
will always bring the best prices from  
the best customers.
9. If not accustomed to poultry, be-  
gin with a small number. Learn to  
make a success of the few, and then go  
on with a large number.
10. Do not neglect the little essentials to  
success, such as lime, gravel, meat,  
plenty of clean water, green food, dust  
bath, etc., regularly supplied to layers.
11. Keep strict account of every cent  
of expenditure and receipts. Charge  
the poultry with all expenses, and  
credit them with all receipts. The  
droppings at seventy-five cents per bar-  
rel will go a long way to pay for feed.
12. Market gardeners and dairymen  
are particularly well situated to permit  
of their dealing profitably in poultry;  
the former have spare time in the win-  
ter, the latter are among the best cus-  
tomers in the city every day.—Western  
Rural.

**SOME DAIRY DETAILS.**

Cleanliness the First and Most Important  
Essential in Butter Making.

It has probably never been claimed  
that godliness is in the least degree  
essential to the making of good butter;  
but its twin virtue, cleanliness, is cer-  
tainly its very foundation for a good  
grade of that article. Much is said re-  
garding the manner of setting the milk,  
of the best styles of churns, the breeds  
of cows employed, the proper degree of  
granulation, etc. While such matters are  
important to the making of good butter,  
they are all of no avail without cleanli-  
ness. By good butter is not meant sim-  
ply butter that is not strong or free from  
any distinctly unpleasant taste. But but-  
ter which has the sweet, delicious flavor  
that brings to one's mind visions of  
rich meadows, clover blossoms and  
golden cowslips.

There is a rich, delicate flavor to pure,  
untainted cream that will be transmit-  
ted to the butter if no foreign odor or  
substance is introduced. And it should  
be known by every person making but-  
ter that milk and cream very quickly  
absorb all prevailing odors or flavors  
with which they come in contact. It is  
not sufficient even to be fastidiously  
clean—no food which has a distinct  
odor should be placed in the same room  
with milk or cream.

Many a housewife wonders what it  
is that causes a peculiar taste to her  
butter, or why it is that her neighbor's  
butter brings a fancy price the year  
around, while her own is sacrificed at the  
fluctuating market prices. I wish  
to ask this puzzled butter-maker a few  
questions, and if she can answer any  
one in the affirmative she has at least  
one solution to the bad taste of her  
butter:

Does the milk come from the barn  
covered with specks of filth and dirt,  
dropped during milking, from the  
poorly-bedded and unbrushed cows? If  
so, do you only strain the milk through  
the coarse tin strainer? Does sour milk  
and sediment accumulate in the fine  
seams of the milk pans or cans? Are  
your milk vessels washed in doubtful  
water and used without being scalded?  
Is your milk-room poorly ventilated?  
Is food with strong odors, such as fish,  
vegetables and meat placed in the same  
room with the milk?

In order to make good butter, all  
these details must be strictly attended to.  
If they are not it is impossible to  
secure sweet, finely-flavored butter,  
such as many consumers are willing to  
pay an extra price to obtain. Many a  
farmer's family would enjoy an in-  
creased income if, instead of producing  
an indifferent grade of butter, selling it  
at the grocery at the market rates,  
they took the pains to make a fine qual-  
ity which would realize for them a bet-  
ter price.

We once had two neighbors on whose  
farms the dairy business was a promi-  
nent feature. The butter from one farm  
was sold to city customers at forty cents  
a pound the year around; the butter  
from the other was sold at the village  
grocery, the price sometimes falling as  
low as fifteen cents a pound. The facili-  
ties for making butter were about  
equal on both places, the number of  
cows kept about the same; yet the in-  
come from one farm far exceeded that  
from the other. The difference lay in  
these points: On one farm the most  
scrupulous fastidiousness was observed  
in every detail of the butter-making.  
On the other these little matters were  
not considered of sufficient importance  
to "bother" with. It was a pet phrase  
with the people on this place that they  
couldn't "bother" with any of those  
minor matters in life, which are the  
very things that in the end insure suc-  
cess to one's operations.

In butter-making the entire process  
is composed of one detail after another;  
and the person who has not the inclina-  
tion to observe these in his dairy oper-  
ations may very

# E. F. HOLMES & CO.

We have a very complete stock of everything in Men and Boys' wear. The warm weather for the past few weeks had left us with a great many winter weight goods. What we must do is to sell a majority of it this month. If you need anything in our line this month, you will have a good assortment to select from and you can buy it at bottom prices.

Fine Dress Suits, Good Business Suits, Fine Dress Overcoats, Good Solid Working Suits, Big heavy driving coats, Extra Pants, Tailor made suits, Varieties in Underwear, White Shirts laundried, White shirts unlaundried,

Giesecke Boots, Giesecke Shoes, Men's Arctics, Woll Boots, Rubber Boots, Wool Hosiery, Cotton Hosiery, Caps, Hats, Neck Wear,

Gloves and Mittens, Duck Coats, Duck Vests, Duck Pants, Leather Coats, Boys' Suits, Children's Suits, Boys' Overcoats, Children's Overcoats, etc., etc.

What we wish to impress upon you is the fact that we carry everything for Men's and Boys' wear and sell them at Bottom Prices.

COTTONWOOD FALLS,

KANSAS.

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

The late Democratic victory is proving a great stimulus to business—that is, to certain kinds of business. The courts are kept busy appointing receivers for stranded enterprises.—*Emporia Republican.*

Yes; and especially those of Republicans.

Senator Frye's declaration in last Thursday's debate, that if he had the power he would favor "putting a bayonet behind every ballot," reveals in its enormity the Republican theory of troops at the polls. The Maine Senator avows the belief that the Fraud and Force election bill is "not one-tenth as drastic as it should be," and that all semblance of local control over elections to Federal positions should be destroyed. The Senator from Maine has "builded better than he knew." He has given to the friends of free government a rallying cry that in a single phrase embodies the whole case of Liberty against Imperialism.

There is a man in Topeka, who would fill ex-Senator Ingalls' place in the Senate to the satisfaction of the people and to the credit of this great State. He is one of the ablest lawyers in the State, a broad-minded and liberal man, and one whose power would soon be felt in the United States Senate—not in behalf of the trusts and corporations, but for the people, with whom he has ever been in sympathy. It is a necessity to say that we are glad to hear of the nomination of Hon. David Overmyer.—*Topeka Republican.*

We heartily endorse the suggestion of Mr. Overmyer to the effect that the best man in the State for any position in the gift of the people or of their representatives, be a magnetic force in the depth and earnestness of his native talents, is the peer of any in his legal attainments, and is without a rival in the sublimity of his courage in behalf of the rights of the people. The Legislature would honor itself grandly by electing Mr. Overmyer to the Senate, and certainly the Democratic members could not emphasize the principles of their party more than by complimenting him with their votes.—*Florence Bulletin.*

While we admire Mr. Overmyer, and acknowledge his legal and oratorical attainments as of the highest character, and that his election as United States Senator would reflect great credit on the State of Kansas, we must insist that there is another of the citizens of this State, who is equally as safe and strong as Mr. Overmyer to receive any position in the gift of this people; a man whose magnetism is of such force that he attracted to himself the largest vote that was ever given to any opposition candidate for Governor of this State against the nominee of the dominant party; a man who will rival any man in the State of Kansas "in the sublimity of his courage in behalf of the rights of the people;" a man who, in the early days of Kansas, had been highly honored by the Republican party, and who could have been more highly honored if he had remained with that party, but who preferred to be right, siding with the people, than to stay with that party when he believed it to be corrupt; and, as we said before, if the Alliance people want to unite the Democracy with them in this State, two years from now, they can not accomplish that end better than by electing Tom Moonlight as United States Senator, a man whose name is a household word in the home of every Democrat in the State. While the election of Mr. Overmyer might, in a measure, bring about this result it would not do it to that extent, that the election of Col. Moonlight would.

**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 year's 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'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.

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.

**ITEMS FROM BAZAAR.**  
Almost every one has a bad cold. The meetings are still in progress. Mr. George Cosner came in, last Friday, from the northern part of the State, with several car loads of cattle which he will feed during the winter. On arriving at his home, he found, to his surprise, a son, weighing ten pounds, had come to make its home with them.

Miss Grace Hays, who is attending the Cottonwood Falls High School, spent Saturday and Sunday with her parents.  
Mr. Wm. Deshler, station agent at Diamond Springs, spent a short time with his grand parents, Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Jackson, one day last week.  
Mr. J. K. Warren left, Saturday, for Fort Worth, Texas, to spend the winter with his daughter, Mrs. Conner.

Quite a number of young people from Prairie Hill, were at church Sunday night.  
BAZAAR, Dec. 16th, 1890.

**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.

**A CARD OF THANKS.**  
We desire to thank the many friends who assisted us during the sickness and death of our dear old mother, Mrs. M. C. Remy.  
MR. and MRS. E. B. REMY,  
MR. and MRS. O. ROBERT.

**CHARLES M. FRYE**  
BOOKS, STATIONERY, etc.,

Slate Pencil, six for 3 cents.  
" wood covered, 3 for 5  
Lead Pencils, per dozen 5 cents.  
Wood tooth picks, per box 5 cents.  
Crayon chalk, 10c. 3 boxes for 25 cents.  
Ink, 2 oz. bottles 5c 3 for 10 cents.  
Writing Tablets, 5c 3 for 10 cents.  
" 10c 3 for 25 cents.  
25 white envelopes No. 4 5 cents.  
Good pen holders 6 for 5 cents.  
Gold Pens and Holders, Writing Desks, Album, Toilet Sets, Collars and Cuffs, Boxes, Pocket Books, Children's Books and nice Holiday Presents.

A well selected Stock of Dry Goods, Underwear, Shirts, Overalls, and Doek Coats, Blankets and Comforts, Etc.

Everything Marked in plain figures and Sold for CASH.

**CHARLES M. FRYE,**  
EAST SIDE OF BROADWAY.

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KAS

**J. W. MC'WILLIAMS'**  
**Chase County Land Agency**  
Railroad or Syndicate Lands, "Will buy or sell wild lands or Improved Farms."  
—AND LOANS MONEY.—  
COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS  
427-17

**Notice for Publication.**

STATE OF KANSAS, } ss  
Chase County, }  
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, Ada Nell Pearman; Therefore, you must answer plead or demur to said allegations, on or before the 24th day of January, 1891, or said petition will be taken as true, and judgment rendered accordingly.

Wm. A. PEARMAN,  
WOOD & GRISHAM, Att'ys. for plaintiff.  
Attest: GEO. M. HAYDEN,  
Clerk of the District Court.

**Notice for Publication.**

STATE OF KANSAS, } ss  
Chase County, }  
Tiney Mann, plaintiff,  
vs.  
L. O. Mann defendant.  
In the District Court of Chase County, Kansas.  
L. O. Mann is hereby notified that he has been sued in the District Court of Chase County, Kansas; that the title of said cause is Tiney Mann, plaintiff, vs. L. O. Mann, defendant; that her petition is now on file in said court, charging him with abandonment, and praying that she be divorced from him and from the bonds of matrimony, and that she be restored to her maiden name of Tiney Shipley.  
Therefore, L. O. Mann must answer, plead or demur to said petition on or before the 24th day of January, 1891, or said petition will be taken as true, and judgment rendered in accordance therewith.  
TINEY MANN,  
WOOD & GRISHAM, Att'ys. for plaintiff.  
Attest: GEO. M. HAYDEN,  
Clerk of the District Court.

**H. F. GILLETT,**  
SUCCESSOR TO  
**CAMPBELL & GILLETT**  
DEALER IN  
SHELF & HEAVY HARDWARE,  
GUTLERY, TINWARE &c. and the finest line of  
COOKING & HEATING STOVES

In the Market. Also agent for the Celebrated

**WOOD MOWER,**

And the best make of  
Agricultural Implements and Machinery.

STUDEBAKER WAGONS AND BAKER BARBED WIRE.

Please call and examine my stock and ROCK BOTTOM PRICES.

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS

J. VERNER. J. C. SCROCCIN

**VERNER & SCROCCIN,**  
Live Stock Commission Merchants.

M. J. VERNER, Hog Salesman.  
J. C. SCROCCIN, Cattle Salesman.  
G. D. ABLE, Officer.  
ROBERT BYERS, Yardman.  
H. E. BROBECK, Office.  
Room 19, Live Stock Exchange, MO.

**KANSAS CITY**

B. U. SCHLAUDECKER. ROLAND ROBERTS

**ERIE MEAT MARKET.**

SCHLAUDECKER & ROBERTS Proprietors.  
—Dealers in—  
All Kinds of FRESH MEAT. Cash paid for HIDES.

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KAN

**J. A. GOUDIE,**

DEALER IN

FURNITURE, PICTURE FRAMES, ETC., ETC.

STRONG CITY, KANSAS.

**MAKES A SPECIALTY OF REPAIRING.**

**YEARS OF VARIED EXPERIENCE**

In the Use of CURA. We Alone own for all Diseases.

TIVE METHODS, that and Control orders of

FOR A LIMITED TIME FREE

HOPE FOR YOU AND YOURS.

Don't brood over your condition, nor give up in despair! Thousands of the Worst Cases have yielded to our HOME TREATMENT, as set forth in our WONDERFUL BOOK, which we send sealed, post paid, FREE, for a limited time. GET IT TODAY. Remember, no one else has the methods, appliances and experience that we employ, and we claim the monopoly of UNIFORM SUCCESS. ERIE MEDICAL CO., 64 NIAGARA ST., BUFFALO, N. Y.

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



ACORN STOVES NEVER FAIL.

They are the best value for the money ever offered, and have always been so regarded FOR THE PAST 50 YEARS. Quick workers, economical in the use of fuel, always reliable. If you want a perfect Stove buy an ACORN.

OVER A MILLION IN USE.

SOLD BY H. F. GILLETT, Cottonwood Falls, Kan



ESTABLISHED 1857.

A third of a century of experience and progressive improvement is represented in THE LEADER LINE of STOVES and RANGES.

The line embraces an extensive variety of RANGES, COOK STOVES and HEATING STOVES for hard coal, soft coal and wood.

They are all models of perfect modern stove construction, and meet every known requirement of the uses for which they are intended.

**COLLINS & BURGIE, Chicago.**

**Wm. H. HOLSINGER.**

—DEALER IN—  
Hardware, Stoves and Tinware,

FARM MACHINERY & WIND MILLS,

Wood and Iron Pumps,

PIPE, RUBBER HOSE AND FITTINGS,

**W. H. HOLSINGER,**

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS

**D. L. DOWD'S HEALTH EXERCISER.**

For Brain-workers and Severe-labouring People: gentlemen, ladies, Youtis: Athletes or invalids. A complete symposium. Takes up but 6 in. square floor-room; new scientific, durable, comprehensive, cheap. Invented by 30,000 physicians, lawyers, clergymen, editors and others now using it. Send for illustrated circular, 10 cent, no charge. Prof. D. L. Dowd, Scientific, Physical and Vocal Culture, 9 East 14th St., New York.

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

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

LOCAL SHORT STOPS.

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

One week from Christmas. Rings of all kinds, at R. L. Ford's.

Mr. Geo. Mann, Jr., has gone to Washington.

Mr. Z. T. Lillard, of Newton, was in town yesterday.

Miss Stella Kerr started, yesterday, for a visit in Iowa.

A large assortment of clocks, at R. L. Ford's jewelry store.

Don't fail to go to R. L. Ford's and price his holiday goods.

Mrs. W. W. Sanders has our thanks for a nice supply of beef.

For Sale—A piano. Apply to H. Bonewell, at Eureka House.

Mr. P. B. McCabe, of Bazaar, is now occupying his new residence.

Mrs. E. J. Edwards, of Strong City, has gone to Chicago, on a visit.

Mr. J. P. Kuhl informs us that he has not been granted a pension.

Solid gold rings, for ladies, gentlemen or children at R. L. Ford's.

Mr. A. F. Fritze, of Strong City, has been on the sick list, this week.

Mr. John Madden was over to Marion, last week, attending Court.

Protracted meetings are now being held in the Presbyterian church.

Mr. T. H. Grisham went down to Topeka, Tuesday, on law business.

Lamps of all kinds at the drug store of A. F. Fritze & Bro., Strong City.

You can get jewelry of any and all kinds, at R. L. Ford's jewelry store.

Toys of all kinds at the drug store of A. F. Fritze & Bro., Strong City.

Mr. Jesse D. Wellborn, of Plumb-Lyon county, was in town, Saturday.

Messrs. Schlaudecker & Roberts have our thanks for two nice rabbits.

There will be a temperance mass meeting at the Court house, to-night.

The Supreme Court has reversed the case of the State vs. W. H. Winters et al.

Messrs. Thad. Scribner and Wm. Forney were down to Emporia, Monday.

Don't fail to see those pianos at A. F. Fritze & Bro.'s drug store, Strong City.

Mrs. J. J. Comer, of Partridge, is visiting at her mother's, Mrs. H. L. Hunt.

The McKinley bill has not effected the prices of jewelry at R. L. Ford's store.

Dr. J. M. Hamme and Mr. E. W. Ellis were down to Kansas City, last Friday.

Mr. C. J. Lantry, of Strong City, returned home, last week, from New Mexico.

Mrs. Rev. John Maclean has returned from her visit at Hartford and Emporia.

Miss Sallie Blottee is clerking at Mr. T. M. Gruwell's, during the holiday trade.

Dr. G. A. W. Bone, agent of the Kansas City Times, was here one day last week.

Mr. L. W. Coleman, of Elinor, is at Topeka, as a juror in the United States Court.

Mrs. J. I. Hey, of Strong City, enjoyed a visit, last week, from Mrs. Starr, of Florence.

A large assortment of breast pins, ear rings and watch chains, at R. L. Ford's jewelry store.

Distemper is among the horses on Buck creek. Mr. J. H. Saxer has 8 head affected with it.

You should see the elegant photograph albums at A. F. Fritze & Bro.'s drug store, Strong City.

Mrs. Von Langen, agent for the Kansas Telegraph, published at Topeka, was in town, Monday.

The Rev. John Maclean was down to Emporia, on Wednesday of last week, visiting Elder Stewart.

Mr. Bart Shipman and wife have moved into the G. W. Crum house, on north Elm street, Strong City.

Mr. F. P. Allen and wife, of Elmdale, start, this week, on a visit to Mr. Allen's old home, in Pennsylvania.

Mr. J. R. Blackshire is having erected on his place, southwest of Elmdale, a very large and commodious barn.

Mr. A. S. Howard and his son, Frank, were down to Kansas City, last week, with four car loads of cattle.

You can get autograph albums, any kind you may want, at the drug store of A. F. Fritze & Bro., Strong City.

The Gomer Bros. and Morris Bros. shipped two car loads of cattle, each, to Kansas City, from Elmdale, last week.

There will be a Christmas tree at the Baptist church, Strong City, Christmas Eve, with appropriate exercises.

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.

The general merchandise stock of Mr. A. O. Shaff, Strong City, has been moved into the Rettiger building in that place.

Some of as handsome toilet sets as ever eyes gazed on can be seen at the drug store of A. F. Fritze & Bro., Strong City.

Dr. W. H. Carter returned home, on Wednesday evening of last week, from his visit to his mother at Washington, D. C.

We are in receipt of the Seventh Biennial Report of the Kansas State Charitable Institutions, for the years 1889 and 1890.

R. L. Ford keeps in stock a large assortment of elegant silver ware. Be sure to examine it before buying your Christmas presents.

Ladies' gold watches, gentlemen's gold watches, school-teachers' watches, in fact, watches of all kinds, at R. L. Ford's jewelry store.

Be sure to con with the locals and advertisements in the COURANT, before making your purchases for Christmas and Holiday presents.

Mr. K. E. Maloney, who has been in California for some time past, returned to his home in Strong City, on Wednesday of last week.

Go to A. F. Fritze & Bro.'s drug store, Strong City, and examine their large supply of photograph albums before buying elsewhere.

A. F. Fritze & Bro., Strong City, have a large supply of Christmas tree ornaments, well adapted for church Christmas tree purposes.

Toys in abundance, at A. F. Fritze & Bro.'s drug store, Strong City. Don't fail to go and see them before making your holiday purchases.

Mr. John McCallum, of Strong City, who has been at work for some time past in Mexico, below the city of Mexico, returned home last Sunday.

A. F. Fritze & Bro., druggists, Strong City, have on hand a very large supply of parlor lamps, that you should examine before purchasing elsewhere.

Before buying your Christmas presents go to the store of A. F. Fritze & Bro., Strong City, and examine their large line of all kinds of holiday goods.

What is the use of paying high prices for pianos when you can go to A. F. Fritze & Bro.'s drug store, Strong City, and get one for a dollar and a half.

Mr. J. M. Tucker, of the Diamond ranch, took a number of mules to Marion, last Thursday, from whence he took them, by railroad, to a Southern market.

If you wish to make your "best girl" a present of a handsome toilet set, go to the drug store of A. F. Fritze & Bro., Strong City, and see the "darlings" he has.

Mrs. Jemima Hayden, grand-mother of District Court Clerk Geo. M. Hayden, died, at her home, in Ohio, on Thursday, Dec. 4th, 1890, from paralysis, aged 85 years.

A good musical instrument would make an acceptable Christmas present, and you can get any kind of an instrument at R. L. Ford's, and very handsome ones, at that.

Just think of it; you can get a piano at the drug store of A. F. Fritze & Bro., Strong City, for \$1.50, when you have to pay hundreds of dollars for one at other places.

Did you say it was a doll you wanted? If so, go to the drug store of A. F. Fritze & Bro., Strong City, and see the nice ones they have, from the smaller to the larger sizes.

While going home from this city, last Saturday evening, and just after he had crossed South Fork, the horse Mr. Robert Matti was riding fell with him and broke Mr. Matti's left collar bone.

If you want to make a valuable and durable Christmas present, a good sewing machine would be a very nice one, and you can get the best of sewing machines at R. L. Ford's jewelry store.

About 9 o'clock, Wednesday night of last week, the box culvert on the C., K. & W. railroad, near the Schouck place, on Diamond creek, was burned out, a train having passed over it about an hour before.

Mr. Allen Lee, of Topeka, a brother of Mr. Frank Lee, of South Fork, is to be married to-day, to Miss Lizzie Sims, of Maple Hill, Topeka; and they will come here for a visit at the Lee ranch.

Mr. John O'Byrne, a brother of Mr. James O'Byrne, of Strong City, went through that place, last Saturday evening, in a carriage drawn by a span of Elks, on his way from Denver, Col., to Chicago, Ill.

Mr. Roland Roberts, wife and daughter, Gertrude, returned home, Monday evening, from their visit at Plattsmouth, Nebraska. While away Mr. Roberts visited his old home, at Jefferson, Iowa.

Avenged at Last; or, a World-wide Chase, a story of retribution, by "Wabash," a serial, will be found elsewhere in this paper. It will run for several weeks. Begin reading it at the starting of it.

Mr. J. F. Kirker and family have moved into the J. C. Farrington house, recently vacated by Mr. C. M. Eyr, Strong City, and Mr. E. P. Hickman and wife have moved into the house vacated by Mr. Kirker.

Word was received in this city that Del E. Williams, the first white child born to the townsite of Cottonwood Falls, a son of Smith A. Williams, was recently married in the Catholic church, Carson City, Nevada.

Last Friday night, Mayor Geo. George and a number of our citizens set fire to the prairie in the south part of town and burned the same off, as a safeguard against a prairie fire that might come into town from the south.

The Burns committees are hard at work making arrangements for the annual celebration, which is to be a grand affair. Col. Tom Moonlight, of Leavenworth, will be here on that occasion, and deliver the oration of the evening.

Mr. E. J. Raymond and family, of Rolla, Mo., will soon move back here and will occupy the Walter D. Simmons house in the southern part of town. They were burned out at Rolla, October 30, and saved only the clothing they had on at the time of the fire.

A handsome photograph album would make a very nice Christmas present; and you can get any kind you may want, at the drug store of A. F. Fritze & Bro., Strong City, from the smallest to the largest sizes, and different styles, at prices that are astonishingly low.

Mr. M. Martin, of Elmdale, returned home, last Friday, from a ten days' visit at New Albany, Indiana, bringing his brother, Richard, with him, who had lived in New Albany for thirty-two years, but who will remain with his brothers in this county, in the future, he being an aged man now.

A piece of nice jewelry, or a watch, or a musical instrument, or a sewing machine, or some silver ware would make a very nice and much to be appreciated Christmas present; and you can get anything in these lines of goods at R. L. Ford's, and at prices that will suit all, both old and young and rich and poor.

We hear a good deal about the rapidity in which mortgages are being released in Kansas. If a person will only look at the Wichita Beacon of December 12, 1890, and see that it contains 137 "Sheriff's Sale" notices, he will come to the conclusion that the Sheriff is releasing mortgages very fast in Sedgewick county.

There will be a Christmas tree at the Miller school-house, Tuesday evening, Dec. 23d, 1890. There will be literary exercises and vocal music, with organ accompaniment. Everybody is invited, and a good time is anticipated. Mrs. SAM HARVEY, Mrs. M. W. HEALD, Committee.

The Reville tries to defend the city's present administration against the snarl of a gnat, as if its editor never heard of the fable about the fly fighting on the horn of an ox, and then begging pardon of that animal for disturbing it, when the ox made reply: "If you had not spoken, I should not have known you were there."

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.

A telegram was received at Strong City, Sunday afternoon, that Dr. F. M. Jones, formerly of Strong City, was dying at his home, near Edmond, Oklahoma, and his brother, Mr. C. W. Jones, left, that night, for Edmond. The next morning a telegram was received, that the Doctor had died. What was the cause of his death the telegram did not state.

The Rev. J. P. Ash will preach in the Baptist church, Strong City, on Friday, Saturday and Sunday evenings, December 26, 27 and 28; also, Sunday morning, the 29th, at 11 o'clock; and will hold a Sunday-school Institute, Saturday and Sunday afternoons, at 2 o'clock. All are invited. A special invitation is given to all Sunday-school workers.

About 9 o'clock, on Wednesday night of last week, the engine of the east bound stock train, on C. K. & W. railroad, was derailed at Evans, the station about three miles west of Strong City, and turned over on its side, the switch having been left open, and the engineer, whose name we were unable to learn, was hurt internally, while the fireman, Tom Kelly, a former Diamond creek boy, was hurt in his back, but not seriously.

The local paper helps your interests from year to year, especially if you are a property owner or a business man, and it is to your interest to help the paper. Why? Simply because the more prosperous and widely circulated it becomes, the more good it will do you and the country it represents. So it is a matter of good business judgment to patronize the paper liberally, as well as one of justice, in making some return for the benefits you receive directly or indirectly, from its publication.—Chester Clarion.

Felix Lodge No. 295, I. O. O. F., Strong City, at a recent meeting elected the following officers, who will be installed the first meeting night in January: N. G., A. O. Shaff; W. G., W. W. Harvey; Secretary, W. H. McMorris; Treas., G. K. Hazen; D. D. G. M., Geo. Ferrar. The following officers were appointed: Wilson Bradburn, Warden; W. C. Harvey, I. S. G.; Geo. Ferrar, Con.; G. W. Crum, R. S.; N. G., J. C. Petty, L. S.; N. G., M. A. Richards, R. S. to V. G.; John Henley, L. S. to V. G.

DEDICATION OF THE M. E. CHURCH AT CEDAR POINT.

The Rev. W. A. Quayle, President of Baker University, will dedicate the new M. E. church, at Cedar Point, Kansas, December 21st, 1890, to which everybody is cordially invited. The following will be the order of exercises during the meetings during which the dedication will take place: Friday, Dec. 20, 7:30 p. m.—Praying, by the Rev. J. E. Blackburn, of Matfield Green. Saturday, Dec. 21, 10:30 a. m.—Praying, by the Rev. J. W. Stewart, Presiding Elder. 7:30 p. m.—The Fourth Quarterly Conference will convene.

1:30 p. m.—Address, by Pres. Quayle. Sabbath—10 a. m.—Love Feast, led by the Rev. L. Martin, of Co.ville. 11 a. m.—Praying, by Pres. W. A. Quayle, followed by devotional exercises. 1 p. m.—Sacrament of the Lord's Supper, by Elder Stewart. 7:30 p. m.—Praying, by the Rev. E. M. Randall, of Osage City. Geo. W. DALBY, Pastor.

SCHOOL REPORT. The following is the report of the school taught in District No. 27, for the month ending December 15, 1890: Total number of pupils enrolled, 17. Average daily attendance, 15. Those who passed the monthly examination with an average of 80 per cent. or above, were, A. Grade—Laura Youken 97; John Trundle 93; Joe Buntington 82; Willie Mercer 81; Dennis Thompson 80; B. Grade—Benton Thompson 91; Clara Trundle 91; C. Grade—Lulu Buntington 89; Aggie Thompson 88; Eugene Youken 82; Kate Thompson 80. Those not ascending during the month: Willie Mercer, Dennis Thompson, Charlie Thompson, Benton Thompson, Aggie Thompson, Kate Thompson and Lulu Buntington. NELLIE G. BUNTINGTON, Teacher.

FOR SALE. A stallion and jack. Apply at this office. nov20

HANDED US FOR PUBLICATION.

The following resolutions were passed by the Pleasant Valley Alliance, on December 1st, 1890: Resolved, That our President, W. G. Patton, is hereby requested to withdraw his membership, for the following reasons: While he has assumed to be the friend of the Farmers' Alliance and posing as the orator of the institution, he has clandestinely sought its overthrow; and, either from disappointed political ambition, or from perverted ideas of civil government, has endeavored to betray us into the hands of our political enemies. Now, in such a confederacy as ours, where confidence in each other's integrity is essential, we can't, with safety, harbor such an element of treason in our midst; hence, we invite his withdrawal and save us the trouble of an impeachment. T. J. BROWNING, President. W. C. CHESNEY, Secretary.

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 tf

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. Fritze & 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.

THE PANSY. 1891

ISABELLA M. ALDEN, Editors. The Pansy for 1891 will be brimful of good things for the boys and girls. Pansy has prepared a new serial, "Twenty minutes Later," and the Bible Band Stories will be under the general title, "The Exact Truth." Margaret Sidney will write about the Frisbie school. Mrs. C. M. Livingston will continue the delectable popular Baby's Corner. Dr. Felix L. Oswald has prepared a series of articles; Health Hints, Sunday after-noon will be a new corner in the Pansy. As to the other features—Sparkles from stories, by Margaret Sidney, Prof. Frederick Starr, Mrs. C. M. Livingston, Emily Huntington Miller, Faye Huntington and others. The J. S. C. E. which letters mean, as you have all come to know, "Junior Society of Christian Endeavor," and the Bible Band Readings, will be continued as heretofore. History, P. S. Corner, All Along the Line, and the Missionary Department—these will be made better than ever before. The Pansy is \$1.00 a year. The new volume begins with the November number. You can get your own subscription free by sending two new subscribers with two dollars to pay for the same. Remit direct to the publishers. LOTHROP CO., BOSTON.



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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.  
Iberdown, " 10c " "

Plaid all Wool Dress Goods, former price 55c; reduced to 50c.  
All Wool Serge reduced from 85c to 75c.

Henrietta reduced from 30c to 25c.  
All Wool Yarn, red'd from 80 to 75c.

Bunting, " " 18 " 12 1/2  
Alopaca Lusters, " " 50 " 45.  
Debage, " " 15 " 12 1/2

Hose, " " 40 " 36.  
Tricot, " " 1 25 " 1 00  
London cloth, " " 50 " 45.

Water proof, " " 50 " 43.  
All Wool Flannel " 35 " 30.  
All Wool Plaids for Ladies and Children's dresses, reduced from 65c to 50c.

J. M. TUTTLE, Kansas. Cottonwood Falls, oct12-3m\*

NEVER A FAILURE.

The Red River Valley of Minnesota and North Dakota has never had a failure of crops.

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 values.

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.

## A NEW VERSION OF COOK ROBIN.

[Suggested by the late elections.]

Who killed the Republican party?  
"I," says Billy McK—  
"With my little tariff, I say,  
And I killed the party."

Who saw it die?  
"I," said Senator Q—  
"And I felt every blue,  
For I saw it die."

Who caught its blood?  
"I," said Thomas B. K—  
"My Congressional J—  
Is full of its blood."

Who dug its grave?  
"I," said Jimmy G. B—  
"For some years, as you see,  
I've been digging its grave."

Who'll toll the bell?  
"I," said Ben-with-the-Hat;  
"Me too," said Tom Platt;  
"We'll toll the bell."

Who'll be chief mourners?  
"We," loudly did bawl  
The monopolists all;  
"We'll be chief mourners."

Then the rest of the crew  
"Fail to sighing most heartily  
When they viewed the remains  
Of the Grand Old Party."

—E. T. C.

## A WEAK DOCUMENT.

The President's Manifest Neglect of Important Issues.

President Harrison is entitled to the credit of saying less in an interminable message than any of his predecessors in the White House could possibly have done. A duller, drearier, feebler document was never sent to Congress. Only the natural interest attached to an official message to Congress from the chief magistrate of the Republic would warrant any newspaper in spreading before its readers such a bulky collection of littleness and platitudes.

It has not even the merit of sincerity, as may be readily seen in the clumsy jugglery of Treasury figures, and the evasion of important issues. The frightful drain on the Nation's resources, caused by the extravagance of the Fifty-first Congress, is passed over. There is the scantiest allusion to the pension gulf, and that not an honest expression of opinion. The notorious mismanagement of the Department of the Interior receives a liberal coat of whitewash. Not a word for or against the census swindle.

The lame, impotent attempt to apologize for the McKinley monstrosity must make even the Canton tariff tinker smile. The pitiful response of President Harrison in this particular to the terrible arraignment of the people a month ago, by the childish argument that the McKinley business was misunderstood, is not calculated to increase public respect for the present occupant of the White House.

When Mr. Harrison flounders amid great questions, he tries to make up for it by diving into small ones. He is particularly at home when dealing with "Uncle Jerry Rusk" or "Partner Miller," in expressing his sympathy for railroad brakemen and expatiating on dairy products, in two and a-half columns on our foreign relations and on beet sugar. Interesting though such topics may be, they are hardly worth the space devoted to them in the message.

But the most regrettable feature of the message is its palpable insincerity in dealing with subjects in which the American people are principally interested. Mr. Harrison's remarks on the Treasury, on the force bill, and on the tariff, in every sentence, a degree of insincerity which can only excite contempt. They have not even the merit of clever evasion, for they are so palpably wrong that any tyro in National affairs can readily point out their falsity of statement and conclusions.

Such a message is an insult to the American people. It reveals in the strongest light the Lilliputian mind and character of the writer, and it is bound to intensify the feeling of contempt with which intelligent Republicans regard the President who owes his position to the branded chairman of the Republican National Executive Committee.

The emphatic verdict of the people on the 4th of November stands forth in stronger and bolder relief against the dark background of Mr. Harrison's message. His childish complaints against the uprising that the McKinley monstrosity caused and his still more puerile arguments in favor of the force bill, will only confirm the impression that he is the weakest man that ever sat in the Presidential chair and indited a Presidential message. His message is but a voice from Lilliput and will be received as such.—Albany Argus.

## THE PEOPLE DEFIED.

Important Action of the Republican Majority in Congress.

The defiant attitude of the President and the Republican majority in Congress in respect to the tariff and the force bill constitutes one of the most remarkable exhibitions ever witnessed in any country enjoying any form of constitutional or popular government. At the recent election both the measures referred to were emphatically denounced by the people; and the party responsible for them was beaten by an absolute overwhelming majority. That the result was due to popular disapproval of these measures and condemnation of the Republican party there is not the smallest question. The issue was made more clearly and distinctly than any issue ever presented to the people in a Congressional election. The Republican party went before the people and demanded approval of its action in passing the tariff bill and attempting to pass the force bill. Its leaders and its organs put its claim to continuance in power distinctly on its action in respect to those measures. They were met on their own ground. The opposition asked for a verdict against the party on the precise ground for which support was claimed. The verdict was given. It was, as we have said, against the Republican party and its course.

The leaders and the organs admit that this is so. They admit that the people condemned the Republican party because of its McKinleyism and its demand for the bayonet in elections. They do this in charging that the

people were deceived, that they did not understand the measure they denounced. And as a matter of fact they make no attempt to deny that the people repudiated them. Yet because, under the peculiar form of our Government, they still have a few months of control in National affairs, the Republican leaders propose to defy the people, to disregard the verdict rendered, and not only leave the McKinley bill in force, but to complete the measure of party iniquity by enacting the bill, the mere threat to pass which was so severely condemned by popular vote.

So impudent a defiance of the popular will would not be possible in any other country where the people have any measure of power in the government. It could not be done in monarchical England or in France. It could hardly be done with any safety even in Germany. In either of the two countries first named such an attempt to override the popular will as expressed in an election would breed a revolution, and even in Germany the consequences would be scarcely less grave if an expression of the popular will had been invited and then disregarded.

It can not be believed that in a government of the people, for the people, by the people, the governing power will accept with meekness this defiant assault on their rights by a repudiated and condemned party. The wicked may triumph for a season; but the day of reckoning will surely come. And when it does come the Republican party will find itself, if possible, in a more pitiable minority than it was left in by the November cyclone.—Detroit Free Press.

## REPUBLICAN REASONING.

How the Party Leaders Accounted for the Defeat.

The mental processes of the Republican leaders become more and more inscrutable daily. When the news of the November defeat reached them, they agreed that it was merely an "off year" affair, and did not amount to anything serious, because in the Western States the Farmers' Alliance movement had complicated the situation, and nobody could say that these farmer voters had gone over to the Democratic party or had pronounced judgment against the McKinley tariff or other Republican measures. All we have to do, they said, is to go ahead "without wavering," stand by the McKinley bill and pass the force bill, and thus educate the people to the beauties of the Republican policy. When the members of the Farmers' Alliance, assembled in National convention, denounced the force bill, these same Republican leaders declared: "Oh! That shows that they have been Democrats all along, and constitute really an adjunct to the Democratic party. Our duty is plain. It is evident that not only the Democratic party, but the whole Farmers' Alliance movement is opposed to our policy, leaving us in a hopeless minority. This shows more clearly than ever the necessity of maintaining a firm front. The more people there are opposed to the force bill, the clearer becomes the duty of passing it!"—N. Y. Evening Post.

## THE FARMERS' ALLIANCE.

Tendency of the New Force in the Political Field.

The Farmers' Alliance has acted with prudence in refraining from committing itself to a third party movement at this time. It will be time enough for that when it sees how much or how little it can do through one or the other of the existing parties. We have already pointed out on frequent occasions that its demands are almost without exception the demands of the Democratic party. Keeping its organization and being prepared at any time to throw its whole weight into politics in the cause of the reform it demands, it will strengthen itself and at the same time add new force to the forces striving for reform. If, however, it decides on a third party movement, the Democrats have nothing to fear from it, for its objects are Democratic, and in Democratic States it would direct its force chiefly against the Republican National Administration. In several Democratic States it is already in control of the Democratic organization; in none is the Democratic organization hostile to it, while in every Republican State the Republican machine is trying to fight it down. So, with the third party movement or without it, it can not fail to advance the cause of good government.—St. Louis Republic.

## CURRENT DEMOCRATIC NOTES.

It is in keeping with Mr. Blaine's character and antecedents to leave a loophole and a line of retreat.—N. Y. Evening Post.

"No other President ever received such a warning not to apply for a second term," remarks the St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

Senator Ingalls has written a magazine article on "The Farmer in Politics." The sum and substance of it undoubtedly is that he wishes the farmer were not in politics.—Chicago Herald.

Harrison appears not to know any thing about the effect of the McKinley bill, and it is as well as if he did. Nothing he could say would add to the painful knowledge of McKinley, Cannon, Reed and a host of fellow-mourners. They know what its effect was by sad experience.—Chicago Times.

The funniest thing of the season is the Republican attempt to crawl out of the protection coop through the reciprocity hole. No doubt there are now many Republicans, since the party has fallen among the Philistines, who wish that they had left a little larger opening for retreat.—Louisville Courier-Journal.

The chief difficulty under which the Republicans in Congress will labor in securing the passage of the "force" bill, if the Senate amends it in any particular, will be the maintenance of a quorum in the House. Reed could count absent Democrats well enough; but the chances are that most of the absentees this season will be Republicans. Somehow they seem to have lost interest in Congressional proceedings since the last session.—Detroit Free Press.

## SINGLE TAX DEPARTMENT.

### TAXING LAND VALUES.

[Henry George in N. Y. Standard.]

A very common objection to the proposition to concentrate all taxes on land values is that the land owner would add the increased tax on the value of his land to the rent that must be paid by his tenants. It is this notion that increased taxation of land values would fall upon the users, not upon the owners of the land, that more than any other thing else prevents men from seeing the growth and beneficent effects of going away with the products of labor and taking for public use those values which attach to land by reason of the growth and progress of society.

The taxes levied upon land values, or, to use the politico-economic term, taxes levied upon rent, do not fall upon the user of land, and can not be transferred by the landlord to the tenant, is conceded by all economists of reputation. However much they may dispute as to other things, there is no dispute upon this point. Whatever flimsy reasons any of them may have deemed it expedient to give why the tax on rent should not be more resorted to, they all admit that the taxation of rent merely diminishes the profits of the land owner, can not be shifted on the user of land, can not add to prices, or check production. Not to multiply authorities, it will be sufficient to quote John Stuart Mill. He says (section 2, chapter 3, book 5, "Principles of Political Economy"):

A tax on rent falls wholly on the landlord. There are no means by which he can shift the burden upon any one else. It does not affect the value or price of agricultural produce, for this is determined by the cost of production in the most unfavorable circumstances, and in those circumstances, as we have so often demonstrated, no rent is paid. A tax on rent, therefore, has no effect other than its obvious one. It merely takes so much from the landlord and transfers it to the State.

The reason of this will be clear to every one who has grasped the accepted theory of rent—that theory to which the name of Ricardo has been given, and which, as John Stuart Mill says, has but to be understood to be proved. And it will be clear to every one who will consider a moment, even if he has never before thought of the cause and nature of rent. The rent of land represents a return to ownership over and above the return which is sufficient to induce use—it is a premium paid for permission to use. To take, in taxation, part or the whole of this premium, in no way affects the incentive to use or the return to use; in no way, diminishes the amount of land there is to use, or makes it more difficult to obtain it for use. Thus there is no way in which a tax upon rent or land values can be transferred to the user. Whatever the State may demand of this premium simply diminishes the net amount which ownership can get for its use, or the price which it can demand as purchase money, which is, of course, rent, or the expectation of rent, capitalized.

Here, for instance, is a piece of land that has a value—let it be where it may. Its rent, or value, is the highest price that any one will give for it—it is a premium which the man who wants to use the land must pay to the man who owns the land for permission to use it. Now, if a tax be levied on that rent or value, this in no wise adds to the willingness of any one to pay more for the land than before; nor does it in any way add to the ability of the owner to demand more. To suppose, in fact, that such a tax could be thrown by land owners upon tenants, is to suppose that the owners of land do not now get for their land all it will bring, is to suppose that, simply whenever they want to, they can put up whatever they please.

This is, of course, absurd. There would be no limit whatever to prices, did the fixing of them rest entirely with the seller. To the price which will be given and received for anything, two wants or wills must concur—the want of the buyer, and the want of the will of the seller. The one who wants to give as little as he can, the other to get as much as he can, and the point at which the exchange will take place is a balance or effect of compromise. In other words, price is determined by the equation of supply and demand. And, evidently, taxation can not affect price unless it affects the relative power of one or the other of the elements of this equation. The mere wish of the seller to get more, the mere desire of the buyer to pay less, can neither raise nor lower prices. Nothing will lower prices unless it either increases supply or decreases demand. Now, the taxation of land values, which is simply the taking by the State of a part of the premium which the land owner can get for the permission to use land, neither increases the demand for land, nor decreases the supply of land, and therefore can not increase the price which the land owner can get from the user. Thus it is impossible for land owners to throw such taxation on land users by raising rents. Other things being unaltered, rents would be no higher than before, while the selling price of land, which is determined by net rent, would be much diminished. Whoever purchased land outright would have to pay less to the seller, because he would therefore be called on to pay more to the State.

But, while the taxation of land values can not raise rents, it would especially in a country like this, where there is so much valuable land unused, tend strongly to lower them. In all our cities and through all the country, there is much land which is not used, or not put to its best use, because it is held at high prices by men who do not want to or who can not use it themselves, but who are holding it in expectation of profiting by the increased value which the growth of population will give to it in future. Now, the effect of the taxation of land values would be to compel these men to seek tenants or purchasers. Land upon which

there is no taxation even a poor man can easily hold for higher prices, for land eats nothing. But put heavy taxation upon it, and even a rich man will be driven to seek purchasers or tenants, and to get them he will have to put down the price he asks, instead of putting it up; for it is by asking less, not by asking more, that those who have any thing they are forced to dispose of must seek customers. Rather than continue to pay heavy taxes upon land yielding him nothing, and from the future increase in value, of which he could have no expectation or profit, since increase in value would mean increased taxes, he would be glad to give it away or to let it revert to the State. Thus the dogs in the manger, who all over the country are withholding land that they can not use themselves from those who would be glad to use it, would be forced to let go their grasp. To tax land values up to anywhere near their full amount would be to utterly destroy speculative values, and to diminish all rents into which this speculative element enters. And, how groundless is it to think that landlords who have tenants could shift a tax on land values upon their tenants, can be readily seen from the effect upon landlords who have no tenants. It is when tenants seek for land, not when landlords seek for tenants, that rent goes up.

To put the matter in a form in which it can be easily understood let us take two cases. The one, a country where the available land is all in use and the competition of tenants has carried rents to a point at which the tenant pays the landlord all he can possibly earn save just enough to barely live. The other, a country where all the available land is not in use and the rent that the landlord can get from the tenant is limited by the terms on which the tenant can get access to unused land. How, in either case, if a tax were imposed upon land values (or rent) could the landlord compel the tenant to pay it?

It may be well to call attention to the fact that a tax on land values is not a tax on land. They are very different things, and the difference should be noted because a confusion of thought as to them may lead to the assumption that a tax on land values would fall on the user. A tax upon land—that is to say, a tax on all land of so much per acre or so much per foot—would fall on the user, barring such effect as it might have on speculation. For such a tax, falling equally on all land—on the poor and least advantageously situated as fully as on the richest and best situated land, would become a condition imposed on the use of any land, from which there could be no escape, and thus the owners of rentable land could add it to their rents. Its operation would be analogous to that of a tax on a producible commodity, and it would in effect reduce the supply of land that could be used, since no land could then be used that would not yield sufficient to pay the tax. But a tax on economic rent or land values would not fall on all land; it would fall only on valuable land, and on that in proportion to its value. It would thus not have to be paid upon the poorest land in use (which always determines rent), and so would not become a condition of use, or restrict the amount of land that could be profitably used, and so the land owners on whom it fell could not shift it on the users of land. This distinction, as to nature and effects, between a tax on land and a tax on land values, is it necessary to bear in mind.

It is also necessary to bear in mind that the value of land is something totally distinct from the value of improvements. It is a value which arises not from the exertion of any particular individual, but from the growth and progress of the community. A tax on land values, therefore, never lessens the reward of exertion or accumulation. It simply takes for the whole community that value which the whole community creates.

While it is not true that a tax on land values or rent falls on the user, and thus distributes itself through increased prices, it is true that the greater number of taxes by which our public revenues are raised do. Thus, speaking generally, taxes upon capital, but upon the owners of capital, but upon the users of capital, and are by them transferred to the consumers of whatever the capital is used to produce; taxes upon buildings or building materials must ultimately be paid in increased building rents or prices by the occupiers of buildings; imposts upon production or duties upon imports must finally fall upon the consumers of the commodities. The fact is far from being popularly appreciated, for, if it were, the masses would never consent to the system by which the greater part of our revenues are raised. But, nevertheless, it is the vague apprehension of this that leads by confusion of ideas to the notion that a tax on land values must add to rents. This notion will disappear if it be considered how it is that any tax given to the person first called on to pay it the power of shifting it upon others by an increase of price. The general principle is this: A tax upon any thing or upon the methods or means of production of any thing, the price of which is kept down by the ability to produce increased supplies, will, by increasing the cost of production, check the supply and thus add to the price of the thing and ultimately fall on the consumer. But a tax upon any thing upon which the supply is fixed or monopolized, and of which the cost of production is not therefore a determining element, since it has no effect in checking supply, does not increase prices, and falls entirely on the owner.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

Of the 365,000 acres of land in Marin County, Cal., 229,000 are owned by ten men in tracts ranging from 74,000 down to 4,000 acres. There are but 102 land owners in the county, exclusive of owners of town lots. And still we go to the old world for examples of land monopoly!—Vincennes, Ind., News.

The secret of successful taxation is to levy it upon a few objects that can not be carried away or hidden.—Philadelphia Record.

## FOR FREE WOOL.

A High Protection Paper Wants Free Wool—It Warns the Wool Grower to Stand Firm Under—Let the Manufacturer Also Shell Out.

The Boston Journal of Commerce is a high protection paper which does not believe in a duty on wool. In a recent number it comments on the westward movement of population as shown by the census, and finds in that movement "an exemplification of the course of settlement and development of a country."

That course of settlement and development it describes in words which it quotes from somebody as follows: "After the hunter, trapper and prospector, the herdsman follows, and for a time the raising of cattle is the chief industry. As settlement becomes less sparse, this is followed by agriculture, which, in its turn, as the population becomes more dense, is succeeded by manufactures."

The Journal makes this the text from which to read the wool grower a brief lesson. "Here is an expression of a fact," it says, "that is entirely ignored by the wool-grower in his struggle against the inevitable course of natural events. He is made to believe that pioneer occupations can live and thrive by the side of those that are fostered by density of population and a more civilized order of surroundings. It is because of these false ideas that cause him to be constantly clamoring for Government protection against the inroads of natural forces that denote social and industrial progress."

In other words, Massachusetts wants free wool for her mills, for she is smart enough to see what a great boon to her industries free wool would be. The recent election in that State, which resulted in a Democratic majority in the Congressional delegation of the State for the first time in more than thirty years, is an emphatic expression of the New England demand for free raw materials, above all for free wool.

It will be only a few years before wool is entirely free, and then the 63,000,000 people of this country will at once have the advantage of cheaper and better clothing—an advantage with which the entire wool-growing industry of the country does not for a moment deserve to be compared. The wool product of the country does not amount to more than two per cent of our agricultural products; and our native wool is considerably less than half of our yearly consumption. In regard to our wool-growing industry, the one question which always hits the bull's eye is, why should 63,000,000 people be made to pay a high tariff tax on wool for the benefit of the insignificant number who grow wool?

The Boston Journal of Commerce is right; the duty on wool must go. But the Journal as a protectionist paper and on protection grounds, can not make out a strong case against the wool-grower. The latter has a perfect right to the same protection that the Journal demands for the manufacturer, and when the grower is put on a basis of competition with the whole world he will not be thought unreasonable if he asks that the manufacturer should surrender some of his protection also.

When the Journal cries out against the wool-grower for "constantly clamoring for Government protection against the inroads of natural forces," it must remember that the wool-grower is not alone in that clamor. The tendency of the time is toward the cheapening of all manufactured products as the result of invention and improved methods of manufacture and transportation. When our manufacturers ask to be exempted from the play of this cheapening tendency, they too, are "clamoring for Government protection against the inroads of natural forces," and it is only a matter of simple justice that when the emancipation of industry commences the good work should go forward along the whole line. Let us have cheaper wool; but let us also have cheaper coats—and no fear that these cheaper coats will "necessarily involve a cheaper man and woman beneath the coat," as our wise President has expressed it.

## THE LEAD TAX.

A Case of Gains For the Few and Losses For the Many—Manipulations of the Trusts and Rings—Prices Which Have Been "McKinleyed."

The New York Press prints the following in an editorial to show the beneficial effect of the McKinley tariff on lead: "At Socorro, N. M., a town that was ruined by free trade in Mexican lead, three hundred extra men have been placed at work at the smelter and the Eagle lead mines (this mine has been shut down for three years) at \$3.50 per day, and this result is but a sample of many other places. A very conservative estimate places the number of men in Arizona and New Mexico, that were idle when the McKinley bill was passed and are now employed, at 10,000, and that the output of their labors will swell the production to the amount of \$7,500,000 annually."

Whereupon the Press remarks: "The McKinley bill is working out practical results in spite of the election."

Let us see what those "practical results" are in the case of lead. In the old tariff law there was a duty on lead ores, but no duty on the lead contained in silver ores. Thus a large quantity of lead ores came in from Mexico in silver ores, these ores being smelted in vast quantities in Kansas City and other places, and giving employment to thousands of men. These ores were what are called fluxing ores, and are needed in smelting our dry lead ores. Most of our ores are dry ores, and all the owners of mines producing such ores were very anxious to have the Mexican fluxing ores continue to come in free.

There is, however, a small but powerful clique in Colorado, known as the "carbonate ring," who own what are called the Carbonate Lead Mines.

It was in the interest of this ring to keep out the fluxing ores. In order to secure this result they contributed to a very large amount of "fat" to Quay and Dudley's "blocks-of-five" corruption fund, it being understood by outsiders that the ring was to be duly recompensed when the new Administration came into power at Washington.

This is what actually happened. After the Harrison Administration came in there was a squabble on the part of the carbonate ring to get silver-lead ores put on the dutiable list by the Treasury Department.

A decision was given by Secretary Windom which restricted the importation of the Mexican ores, and the price of lead began at once to advance from the old figure of 3½ cents a pound. Last May the paragraph in the McKinley bill imposing a duty of 1½ cents a pound on all the lead in silver-lead fluxing ores brought in from Mexico was passed in the House after a sharp debate, and the ring became confident that if a tariff law should be enacted it would impose such a duty. Thereupon the price again began to advance. Just before the vote on this paragraph the price in Chicago and St. Louis was 3½ to 4 cents. The following week it was 4½ cents. It is now about 6 cents.

Now the question for such high tariff organs as the Press to answer is this: Where is the profit to the country at large in paying 2½ cents a pound higher for its lead in order that a few hundred or thousand miners in Arizona and New Mexico may get higher wages? Is it economy? Would any intelligent farmer or business man conduct his affairs on such a principle?

The duty on lead played directly into the hands of the lead trust. By causing a scarcity of lead it enabled the trust to put up prices. There was actually a lead famine. On October 4 the New York Engineering and Mining Journal said:

The lead famine still continues, and that it is owing to the shortness of supply in the United States of suitable smelting material and fluxing ores there is no question of doubt from the state of affairs now existing in Leadville, Col. This district, which the discussion was going on as to whether Mexican fluxing ores were admitted or not, was represented by those opposing the admission as being capable of furnishing not only sufficient for its own smelting industry but a large surplus for smelters established elsewhere. Now Leadville is actually importing Mexican fluxing ores in spite of the long haul and high price, to keep her own smelters going!

In recent years there have been scarcely any importations of pig lead, the old duty being prohibitory; but now that the home market price has gone so high, importations have again set in, notwithstanding the duty of two cents a pound. For the week ended November 15 about 450,000 pounds were entered at New York.

The lead duty is bearing its legitimate tariff fruit in building up trusts. A recent number of the Metal Worker says:

The lead business of the country is rapidly falling into the control of a few organizations. The evidence of this is the large trusts, the combination of the white lead trusts, with two smelting plants and one refinery allied with it, has given an encouragement to others. It is true that the grand centralization of a large number of smelters and refineries which is just being completed at Chicago. Some of the group of capitalists who are in control of this combination own also the Colorado Smelting Company at Pueblo and possess mining property in that State. Others are very largely identified with mining interests in Montana and the Coeur d'Alene region, in Idaho.

The white lead trust has also been advancing the price of white lead, which is used in making paint. About the first of October the price of white lead was 6½ cents a pound against 4 cents in England. Under date of November 11 the trust sent out a circular announcing "an increase in prices." It gives the rate of white lead purchased in kegs in lots of less than 1,000 pounds, at 7½ cents net (that is, without any trade discount). If bought in 25-pound tin pails, 8½ cents per pound; if in 5-pound tin cans 10½ cents. The price of white lead in the United States at the present time, if in kegs, is, therefore, 93½ per cent, in excess of the foreign price; if in 25-pound tin-pails, 106½ per cent, and if in 5-pound tin cans over 150 per cent, less a fair allowance for the difference in the cost of the tin in this country and Europe.

And in answer to facts like these the protectionist organ points us to the fact that "three hundred extra men have been placed at work" at Socorro, N. M. Would it not be a good thing to turn loose a few bloodthirsty fool-killers in this country?

## "A SLY DIG."

The Secretary of State Permits a Stab at the McKinley Bill to Go into His Reports.

The State Department at Washington issues every month a stout pamphlet entitled, "Reports from the Consuls of the United States." James G. Blaine being now Secretary of State is responsible for what goes into these reports.

The present attitude of the Secretary to his party's tariff policy lends a curious interest to the report on the new Russian customs tariff decree, which was sent to the State Department by George W. Wurts, secretary of the United States Legation at St. Petersburg. This report is printed, evidently with the approval of Mr. Blaine, in a recent number of the Consular Reports.

In his report Mr. Wurts says: "The new tariff will be regarded abroad as prohibitory for a number of articles already enormously taxed at the Russian custom house, and many of them such as Russia cannot produce, or, if so, of a quality so inferior as scarcely to be marketable; such, for example, as wine, many articles of luxury, considered by the educated classes as necessities, and other Russian goods not yet produced all her necessities; and to practically exclude them by increase of tariff is a questionable policy in a country so greatly dependent upon importations from abroad."

In condemning the tariff decree of the Czar in Russia Mr. Wurts plainly condemns the McKinley tariff put through by the "American Czar," which is built entirely on the Russian principle of exclusion. Did Mr. Blaine permit these words to go into the official reports in order to express the same contempt for McKinleyism which he expressed so forcibly last spring when he crushed in his fine silk hat and dashed it against the wall? Mr. Wurts evidently knows Blaine's opinion of McKinleyism.

A Simple Infant Industry. Lard, pressed meats, vegetables and fruits preserved in tin all go up in price. The children's appetites are taxed that a Pittsburgh syndicate may have the chance to think over whether there is enough in it to start a plant and import a few hundred Welsh laborers.—Kansas City Times.

**USEFUL AND SUGGESTIVE.**

For faded green blinds rub on a little linseed oil.

One of our leading doctors says a potato is most digestible if boiled in its jacket.

A simple means of changing the air of a sick room is to open a window at the top and opening the door, move it back and forward rapidly, so as to insure a current of fresh air from the window.

Breaded Eggs.—Boil the eggs hard. When cold remove the shells, slice them lengthwise; dip each slice in raw egg, beaten, then in fine bread crumbs, and fry them in butter. Serve hot, but drained from all grease.—Homestead.

Boiled Chestnuts.—Put the chestnuts into tepid water. Notice when they begin to boil. Then boil for fifteen minutes. Pour them into a colander to drain. Stir in the small piece of butter while the chestnuts are hot. Mix well till they look glossy and dry.—Good Housekeeping.

Flour Dumplings.—One-half cup of sweet milk, one heaping teaspoonful of baking powder; mix stiff enough to form in cakes with the hands. This makes about seven. Drop in the kettle where chicken or meat is boiling (do not let them sink beneath the water), cover tight and cook fifteen or twenty minutes.—Indianapolis Sentinel.

Fish on Toast.—Take one cupful of salt codfish and pick it into small pieces; freshen it a few minutes in lukewarm water; drain it from the water and add one cupful of milk thickened with a dessertspoonful of flour and a table-spoonful of butter, and pepper to suit taste; when it begins to boil remove from the fire and pour over pieces of buttered toast; garnish with slices of hard-boiled egg.—Household Monthly.

Italian Cream.—Dissolve one ounce of gelatine in half a pint of water. Pour one quart of rich cream on one-half pound powdered sugar. Let it stand half an hour and whisk until very light. Pour in the gelatine and beat until it begins to stiffen. Pour some ice-cold water into the moulds. Shake it around and empty the moulds and fill immediately with the cream, seasoned with lemon or vanilla. Eat with rich cream seasoned and whipped very light.

Spiced Beef.—Boil a large shin of beef until very tender; pick the meat in pieces and crush all the gristle that is soft very fine; set the stock to cool and then remove the fat; reduce the stock by boiling to one quart; roll quite fine eight or ten crackers and add to the meat; season with pepper, salt, cloves, minced parsley and grated nutmeg, and a little cinnamon; cover with the stock, place on the stove and let come to the boil; pack in a deep dish and cut into slices when cold.

Peeling potatoes, apples and other vegetable and fruits will discolor the hands. Borax water is excellent to remove stains and heal scratches and chafes. Put crude borax into a large bottle and fill with water. When dissolved add more to the water, until at last the water can absorb no more and particles can be seen at the bottom. To the water in which the hands are to be washed pour from this bottle enough to make it very soft. It is cleansing and healthful, and by its use the hands will be kept in good condition.

**ORIGIN OF NAMES.**

Scores of Them Are Based on God and Christian Festivals.

Names compounded with one or other of the words which express the deity have always been common with the heathens as well as with Christian and pagan nations. The pagans had but few names so combined with the creative power in which they were unbelievers, but these few seem to have been quite popular, as may be proven by the legions of such names as Theocritus, Theophilus, Theognis, Theodorus, Theophanes, Timotheus and others with "Theo" and its counterparts as a prefix. After the rise of the Christian religion the above enumerated names became quite common with believers in Jesus, but seem to have fallen into corresponding disuse among the pagans. Among the Greek God names we find, Theosthenes, signifying strength of God; Theopemptus, sent by God; Theocristus, God-made; Theodulus, servant of God; Theognostus, known of God; Theophylact, guarded by God; Theotimus, honored by God. Both the Greek and Latin languages express the name "God-given" in different forms, as Theodoretus, Theodorus (the same as the pagans), Theodotus, Adeodatus, Deus-dedit, etc.; the last peculiar form, it seems, did not become common until about the end of the seventh century, A. D., after it had been borne by the sixth Archbishop of Canterbury, the first Saxon occupant of the primatial see. Of Latin names of the same class may be noted, Deiculus, worshipper of God; Deiferus, bearer of God; Deogratus, thanks be to God; Quodouldeus, signifying "what God wills." The last is a very common name in Egypt and the Barbary States of North Africa. The Redeemer's name originated Christian, Christians, Christianus and Christopher, with their feminine forms of Christa, Christina and Christita, to say nothing of Christobel, Christota and Christarea, which are but forms of the others.

To Christianity also may be referred many other names. From redemption we have Redemptus and Reparatus; from salvation we get Salvus, Solvianus, Soteris and Soter. From the word baptism, which is also directly connected with the religion of Christ, we get the names of Renatus and Restitutus. The various Christian festivals also supply us with many pronouns or given names, such as Paschalis and Paschasius, which are from the Easter festival, and Natalis and Natalia, from Christmas, or the day of the Nativity. Epiphany is the original of both Epiphanius and Epiphania, male and female pronouns, respectively.

With but little extra research this article could be lengthened to two columns, but enough has been given to show that God, the Redeemer, Christianity and the various festivals have been the starting point of many of our names, both the pronouns and surnames.—St. Louis Republic.

**A VALUABLE RELIC.**

Elizabeth, N. J., Has a Genuine Curiosity in an Old Bell.

A curious bell that has doubtless had an eventful history has been recently dug up in Elizabeth, N. J. Workmen were digging a vault in a lot near the "Old Landing," on Elizabeth creek, and about three feet below the surface found this bell, mouth down. The men sold it to Henry Miller for a trifle, and he now has it in his possession. Mr. Miller filed into the bell, and was induced to believe that it contained gold by its yellow appearance. So he had some fragments tested by several jewelers in Elizabeth, and much to his delight they all said the metal contained a large percentage of gold. If the testimony of these men can be relied upon Mr. Miller has a treasure, for the bell weighs about forty pounds.

Mr. Miller is a day laborer with a large family, and such an unexpected fortune would be peculiarly acceptable. The bell is 33 inches in circumference at the base and tapers in long, graceful curves to the top, which is four inches high. To this top is affixed the crown by which the bell was swung. The crown is about three inches across, two inches high, and three-fourths of an inch in thickness. In shape it is a coronet, with three apertures for fastening it to a beam. About three inches above the rim of the bell runs this inscription, in half-inch relief letters:

SOI DE RANCICO DARTIAGA.

The inscription does not quite make the circuit of the bell, and the space between the two ends is ornamented with little diagonal figures, which to Mr. Miller suggested the fleur de lis of France, but they seemed too regular in shape for this design. A plain part of the bell is ornamented in the same manner. There is no date, but the bell is discolored and seems to be eaten by its long burial. The scholarship of Elizabeth has been unable to decipher the inscription, and as there was never a convent or similar institution situated near the place where the relic was unearthed it is a natural conclusion of the owner that in case it contains precious metals it is part of a buried treasure. It seems probable that the bell once belonged to a Portuguese monastery.

The scholar is encouraged in this belief by the fact that several hundred dollars worth of Spanish doubloons were several years ago found in the Sound near the mouth of the creek on whose bank the bell was discovered. Mr. Miller was first persuaded that there was precious metal in the bell by his friend Joseph Metzner, who is a molder in the foundry of Moore Brothers and has some knowledge of metallurgy. The property on which the bell was discovered belongs to a Mr. Forsyth.—N. Y. Times.

**Repaid in Her Own Coin.**

A good story is told of how Judge Wilson got the best of a "smart" lady in one of the towns in the Minnesota valley where the judge had made one of his stereotyped campaign speeches. At the conclusion of the address the husband of the lady in question, being an ardent Democrat, was very anxious that his zealous Republican wife should meet the speaker. A formal introduction followed, and upon inquiring as to whether she was in sympathy with the views expressed in his remarks the smart lady replied: "No, I am not; and I didn't take in all your blarney to-night, either." The judge was somewhat taken back at this unexpected retort, but quickly recovering himself asked her whether she was not sitting at his right in the audience during the speech. "Yes, sir," was the reply. "Well, now," said the judge, "just see what a wonderful faculty I have of noticing all the homely women in an audience whenever I make an address."—St. Paul Pioneer-Press.

Pretty Mean Fellow.—He (taking a ring from his pocket)—"Will you allow me to try this ring on your finger?" She (blushing deeply, but allowing him to take her hand)—"O, Mr. Tabbley!" He (after trying it on)—"A perfect fit. I got just the right size. Now I know it will fit the girl I'm going to give it to, as her hand is just like yours, Miss Bidley."—Boston Herald.

"I dreamed of you last night," she said, with a lingering glance. "Did you, really?" he inquired eagerly. "Yes; I always dream when I eat lobster and pie at night."—Washington Post.

**THE GENERAL MARKETS.**

KANSAS CITY, Dec. 15.	
CATTLE—Shipping steers...	4 35 @ 4 25
Butchers' steers...	2 50 @ 3 50
Native cows...	2 00 @ 3 75
HOGS—Good to choice heavy...	8 50 @ 8 75
WHEAT—No. 2 red...	88 @ 90
No. 2 hard...	84 @ 84 1/2
CORN—No. 2...	45 1/2 @ 45 3/4
OATS—No. 2...	65 @ 65 1/2
RYE—No. 2...	2 80 @ 2 85
FLOUR—Fancy, per sack...	2 10 @ 2 15
HAY—Baled...	7 50 @ 9 50
BUTTER—Choice creamery...	20 @ 22
CHEESE—Full cream...	9 @ 9 1/2
EGGS—Choice...	19 1/2 @ 20
BACON—Shoulders...	8 @ 8 1/2
Sides...	7 @ 8
LARD...	6 1/2 @ 6 3/4
POTATOES...	75 @ 90
ST. LOUIS.	
CATTLE—Shipping steers...	4 00 @ 4 20
Butchers' steers...	3 00 @ 3 75
HOGS—Packing...	8 00 @ 8 50
SHEEP—Fair to choice...	4 00 @ 5 20
FLOUR—Choice...	8 50 @ 8 75
WHEAT—No. 2 red...	94 1/2 @ 95
CORN—No. 2...	51 @ 51 1/2
OATS—No. 2...	44 @ 44 1/2
RYE—No. 2...	68 @ 69
BUTTER—Creamery...	22 @ 23
PORK...	10 00 @ 10 25
CHICAGO.	
CATTLE—Shipping steers...	4 00 @ 4 30
HOGS—Packing and shipping...	8 75 @ 8 85
SHEEP—Fair to choice...	4 00 @ 5 00
FLOUR—Winter wheat...	4 40 @ 5 00
WHEAT—No. 2 red...	82 @ 82 1/2
CORN—No. 2...	51 1/2 @ 51 3/4
OATS—No. 2...	42 1/2 @ 42 3/4
RYE—No. 2...	68 @ 68 1/2
BUTTER—Creamery...	22 @ 23
PORK...	8 25 @ 8 37 1/2
NEW YORK.	
CATTLE—Common to prime...	3 50 @ 5 10
HOGS—Good to choice...	3 50 @ 3 90
FLOUR—Good to choice...	4 40 @ 5 10
WHEAT—No. 2 red...	1 04 1/2 @ 1 05 1/2
CORN—No. 2...	64 1/2 @ 65
DATS—Western mixed...	47 @ 51
BUTTER—Creamery...	16 @ 23 1/2
PORK...	11 00 @ 12 00

**England's Famous Dog.**

A famous dog, which had more than once the honor of presentation to royalty, died the other day at the house of his master, Mr. F. G. Moore, Mayfield, Sussex, England. Mr. Moore was formerly station-master at Lewes, and his dog, "Railway Jack," was known far and wide as a traveler. He began by taking the train to Brighton and Newhaven, and then extended his journeys to London, Dover and Canterbury, and afterward went as far afield as Exeter, Edinburgh and Glasgow—but always returned to Lewes. Once, at Eastbourne, the late Lady Brassey presented "Jack" to the Prince and Princess of Wales, and he was introduced to Prince and Princess Edward of Saxe-Weimar, at Cowes. He was a great favorite everywhere, had three fine collars given him and a silver medal. "Jack" was nearly thirteen when he ended his notable career.—N. Y. Sunday Journal.

**Scientific Item.**

A.—There is a most remarkable echo in a cave in Kentucky.

B.—What is there remarkable about it?

A.—If you call out, "Hello, Smith?" the echo says, "What Smith do you mean?" no less than fourteen distinct times.—Texas Siftings.

Natural Ability in That Direction.

I hardly know what to do 'bout Eddie; he's so backward in learnin' to read.

Teach 'im Hebrew. That reads backward!—Harper's Young People.

**False Witnesses.**

There are knaves now and then met with who represent certain local bitters and poisonous stimulants identical with or possessing properties akin to those of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. These scamps only succeed in foisting their trashy compounds upon people unacquainted with the genuine article, which is as much their opposite as day is to night. Ask and take no substitute for the grand remedy for malaria, dyspepsia, constipation, rheumatism and kidney trouble.

"Did you ever go through one of those labyrinths?" "No, but I once tried to find my wife's pocket."—St. Joseph News.

The climate here did not agree with me and I was sick with malaria most all the time. The least exposure gave me a severe cold and my health was miserable. I grew weaker until I began a use of Dr. Ehl's Sarsaparilla, when I gained health and strength. I recommend it as the very best strengthening medicine.—Sarah Walton, Wauash, Ind.

Some of the men who never should have got married: "I would that my love would silent be."—Boston Herald.

**The Battle of Life.**

The true hero will endeavor to make the most of life, and to this end the first consideration is a robust constitution. Like a good general on the battle plain, who, when expecting an attack from the enemy, will entrench himself in fortifications, so he, when disease is in the atmosphere or hovering in ambush amid climatic changes, will fortify his system against every encroachment the grim monster may seek to make. Many a grand life has ended for want of timely precaution in the hour of need. When fever and influenza are abroad, when the damp chilly days touch the marrow bones, when effluvia and malaria walk hand in hand, then it is that the system should be fortified by a use of that superb strengthening tonic alternative of Dr. John Bull's Sarsaparilla, which keeps the blood pure and the functions regulated, so that disease can not enter the citadel of life.

"Been to Brooklyn, eh?" "Yep." "Come across any thing remarkable?" "Yep." "What?" "The bridge."—Life.

Pure soap is white. Brown soaps are adulterated with rosin. Perfume is only put in to hide the presence of *putrid fat*. Dobbins' Electric Soap is pure, white, and unscented. Has been sold since 1855. Try it now.

JAVA must be a moral place to live in; we never see it advertised except as "pure Java."—Puck.

Will be found an excellent remedy for sick headache. Carter's Little Liver Pills. Thousands of letters from people who have used them prove this fact. Try them.

HOUSEHOLD recipe.—To preserve eggs always pack them in layers.—Binghamton Republican.

COUGH AND COLDS. Those who are suffering from Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, etc., should try BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES. Sold only in boxes.

Of course there are exceptions to the rule "the good die young," but there aren't many of us.—Elmira Gazette.

No Opium in Piso's Cure for Consumption Cures where other remedies fail. 25c.

It is fortunate that we are not all rich. Some of us would not know how to act if we were.—Boston Traveller.

**For Cure of**  
**SPRAINS & STRAINS**  
 USE  
**St. Jacobs Oil**  
 Cures  
**STIFFNESS**  
**Stiff Neck, Soreness**

**SYRUP OF FIGS**



**ONE ENJOYS**

Both the method and results when Syrup of Figs is taken; it is pleasant and refreshing to the taste, and acts gently yet promptly on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels, cleanses the system effectually, dispels colds, headaches and fevers and cures habitual constipation. Syrup of Figs is the only remedy of its kind ever produced, pleasing to the taste and acceptable to the stomach, prompt in its action and truly beneficial in its effects, prepared only from the most healthy and agreeable substances, its many excellent qualities commend it to all and have made it the most popular remedy known.

Syrup of Figs is for sale in 50c and \$1 bottles by all leading druggists. Any reliable druggist who may not have it on hand will procure it promptly for any one who wishes to try it. Do not accept any substitute.

**CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.**  
 SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.  
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 OF THE  
**NEW YORK LEDGER**

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FIFTY-SECOND CONGRESS.

Political Complexions of the Senate and House.

THE SENATE.
Republicans, 46; Democrats, 38; doubtful, 4.
The terms of office of one-third of the Senators will expire...

- ALABAMA. Term of office expires in 1891.
John T. Morgan, D. 1891.
James L. Fugh, D. 1892.
ARKANSAS.
James H. Berry, D. 1891.
James H. Hawley, R. 1892.
CALIFORNIA.
George Hearst, D. 1891.
O. E. Wheeler, R. 1892.
CONNECTICUT.
Jos. R. Hawley, R. 1891.
DELAWARE.
George Gray, D. 1891.
ANTHONY HIGGINS, D. 1892.
FLORIDA.
Samuel P. Hays, D. 1891.
GEORGIA.
A. H. Colquhoun, D. 1891.
IDAHO.
John B. Gordon, D. 1891.
ILLINOIS.
Shelby M. Cullom, R. 1891.
INDIANA.
W. D. Voorhees, D. 1891.
IOWA.
Wm. B. Allison, R. 1891.
JAS. F. WILSON, R. 1892.
KANSAS.
P. B. Plumb, R. 1891.
KENTUCKY.
J. C. Blackburn, D. 1891.
LOUISIANA.
R. M. T. Gibson, D. 1891.
MAINE.
Eugene Hale, R. 1891.
MARYLAND.
William P. Frye, R. 1891.
MASSACHUSETTS.
A. P. Gorman, D. 1891.
MICHIGAN.
E. K. Wilson, D. 1891.
MINNESOTA.
C. K. Davis, R. 1891.
MISSISSIPPI.
E. C. Wallah, D. 1891.
MISSOURI.
Jas. Z. Geary, D. 1891.
MONTANA.
Hosea Townsend, R. 1891.
NEBRASKA.
Lewis Sperry, D. 1891.
NEVADA.
John W. Cansey, D. 1891.
NEW HAMPSHIRE.
Steph. R. Mallory, D. 1891.
NEW JERSEY.
Ephus E. Lester, D. 1891.
NEW MEXICO.
William H. Catell, D. 1891.
NEW YORK.
Thos. J. Geary, D. 1891.
NORTH CAROLINA.
Hosea Townsend, R. 1891.
NORTH DAKOTA.
Richard H. Clarke, D. 1891.
OHIO.
William H. Catell, D. 1891.
OKLAHOMA.
Louis W. Turpin, D. 1891.
OREGON.
William H. Catell, D. 1891.
PENNSYLVANIA.
Thos. J. Geary, D. 1891.
RHODE ISLAND.
John H. Culbertson, D. 1891.
SOUTH CAROLINA.
John H. Culbertson, D. 1891.
SOUTH DAKOTA.
John H. Culbertson, D. 1891.
TENNESSEE.
John H. Culbertson, D. 1891.
TEXAS.
John H. Culbertson, D. 1891.
VERMONT.
John H. Culbertson, D. 1891.
VIRGINIA.
John H. Culbertson, D. 1891.
WEST VIRGINIA.
John H. Culbertson, D. 1891.
WISCONSIN.
John H. Culbertson, D. 1891.
WYOMING.
John H. Culbertson, D. 1891.

THE HOUSE.

Republicans, 85; Democrats, 93; Farmers' Alliance, 8; vacancy, 1; uncertain, 1; whole number, 322.
Those marked \* served in the Fifty-first House. Those marked † served in a previous House. Those marked ‡ were unseated by the Fifty-first House.

- ALABAMA.
Richard H. Clarke, D. 1891.
Arkansas.
John H. Culbertson, D. 1891.
California.
William H. Catell, D. 1891.
Colorado.
Hosea Townsend, R. 1891.
Connecticut.
Jos. R. Hawley, R. 1891.
Delaware.
John W. Cansey, D. 1891.
Florida.
Steph. R. Mallory, D. 1891.
Georgia.
Ephus E. Lester, D. 1891.
Idaho.
William H. Catell, D. 1891.
Illinois.
Shelby M. Cullom, R. 1891.
Indiana.
W. D. Voorhees, D. 1891.
Iowa.
Wm. B. Allison, R. 1891.
Kansas.
P. B. Plumb, R. 1891.
Kentucky.
J. C. Blackburn, D. 1891.
Louisiana.
R. M. T. Gibson, D. 1891.
Maine.
Eugene Hale, R. 1891.
Maryland.
William P. Frye, R. 1891.
Massachusetts.
A. P. Gorman, D. 1891.
Michigan.
E. K. Wilson, D. 1891.
Minnesota.
C. K. Davis, R. 1891.
Mississippi.
E. C. Wallah, D. 1891.
Missouri.
Jas. Z. Geary, D. 1891.
Montana.
Hosea Townsend, R. 1891.
Nebraska.
Lewis Sperry, D. 1891.
Nevada.
John W. Cansey, D. 1891.
New Hampshire.
Steph. R. Mallory, D. 1891.
New Jersey.
Ephus E. Lester, D. 1891.
New Mexico.
William H. Catell, D. 1891.
New York.
Thos. J. Geary, D. 1891.
North Carolina.
Hosea Townsend, R. 1891.
North Dakota.
Richard H. Clarke, D. 1891.
Ohio.
William H. Catell, D. 1891.
Oklahoma.
Louis W. Turpin, D. 1891.
Oregon.
William H. Catell, D. 1891.
Pennsylvania.
Thos. J. Geary, D. 1891.
Rhode Island.
John H. Culbertson, D. 1891.
South Carolina.
John H. Culbertson, D. 1891.
South Dakota.
John H. Culbertson, D. 1891.
Tennessee.
John H. Culbertson, D. 1891.
Texas.
John H. Culbertson, D. 1891.
Vermont.
John H. Culbertson, D. 1891.
Virginia.
John H. Culbertson, D. 1891.
West Virginia.
John H. Culbertson, D. 1891.
Wisconsin.
John H. Culbertson, D. 1891.
Wyoming.
John H. Culbertson, D. 1891.

HIGH OLD TIMES.

The War Between the Factions in Ireland Growing Interesting and Probably Serious.

DUBLIN, Dec. 15.—Mr. Parnell and party yesterday drove from Kilkenny to Tullyrone. They were preceded by a band and accompanied by a large number of vehicles filled with supporters. At Tullyrone Mr. Parnell addressed a meeting of 500 persons. His speech was brief and was mainly a repetition of utterances in previous speeches. It was delivered amid a running commentary of cries, such as "Down with Healy," "To— with Hennessy," etc. From certain of his hearers. He apologized for the weakness of his voice, but appeared to be in good health. He promised the people a longer speech on another occasion. From Tullyrone Mr. Parnell and his friends drove to Freshford, where he addressed another meeting, referring during his speech to the seceders as "miserable gutter sparrows," whom he had pushed out of obscurity and given a better chance than he gave himself. After winning in Kilkenny, he said, he would go to every quarter of Ireland and ask the support of the people. Here a gathering of his opponents interrupted Parnell with shouts "To— with the adorer," and a fight would inevitably have followed but for the presence of the police, who promptly interfered and succeeded in preserving order. Mr. Parnell closed his day's work with an address at Uringford where he spent the night. The anti-Parnell faction held a meeting yesterday at Tipperary at which about 2,000 persons were present. Telegrams were read from Messrs Healy and Sexton, both of whom apologized for not attending the meeting on the ground that their presence was required elsewhere. Mr. Davitt telegraphed: "Impossible to leave Kilkenny. The fate of home rule depends upon the struggle here."

The scenes at Tipperary are regarded as a prelude to the campaign that may reach a degree little short of civil war before the question at issue is finally decided by the Irish people. A gang of forty roughts captured the meeting temporarily and carried every thing for Parnell, but the contingents of country people from a radius of twenty miles around came in and the situation was speedily changed. After a lively series of scurrilous, the anti-Parnellites got control of the meeting and the most violent of the partisans of Parnell were expelled. The latter had come to the spot armed with heavy blackthorns. The Constabulary board of guardians has denounced Mr. Parnell and have resolved to withhold the collection of the tenants' funds.

SADLY MARRIED.

A Party of Merry-making Young Lady Students Meet With a Terrible Experience.
AKRON, O., Dec. 15.—At a birthday celebration in Buchtel College Saturday evening, thirty lady students were gathered in the society's library building and were entertained by eight who wore masks and loose flowing garments, with high hats, also covered with cotton. Suddenly the hat of Miss Aurelia Steigmier, of Utica, N. Y., caught fire and communicated to the entire party. Every effort was made to save the young ladies, whose screams were heard throughout the great building and whose blazing costumes seemed to fill the room. Miss Mary Stevens, of Clifton Springs, N. Y., had every particle of clothing burned from her body and rolled over and over in the center of the room, where a little group tried to extinguish the flames. The other injured are: Mary Baker, of Fort Plain, N. Y., neck, face and chest charred to a cinder; Aurelia Warner, Storm Lake, Ia., severely burned; also Diana Haynes, Ahileno, Kan.; Mertie Baker, Peru, O.; Eva Dean, Storm Lake, Ia.; Addie Buchtel, of Columbus, Kan., niece of John R. Buchtel of this city, founder of the college; Estella Mason, Matagorda, O., and Dora Merrill, Williamsport, Pa. Miss Steigmier and Miss Stevens both succumbed to their injuries early next morning.

THE MAN OF MUSCLE.

The Standing of the College Athlete Among His Fellows.
The athlete in a recitation is very amusing. When he enters some admirer usually whispers to his confidant: "Look at him, isn't he a dandy?" The athlete always looks too large for his chair in the class-room. You wonder why it does not break down. The book, too, seems all out of place in his big hands, and a pencil looks positively funny as he handles it. He wears an air of patronage, as if intellectual pursuits were well in their way, and a thing to be encouraged, even interesting on occasions, but just a little unworthy a man of muscle. He likes to stretch out his big limbs and watch them in repose, knowing how much they can do when occasion requires. The professor even defers to him a little unable to refuse his instinctive homage to power, even though it be physical. When he strolls across the yard men look out of their windows after him. He is pointed out to the young lady visitors, and the fair creatures look with awe upon the god-like being whom they have seen battling in mud and gore for the honor of Harvard in superhuman fashion. The athlete during his season of activity does not study much. He has to reserve his energies for physical effort. He can neither smoke nor drink. About all that is left him is to talk athletics, and for this purpose he can get plenty of listeners, but when four o'clock in the afternoon comes he is in his element. And from four to six he toils away like a young giant.—Boston Traveller.

A HARDY OLD WHALE.

Carried a Harpoon in Its Body for Sixty Years.
The steam whaler, Beluga, arrived from Behring sea, in San Francisco, says the Chicago Herald, bringing the remarkable news of the recovery of a harpoon which had been thrown into a whale sixty years before in the South seas. Every whaling vessel has its name stamped on the harpoons it uses. Last August, in Behring sea, the Beluga's crew killed a big whale in which was found an old harpoon bearing the name Motezuma on it. The head of the harpoon was perfectly preserved, but the shank had been rotted away close to the skin of the whale by the salt water. The records show that the Motezuma quit whaling in the South seas sixty years ago. She was a New Bedford craft, and while lying idle at the port during the war she was bought by the Government and sent with other old hulks down to Charleston harbor and sunk at the entrance of the bay to break up blockade running. The whale that carried the harpoon for more than half a century proved a formidable fighter.

CONDITION OF LIVE-STOCK.

Report of the Bureau of Animal Industry Sent to Congress.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15.—The Secretary of Agriculture has sent to Congress the annual report of the chief of the bureau of animal industry. The report says that the year has passed without the discovery of pleuro-pneumonia in any new district. The department's regulations have been enforced without difficulty. No cases have been discovered in New York, except on Long Island; none in Pennsylvania; none in Maryland since October, 1888; New Jersey has improved rapidly, and there is no contagion in any other States. The efficiency of the department methods is demonstrated by the fact that the disease has been confined to the restricted areas of the Atlantic seaboard which have from the first been recognized as infected. With the almost complete eradication of the contagion, the danger of any infection extending to any other sections has practically disappeared. The total expenses of the work during the year have been: In New York, \$174,973, of which \$71,701 was spent for the purchase of cattle as diseased or exposed; in New Jersey, \$60,828, of which \$12,500 was spent for cattle; in Maryland, \$38,558, of which \$1,214 was spent for cattle; grand total, \$274,359, of which \$85,150 was spent for cattle. Including all the districts in which pleuro-pneumonia has existed, there was inspected 38,987 herds of cattle, containing 288,599 animals. Of these 199,597 were re-examined and 54,983 tagged and registered. There were about 159 new herds discovered infected with the disease during the year, containing 3,312 animals, of which 280 were purchased for slaughter 676 affected cattle at an average of \$26.10 per head; aggregate, \$17,704, and 3,053 exposed cattle at an average of \$22.36; aggregate, \$7,807.

The number of the affected cattle during the past year was 734; the number the year previous, 1,134; the number of affected herds last year, 159; the year before, 379. The decrease in the number of cattle slaughtered has been steady ever since the work of eradicating the disease began. During the month of October, 1890, no cases of disease were found, and the bureau draws the conclusion from these facts that the time is approaching rapidly when pleuro-pneumonia will be entirely eradicated in the United States. Concerning the regulations established at the time of the discovery of Texas fever, the report says that these have not been extended east of the Mississippi river. There is no doubt, however, that the Gulf and South Atlantic States are infected with this disease to the same degree as Texas, and there should be the same regulation of cattle coming from them. The effect of the regulations established in the West has been extremely beneficial. But a small amount of the disease has been reported either in the United States or among cattle shipped abroad. The losses during ocean voyages have been so much less than usual that insurance is said to have been reduced over 50 per cent. The report says that there is no foot and mouth disease in the United States, and there has been none since 1884.

AN ARKANSAS TRAGEDY.

The Terrible Fate of a Man Who Was Either a Demon or a Maniac.
FORT SMITH, Ark., Dec. 13.—About 5 o'clock this morning A. G. Caldwell, a prominent farmer, was driving home from this city, when about four miles out he was met by a man on foot armed with a shotgun. The footman asked him if either of his mules would ride and Caldwell told him no. About this time an old man came along riding a pony. The footman ordered him to get off, but he did not comply, and the man shot him twice, blowing the whole top of his head off. The murderer then mounted the old man's pony and rode about three miles when the animal gave out and he abandoned it. He then caught a young man driving an empty wagon and jumping into it he told the young fellow to drive for his life or he would kill him. Taking the whip from the driver he whipped the team and ran the mules to Jenny Lind, a distance of three or four miles. Arriving there the fiend went to the store of Dr. L. D. Stewart and seeing several men about the place drove them off with his gun, entered the store and shot Stewart down. He then walked out, but returned and shot Stewart again, though it is said the first shot killed him. From Stewart's the murderer went to the house of John Miller, a quarter of a mile distant. Finding Miller some distance from the house he shot and mortally wounded him. The butcher then proceeded to the house and shot Mrs. Miller in the stomach and then killed Mrs. Miller's daughter, after which he blew his own brains out, just as a posse of men who had been summoned, came up to him. While in the wagon with the young man the fiend told him his name was Bill Joplin. Joplin had been in love with Miss Lind, where he fell in love with Miss Miller, whom he murdered. He was in the city yesterday with the girl for the purpose of marrying her, but her father followed and prevented the ceremony, taking his daughter home with him. Joplin followed them out later and, thinking Dr. Stewart had something to do with breaking up the match, killed him.

WORLD'S FAIR APPOINTMENTS.

Two Chiefs of Departments and an Installation Secretary Appointed.
CHICAGO, Dec. 14.—Director Davis, at a meeting of the local directory of the World's Fair, announced the appointment of M. E. Handy as chief of the department of publicity and promotion, and Hon. W. L. Buchanan, of Iowa, as chief of the department of agriculture. Joseph Hirst, of Florida, was nominated for secretary of installation. All three nominations were concurred in by the board of directors, and the latter body will pay the salaries of the three appointees, amounting, it is understood, to \$5,000 a year each. All three are said to have already signified their acceptance of the appointments. Mr. Handy is a widely known newspaper man, and one of the founders of the Philadelphia News, and at present engaged in active newspaper work at Washington. Owing to lack of time the directory has decided to dispense with any public competition of architects for designs for Exposition buildings. The committee on buildings and grounds has been authorized to select five architects, each chosen for such work on the proposed structures as would be most nearly parallel with his best previous achievements. These committees will meet in conference and agree upon a general scheme of procedure.

ADJOURNED.

DETROIT, Mich., Dec. 14.—In the Federation of Labor convention here resolutions were passed condemning the use of convicts in the mines in Southern States, and greeting was sent out to the Farmers' Alliance in session at Ocala, Fla. The resolution to change the character of the executive board after long debate was voted down. Officers were elected as follows: Samuel Gompers, president; J. P. McGuire, first vice-president; W. A. Carney, second vice-president; Chris Evans, secretary; B. Lemon, treasurer. The next convention will be held at Birmingham, Ala.

To Prevent Quackery.

VIENNA, Dec. 13.—The Official Gazette publishes a decree that Prof. Koeh's curative lymph can only be procured from duly authorized Prussian agencies, and that none will be supplied to any person other than the heads of establishments or qualified physicians. The decree forbids the treatment of patients by the method without proper medical supervision, and provides that exact records must be kept of all cases treated. It also provides that private physicians must report the cases of all patients inoculated with the lymph and the death of those so treated.

GOOD CROP PRICES.

Farmers With a Surplus This Year in Good Shape—Returns of the Department of Agriculture.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12.—The statistical returns of the Department of Agriculture for December give the average farm prices of agricultural products, by counties, which are consolidated to obtain accurate averages for the several States. State agents obtain similar estimates, revise and consolidate and forward State averages. The department estimates as published are made from these duplicates and from independent sources of information, which are in remarkable agreement and may be relied upon as the true measure of value of crops in the hands of the farmers. The present corn crop is worth more than the last and farmers will receive more for it. Unfortunately districts of failure do not realize their portion of the advance in average value. The average price by present returns is 50.1 cents per bushel, against 28.5 cents for the crop of 1889, an increase of 77 per cent. It is the highest December price of the decade, except that of 1881, the only year in which the final average of condition was worse than that of the present season. The average price then rose to 63.6 cents and that of the following year was 48.4 cents, with a better crop than the present. The next highest average is 44.4 cents in 1887, following three years of large crops and cheap corn. The prices therefore depend upon the quantity grown in the year plus the reserves from preceding years. The present average shows that small crops are a sure cure for low prices and that the law of demand is still the main factor in making prices and profits. The prices in the seven corn surplus States are: Ohio, 51 cents; Indiana, 47 cents; Illinois, 43 cents; Iowa, 41 cents; Missouri, 44 cents; Kansas, 51 cents; Nebraska, 48 cents.

The average farm value of the wheat crop, as estimated, is 84 cents per bushel, against 69.8 cents for 1889, an increase of 20 per cent on the price of last year. The value of wheat is affected by the harvests of other countries, as corn is not perceptibly, and therefore prices are not entirely governed by the price of the home grown crop. For example, the crop of 1888, though smaller than the present one, brought out 77 cents in December, while the crop of 1882, aggregating over 500,000,000 bushels, the largest ever grown, sold at 88 cents at the same date. The price of oats has responded sharply to the pressure of a small crop and increased demand because of a short corn crop. The average is 43.2 cents against 25 cents last year. It is the highest reported since 1881. An examination of records shows that abundance or scarcity of corn material affects the value of this crop, the two grains being largely interchangeable in use. The deficiency in the potato crop has caused an advance in values in all sections of the country. The average is 77.7 cents, an increase of more than 90 per cent over the prices of the past two years.

O'BRIEN'S ORGAN.

United Ireland Retaken From Parnell and His Editors' Feat—Again Captured By Parnell and His Forces.
DUBLIN, Dec. 12.—Late last night a strong party of Mr. Parnell's opponents made a descent upon and recaptured the offices of United Ireland. The invaders destroyed all the "leaders" which had been prepared by Mr. Leamy, who was installed as editor yesterday by Parnell, and turned all the matter they found set up into the fire. Then they took possession of the ledgers and other books and documents belonging to the concern. All this was done in the name of William O'Brien. A strong posse from various laborers' societies has been left as a garrison, with instructions to remain on guard day and night and to resist by force any further intrusion by Mr. Parnell and his friends. The struggle for possession of United Ireland assumed a new phase this morning, and again Mr. Parnell is in possession of the offices of the company. This morning Mr. Parnell proceeded to the office and with the assistance of a crowd of his supporters, forced open the doors and took possession. The police watching the affairs but did not interfere in any way. After he had succeeded in recapturing the office Mr. Parnell went to a window and addressed the crowd outside. To guard against any further attempt on the part of Mr. Parnell's opponents to recapture the office, no one was allowed to enter, and the doors and windows were closely bolted and barred.

COUNSELMAN HELD.

Judge Gresham Refuses Relief to the Inter-State Commerce Law Violator.
CHICAGO, Dec. 12.—Judge Gresham to-day decided the cases of Charles Counselman, the Board of Trade Commission merchant, and James C. Peasely, an official of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, involving a violation of the Inter-State commerce law in the shipment of grain at reduced rates. Briefly reviewing the proceedings in the District Court and points raised there, Judge Gresham held that Mr. Counselman must answer the questions, because he was fully protected under section 860 of the Constitution from being convicted on evidence he might give. Both petitions for a writ of habeas corpus were denied and Counselman and Peasely remanded to the custody of the United States marshal pending the appeal to the United States Supreme Court. Both men will be released on bail.

Strikers Suffering.

MONROE, W. Va., Dec. 11.—There is great suffering among the striking miners' families. Notices of eviction have been served on those occupying the company's houses and it is probable that before the end of the week over 2,000 persons will be homeless.

Post-office Robbed.

KANSAS CITY, Kan., Dec. 11.—This morning between 2 and 2:30 o'clock the safe in the Armourdale post-office on Kansas avenue, between Fifth and Sixth streets, was blown open and about \$500 in cash and \$500 worth of stamps taken.

IRRIGATION IN KANSAS.

Important Meeting of Representative Farmers and Business Men in Interest of Irrigation—Resolutions Adopted.

OSBERLIN, Kan., Dec. 11.—Hundreds of business men and farmers from all parts of Northwestern Kansas met yesterday to attend to the subject of presenting the claims of this section to Congress for irrigation. The convention was called to order at 1:30 o'clock by A. H. McGee with about 100 delegates present. Secretary Scott stated that the meeting was called to discuss irrigation with Chief Engineer Nettleton and J. W. Gregory, of the irrigation investigation department. A. B. Montgomery, of Sherman County, was elected temporary chairman. Committees on credentials, irrigation and resolutions were appointed, after which the convention adjourned for twenty minutes. The committees were not able to finish their work on time and Prof. Hayes was introduced. He said the investigation he was now engaged in was ordered by Congress, first in relation merely to artesian wells, but the investigation had spread to the amount of water underground and its nearness to the surface. He dwelt at length on the geological formation of the country. At Hutchinson, he said, in boring for salt wells it had been found that there was an immense body of water underground. He thought the same condition existed in this region. J. W. Gregory, of Garden City, the irrigation expert, read from manuscript a lengthy article on the practicable benefits of irrigation. He maintained that Western Kansas was the finest region on earth for the farmer, with the exception of a few short weeks in the summer, when promising crops were laid low by hot winds and drought. All that was needed was to overcome this single difficulty. The only hope lay in the great under-flow that swept under the region. He explained that system of irrigation in use in the plains of Southwestern Kansas. The cost of water for irrigation in Colorado and Western Kansas through the season was \$1 to \$1.50 per acre. Without irrigation the value of land in that section was very low. The following resolutions were unanimously adopted: First—Implicitly relying upon the beneficent wisdom of the Creator we have been and are now confident that this climate, rivaling that of Italy, was intended for the habitation of humanity, and that this soil, rich as the delta of the Nile, was purposed for fruitful returns for the labor of the husbandman. Second—Induced by such climate and soil also invited and induced to the investment in the holding of these lands subject to the private entry under the agricultural land laws, we have settled thereon, builded our houses, opened our farms and invested our all to the extent that there are no vacant Government lands in the State of Kansas. Third—By years of experience, of toil and hardship, and by the expenditure of our substantial, we have demonstrated that agriculture dependent upon rainfall is unreliable, uncertain and unprofitable in the western portion of our State, and, contrary to the theory of the Government and ourselves, these lands have proved to be semi-arid rather than reliably agricultural. Fourth—Through personal observation and experience and through scientific demonstration we have been led to believe that the irrigation of our lands is practicable and possible, but we are unable to demonstrate to the satisfaction of private capital the truth or falsity of our conclusion. Fifth—To the end that our future may be determined with both speed and certainty and recognizing the established policy of the Government in the protection and preservation of the interests of settled localities for the public good, we ask a sufficient and early appropriation of public moneys to demonstrate the practicability of the irrigation of the settled portion of our arid domain. Sixth—We ask that the same be made thorough and certain and with such that Government aid shall cease. Seventh—We believe that our location and our circumstances justify this demand, particularly as we can not hope to secure a vast annual expenditure of the Government for rivers and harbors and other internal improvements and for the reason that in the settlement and purchase of our lands we have contributed from our own pockets millions of dollars to the United States Treasury, more than \$3,000,000 having been covered into the Treasury from this land district alone within the past eight years. Eighth—We are unalterably opposed to the further opening of arid lands to settlement and demand that Governmental experiment in irrigation investigation be confined for the present to occupied arid lands. Ninth—That we demand of the National Government the enactment of judicious laws providing the means of settlement of Interstate questions arising out of the practice of irrigation. Tenth—That we demand of our State Legislature the speedy enactment of judicious and conservative irrigation laws which shall amply protect the people in all their rights and which shall allow them to acquire a safe and remunerative investment. Eleventh—That we demand that in the work of experience and investigation in our behalf the advancement of science, the compilation of costly and voluminous reports and the enlargement of political patronage shall be disregarded, except in so far as necessarily incidental to the work in hand. Twelfth—That the Senators and Representatives in Congress from Kansas be furnished a copy of these resolutions, and requested to make an earnest and united effort to secure compliance therewith by Congress during the present session. Chief Engineer Nettleton was then called upon. He stated that he had been engaged in canal irrigation work for twenty years and he would be glad to answer any question about the systems. He urged, however, that the people urge Congress to lengthen the time for which the Commission was appointed. As it was, he did not think the Commission would be able to do much work in Kansas. Speaking of the amount of water needed in this section, he said that at least twelve wells were needed for each acre. The cost of lifting this much water 100 feet would be about \$15 a year for general farming \$1.50 to \$2 per acre is about all a farmer could afford to pay.

Strikers Suffering.

MONROE, W. Va., Dec. 11.—There is great suffering among the striking miners' families. Notices of eviction have been served on those occupying the company's houses and it is probable that before the end of the week over 2,000 persons will be homeless.

Post-office Robbed.

KANSAS CITY, Kan., Dec. 11.—This morning between 2 and 2:30 o'clock the safe in the Armourdale post-office on Kansas avenue, between Fifth and Sixth streets, was blown open and about \$500 in cash and \$500 worth of stamps taken.