VOL. XVII.

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 6, 1890.

NUMBER 6.

THE WORLD AT LARGE.

Summary of the Daily News.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

By direction of the Secretary of the Interior, Agent Waugh has been directed to take prompt steps to return the depredating bands of Utes in Colorado to their reservations. The Secretary of War has also given the necessary instructions to the local military author-

THE President has received the resignation of George S. Batcheller as Assistant Secretary of the Treasury. Mr. Batcheller will take the office of Minister to Portugal.

SENOR MIGUEL SUAREZ GANES, now Consul-General at New York, has been appointed Spanish Minister to the United States, vice Senor Murnaga, re-

signed. THE remains of the late General Crook are to be removed from Oakland, Md., to the National cemetery at Arlington Heights, near Washington.

THE Treasury Department announces that under the new tariff law a duty of 111/2 cents per pound must be assessed on all imported lead, whether in combination with silver or in smaller or

larger proportions. THE census of the country as finally announced by Superintendent Porter is a trifle under sixty-two million and a half. If correct it shows a deplorable falling off in the birth rate or an enormous increase in the death rate, as the immigration has been excessive. Suggested causes are that the census figures of 1870 in the South were greatly deficient and that the present census is defective. Perhaps a little of every thing has contributed to make the census of 1890 an epoch in the history of the country.

THE EAST.

THE question of Speaker Reed counting a quorum has come up in a case at New York, where an importing house challenged the legality of an act declared passed by the Speaker.

THE Western Anthracite Coal Association met in New York and decided upon a raise of ten cents a ton in the price of anthracite coal at Chicago and all lake THE steamboat Alexander Swift broke

in two near Glenwood, Pa., having been overloaded. No lives were lost. The damage was estimated at \$50,000. THE bridge man above Niagara Falls

reported a man in a skiff pass under the other morning. No one knew who Ex-Mayors ABRAM S. HEWITT and

William R. Grace, Mon. John Jay, Jesse Seligman and James C. Fargo have accepted positions on the Irish famine fund committee, of New York. Mr. Fargo, who is president of the Wells-Fargo Express Company, will transport all contributions fre

MAYOR FITLER, of Philadelphia, has decided that an enumeration of the city's population shall be made by the municipal authorities. The correctness of the census taken by the Federal authorities is doubted.

MISS LIZZIE PHELPS, a society belle and heiress of Binghamton, N. Y., was married to William Slattery, the family coachman. The bride is about twenty seven years of age, and is worth \$100,-The groom is illiterate, but of good appearance.

A HIGH license local option liquor bill, with provisions similar to the law now in force in Massachusetts has been introduced in the Vermont Legislature.

THE freestone cutters of Boston have given up their strike, which began last February. Cause, lack of action by the building trades' council.

THE Rhode Island State House Commission has decided on a \$1,000,000 Cap-

FOUR men were fatally injured by a boiler explosion at the Portage rolling mills at Duncansville, near Altoona, Pa. THE commission appointed by the Pennsylvania Legislature to survey a route and report on the practicability of building a ship canal between Lake Erie and Pittsburgh has decided to recommend such an enterprise. The State will probably solicit aid from the Na-

ISIDORE ROSENTHAL, cloak manufacturer, Broadway, New York, has failed

tional Government.

ISAAC L. FALK & Co., clothing manufacturers, New York, have failed for \$280,000

A COAL train on the Pennsylvania railroad ran on a misplaced switch and crashed through the Hotel Brunswick, at Huntington, Pa., creating a panic among the guests, and landed in the yards of the Girard House and Jackson House.

On his recent trip from Montreal to New York the Comte de Paris had a narrow escape from a horrible death. At Plattsburg he attempted to board the train while in motion, and missing the guard rail was swung between the cars. He was saved by trainmen.

THE WEST. THE schooner Jane Anderson is supposed to have gone down in the storm

off Frankfort, Mich. PASCALE and Antler, Flathead Indians, have been convicted at Missoula, Mont., of the murder of three prospectors and sentenced to be hanged December 19. They broke down completely.

THE lady managers of the Chicago World's Fair have been called to meet at Chicago November 15. Each will receive \$1 a day and expenses.

cused of beating and kicking T. J. gives validity to the old State laws con-Blount, an insane attorney, to death.

BRIGGS SWIFT, a noted pork packer of Cincinnati, is dead. He was an octogenarian.

GOVERNOR COOPER, of Colorado, has appealed for Government protection against the Utes.

THE Santa Fe railroad shops at Fort

Madison, Iowa, were destroyed by fire. Loss, \$25,000; insurance, \$7,000. Just as he was about to be arrested

for embezzlement, Julius Voss, of Esterhazy, Wis., blew out his brains. THE first snow of the season began

falling in Southern Michigan on the 29th and continued all day. AT the meeting of the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis railway stockholders in Cincinnati the old directors were re-elected.

THE Attorney-General of Iowa has been ordered to begin suit to force the railroads of that State to put into force the State Commission's joint rate order. THE National convention of the Broth-

erhood of Railway Trainmen at Los Angeles, Cal., adjourned after re-electing the old officers. THE twenty-fifth anniversary of Archbishop Feehan's admission to the priest-

hood was celebrated with great pomp at Chicago on the 29th. TWENTY bales of cotton on a platform

at Colbert, I. T., awaiting shipment, were destroyed by fire recently.

THE St. Paul telegraphers' strike

resulted in an easy victory for the Western Union.

WILLIAM H. CALVERT, of Vane, Calvert & Co., St. Louis, committed suicide at Chicago with a revolver. Calvert was said to be quite wealthy. He had been staying in a sanitarium under treatment, it was stated, for insomnia. GEORGE L. SHOUP, the Governor of Idaho, in his annual report of the affairs of the Territory for the last fiscal year estimates the value of the taxable property of the Territory at \$25,581,305.

FRANCES C. GUTHRIE, prima donna of the Hess Opera Company for several seasons, has been married to Charles D.

Moyer, a Minneapolis attorney.

JUDGE TULEY of Chicago, has decided adversely to Ed Corrigan, the horseman. Bookmaking at race tracks is illegal in Illinois.

THE census will probably show the

population of Alaska to be 33,000. A Young physician of Hyde Park, Chicago, died recently after an oyster meal at a restaurant. The oysters had been kept so long that they had developed a poison known as ptomain.

THE late Franklin B. Jagger, of Burlington, Iowa, left \$20,000 to missionary societies and Grinnell College.

THE coal miners of Indiana, in State convention, decided to stand by the contract signed in the spring with the operators, and not demand an increase

CHILLICOTHE, Ill., near Peoria, was almost wiped out by fire on the night of the 31st.

THE Chicago sheriff has taken posession of the Arkansaw Traveler, edited by Opie P. Reid, the humorist.

TWENTY-SIX confessions of judgment, aggregating about \$200,000, have been entered against Leopold Bros. & Co., wholesale clothiers at 229 Franklin street, Chicago.

THE SOUTH.

THE wharf front at Apalachicola, Fla., was damaged by fire on the 27th. The property destroyed was estimated at

THE threatened strike of yard switchmen on the Atlantic & Pacific at Albuquerque, N. M., has been averted. BARNUM's circus was in another

wreck at Macon, Ga. Two men and eight horses were killed. EUREKA SPRINGS, Ark., suffered loss of \$200,000 by fire on the 28th,

which broke out in the Perry House on Spring street. FIRE in the George Weidman Brewing Company's establishment in Newport,

Ky., the other night destroyed a large warehouse containing 100,000 bushels of barley and malt. The loss was estimated at \$100,000, with full insurance. WHILE a hot-air balloon was being inflated at the State fair at Macon Ga., it was upheld by heavy poles.

When the balloon was cut loose the poles fell. One struck ex-State Senator J. W. Robertson on the head, killing him instantly.
THE census of South Carolina shows a

far larger increase of the white population compared with the increase of the colored.

Morris Watts, son of a wealthy English capitalist, was shot fatally while hunting near Cumberland Gap, Tenn. THOMAS C. WOOLFOLK was hanged at Macon, Ga., on the 29th. He murdered his father and eight other persons with

to the children by a second wife. THE body of an Italian was found on the river front at Louisville, Ky., with several gashes in his head and a knife through the heart. His death was the work of the Mafia. The victim, it is believed, was followed to Louisville

from New Orleans. MISS BAKER, of Stilesboro, Ga., was beaten to death with a club by an unknown person while alone in a field. THE St. Johns Savings Banks, St. Au-

gustine, Fla., has suspended. AT a recent civil service examination in Baltimore all the papers presented such a striking similarity that an in-

vestigation is being made. JUDGE CALDWELL, of the United States Circuit Court at Little Rock, Ark., has rendered an original package decision in direct antagonism to the decision of Four guards in the insane asylum at Judges Philips and Foster at Topeka. Richmond, Ind., have been arrested, ac- Caldwell holds that the Wilson law

GENERAL.

MINISTER LINCOLN has left London for a vacation at home.

According to a dispatch from St. Petersburg, the Procurator of the Holy Synod, M. Pobiedonostzeff, had advised the Czar to banish all foreign missionaries from Russia and to suppress foreign worship, except in the Baltic provinces, where the Lutheran religion is to be barely tolerated.

GENERAL GROES has issued an order to the police commanding rigid adherence to the letter of the anti-Jewish law, and saying that they must compel the families of Jews expelled from Russia or transferred from one part of it to another to accompany them.

It is denied by the Two Republics that Mexico has placed a prohibitive duty on cattle.

THE anti-Semitic party in the Hungarian Diet has been dissolved after an existence of ten years.

Ir is stated that the modus vivends which Portugal has proposed to England opens up the Zambesi to all nations, while England agrees to make no treaty with native chiefs in the Portuguese sphere until the delimitation of the frontiers is settled.

HERBERT WARD, the traveler, declares that Barttelot was not addicted to the practices hinted at by Stanley. Owing to the new Tariff law of the

United States 1,000 weavers have been thrown out of work in Silesia. An epidemic fever prevails in Killarney, Ireland, attributed to eating

diseased potatoes.

Ir is stated that since the accession of the Czar Alexander in 1881, 270,000 Jews have been expelled from Russia. ELEVEN German life boatsmen were drowned off the coast of Germany while trying to rescue the crew of a British

THE Vossiche Zeitung confirms the report from Warsaw that while a number of persons were leaving Russia, their intention being to emigrate to Brazil, they were fired upon by the Russian frontier guard at Slupcha. Only

four men lost their lives.
The Spanish steamer Viszcaya was in collision with the schooper Hargreaves soon after leaving New York for Havana. A shocking loss of life was the result, both vessels sinking. About twenty out of one hundred persons only were

THE Pope's recent encyclical to the Italian Bishops concludes with asserting that two governments are impossible at Rome and that authority must be given back to the Pope if the world desired his influence over Roman Cath

FRED MUNDEE, aged 13, was blown from a wharf at St. Johns, N. B. Fred Young, aged 17, tried to rescue him, but both were drowned.

Business failures (Dun's report) for the seven days ended October 30 numbered 218, compared with 225 the previous week and 261 the week of last year.

HERR JOHANN NUSSBAUM, the celebrated German suggeon and oculist, died in Munich recently.

THE LATEST.

It is reported in Paris that Dom Pedro has not fied the Government of Brazil that he no longer wishes to be considered as making any claim to the crown. He only desires to be permitted to die in Brazil.

THE President, before leaving Washington to vote at the election in Indiana, said he had practically decided to call an extra session of Congress.

THE Grand Hotel at San Francisco was destroyed by fire on the morning of the 3d. There was a panic among the guests, all of whom escaped safely. The loss was heavy, estimated at \$500,-

ITALIAN advices state that the peasants are fleeing from the vicinity of Mount Etna in dread of a destructive eruption. The mountain has been rumbling for some weeks, and the central cone throws out showers of ashes. Shocks of earthquake have also been

FRANK STRAUB, an ex-policeman who was dismissed from the force a short time ago, and Sidney Smith, a probationary officer, were drowned in Hell Gate, New York, recently by the sinking of the yacht Tyrant.

It is officially announced that the Canadian Government has decided to reduce the rate of postage to a 2 cent instead of a 3 cent rate through Canada killed. and to the United States.

JUDGE PRATT, in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, N. Y., decided a receivership an axe August 6, 1887. His reason for was not only proper and necessary, but, the crime was a desire to obtain his in the opinion of the court, not only father's estate, which was likely to go one but two receivers should be appo nted.

THE public debt statement showed a decrease during the month of October

LAWRENCE GEORGE MASON, the fouryear-old son of Congressman Mason of Chicago, died in Washington recently of diphtheria.

An accident occurred on the Delaware. Lackawanna & Western at Rock cut. near Syracuse, N. Y., recently. Four men were killed and as many more injured. The disaster, which was shocking in its details, was caused by an aberration of mind of M. A. Clark, a youthful operator.

The tariff negotiations between Germany and Austria have resulted in a reduction to three marks of the duties on rye and wheat imported from countries having commercial treaties with Germany and Austria. This will include the imports of these dereals from the United States and exclude those from Dusted at fully \$50,000.

The tariff negotiations between Germany and Austria have resulted in a reduction to three marks of the duties on rye and wheat imported from countries having commercial treaties with Germany and Austria. This will include the First National Bank building, in which we a number of business firms, the Phil'sps building and other property valued, at fully \$50,000. THE tariff negotiation between Ger-

KANSAS STATE NEWS.

A MOTION was made in the Supreme Court of the United States on the 27th to advance the three cases from Kansas growing out of the late decision regarding the Prohibitory law (as to original packages), when the Chief Justice said the cases would not be taken up antil a successor to the late Justice Miller has

been appointed. A PARTY of Kansas City, Kan., hunters recently found the dead body of a man lying on the bank of the river at Pomeroy. The body was perfectly rade and was lying partially in the water. About twenty feet away were clothes supposed to be those of the dead man. body showed no marks of violence and it was thought that the man committed suicide with some poison.

THE other night safe-crackers visited Mount Hope and cracked the safe of J. T. Frost, a merchant, and got \$100. They also broke the safe of C. C. Thomas, a merchant, and got \$90. The first door to the safe of the Mount Hope Bank was blown off and two drills were found stuck in the second and inner door. They were unable to get any money from the bank. One of the thieves, who is a Chicago crook by the name of Billy Morris, was arrested the

next day at Wichita. THE twenty-second annual meeting of the A. O. U. W. of Kansas was held recently at Hutchinson with delegations in attendance from all parts of the State. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: J. A. Rea, Hutchinson, president; Thomas B. Allen, Hays City, vice-president; W. N. Wallace, Kingman, secretary and treasurer; A. W. McKinney and F. M. Chaplain, members of the executive committee. The next meeting will be at King-

PENSIONS were granted to the follow ing Kansas veterans on the 28th: John M. Jones, of Moline; Henry C. Jewett, of Whitewater; George M. Mills, of Wichita; Nathan Barlow, of Rutland; Jesse S. Rodgers, of Fort Scott; Thomas Cougheton, of Circleville; Hiram M. Shaffer, of Gridley; John Patterson, of Burlington; Erastus W. Forbes, of Wichita; Richard J. Rudisill, of Emporia; Lorimore Ardery, of Hutchison; John W. Oliver, of Fredonia; John R. Hoover, of Montana; Edward A. Baldwin, of Topeka; John L. Quiett, of Farmington; Charles W. Poston, of Longton; Daniel M. Morley, of Clyde, W. L. Crumrine, of Kanopolis; Harrison Goldsborough, of Cheney; Ephraim M. Bussert, of Cherryvale; Jesse H. Getty, of Lebo; Charles Bascom, of Ottawa: Elizabeth M. Smith, of Leavenworth, and the minor child of William

Stewart, of Leavenworth.

The power and round house of the West Side Circle railway, at Topeka, burned to the ground at two o'clock the other morning. Three steam motors, valued at \$4,500 each, and several cars were destroyed. The total loss was of Congress relegates the original packabout \$20,000, partially covered by in-

Surance.
THE Edwards County Bank at Kinsley closed its doors the other day. It became involved during the boom three years ago, since which time it had not een able to recover. Its local deposits are said not to be large and in all probability will all be adjusted, specially as its assets are far in excess of its liabili-

THE other day Gottlieb Knepfer, an old citizen of Kansas City, Kan., was injured by being thrown from a buggy, which resulted in his death a few days

MRS. MARTHA FAUBION and her daughter, of Argentine, were recently bitten

by a mad dog-a family pet. EDDIE SAVENGER, only 9 years old, was recently arrested at Topeka for stealing a trunk containing \$75 worth of hats belonging to Willie Sells, of Sells Bros.' circus. The boy said he broke a window and was assisted in the

theft by two other boys. THE other night Bill Ford and Harry Dill started out at Wiehita to paint the town, and before the decorations were complete got into a quarrel which resulted in Dill stabbing Ford with probably fatal effect.

C. A. BENSON, who is under indictment for the murder of Mrs. Mettman, has been removed by the United States. marshal from the jail at Leavenworth to the Topeka jail.

GEORGE BEAL was recently thrown from his horse at Wichita and instantly

ROBERT ROONAN, a young bricklayer of Leavenworth, was recently murdered in a gambling den in Denver. The body was taken to Leavenworth for internment.

A MAN by the name of F. H. Ackert lately victimized several parties in Kansas City, Kan., by purchasing several bills of goods and giving forged checks in payment. The police were eager to make his acquaintance but he studiously kept out of their way.

Topeka & Santa Fe Railway Company held a meeting at Topeka the other day and ratified the purchase of the Colorado Midland railway. THE Enterprise Normal College has

THE shareholders of the Atchison,

suspended operations, the students being notified that the school's usefulness is over. GEORGE COOPER, colored, shot at Jake Overstreet, also colored, in a quarrel at Lawrence the other even-

ANOTHER DECISION.

Judge Caldwell Gives an Opposite Decision to that of Judges Philips and Fester as to Original Packages.

LITTLE ROCK, Ask., Nov. 1 .- The ppinion of Judge Caldwell, of the United States Circuit Court, in the original package case of H. M. Van Wiliet, of Iowa, was filed yesterday. It discusses the questions raised and extends over more than 140 large typewritten pages. The court holds that the act of Congress and the laws of the State are valid. The following are some of the salient points in the opin-

"By the act of Congress the right which the importer previously enjoyed of selling liquor in original packages in the State where the transit ended, regardless of the laws of such State, is taken away, the act declaring: that the liquor shall, upon its arrival in such State or Territory, be subject to the operation of the laws of such State:"

After citing the authorities and the act of Congress, the opinion proceeds: "It will be observed that by the terms of the act the original package; upon arriving in the State, is put on the same footing with liquors produced in the State. The original package, when it arrives within the State where the transit terminates, is at once reduced to the rate of domestic liquors, enjoys no privilege not enjoyed by domestic liquors, is subject to the operations and effects of the laws of such State, enacted in the exercise of its police powers, to the same extent and in the same manner as domestic liquor.

"Now there never was any question that the laws of Iowa prohibiting the sale of liquors produced in the State were constitutional. These laws were in full force at the date of the passing of the act of Congress and that act having in legal effect abolished original packages on their arrival within the State, by placing them on the same footing with liquor produced within the State, as such they are amenable to the State laws as if they had never existed in the form of original packages.

"Congress can regulate Inter-State commerce, but not intrastate commerce. It may regulate commerce among the States, but not in the States. The State may regulate partly internal, but not Inter-State commerce. The act is drawn in view of those settled principles. It protects the Inter-State transportation of liquor until its arrival in the State where the transit is to end, and no longer. Upon its arrival in the State the act of Congress declares that it shall be subject to the laws of the

"It is said the Supreme Court decreed these laws to be unconstitutional in so far as they prohibited the sale of liquors by the importer or his agent in the original packages, and that Congress could not. in the language of the learned, 'validify. a dead statute.' There are two answers laws. It is not the laws of the State but the criginal package that is dead. The obvious designs and intentions of Congress was to withdraw at once the protecting shield of Inter-State commerce from the original package of liquor the moment they entered the State where their transit was to end by placing them on the footing of liquor produced in the State and declaring they be subject to the same

"That is what the Supreme Court, as I construe their opinion, had said Congress might do, and it is what it did do in language that admits of no evasion

COLLISION AT SEA.

Terrible Loss of Life By a Collision Between a Spanish Steamer and American Schoone

-Suffering of the Survivors. NEW YORK, Nov. 2.-The steamer. Humboldt, which arrived here from Brazil, reports that she picked up some of the crew of the Spanish steamer, Viszcaya, which left New York Thursday and was sunk at night off Barnegat by an unknown vessel with which she was in collision and which was also sunk, but nothing is known of her capt-

ain and crew. The Humboldt received three officers and eight of the crew of the steamer, and it is supposed that the rest of the crew and the passengers, over seventy

persons, all told, were losa The Humboldt sighted the wrock of the Viszcaya early next morning. Several persons were clinging to the rigging.

The chief officer, second officer, engineer, surgeon and eight of the crew were rescued. They say that the collision occurred at night and both vessels sank in a few mements after strik-The captain of the steamer was lost,

as were also the fifteen passengers and a part of the crow, seventy-one persons in all. The passengers included a Cuban millionaire, his wife and two children. Nothing has been heard of the captain or crew of the schooner and it is supposed they were all lost. The reserved people say that the

schooner changed her course when within a cable's length of the steam-

TWEEFTH CENSUS

Complete Refurns of All the States and Territories-The Population of the Country Not Quite 38,000,00%

Washington Nev. 1.—The tweifth of the series of census builetins was issued yesterday on the population of the United States. The bulletin says: "The population of the United States on June 1, 1890, as shown by the first count of persons and families, exclusive of white persons in Indian Territory, Indians on reservations and Alaska, was 62,480,540. These figures may be slightly changed by later and more exact compilwas 62,480,540. These figures may be slightly changed by later and more exact compilations, but such changes will not be material. In 1890 the population was 50,355,783. The absolute increase of the population in the ten years intervening was 12,321,757 and the percentage of increase was 2457. In 1876 the population was stated at 18,558,371. According to these figures the absolute increase in the decade between 1970 and 1890 was 11,517,412 and the percentage of increase was 3108. Upon their face these figures show that the population has increased between 1850 and 1890 only 727,345 more than between 1850 and 1890, while the rate of increase has apparently diminished from 30.9 to 24.57 percent. If these figures were derived from incorrect data they would be disappointing. Such a reduction in the rate of increase in the face of the enormous immigration during the past ten years would argue a great diministion in the fecundity of the population or a corresponding increase in its death rate. These figures are, however, easily-explained when the character of the data is understood. It is well known, the fact having been demonstrated by extensive and thorough investigation, that the census of 1870 was grossly deficient in the Southerm. States, so much so as not only to give an exaggerated rate at increase of the population. States, so much so as not only to give an exaggerated rate of increase of the population between 1870 and 1840 in these States, but to

affect very materially the rate of increase in the country at large."
"There is but little question." continues. the bulletin, "that the population of the United States in 1870 was at least 40,000,000 instead of 58,558,371 as stated. If this estimate of the extent of the omissions in 1870 be correct the absolute increase between 1870 and 1880 was only about 10 (00) 000 and the rate of increase was not for from 25 per part of increase was not for from 25 per part of the contract of the contr 1870 and 1880 was only about 10 to 0 000 and the rate of increase was not far from 25 percent. These figures compare much more reasonably with similar deductions from the population in 1880 and 1890. Omitting from consideration those States in which the census of 1880 is known or is presumed to have been faulty, the rate of increase between 1870 and 1880 in the remaining States has been-very nearly maintained in the decade between 1880 and 1890. Referring to the principal stable of the builetin the census of 1890 is known or is presumed to have been deficient in nearly all the states of South Atlantic and Southern Central directions will be north Atlantic, Northern Central and Western divisions no evidence of incompictaness has been detected. The of incompicteness has been detected. The populations of these three last named divisions in 1879, 1980 and 1890, the absolute increase for the two decades and the rate of:

Year.	Popula-	in Pop.	Inc.
1870	34,639,215		28.1 26 9

The bulletin contains a statement showing the relative rank of States and Territo-ries in population. As in 1880 New York still heads the list, and is followed by Pennto this contention. The first is, the act places. Of the other changes in the list the most marked are those of Texas, which rises age of liquor on its arrival in the State to the laws of the State, passed in the exercise of the police powers, and there braska, which rises from 30 to 26; Maryis not now, nor ever has been any land, which rises from 30 to 25; Mary-land, which rises from 35 to 31; Vermont, which rises from 35 to 31; Vermont, which drops from 32 to 36; Washington, which rises from 42 to 34; Delaware, which drops from 43 to 49, and Arizena, which drops from 44 to 48. The average change in rank is 2.2

> The population of the States and Territories together with increases since 1880, iapplaced as follows: States and Ter. 1890, 1890, 1870. States and Ter. 1890. 1890. 1870. United States ... 62,480,540 50,185,783 38,5 8,37 in

NORTHERW CENTRAL DIVISION.				
States.	Pop	Inc.		
Ohio	3,646,719	468,657		
Indiana	2, 39 03	210,719		
Illinois	3 818,536	740,665		
Michigan	2,059,782	452,885		
Wisconsin	1.884.697	369-2.0.		
Minnesota	1,300,017	419,244		
Iowa	1.906 729	282,114		
Missouri	2,677.08	608,701		
North Dakotas	182,425	145,518		
South Dakota	327,848	229,580		
Nebraska	1,056,793	604,891		
Kansas	1,423,48	447.389		

NORTH ATLANTIC DIVISION.

+60,264 11,325 375,827 28,836 382,206 481 2,233,407 450,322 345,843 48,512 745,961 124,164 5,981,984 899,063 1 441,017 309,901 5,243,574 905,694 New Hampshire..... Vermont..... Massachusetts..... Rhode Island..... New York New Jorsey Penn-y vania ... SOUTH ATLANTIC DIVISION.

State.	Pon.	Ina
Delaware	167,871	, 21,268
Mary and	1,040,431	105,488
District of Columbia	229,996	52,172
Virginta	1,648,941	136,346
West Mirginia	760,445	141,994
North Carolina	1,617,3.04	217:590
South Carolina	1.147,161	151,186
Georgia	1,934,368	292,185
Florida	390,345	120,902
SOUTHERN GENTRAL	MOISIVIE	1
-	-	-

States	Pop.	Inc.
entucky	1,8 ,5,486	206,746
ennessee	1,768,728	221,864
labama	1,508,078	245,568
ississippi	1,284,387	158 290
paislana	1,116,128	176,892
exas	2,232,230	640 471
klahoma	61,701	61,701
rkansas	1,12 ,885	P24,860

States.	Pop.	Ine.
Montuna	131,709	92,601
Wyoming	60,509	39,800
Colorado	410.975	215,818
New Mexico	144,862	25, 79
Arizona	59,691	19,25
Utah	206,498	62-53
Nevada	44.827	417,93
Idabo	84,229	51,61
Washington	349,516	274 40
Oregon	812,49	137.72

A LITTLE WOMAN.

Perhaps you never knew her. She Was only known to those who love her And still revere her memory—
Pure as the stars that shine above her.

By God's strange providence bereft Of father, mother, sisters, brothers, And homeless, friendless, joyless left, She freely gave her life for others.

If grief she bad, we could not tell-We dared not ask, we never knew it; Her heart was like a hidden well— Deep, sealed, and only God saw through it.

On errands sweet with mercy, swift She moved, her face of joy the token; Her willing hands the weight would lift From many a heart despairing, broken

In weal and woe, in calm and storm,

Smiling, she trod the path of duty; Not beautiful in face or form, For in her life was all the beauty! Did any weep, she wept with them; Did any fall, she comfort gave them; And when the whole world would condemn She stretched her woman's hand to save

And many a sweet "God bless her!" came From hearts her tender touch made human And lips, all trembling, breathed her name And said: "God bless that little woman!"

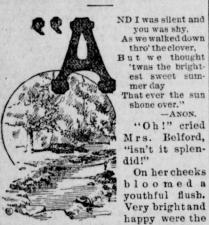
The day she died they came to me And said: "No boon would we deny her; Some word above her grave must be, Now that the Lord has called her higher."

I wept, but did not weep alone,
Because my grief was theirs in common;
Said I: "Place nothing on the stone
But this: "Here lies a little woman."

—F. L. Stanton, in Atlanta Constitution.

MRS. BELFORD'S BOY.

Why the City Boarder Never Regretted His Coming Home.



ND I was silent an you was shy, As we walked down thro' the clover, But we though est sweet sum mer day That ever the su

shone over." -ANON. "Oh!" cried Mrs. Belford. "isn't it splen-

did!" On her cheeks bloomed a youthful flush. Very bright and

serene brown eyes which looked up from the letter she had been reading. The young lady to whom the ecstatic and interrogative remark had been addressed lifted her beautiful dark brows in languid curiosity. She was coming up the steps of the large, handsome, red-shingled farm-house-a residence which was sufficiently modern to be

artistic as well as massive. For the Belfords had been wealthy eople when, a few years ago, they built Riverview for a country residence.

The collapse of a great New York bank had made imperative a less elaborate mode of life than that to which they had been accustomed, and even necessitated the taking of boarders during the summer months. To be sure. these were people who had been their friends in more prosperous days or others recommended by them.

Quite exclusive-however liberal the terms offered-was Mrs. Belford to persons desiring to enter her home. There was no hesitation, however, concerning Miss Russlin, when old Dr. Harland's letter requesting accommodation for her had been received.

Miss Russlin's name, position and personality were all of enviable loftiness. And a very sweet and amiable girl she was, too, Mrs. Belford told herself warmly, when Olga Russlin had become a member of her household-the very sweetest and prettiest girl she had ever known.

"What has happened?" questioned Olga. "Something very delightful?" 'Very to me, my dear-I beg pardon! -Miss Russlin."

"Don't beg pardon," said Olga, with a

She was the most unceremonious of mortals.

"I've just got a letter from Jim," said Mrs. Belford, "and he is coming home." Miss Russlin was up now on the broad, low-railed balcony, which was at

this hour deliciously cool and pleasant. The awnings of green and white, the bamboo-fringe screens; the soft, odorous



rugs of ginger grass, the willow settles and Austrian rockers, the pots of verplace a paradise of repose.

is Jim?" She sunk down on a rattan stool, threw aside her parasol and began

drawing off her gloves. "Is it possible you've never heard me speak of him? Why, Jim is my boy."

"Oh!" said Olga. Over her went sweeping a sensation of indignation. A boy coming here—
here, whither she had been sent for abfeature and expression was more

"And what rest," in mute misery queried Miss Russlin of Miss Russlin, could any one have with a boy around? None, if he is at all like Charlie."

Charlie was her little brother, and the most mischievous child imaginable. Noisy, too. Oh, why was this abominable youngster to materialize at the present time?

"He is such a nice boy," said Mrs. Belford, proudly. Olga groaned.

It was always the mothers of the most deplorable specimens who made that step backward-"not that boy?" remark.

"And the gayest !" supplemented Mrs. Belford.

"Of course," said the city boarder, to herself; "that is the way relatives always designate a child who plays practical jokes !"

Aloud she merely said: "Yes," and tried to say it interestedly.

"He has been at school in Germany," volunteered Mrs. Belford. "I haven't seen him for five years."

"Then you will be very glad to see him," said Olga, politely. "Gladder than I!" she decided mentally.

"Glad!" echoed Mrs. Belford; and paused for lack of a word to express more fitly her coming pleasure.

Olga took off her hat and sat fanning herself with it. She was tall, dark, slender, and most exquisitely gowned. Her face, perfect in outline and patrician pride, was brilliant with the fire of intense spirituality. Her curved lips had "serious sweetness." In the soft cheeks a faint, rich bloom came and went waveringly, and:

"Her great eyes, That sometimes turned half dizzily beneath The passionate lips, as faint, when she would

speak, Had also in them hidden springs of mirth, Which, under the dark lashes, evermore Shook to her laugh, as when a bird flies low Between the water and the willow leaves, And the shade quivers till he wins the light!"

"Dear me!" prosed on Mrs. Belford in dreamy anticipation, "how many crullers will not Marcelline have to

Marcelline was the Belford's French cook, retained at an advance salary to do triple duty during the summer months.

Crullers in the end of August! Olga actually shuddered at the thought. She rose.

"I think I shall go and get this warm dress off," she said. Off she went to her own large, bright,

airy room, and there she sat down to consider the circumstances of the case. She remembered how Dr. Harland had ordered her away for a complete

"You are wearing out," he said. "So cial work, missionary work, artistic work-all the employment of fashionable women nowadays-are breaking down your health. Go away, but not to Newport, or Long Branch, or Coney Island. You are wealthy enough, Heaven knows, to go where you please -which, by the way," concluded the physician, with a laugh, "is less paradoxical than it sounds. One must be very rich or very poor to be erratic and still approved. I know just the place for you. I'll write to Riverview and see if the Belfords will take you."

Dr. Harland had been her mother's doctor before her, and his dictum was law to Miss Russlin.

She had found Riverview as delightful as sanitary. The big, cool, pleasant grounds, the brooks and the bridges, and speedy. wild, pleasant places—she hated the thought of leaving it so soon.

But, recalling Charlie again, she felt she must, if the new-comer were to be like him.

"If it isn't dogs with Charlie," she de cided, "it's mice; if not mice, rabbits; if not rabbits, frogs or grasshoppers. He blessedest of women.-Saturday Night. was always bringing them into the house, and blowing a whistle or beating a drum, or setting off fire-crackers. Oh"—with a very wise nod—"I know the ways of boys; and if he is the least bit like Charlie, why, I might as well go back to Charlie—and I shall?"

But she didn't. Perhaps because the son of her hostess did not in the slightest degree resemble her little brother.

The day following her conversation with Mrs. Belford she was in the woods surrounding Riverview.

Very trim, cool, and dainty she looked in her costume of blue-andpearl outing cloth, a tennis cap of crimson crushed down on her dark hair, a searf of the same shade knotted at the open collar, and a book-"Jean Ingelow"-under her arm.

Half way across a bridge-just a board swung over a brawling streamshe became conscious some one was advancing toward her from the opposite

direction. She looked quickly up. A gentleman was coming toward her-a gentleman in a gray linen suit and straw hat-quite a gigantic young fellow he appeared to

her startled gaze. "Go back!" she cried. "Or, wait-I shall! The board is unsafe, rotten-go back! Oh!"

The advice came too late. Crackcrack-crash! went the slender bridge. bank.

"I am so sorry!" he said, taking off his hat and standing bareheaded and handsome before her. "I did not see you coming. It was all my fault. I should have looked, and not-

"Oh, no!" interrupted Olga; "it was my mistake altogether. You are a stranger here, and did not know the board was water-worn." Not many of Olga's city acquaintances

would have recognized her just then. bena and mignonette-all made the Her air of dignity, of gentle but most pronounced weariness, had quite van-"Jim!" echoed Miss Russlin. "Who ished. She was radiant, animated, smiling.

"I did not know the bridge was untrustworthy," the young man answered, with a smile. "But I am not wholly a stranger. I know-at least I used to know the place."

He was more than good looking-h. was attractive looking. The gay, sweet, ing than the mere perfection

Russlin was uncomfortable. Still, she was decidedly curious. She knit those thin, dark brows of hers into a puzzled frown.

"I don't know you. You must have come lately," she said. Their unconventional meeting had

eradicated occasion for ceremony. "Yes, to-day. I am on my way to Riverview. My name is James Bel ford.

"Not"-involuntarily she moved

"What boy?" She did not pause to think. She anwered:

"Mrs. Belford's boy." He laughed outright.

"Yes, I am Mrs. Belford's boy. And

Timidly was the last word uttered But Olga recognized its well-bred inquisitiveness. "I am her boarder," she replied, offer-

ing him one little tan-gloved hand. 'My name is Olga Russlin.' He clasped the slim fingers extended. "Shall we walk on?" he then asked.

"I am afraid you will take cold." They walked on together. "Did my mother tell you I was com ing?" he asked.

She nodded. "Yes. But I fancied you an utterly detestable boy." "Why?"

"Oh, she said you were a boy, and I was afraid you would be like Charlie!" "Who is Charlie?" "My little brother."

"How old is he?" "Ten."

He laughed aloud. "And I am only twenty-six." Miss Russlin crimsoned.

This was reversing with a vengeance all her preconceived notions. They were nearing Riverview. Mrs Belford ran out to meet them.

"Jim!" "Mother!"

Lovingly they were locked in each other's arms. Miss Russlin stole away. August died; September had come. October, ruddy and golden, was creep-



HE HELPED HER TO THE BANK.

ing across the land, when Miss Russlin decided she must go home; she really must.

But not for long did the city hold her. Early in November Jim Belford house, the velvet lawns, the forest appeared. His wooing was simple and

> "I'm not rich." he said: "but I've the farm and a college diploma, and I love

> The final sentence-as is the way with women-carried the day. Olga married "that boy," went to live at Riverview, and is the very blithest and

WELLS IN INDIA.

In Some Parts They Are Worshiped by Devout Peasants. Wells are naturally greatly prized in hot, arid parts of India, and many Hindos earn great renown by making them where they are much needed Some religious people seek for merit in the construction of large wells in public thoroughfares and other places for the purpose of supplying travelers with water. Very often people use them for irrigating their fields. A large well, built of strong masonry with a circular white smooth platform round it for people to sit on when they draw or drink water, costs from 2,000 to 3,000 rupees. Even the wants of the brute creation are not overlooked by the Hindos. They make reservoirs of strong masonry, about five or six yards long and a yard wide, adjoining a well, and in the hot season these are always kept filled with water. Returning from pastures or from the fields in the afternoon for repose, and retiring at dusk for the night, whole droves of cows, bullocks, buffaloes and goats slake their thirst here. Land owners and wealthy men vie with each other in constructing these wells and reservoirs; and princes sometimes imitate the example of their opulent subjects. The average cost of an ordinary well has been estimated to be about three or four hundred rupees. Of course The gentleman made a spring into it varies not only according to the depth the stream, caught Miss Russlin, who of the water and kind of soil, but also had been whirled away, as she was to the kind of labor employed. Some being swept by. He drew her to the peasants, who, with members of their own families, make wells themselves, have been known to construct them, es-

pecially where the water is near the surface, at a trifling cost of 100 rupees each. Nevertheless, even in those parts of the country where the cost is very moderate, the wells are insufficient. Wells have been objects of great endearment to some villagers. Not satisfied with wasting time and money in their own and their children's marriages and in these of idols and trees, they sometimes marry wells with pomp and ceremony. In some parts of country wells are worshiped and votive offerings are seen lying near them .-

Christian at Work. A Lapsus. Teacher-How does the earth absorb

Pupil-Same as a dog does. earth? What do you suppose it laps

Miss Russlin was dripping. Miss RELIGIOUS AND EDUCATIONAL.

-Vassar has 134 new students registered, an increase of twenty-two over last year.

-The hospitalities of the Lord's house reach a good deal deeper than a mere matter of building and pew sitting .-Bishop Huntington.

-Clark University, at Worcester, Mass., has announced a course on the history and principles of education which is to be exceptionally scientific and philosophical.

-The amount of property in Boston exempted from taxation reaches a total of \$41,648,263, of which \$14,700,800 is the estimated value of houses of religious worship and the land upon which these structures stand.

-The surest way to produce moral blindness is to neglect moral conviction. One who pursues this course will soon admire his own errors, credit his own lies, and take pleasure in his own wickedness.-Christian Statesman. -During the six years comprised in

the period 1883 to 1888 no less than 289 pupils of the public schools in Prussia have committed suicide. A large number of these suicides was inspired by the fear of not passing examinations. -A school girl coming home to report baving won two prizes, says the Cincin-

nati Commercial Gazette, remarked that one of them was for having the best memory. Being asked what the other prize was for, she replied: "For the life of me, I can't just now think what that was for.

-Our Sundays should be like hills in a journey, mounting which, now and tnen, we get enlarged views and are lifted to a higher range, on which we catch the divine sunrise, and whence we move on afresh, purer and braver for the kiss of the hem of the garment of God. -John D. Long.

-The growth of the Christian Endeavor movement is shown by its rapid spread into other countries. Australia has followed the lead of Great Britain, and has established a Victorian section of the Young People's Society of Christion Endeavor, from which encouraging reports have come. The society in Newtown, New South Wales, is the oldest in the colony, In the Northwest Territory also societies are being formed, and a Christian Endeavor Union is projected. -Christian At Work.

-Not least in connection with the remarkable send-off given to the new Chicago University is the creation and endowment of the academy, which is to have given it, besides the admirable buildings now occupied by the Baptist Theological Seminary at Morgan Park, an endowment of at least \$100,000. There is now no more definite educational need in Chicago than just such a thoroughly well-equipped academy. The next thing to it is the splendid academy-department connected with Beloit College.

-One of the most pregnant sentences that Beccher ever uttered was, "Do the best you can where you are, and when that is accomplished God will open a door to a higher sphere." In actual life this truth is proved to be one of the natural laws in the spiritual world, and one of the natural laws in the business world, and one of the natural laws in the world of scholarship as well. These opening doors are always above us, and the ladder by which we climb to them is always the same. The rungs are individual duties well performed, and they must be mounte Golden Rule.

WIT AND WISDOM.

-The woman who never takes an interest in the fashions needs medicine. -Ram's Horn.

-Do not undertake more than you are able to do. Do not be content with less than you are able to do. -I count him a great man who inhab-

its a high sphere of thought, who sees things in a true light and large relations.-Emerson. -A Georgia editor gives this good ad-

vice: "Thump your head, and if it thumps like a ripe watermelon, keep your mouth shut."-Exchange. -Knowledge gives power; power

gives wealth; and wealth bestows about everything desirable except good health and an easy conscience.—Ram's Horn. - A shrew old philosopher in Oxford County says: "People get so well ac-

quainted with their own faults that they don't mind their existence."-Lewiston Journal. -Dyspepsia and disappointment in love seem to produce the same outward effect. The difference between them is

that dyspepsia is very hard to cure .-Somerville Journal. -Mr. Softly Young-I beg you, Miss Mangler, at least not to say that you will be a sister to me. Miss Mangler-No, Mr. Young, I promise you I will not.

What you need most is a mother.-Boston Times. -If you want to live to a ripe old age, don't worry about riches. It is found that the centenarians are mostly people in humble circumstances. "Poor and content is rich, and rich enough."-

Ram's Horn. -No day can be cause of grief and bitter reflection to a good man, none is there which he is unwilling to remember. He prolongs the period of existence, and may be said to live twice, in that he can enjoy the days that are past. -Martial.

are some things to be said in favor of drinking." Abstainer—"Whatare they?" CORN—No. 2. 5112 \$\pi\$ 518 OATS—No. 2. 4412 \$\pi\$ 451 OATS—No. 2. 67 \$\pi\$ down stairs once when I was 'under the influence,' and wasn't hurt a bit. If I PORK. 10 9) \$\pi\$ 11 09 influence,' and wasn't hurt a bit. If I PORK had been sober I would have been killed."

-Over against every prominent allowance for a personal luxury the celestial record book ought to show some entry in favor of the cause of goodness and suffering the cause suffering humanity; for every guinea atheneum or the treasury of a music hall there ought to be some twin guinea pledged for a truth or flying on some a pledged for a truth or flying on the pledged for a truth or fl that goes into a theater, a museum, an

The Juban woman goes through the world in an easy, shiftless sort of a way, lounges only too gracefully in a hammock or lolls in her rocking chair, her mind intent on only one idea-how to keep cool. The grace of the woman is set off by the marvelous way with which she uses her fan. Not for a moment is it at rest; it flutters, waves idly, is opened and shut in the space of a second, falls to the side and again rises to take a part in the conversation. The type of the face which beams above every fan in Cuban high life is difficult to describe. The complexion varies from olive to white; deep black hair is the prevalent hue; but the eyes! Luminous, dreamy, so large, dark and vivid. La senorita, with her certain childlike frankness, but with a provoking richness and fire of nature in her features, ensnares many a heart as she sits at her open window twirling her fan and watching the curling smoke from her cigarette, and, while she is kept under the strictest surveillance. she is a woman and romantic, and many are the proofs that "stone walls do not a prison make."-N. Y. Journal.

Making Up the Difference. Jones-Moses, it strikes me that those

tousers are too short. Moses Isaacs-Vell, mine frend, I give you a coat that's just a little too long to make up the difference. — Texas Siftings.

-Drum Major (furiously) - "You broke down a dozen times during the parade, sir. Why was that, sir?" Cornet Player (apologetically)-"In order to keep in time I had to look at you, and whenever I did that I laughed."-Good News.

-Primus-"The elevation of Hodge's new villa is not particularly high. Why is he going to call it 'Eagle's Nest?'" Secundus—"On account of the numerous ten-dollar gold pieces he's put into it.'
—Harper's Bazar.

Pills Won't Cure Dyspepsia.

Pills Won't Cure Dyspepsia.

Dyspeptics are ever hopeless. They seek relief from their distress of stomach and of liver, and find it not. Indigestion, heartourn, vertigo, extreme lassitude, loss of energy, peevishness, etc., is the bane of their existence and mars the complacent feelings of others around the family fireside. Why won't dyspeptics come and be cured. It can be done. There is one sure way of strengthening the digestive organs and removing every symptom of general debility caused thereby. But this cannot be done by the taking of pills and other cathartic mixtures. Such treatment while seeming to give temporary relief at first, in the end aggravates the disease and increases the suffering, for it is like whipping a tired horse, it irritates and urges, but the strength to move at last gives out entirely. Thousands of former dyspeptics are now happy in health and strength of stomach brought about by the use of the finest of strengthening and healing tonic alteratives known as Dr. John Bull's Sarsaparilla, the condensed virtue of many excellent herbs. condensed virtue of many excellent herbs. It is the biggest and the best Sarsaparilla

"What's that!" "That's a kaleidoscope." "Is it? When does it begin to collide!"-

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you to send me a bottle of your Antidote for
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which I cannot get here. Fifteen years ago
my mother had third day chills, and after
trying the doctors and other medicines
without relief, a friend recommended your
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permanent cure.

Truly yours,
J. S. Edwards,
Pastor M. E. Church.

Never stamp on your wife's bonnet You'll have to buy her a new one.—Boston

You can read a happy mind in a happy countenance without much penetration. This is the sort of countenance that the quondam bilious sufferer or dyspeptic relieved by Hostetter's Stomach Bitters wears. You will meet many such. The great stomachic and alterative also provides happiness for the malarious, the rheumatic, the weak, and those troubled with inaction of the kidneys and bladder.

QUEER creature, the barber-he does all his head work with his hands.-Elmira You make no mistake if you occasionally give your children Dr. Bull's Worm Destroyers. It is a nice candy and while it never does harm it sometimes does a world

A philosopher is one who can successfully persuade himself | that he is happy because he ought to be, when he is not.—Judge.

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

A good rule in reading is not to let your voice fall too suddenly; it might got cracked.—Binghamton Republican. Сивок Colds and Bronchitis with Hale's

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OATS-No. 2	424	200	4.
RYE-No. 2	62	0	62
FLOUR-Patents, per sack	2 40	0	2 50
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CHICAGO. "You are mistaken, my friend. If you had been sober you wouldn't have fallen down stairs."

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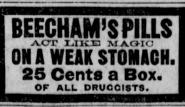
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GRANDMOTHER'S SHAKER BON-NET.

Dear grandmother's well-worn shaker! We found it one dark, rainy day, Down under the garret rafters, In an old bandbox put away.
With childish glee we brought it out
And, standing by her old arm-chair, We told her how we pitied girls
Who had such horrid things to wear.

But grandmother looked grave, and said: I wore that shaker years ago, When I was but a little girl,
And used to go to school, you know.
It brings to mind, now, many things. About the days when I was young, When in the entry, on the peg, Right next to Mary White's, it hung

"She was my dearest school girl friend, Together days and days we played, By Deacon Palmer's old rail-fence At noontime, we our play-house made. From acorn cups we drank our tea,
From bits of broken china atc.
Our dolls were made of hollyhocks— Such things, I know, are out of date.

"But we had fun: I sometimes think Of costly dolls in fine array,
And pretty tea-sets by the score. Those olden days were happy ones, But they are gone, and Mary White Has been in Heaven forty years.
Strange, I should dream of her last night!

"Was there a boy in school I liked A little better than the rest?
You ask. Oyes, 'twas Daniel Barnes; Of all the girls he liked me best. We used to walk two miles to school. He'd come across the lots and wait,
"Till mother put my luncheon up,
Swinging on father's farm-yard gate.

"Where is he now? I can not tell; His folks moved off to Illinois. I wish I knew how he turned out; He used to be a likely boy. Now children, put the shaker back, I've kept it years and years, you see. It brings to mind, though now I'm old, The little girl I used to be. san Teall Perry, in Interior.

ARIEL, The Half-Breed.

A Romance of Colonial Days.

BY ROBERT A. CUMMING.

[COPYRIGHT, 1890.]

CHAPTER XV.-CONTINUED.

Perhaps the fair and gentle captive touched some chord in the heart of this child of the forest and unconsciously enlisted her sympathy. It is certain that | watching the sentinel. It took some she held a knife concealed in her dress, and the glitter in her eye indicated that she was in a dangerous mood. It needed Lemourier that he was disgracing himrashness, not less than at the offense burned low. Confident in their numbers stalked restlessly about the island. and the isolation of their camp, the Frenchmen slept around the embers or smoked and talked with the vivacity of their race.

Marden and his companion having concealed the canoe in a clump of trees on the shore, watched the enemy through the branches, and while the fire lasted made an estimate of their numbers. Circumstances seemed to favor the two scouts, and Marden made up his mind that the rescue of the lady could be effected easily.

Ariel was not so confident, remembering his late experience, but started to reconnoiter, his master following at a short distance. The camp-fire was so low that he could barely distinguish the tepee. Searching on his knees for the crevice through which he had escaped, he found it at last, and cautiously feeling his way touched something from which he was about to recoil, when he felt his hand grasped in one so hard and him, as the picture of failure and ruin arose before his mind's eye. Then his hand was released, and a shadow emerged from the crevice.

Perplexed but undaunted, Ariel once the incognito. It was soft and flexible and returned his pressure. At the same moment he heard the voice of Lemourier flercely shouting to the negro, demanding why the watch fire was not kept burning, and a guard kent on the shore: from which Ariel inferred that the chief had suddenly awakened to find the camp unguarded and in darkness. The negro at once kicked the embers together and flung an armful of branches on them from which shot up a column of sparks and then a thousand tongues over the scene. Lemourier's quick eve a savage oath he rushed upon the fugitives, but Marden planted himself in

"Quick, Ariel, quick! to the canoe!" he shouted, retreating slowly, his sword pointed at the breast of his enemy, whose followers, startled from their repose, were hurrying to his assistance. The Frenchman drew his sword and made a lunge which Marden avoided by springing backward, while into the cause. It even afforded him Lemourier in his rage stumbled heavily forward. The active American sprang to his side and unwilling to slay the defenseless man, struck him behind the ear with his clenched hand. The giant fell senseless to the earth; but his followers were crowding on. Thus far they had refrained from using their firearms for fear of hitting their chief. 'Take him alive," cried the negro, as they were about to fire. The group was of the bank, sent it crashing over the standing in the full glare of the camp fire, but the canoe was hidden from view. The men were about to rush upon him when he plunged into the river and disappeared from their viewthe swift current bearing him away into the darkness

Ariel and Mlle. Destain had watched the scene with breathless interest from their hiding-place, and the former was about to push the canoe into the stream to rescue his master when he felt it move, propelled by a dusky figure, and which they had concealed. an unseen paddle aided him to guide it.

the boy followed the direction of the locked in the deep slumber consequent sound until the bark touched the beach on release from long and painful aux children crept out, somewhat bruised garan of another island, from which could be lety. Leaving her undisturbed, they by the shock, but thankful for their de-

the one they had left. The same dusky figure stepped out of the canoe and held it while Ariel bolped Mlle. Destain to land.

"Is the lady safe, Ariel?" asked Marden.

"She is safe, M. Marden," said Ninon, laying her hand on his arm; "and oh, so grateful for her escape from that vil-

"We must make that certain," he replied; "but while they have boats they can follow us, and they will begin the search at daybreak.'

Ariel was now about to solve the problem which had occupied his mind for the last hour, namely, what that apparition was which he had dimly seen in the canoe. After much groping in the dark he stumbled over a blanketed form reclining on a bank, apparently asleep. He returned to Marden and led him to the spot, but the figure remained motionless and speechless. Marden com-municated the fact to Mlle. Destain.

"It must be Stella," she said, "I mean that Indian woman who was my jailer. I could not pronounce her name and so asked her to let me call her Stella, because her eyes are so bright.'

"But how came she to desert her friends to follow you?" asked Marden.

Ninon reflected for a moment. "I tried to gain her friendship," she said, "and must have succeeded unconsciously, for she made no sign. But now I see that I could not have escaped without her aid, for she gave no alarm and was at my side in the flight to the

"It is quite plain, now," said Marden, "and she followed you because she dared not remain behind." Ariel listened and was satisfied.

Leaving Ninon to repose as best she could, Marden and the boy sought the nearest point to the camp of the enemy, in pursuance of a plan conceived by the former to prevent pursuit by confining them on their island as in a prison. The barge which brought Lemourier, together with the canoes of the first party, lay upon the beach, which was steep enough to render approach possible under its cover. A sentinel paced half way between the camp-fire and the shore. The others slept, for there was nothing to fear.

Marden, having imparted his scheme to Ariel, they paddled their canoe to the spot which had been its former hiding-place, where they left it, and crept along under cover of the bank, carefully time to work their way to the barge, and the danger of discovery was extreme; but the audacity of the enterprise aided but a gesture, however, to remind its success. Lemourier was not to be seen; he was lying on the bear skin self, and boiling with rage at his own lately occupied by his captive, his head aching from the effects of the blow given him, he strode abruptly out of the and the fall, while the negro, anxious tepec. The night was warm and the fire to atone for former carelessness,



HE GRASPED THE GUNWALE.

muscular that his heart sank within The adventurers had barely time to creep under the side of the barge and place it between them and the firelight, than they heard his step approaching slowly. Having satisfied himself that no enemy was in sight, he sat down on more felt for and clasped the hand of the thwarts of the barge as if he intended to keep guard over it and the canoes which lay within its shadow. The night was warm, and the gurgle of the current among the rocks lulled him to oblivion. He breathed heavily. Would he sleep till daylight? Marden made a careful survey of the man and his position. He must be disposed of. The young man dropped into his former position, set his shoulder against the side of the barge and tipped it over so suddenly that the negro shot from his perch head first and rolled to the of fire which threw a flood of vivid light | brink of the river, from which he scrambled in sorry plight, his face instantly took in the situation and with | bleeding from contact with the sharp rocks, his clothes torn and his boots full of water. The sentinel attracted by the noise hastened to the spot and aided him to reach the tepee, on the way to which he cast many wrathful glances behind him at the cause of his misfortune; for he never doubted that the barge turned over with his weight, while the sentinel enjoyed the joke at his expense too much to inquire closely amusement for some time after he returned to his post, to judge by his con-

> Emboldened by success, the adventurers proceeded to sink one of the canoes, retaining the other to aid them to escape; but it required their united efforts to move the barge. Waiting till the sentinel's back was turned, they grasped the gunwale, and aided by the steepness gravel into the water. The startled sentinel saw it floating past in the firelight, and instinctively fired at it. Instantly the camp was aroused and men ran about in confusion, not comprehending what had occurred. No sooner had the barge touched the water than its captors sprang into the canoe and glided down the river under cover of its bulk, which completely hid them from view until the interval of light was passed, when they left it to secure the bark

When they returned to the spot where "Ariel!" It was Marden's voice, and they left Mile. Destain, they found her dimly seen the lights and figures of gained the point where they had a dis- liverance.

tant view of the scene of their late op-

Once more the fire was burning brightly, and figures which resembled demons in its red glare were running about without apparent object. Something like a grunt attracted Marden's attention, and in the semi-darkness be made out the figure of Stella, the ing us yet." squaw, regarding the scene with screne

> CHAPTER XVI. A LONG CHASE.

"Now the first thing to do is to take in the sails, for it won't do to have them flapping like that and giving notice to the redskins where to find us. But hold on! They've lost the wind too, haven't "They're a long way astern," they?" replied Jabe, "and they've lowered their blankets; but their paddles will bring them on fast enough.'

"In five minutes they won't be able to see us at all," said Eph. "But there's a little island on our starboard bow. D'ye make it out?"

Jaba said he did. "Well, we'll get the boat out and tow our craft behind that island and lay there all snug till the fog lifts and the wind comes up again. But mind, every thing must be done as silent as if our lives depended on it-which they do."

The fog, which gathers with great rapidity and disappears as quickly, had now settled down upon them. The sails were lowered to the deck, and the small boat eased into the water.

The next difficulty arose from the weak condition of the men, who had all been taken from the hospital ward of

"I'll take your place, Jabe," said his wife. "I know how to row, and so does Mrs. Knowles. We'll wrap our aprons round the oars to stop the noise, and one of you men can steer."

Jabe looked at his wife with admiration, but there was no time for words. The two women got into the boat, and Eph took the helm. The tow line became taut, and the gunboat began to move slowly through the water.

Ephraim calculated that it would take the redskins an hour to overhaul them, and by that time he hoped to reach the shelter of the island, well knowing that on the open lake, the savages being nearer the surface of the water, might distinguish their upper rigging in the thinner and lighter atmosphere above. On the same principle he became aware that they had entered their haven by observing the tops of trees on either side of the narrow channel. Silence was now their best defence. The women returned to the gun-boat, but Eph. remained to guard against surprise. He sat there in the dead silence. Not a leaf stirred. Not a wavelet rippled on the shore; not a bird chirped on the trees, while all around hung an impenetrable curtain of mist. So accustomed did he become to the chaotic stillness and so sensitive his auricular nerve, that he was sure he heard a movement on the island. Then came a sound of flying steps approaching through the forest, a plunge in the water, and the panting breath of a swimmer. It was coming straight to him. It passed so near that he distinguished the antlered head of a stag making for the mainland, where he heard it land, and by calculating the time of its passage, concluded that he was too near the island. Gently dropping an oar into the water, and using it as a paddle, he towed the gunboat across the strait until he found himself in shallow water. Having thus widened the distance between him and the enemy, he sat down to await the breeze which would raise the misty curtain. Night came attended by the same oppressive silence, and Eph, worn out with anxiety and fatigue, dropped into uneasy slumber in which his senses retained their vigilance while his nerves relaxed their tension. How long he remained in this state he did not know. but a soft, balmy touch aroused him. The stars were shining above and the wind sighing through the tall tree branches. He stopped for a moment to listen for other sounds, and sought the deck of the gun-boat. Jabe was on

guard. "Get all the help you can to hoist the sails," said Eph, "while I tow her a

little off shore.' When the sun arose the little vessel was dancing over the waves with a strong breeze on her quarter. But far astern Jabe made out the blanket sails of their pursuers.

"We're safer here than anywhere else with those red devils on our trail," said Eph, "and as long as they follow us we'll have to keep to the water, where ever it carries us to.'

"We must be near the entrance to the St. Lawrence," observed Jabe, "and we'll have to look out for rapids and do some fine steering among the islands. But we can hide there or fight to better advantage.'

At noon they found the current increasing and met a few rocky isles, the advance guard, as it were, of that numerous host which evokes the admiration of the tourist of to-day. Every moment the situation became more serious. The foresail was lowered and still the little vessel rushed on with unimpaired velocity. Eph, grasping the tiller with both hands, found it difficult to elude the rocky obstacles which arose as if by magic in his path, threatening instant destruction as the price of contact with their iron crests.

"There's a barge ashore, over there!" cried Jabe, who was fully impressed with the peril of the situation. Eph, do you see it?"

Eph did see it. The beach of the little island had a gentie slope which continued to the summit and was carpeted with moss and crowned by a tall tree with wide-spreading branches.

"Stand by for the shock!" Eph shouted. as he headed the gun-boat for this haven of safety.

Jabe with a rope in his hand sprang to the shore before she touched, in order to prevent her from falling off and drifting away; but her impetus carried her well up on the strand where she turned over on her side, her mast snapping off close to the deck. Then the women and

"sound and well built-oars in her, too; she hasn't been here long; wonder where she came from. Jabe, she'll be easier to handle than the gunboat." "Yes," replied the latter; "but I'd like to know if the redskins are follow-"There's a tree; but none of us are in good condition for climbing," remarked Eph.

"Jabe," said his wife, "don't you remember how I used to climb apple-trees when I was a girl? If you'll help me a little I can get up there." Jabe laughed but finally consented to help her up into the lower branches, from whence the active little woman climbed up higher. "Jabe, it seems as if some one has

Eph examined the barge critically.

"A good boat," was his comment,

been up here not long since. There's marks where the branches are broken. and-and-oh, I've found a piece of cloth on a twig.' "The barge must have brought him, then," said Jabe; "but where can he

"He!" responded Eph; "You mean they. Don't you see there's six oars in the boat? And they're all Frenchmen, too," he added, referring to the crew, not the oars.

"Jabe! Jabe!" cried Nellie, excitedly, "I see men on an island about half a mile away. They're walking up and down the shore as if they were looking for something."

"Do you see any boats?" asked Eph. "No.

"This is their barge, and its drifted away from them," argued Eph, logically, "and if so they're in a bad way. What do they look like?"

"I think they're Frenchmen. There's one large man that wears a sword and appears to give orders." "Strange that French soldiers should

come to such a place," said Jabe. "I see something else!" cried Nellie, more excitedly than before.

"What is it?" asked her husband. "I see another island with four people on it, and they are watching the others. One looks like a squaw and the other like-like-oh, Jabe! But I can't tell. Their backs are turned this way."

"I wish I could get up there!" growled Jabe, and then, restraining his impatience, he added: "And do the others look like Frenchmen, too?"

"Oh, no! They look like-Jabe! Jabe! here come the Indians! They've come around the point of an island, and they're going straight toward the Frenchmen, who don't appear to see them."

"Then we'll have to look out," said Eph: "for they'll unite forces and come in search of the barge. We'd better get away from this place at once." A volley of rifles followed the last remark.

"They're firing on the Frenchmen," cried Nellie, "but I can't see through the smoke. It rises now and the savages are striking at them with knives and tomahawks. Two of the men jumped in the river. An Indian fires at them and one sinks. Oh, Jabe! its a dreadful sight!"

"Be careful, Nellie, that you don't fall," said her husband, anxiously.
"Its all over," continued Nellie. "Most of the men were killed at the first fire, and the rest didn't make any resistance. Now the Indians are scalping the dead."

"Where is the officer?" "He jumped in the river and was shot

or drowned." "Coward!" muttered Jabe. "Why didn't he die fighting? But where are the people you saw on another island?" "I lost sight of them and they've gone

I don't know where." "I don't understand it," said Jabe. "The French are their allies. Why did they attack them?"

"It's plain enough to me," said Eph, "They've been following us for two days; they lost us among the is ands, and then they came upon the Frenchmen, and they said to themselves: 'Here are the fellows that led as such a chase;' and then they went in without asking any questions. Perhaps they didn't care as long as they got a few scalps.

"Jabe!" cried Nellie, "they've found some one hiding and dragged him out. He seems to be talking to them and pointing to the dead men.

"He's explaining the mistake to them," said Jabe. "They don't believe him," continued

Nellie. "Some of them are throwing wood on the fire; they're tying his hands and feet. Don't you hear him scream? I think he's a negro, and they're going to burn him. Oh, Jabe, I must come down!"

She had already commenced the descent, and with her husband's aid, reached the ground, pale and trembling. Then she sat down and wept hysterically.

The shricks of the victim, partly drowned by the yells of his tormentors, soon died away, and dead silence fell upon the group of fugitives, broken occasionally by a sob from Nellie.

So engrossed were they by thoughts of News. the tragic scene enacted so near them, and by hopes and fears of their own safety that they were not aware of the presence of a stranger whose curious eyes were regarding them from behind the cover of the trunk of the tree. Then, recognizing Jabe's voice, he stepped boldly sah; and when the duck came out he forth and advanced toward the group with noiseless steps, when Nellie raised her head, uttered a shriek, and, rushing forward, threw her arms around the new comer.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

The Right and the Wrong. Right is right, and wrong is wrong. Popular opinion can not make the right wrong, or the wrong right. Yet many a man or boy, on coming into a new community, finds that popular opinion just there approves that which he knows ought not to have tolerance. Then comes the question whether he is to accept popular opinion as his guide, or is

AT the ordinary t rature a pail of water will absorb arbonic acid

ELECTRIC DANGERS. Extracts From an Excellent Essay by Prof. Henry Morton. Prof. Henry Morton, in his paper on "Dangers of Electricity," read before the National Electric Light Association Convention, shows how easily and safely electricity can be utilized if people will only treat it in a careful and sensible way. He says: "When the developments of electric currents, on a large scale and at a small cost, first became possible by reason of the discoveries of Faraday, Wilde, Gramme, Siemans and others, the question of the dangers to life and property attending their use was prominently before the public, just as the dangers attending the use of steam, of rapid locomotion on railroads, and of dynamite were brought to the attention of the world when these powerful engines first left the experimenta! laboratory of the chemist or engineer to take their part in the ordinary labor and business of life. In each instance alike there was a class of people who took tho narrow and partial view that if an agency was dangerous it should be excluded altogether from public use, or, what amounted to the same thing, be surrounded with such exclusions and limitations as would rob it of almost all its capacity for usefulness and restrict all possibility of advance and development in its application." Prof. Morton recalls the fact that on the introduction of steam into England laws were passed limiting the pressure in boilers to thirty pounds to the square inch; that the first railroad charter contained a clause limiting the speed of trains to twelve miles an hour, and that when a speed of thirty miles an hour was suggested the idea was characterized by a prominent journal of the day as simply insane, and it was said that people would just as soon be hurled out of a cannon as submit themselves to be hurled along at such fearful velocity, which would doubtless stop the circulation of the blood, besides arresting other vital functions. But in every case the accidents and injuries produced by these various innovating agencies-fast trains, high pressure boilers, dynamite and so on-have been vastly less than those caused by the things which they superseded. The fatalities by express trains are as nothing compared with those of the days of freight trains, 'and the present loss of life and injury to passengers by

rail is insignificant in proportion to the numbers carried when compared with those of stage coaches. The same relations exist between accidents by high and low pressure boilers and by dynamite and gunpowder. Premising that the users of electric currents have in too many cases neglected the most obvious

precautions, and that the most powerful and dangerous agencies become the most efficient protectors and servants of man. Prof. Morton inculcates the intelligent and adequate control of electricity, and cites a number of standard rules, the observance of which, he vouches, will secure perfect immunity from injury by the electric current .-

American Silk Plushes. Plushes are manufactured in England,

France and Germany. The silk plushes used in this market are the product of American labor. Pennsylvania is the center of this silk plush industry. Within the last four or five years all the silk plush used in the United States was imported from England. About four years ago the first American silk-plush plants were established. At first the same price was charged for them as for English tapestry, but the manufacturers here and abroad began to cut prices and when this warfare was well under way it was not a great while before the American maker was on top. We furnish the market a first-class article in silk plush at a much lower price than is asked for the imported plush. There is in fact very little difference between the grade of silk plush goods made in England and those produced in this country. The Saunterer was informed that there is one firm in Philadelphia

whose silk plushes are equal in every way to the English .- Chicago Post. He Plucked More Than One. In the Berlin law courts a person who was caught red-handed has been pro-

ceeded against for stealing roses from a prettily decorated grave. The accused produced in court a copy of the inscription on the tablet over the grave, which runs as follows: "Traveler, pause a moment at this spot and pluck a rose in remembrance of what I was." The defendant, on the strength of this, contended that he was acting simply in accordance with the expressed wishes of the deceased: but the judge thought otherwise. The inscription on the tablet stated plainly that the traveler was to pluck a rose. There was no mention in the legend that he should pluck a handful of roses from the bower. So the learned judge forthwith pronounced the defendant guilty. - London Daily

A Principle of Evolution. Guest. - See here, waiter, I ordered a

young duck and you have brought a tough old hen. Waiter .- No, sab, dat war a duck. But de duck egg war incubrated by a hen, done gone assumed de proclivities of de hen, sah.-Puck.

Easily Settled.

Charley Nobrains-Say, Mr. Brown, Fweddy Littlesense and I have got a bet of a pack of cigarettes, about the weight of a pair of donkeys. Freddy-Yeth; and we want you to

thettle it for uth. Brown-All right. Come over here

and I'll weigh you.-Light.

-Two Wicasset (Me.) schoolgirls the other day showed the value of a cool head and the right kind of an education. A little girl near them fell into the water from a floating stage, when one of to conform his course to a standard that | the girls, Miss Daisy Budd, sprang to he knows to be correct. On his answer | the stage, seized the child and held her to that question there may pivot his character and his destiny.—S. S. Times. could help pull her out. The Lilliputian cost of drilling square holes is no greatcould help pull her out. The Lilliputian illustrate their knowledge of resuscitating drowned persons taught in their 1 to 36—that is to say, a square hole has physiologies, and the little one was restored to consciousness and, at last ac- as much as a round one .-- London counts, was doing well.

USEFUL AND SUGGESTIVE.

-Alum, dissolved in water and applied to a bedstead with a feather, will exterminate bed-bugs.

-In using yelks of eggs, it must be remembered that a broken egg must be closely covered in the dish in which it is kept until desired for use.

-Squash Fritters .- Two cupfuls cooked squash, one cupful milk, two eggs, a little salt. Flour to make them turn easily on the griddle.-House-keeper.

-Sponge Cake .- One and one-fourth cups of flour, one cup of sugar, three eggs beaten very light, one teaspoonful of baking powder, four tablespoonfuls boiling water; flavor to taste, add water last and pour in earefully, stirring constantly, bake moderately. - Boston Globe.

-Lyonnaise Potatoes. -Cut some cold boiled potatoes into small square blocks; shred half an onion finely; drop potatoes and onion into boiling lard and fry a light brown; drain on paper and serve in a very hot dish. Dust with powdered parsley before serving.-Chicago Inter Ocean.

-French Toast .- This is a delicate and delicious dish if carefully prepared; and the preparation has the advantage of being quite simple. Dip pieces of bread or rolls-baker's soften more readily-in milk, then in a beaten egg, and toast or fry until of a uniform and delicate brown.-N. Y. Observer.

-To remove ants from a closet, the most efficacious method is to grease a tin pie-plate with lard, and place it on the closet floor, under the shelves. The ants will seek the lard in preference to any thing else, and in a little while the plate will be covered with them, when they can be destroyed and the plate re-

turned for another capture. -For a salad dressing, easily prepared, beat the raw yelk of an egg with a small teaspoonful of mustard and drop in a few drops of lemon. Add gradually, stirring well, one-half of a pint of olive oil, a little salt and vinegar to thin it. Should the dressing curdle beat up another egg and add the curdled dressing, little by little, stirring constantly .- N.

Y. World. Gems of Rolled Oats. - Soak two cups of rolled oats for five hours (or over night) in one and three-quarter cups of sour milk. Add one teaspoonful (level) of soda, one teaspoonful of salt, one-half teacupful of light-brown sugar, one teacupful of sifted flour, and two wellbeaten eggs, in the order given, the soda dissolved in a little water. Bake in hot, well-greased gem pans, in a hot oven, for twenty-five minutes.

-Cecils.-Take two cups of cold, finely chopped meat, the yelks of two eggs, a teaspoonful of butter, half a teacup of stale bread crumbs, a teaspoonful of finely chopped onion, half a grated nutmeg, a little pepper and salt, mix all together well, put in a frying pan and stir over the fire until well heated. Take up and spread out on a large dish to cool. When cold, form in little balls, dip first in beaten egg, then in bread crumbs, and fry in boiling lard .- Louisville

Courier Journal. -Apple Potpie.-Pare and slice some apples; line an earthern dish with pasteput in a layer of apples and sugar; cover with a thin crust; then lay in more apples and sugar, and continue until the dish is full, having a crust on top; add spice of any kind desired; cut an opening in the center of the top crust to allow the steam to escape; place the dish in a steamer, and steam until a fork can be removed free from the dough after piercing the crust; serve with rich cream, flavored and sweetened, or a cold

MAKING SOUARE HOLES.

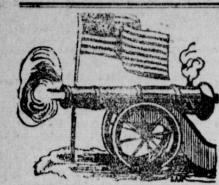
One of the Most Important Mechanical In-

ventions of the Century. A feat in mechanics has just been accomplished by the production of a machine by means of which square holes can be drilled in metal. Hitherto it has only been possible to drill round holes; but now square holes, and, in fact, holes of complex geometrical outline, can be drilled as easily as circular holes. There are two machines for effecting this object, one of which will only drill either round or square, holes, but the other will drill holes of any

shape. The first of these is the Ainley-Oakes drilling machine, which in appearance resembles an ordinary drilling machine. It has, however, a spindle of three concentric parts, upon one of which is a set of cams so arranged that each cam, when brought into combination with the part in which it works, produces at the cutter a hole of a given size, each cam producing a different sized hole. In other words, in cutting a square hole the toe of the cutter describes a square. It is not possible without drawings to make the arrangement clear, but it may be stated generally that the mechanical details, while very ingenious, are very simple, and the results very satisfac-

The second machine is the Tyler-Ellis drill, which is an outcome of the previous apparatus. In the Tyler-Ellis machine the spindle moves about the center of a ball joint, and by an improved arrangement of the working parts holes of any conceivable mathematical outline can be drilled. Another point of advantage in the Tyler-Ellis drill is that it cuts clean angles in the square hole, whereas the Ainley-Oakes drill leaves a slight filling of metal in the angles, which have to be cleared out after the hole has been drilled. It is curious to watch the machine forming a four-sided hole in a plate of metal, but it does it in a very practical and effectual manner.

The value of these machines will be found in engineering workshops and shipbuilding yards, where great numbers of square holes are constantly required to be made in various parts of machinery, and would be much more frequently made were the means at hand says the girls then began practically to er than that of round ones, although up to the present time the cost has been as



Fire, old gun, 100 rounds for People's victory



"I stand erect, and, with a clarion voice, proclaim: 'Cock-a doodle-de,' for the people who are again freed from Republican thraldom and the hidra-



headed monster of iniquity, the author of the McKinley bill and the House which passed it, and that was controlled by Reed rule.



Let the American eagle scream, beof legislation that is making the rich richer, and the poor, poorer.

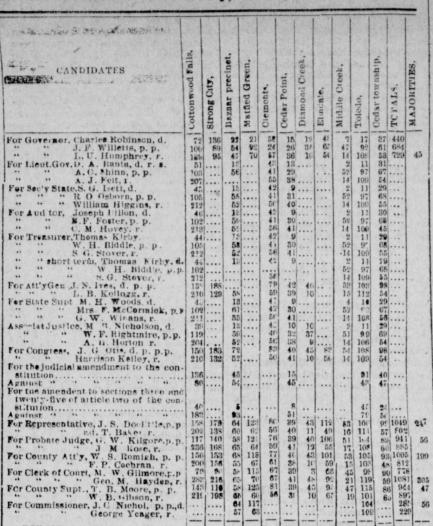
We, the American people, concluded last Tuesday, to throw down, that is floor, ground or snow under all that was nausiating, painful or burdensome to our inner man; hence, this position we had on that day.



Vi , the American people, having got



must give up its strongholds in the North, so that we would not longer have to dep nd on a "solid South" to have father it. Doolittle and Romigh will our will carried out





"The Republican party having died rom an overdose of bossism in the Lower House of Congress, the McKinley bill which passed both Houses and was signed by the President, the Federal election law and other obnoxious measures that passed Czar Reed's branch of Congress, I am on the way to the funeral; so clear the track."



"We, the American people, having watched your maneuvers, ye g. e. p., and found out your short comings, have



concluded to make you hunt your hole and that is the reason why we gave you such a chase, last Tuesday, making you think that an carthquake, a cyclone, a landslide or a delvge, had swollowed you up; yes, even dooms day had called you to judgment

"It was ever thus from childhood's hour,' and if you Republicans had not cause the people have again triumphed tried to rule too much you might have over ring-rule, bossism, and that class ruled longer, but please now take an



old woman's advice and be not so arrogant in the future but a little more docile, if I may use the word docile, not claiming that the United States is the Republican party and the Republican party is the United States,"

CONTRACTOR AND ADDRESS OF That Record .- The funeral procession that went around over the county, carrying their audiences with them read Doolittle's and Romigh's record. They carried a tape worm 300 inches long with them; Morgan carrying the head, Cochran the middle, and Bailey the tail; and they tried to make Doolittle and Romigh father the worm; but it is not their worm; but belongs to Morgan et al; and as they are the fathers of that tape worm they will



still floats, with the Democracy triumphantly carrying it to the



No matter which party is eleced, my light shines for all.

The people having determined to get a good supply of game, a sufficient quantity to last them for the next two years, went hunting for it, last Tues-



day, and got Democratic Governors in Indiana, Iowa, Massachusetts, Michigan Pennsylvania, Nebraska and Wisconsin; knocked Kansas out of a Republican Governor, six of her seven Republican Congressmen, and perfectly riddled ber Republican Legislature, so that there will be but about thirty Republicans it the next House of Representatives which will insure the defeat of J. J. Ingalls for United States Senator.

"You can fool all of the people part of the time; you can fool some of the people all the time, but you can not fool all the people all the time;"



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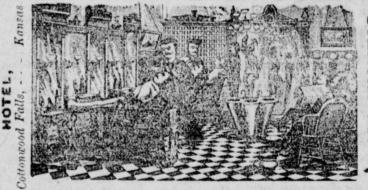
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Veuralgia, Toothache, Faccache.
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Wood and Iron Pumps

PIPE, RUBBER HOSE AND FITTINGS,

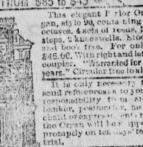
W. H. HOLSINCER,

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS

Just as Good as the Fraze

It saves your horse labor, and you too. It rece first medal at the Centennial and Paris Ex-tions. Sold everywhere. All our goods are marked with the FRAZER LABEL.





Be sure to write me, and save money. Solid wainut cases. LOWEST PRICES IN AMERICA. 25 Years Mig. Organiz- No connection with any other housa.

WASHINGTON, N. J



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

F. GILLETT, Cottonwood Falls, Kan



LADIES who prefer not to wear Stiff and Rigid Corsets, are invited to try them. They are approved by physicians, endorsed by a dress makers, and recommended by everylady

that has worn them. SEND FOR CIRCULAR. E. B. OSBORN, Southern Agent, 66 RICHARDSON BLOCK,



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.

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KAS... THURSDAY, NOV. 6, 1890.

W. E. TIMMONS - Ed. and Prop

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

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

ADVERTISING RATES.

	Iln.	2 in.	8 101	511	n.	% col.	leol.
1 week	\$1.00	91.00	. 4 .1151	67	00	\$ 5.50	\$10.00
					001		18.00
2 weeks	1.50				50		15.08
Weeks.	1.75		11/2 72/2				
4 Weeks		3.00			50		25.00
months.	3.00	4.50	5 30	8.	00	90 00	89 FO
s months	4.00	6.00	7.50	111	00	20.00	82.50
6 months	6.50	9.00	12 00	20	00	55 DO	55.00
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TIME TABLE.
TIME TABLE A., T. & S. F. R. R.
STRONG CITY.
GOING EAST.
No. 2. *Atlantic express 8:32 p. II
4. New York express 1:30 p. n
6. *Chicago express 1:02 p. n
8. * Misson i River express12:42 a. m
42, +Local freight 2:05 p. m
GOING WEST.
No. 1, *Pacide & Texa-express 1:02 p. m
3, Mexico & San Diego express 3:17 p. m
5, *Denver & Utah express 3:52 p. m
7, *Colorado express 3:50 a. m
41, +Local freight 9:15 a. m
STRONG CITY BRANCH
WESTWARD. No. 8)1, *Accommodation 4:00 p. m 8)3, *Local freight 6:45 a. m

No. 8)1, *Accommodation	4:00 p. m. 6:45 a. m.
No. 302, *Accommodation	3:05 p. m.
ELLINOR BRANCH,	

No. 806. * Accommodation EASTWARD. . 305. *Accommodation 6:45 p. m. *Carry mails. †Daily except Sunday.

As we pass through the graveyard of political parties, and gaze upon the



tomb of the g. o. p., charity fills our soul, and we conclude to place upon the grave of the illustrious dead this



bouquette, and to mentally say: "Re quiscat in pace."

At 7:30 o'clock, p. m., yesterday, a telegram was received here from W. F. Rightmire, at Topeka, that the hour, was 8.000 ahead.

There will be a public sale at the 10 o'clock, a. m.

LOCAL SHORT STOPS.

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

Halloween was duly ce ebrated here. Capt. R. W. Wylie was in town, this

Mr. Lyman Davis has moved to the Guthrie ranco.

Mr. Henry Zimmerman has returned from Missouri.

Mr. S. F. Jones has gone to Kansas City, on business.

Mr. Joe Weirman, of Emporia

was in town, Tuesday. Mr. Jesse Inch left, Tuesday, for his home, in Missouri.

We will give the different township election return, next week. A. Drummond, on Diamond creek

has 57 head of steers for sale. Mr. J. R. Holmes, of Elmdale, was down to Emporia, Saturday.

eturned home from Ohio.

Mr. B. Lantry, of Strong City, went o Kansas City, yesterday, Mr. Clint Hatch, of Alamosa, Col.

s visiting his relatives here. Miss Mary Cregan, of Emporia, was visiting in Strong City, last week. Mr. S. P. Watson, of Fox creek, has returned home, from Washington.

Mr. W. S. Dennison and family, of Strong City, have moved to Ottawa. Mrs. J. H. Doolittle returned, Satarday, from her visit at Herrington.

Mrs. Elmer B. Johnston has returned home from her visit in Ohio. was down to Kansas City, last week.

The Rev. Father John, O. S F., of Wichita, was in town, Tuesday. Mr. W. P. Martin returned, yesterday, from Colorado with a lot of cattle. Messrs. J. C. Farington and Nat. B. Scribner were out in Colorado, last

has returned from a visit to Denver, Maule, Josie Gebhardt, Sidney Breese

Mrs. Al. Brandley has returned rom a visit to her children, at ElReno,

Dr. F. M. Jones, of Strong City, has returned to his claim, near Burlington. Oklahoma.

Mr. M. Norton came in from El Re no, Oklahoma, last week, und returned there, this week.

Mrs. Howe and Mrs. Adams, of Wi hita, were visiting at Mr. O. M. Ellis', last week,

Fox creek, have returned from their Bella Clements. visit ın Missouri.

Born, on Saturday, October 24th, 1890, to Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Jones, of Bloody creek, a son.

Mr. H. F. Gillett is placing a sidewalk in front of his residence, in the south part of town.

Mr. Geo. B. Carson enjoyed a visit this week, from his brother, Mr. E. Carson, of Rolia, Mo.

Born, on Saturday, October 25, 1890, to Mr. and Mrs. G. R. Jackson, near Matfield Green, a son.

Miss Mayme Hogeboom, of Topeka, who was visiting Mrs. Elizabeth Porter, has returned home.

There will be a grand rally of the people in this city, to-night. Turn out, everybody, and rejoice.

Mrs. J. I. Hey and childre Strong City, have returned hon ,form their visit at Dennison, Texas. The baby boy of Dr. C. M. Smith, of

Strong City, fell from the porch, yesterday, and broke his shoulder. Mr. Jas. G. Atkinson is enjoying a

visit from his father-in-law, Mr. J. L. Hutchins. of Mt. Vernon, Illinois.

The position formerly held by Mr. John Clay, as bagageman at the depot, es of tardiness, 16. Those neither ab-Strong City, is now held by Mr. Hugh Mr. and Mrs. E. P. Hickman, of

Strong City, have gone to Kansas City, where Mr. Hickman will engage in business. Mr. S. G. Gardener, of Graham

county, went through town, Sunday, with 500 head of sheep, taking them to Coffey county.

A new floor is to be put on the bridge at the foot of Broadway, and a new ford has been made for use during the progress of the work.

Ella Leotta Swanton, elocutionist, at Music Hall, next Wednesday evening. Tickets for sale at the usual place. Admission, 35 and 25 cents.

Messrs. Manie Scribner and W. H. Spencer have severed their connection from the street railway, and Mr. Jas. Zimmerman is now driving one of the

Mrs. W. H. Cushing and son and Mrs. J. C. Farington left, Strong City, yesterday, for Plattsmouth, Neb., the People's party State ticket, at that former to their home, and the latter on a visit.

The recital of Ella Leotta Swanton. of Minneapolis, on next Wednesday Muntz farm, on head of Buck creek, ovening, promises to eclipse all former Monday, November 10, beginning at entertainments of like character ever given in our town.

> Married, on Tuesday, November 4. 1890, at the Catholic church, Strong City, by the Rev. Father Charles box was then opened by Rev. Math-Schepner. O. S. F., Mr. Dan Foxworthy and Miss Josie Stubenhofer. The happy couple have the best wishes of the Courant, in their new state of W. G. Patten in a very pleasing and

> The Presbyterian Church, at Cedar Point, will be dedicated on Sunday. November 16th, at 2:30 o'clock, p. m. The Rev. S. B. Fleming, State Superintendent of Missions, will be present | singing, were conducted by Rev. Gridand, with others, will take part in the exercises. A cordial invitation is ex-

> tended to all to attend. The Minnesota Review, September 28, 1889, says: "The large audience that greeted Ella Leotta Swanton, at the Concert Hall, last evening, were sulted in the election of the following delighted with the entertainment. officers: President, M. E. Moore; Vice The selections were of widely different character. The comical pieces convulsed her listeners with laughter, and committee on resolutions then re again were moved to tears by the ported as follows: melting pathos of her manners and Resolved, that it is the sense of the

Mr. O. H. Hadden, of Elmdale, has delivery of certain pieces. Her imi- convention that all persons appointed

SCHOOL REPORTS.

Cottonwood Falls Public School's

24, 1890: FIRST PRIMARY,

Enrollment for the menth, 51; average daily attendance, 47; number cases of tardiness, 41. Those neither absent nor tardy: John Rightmire, Cartter Mann, Lonnie Kunl, Ivy Breese. Iona Airhart, Pearl Anams, Jennie McNee, Mertie Atkinson, Fairy Maule Mrs. E. J. Edwards, of Strong City, Lettie Brooks, Jennie Johnson, Bertha Strail, Hattie Madden, Johana Hildridge, Ada Hunt, Myrtle Conaway, MISS MAGGIE BREESE, Teacher SECOND PRIMARY.

Enrollment for the month, 31; average daily attendance, 29; number castardy nor absent: Mary Gamer, Ella Gamer, Zina Simmons, Viola Gillette Miss Lulu Wager, of Strong City, Hattie Redford, Minnie Miner, Bessie Freddie Romigh. Eddie Gruwell, John Brooks, Johnnie Hildridge, Charlie Webster. MISS ANNA ROCKWOOD. Teacher.

FIRST INTERMEDIATE.

Enrollment for the month, 42; aver age daily attendance, 37; number cases of tardiness, 19. Those neither ab-Mr. W. J. Dougherty and family, of kinson, Winnie Barnes, May Childs,

> MISS ANNA ELLSWORTH, Teacher. SECOND INTERMEDIATE.

Enrollment for the month, 39; average daily attendance, 34; number cases of tardiness, 6. Those neither absent nor tardy: Arthur Yenzer, Stanley Jones, Roy Maule, Fred Kerr, Eva Johnston, John McNee, Harry Hegwer, Rolla Watson, Bradford Britton, Ella Airhart, Stella Barnes, May E. Madden, Orpha Strail, Sophia Oberst, Anna Morgan, Merrettie Hazel, Mary Cottonwood Falls, Kansas. Clements, Blanch Britton, Esther Hildridge, Margie Gillett, Rena Hunt, Mamie White.

MISS MATTIE A. SHEEHAN, Teacher. GRAMMAR DEPARTMENT. Enrollment for the month, 48; average daily attendance, 44: number cases of tardiness, 15. Those neither absent nor tardy: G. Estes, S. Forney. A. Lyon, D. North, M. Rockwood, I. Clark, E. Gillect, A. Brooks, J. Morain, B. Wierman, B. Robinson, E Johnston, E. Yenzer, C. Davis, F Talkington, L. Cochran, C. Breese, E. Hazel, F. Johnston.

MISS SALLIE P. ACKLEY, Teacher.

HIGH SCHOOL. Enrollment for the month, 42; average daily attendance, 38; number cassent nor tardy: Frank Hackett, Nellie Howard, Ralph Breeze, George Capwell, Herbert Crocker, Hermie Hazel, Eddie Rockwood, Bessie How-Hazel, Eddie Rockwood, Bessie How-delay. Papers made and money paid same day. Come at once, this mon-Nellie Sanders, A. McCandless, Em-ey must go. J. W. McWilliams. ma Johnson, Carrie Harris, Gracie Trundle. MRS. HATTIE E. DART.

SADDIE P. GRISHAM,

Teachers.

SUNDAY SCHOOL CONVENTION The second annual township Sunday school convention met in the M. E. church at Cottonwood Falls, Oct 31st., 1890, at 2 o'clock p. m., with a good attendance. Devotional exercises were conducted by Rev. John and comfort. G. T. Nicholson, G. P. Maclean after which all joined in & T. A., Santa Fe Route, Topeka, Kansas; Jno. J. Byrne, A. G. P. & T. singing, "Wonderful Words of Life." Our president, Mr. M. O. Moore, then in a few well chosen words spoke from the subject, "How shall we profit by this meeting?" W. J. C. Hansen then spoke from the topic, "Have the In. ternational lesson helps outlived their day of usefulness?" Which was followed by a lively discussion, the thought advanced being that we must be loyal to the International system. Rev. Gridley then opened a discussion on, "The workers' private life." After this Miss Maggie Stone read a beautiful and instructive paper on, "Preparation of Lesson," which was followed by singing. The questionn ews who answered the questions in a very able and helpful manner. Childrens' meeting was then conducted by entertaining way. The convention then adjourned to meet in the even-

ing at 7:30 o'clock. Devotional exercises, consisting of responsive Bible reading, prayer and jey; the choir then sang an anthem and Rev. Mathews delivered and eloquent address, followed by singing and another address by Rev. John Maclean. The Committee on nominations then gave their report, which re-President, Mrs. Williams; Sec'y and Treasurer, Ethel F. Hendley. The

tation of singing birds, moaning winds | to duty should perform duty assigned and other sounds were simply remark- unless they can present the yery best able and held her audience spellbound. excuse, such excuse to be given the committee in season to procure a sub-

Resolved, that because of the bene-Report for the month ending October fits derived in systematic study and in developing unity and harmony in the Christian world through the use of the International lesson belos and because of their inherent worth, that we adhere strictly to their use in our schools, carefully avoiding under reliance on them.

deep interest and service of our officers in their work the past year and tender them a vote of thanks

Resolved, that a vote of thanks be extended to the citizens of Cottonwood Falls for the kind interest for the pleasant manner in which they es of tardiness, 11. Those neither entertained those from a distance. This report being adopted, all joined in singing "God be with you till we meet again." The convention was dis- up. We are showing an missed with the benediction and we Elegant Line of BROADall went to our homes feeling better CLOTHS for Ladies' Cirprepared for the great work of leading before. ETHEL F. HENDLEY, Sec'y.

Racing at the Fair Grounds .- Or Saturday afternoon, November 8, the 100-yard foot race between Messrs. D. K. Cartter and Elmer Brown will sent nor tardy: Logan Robinson, Har- take place at the Fair Grounds; \$75 ry Breese. Walter Yenzer, Willie Matthews, Albert Wood, Frank Patterson. George McNee, Aggie Ford, Maudie Strail, Bertha Perrigo, Eva 2d, \$15; 3d, \$10. Also a \$\frac{1}{2}\$ mile novel-Cochran, Stella Conaway, Gertie At-kinson Winnie Barnes May Childs quarter, \$10; 2d, \$15; 3d, \$20. En-

ROLAND ROBERTS, Secy.

BUSINESS BREVITIES.

Wood taken on subscription. A store room for rent. Apply a

Go to J. S. Wierman for Flour & Feed in the Pence Building one door north of the Furniture store,

Mrs. M. Oliver has received a fine stock of new millinery goods. 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.

Pure drugs, and prescriptions carefully compounded, at A. F. Fritze & Bro.'s, Strong City. Go to Mrs. M. Oliver's for new mil-

linery goods, as she is just in receipt of a full line of that class of goods. For farm loans call on Frew & Bell.

Roland Roberts guarantees that he will care 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 SALE: -My residence in Cottonwood Falls, Kansas, at a bargain. Address Scott E. Winne, Hutchinson Kansas.

Loans on farms; money ready; no

A PROMISE CARRIED OUT. It is one thing to promise; another to fulfill. Many railroad lines offer much and really give little We do business differently. Just try our handsomest train in the world, which runs daily between Chicago and Den-ver, without change, and see if it is not just a little bit nicer than you had anticipated. Our new vestibule sleepers are furnished sumptuously and A., Chicago.

AN EVEN CLIMATE. New Mexico is noted as having one of the most equable climates in the world. Sudden changes of temperature are almost unknown. It is an ideal place for winter residence. Very low excursion rates to Las Vegas Hot Springs, where the celebrated Montezuma Hotel is located. It does not cost much to run over from Hot Springs to Santa Fe, the capital of New Mexico, noted for its many scenic attractions. Inquire of local agent of Santa Fe Route, or address G. T. Nicholson, G. P. & T. A., Topeka, Kansas, for copy of New Mexico folder, just issued.

HUMPHREYS

oughs, Cold, Bronchitis.

oursigits, Toothache, Faceache.
[cadaches, Sick Headache, Vertigo
yspepsis, Billous Stomach.
uppressed or Painful Periods.
Valtes, too Profuse Periods.
Thites, too Profuse Periods.
Leumatism, Rheumatic Pains.
Leumatism, Rheumatic Pains.
Leumatism, Rheumatic Pains.
Leumatism, Cold in the Head

SPECIFICS

CARSON

and.

SANDERS.

We have sold more cloaks Resolved, that we appreciate the this season than ever before. We account for it in this way, we have the Largest Stock and are making lower prices than which they have made manifest and usual. Plush Wraps and Jackets are good sellers, with Us this season. We have them from \$10 and the young to Christ than we had been culars. You can buy the Residence and office, a half mile north GOODS of us and have a Circular made to suit you cheaper than you can buy one ready made.

ASTRECHANS,

are popular this Season for Capes and Jackets, trance fee, 10 per cent. of pursel and we show a nice line Admission, 25 and 15 cents; children under 10 years old and vehicles, free. Races to begin at 2 o'clock

By order of the Committee. see what a nice line of Cloaks We have whether you want one or not.

Our stock of Dry Goods, Boots and Shoes, Clothing Wool Blankets 10 percent and Hats is complete and We are making prices to suit the TIMES. We sell Table linen reduced 5c per yard. for CASH and Beat all Iberdown, " 10c" " Competition.

CARSON & SANDERS

Cottonwood Falls, Kans.





ROAD NOTICE.

STATE OF KANSAS, Chase County. Sa Chase County. Sa Office of County Clerk, October 11, 1890 Notice is hereby given that on the 11th day of October, 1890, a petition, signed by L. E. Stanley and 19 others, was presented to the Board of County Commissioners of the county and State aforesaid, praying for the location and vacation of a sented to the Board of County Commissioners of the county and State storesaid, praying for the location and vacation of a certain roads. described as follows, viz:

(To be established) Commencing at the northeast corner of section eleven (11, town ship nineteen (19), range nine (9) east; thence west on section line, as near as practicable to said line, to the east bank of Buckeye creek; thence angling to the southwest, so as to cross the bridge in the most practicable way; thence from the bridge, on the west side of the creek, so as to make a convenient approach on the said west side; thence in a northwest direction, to the section line; thence west on said line, as near as practicable, to the northwest corner of said section; providing the new road will in no way change the present traveled road, from beginning to ending, excepting that portion angling to and from the bridge, at Buckeye creek; and also to vacate all pottion of old road leading to and from the ford, from the limits of the road to be established, on the east bank of said Buckeye creek, to the limits of the road on the west bank of said Buckeye creek, to the limits of the road on the messioners appointed the following named nersons, viz. M. H. Lewis, T. E. Ference of the country of the road of the present viz.

missioners appointed the following named persons, viz; M. H. Lewis, T. F. Frye and John H. Makimson as viewers, with instructions to meet, in conjunction with the County surveyor, at the point of com-mencement in Toledo township on Thurday, the 20th day of November, A. D. 1890, and proceed to view said road, and give to all parties a hearing.

By order of the Board of County Commis-ioners.

[L. S.]

J. S. STANLEY
County Clerk. J. W. MC'WILLIAMS'

chase County Land Agenc

Railroad or Syndicate Lands, 'Vill buy or sell wild lands or Improved Farms.

---AND LOANS MONEY .--COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS ATTORNEYS AT LAW

JOSEPH G. WATERS ATTORNEY - AT - LAW. Topeka, Kansas, (Postoffice box 405) will practice in the District Court of the counties of Chase Marion, Harvey, Reno, Rice and Barton. 1023-t1

THOS. H. CRISHAM ATTORNEY - AT - LAW, Office in Hillert's Building, COTTONWOOD FALLS KANSAS-

C. N. STERRY ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.

EMPORIA, KANSAS, Will practice in the several courts in Lyon Chase, Harvey, Marion, Morris and Osage consties, in the State of Ralsas; in the Su-psome Court of the State, and in the Federal Courts therein.

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

Practices in all State and Federe

PHYSICIANS.

A. M. CONAWAY. PHYSICIAN and SURGEON

Toledo.

J M. HAMME. M. D. STONE & HAMME PHYSICIANS & SURGEONS

Office, Corner Drng Store.

OTTONWOOD FALLS, - - KANSAS I desire to correct the report that all goods have been increased in price by our merchants since the McKinley bill has become a law. On the contrary goods are now sold cheaper than before. The following are a few of the reductions in my stock:

Jeans, former price, 40c to 60e: Present 25c " 50c.

Plaid all Wool Dress Goods, form er price 55c; reduced to 50c.

All Wool Serge reduced from 85c to Henrietta reduced from 30c to 25c.

All Wool Yarn, redc'd from 80 to 75. Buntings, " 18 " 191 Alapaca Lusters, " Debage, Hose. Tricot, London cloth, Water proof, " 50 " 45. All Wool Flannei 85 " 80 All Wool Plaids for Ladies and

Children's, dresses reduced from 65c

J. M. TUTTLE, Cottonwood Falls, Kansas.

Home seekers will find the last of the public domain of agricultural and grazing value along the Great Northern Ry. in No. Dakota and Montana. NEW 100 or more along the Great Northern R'y line. Susiness TOWNS. St. Paul, Minn., for books, maps, etc. Write now.

Settlers on free government lands along the Great Northern Ry. Line in North Dakota and Montana get low rates and find markets for products.

Hunting Finest resorts in America a of great Northern By, line in Minnesta, Dakotas and Montana.

Best slimate for health seekers Montana produces the finest horses and cattle. Free ranges HORSES yet in Mouse, Milk and Sun river valleys and Sweet Grass Hills CATTLE

Wealth: In Montana. Free lands, new towns, new railways, new mines low rates. Largest area of good yacant land. Sweet Grass Hills. Milk and Sun river valleys, Montana, reached only by the Gt. North'n railway line. >tock raisers' paradise,

GOAL The regions tributary to Great Northern Ry, line in Montana produce all the precious and baser metals. New towns and railways are being built Go to the great reservation of Montana and get a good free homestead. Low rates and free sleepers on Great Northern R'y RIVER line. Go now.

HERDS
These have made Montana the richest state per capita in the Union. Plenty room for more miners and stock raisers. New is the time

Along the Gt. Northern R way:
line in Montana are free ranches and pasturage, mines of preclous meta s. iron and coal, and
new cities and towns. Now is:

M. N!

GREAT Surrounded by a fine agricultural and grazing country, close mines of precious metals, iron and coal, possessing a water power unequaled in America it as Montana's industrial centre.

The varietys of Red, Mouse, Missouri, Milk and Sun rivers reached by Gt. Northern By. line. Hall rate excursions Sept. 9, 23, and Oct. 14, 1890. Write F. 1. Waitney, St. Paul, Minn. R. L.

NEWSPAPER A book of 100 pages.
The best book for an advertiser to consult, be he experienced or otherwise. It contains lists of newspapers and estimates of the cost of advertising. The advertiser who wants to spend one dollar, finds in it the information he requires, while for him who will invest one hundred thousand dollars in advertising, a scheme is indicated which will meet his every requirement, or can be made to do so by slight changes easily arrived at by correspondence. 149 editions have been issued, Sent, post-paid, to any address for 10 cents Write to GEO. P. ROWELL & CO. NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING BUREAU GOSpruce St. Printing House Sq.), New York

MORNING.

There is no dew upon the lawr,
The sun shines bright to-day,
The clouds of eve are passed away,
And all the night's chilling vapors gone.

From out the pleasant orchard grove The voice of singing birds arise; I looked, and lo! before my eyes The whole wide world did blaze with love.

A voice of sweetest music came, I trow in Heaven it had its birth; It was not as the sounds of earth— And wrapped my spirit as with flame.

Oh soui, methought it cried, awake! No longer nurse the peevish night Of blind unfaith; of secret hate, Still trust in providence, not fate; See, see, the outward sun shines bright, Awake, oh soul, the morn doth break.

Awake to nobler thoughts of life, Awake to deeper faith in man; Be good, be true, be beautiful, Be one with love, and dutiful In all. Thy life is but a span;

So with that gentle voice methought New life through all my soul did move; New hopes arose, old fears were quelled, The darkness of the night dispelled,
And I did burn anew to prove
The lesson which that voice had taught.
—Ernest N. Minkles, in Inter Ocean.

MYSTERY OF A DREAM.

Was It a Vision That Brought Jasper to His Senses?

I am about to write the story of the one great mystery of my life. I have told the story to many people, but, with one exception, they have all looked very incredulous. Many shook their heads, and not a few acted as if they thought me a trifle demented. There is one, however, who is now sitting near the table at which I am writing, that believes my story implicitly. Indeed, Ediena, my darling wife, knows full well that the story which I am about to write is true.

I can not tell when the knowledge that I loved Ediena Wyldmere was first revealed to me. We were children together, and as we grew older we seemed like brother and sister. Even then she was all the world to me, and how dear I was to her, her own sweet lips have told me more than a hundred times. Our joys and sorrows were shared together. As happy, thoughtless children, we romped and laughed, and many a time we mingled our tears in childish grief. As the years rolled away, our affection for each other grew steadily stronger and deeper.

At nineteen Ediena was as fair and pure as the most spotless thing under the sun. I almost worshiped her then, but I was still young and no thoughts of marriage had entered my head. So beautiful a maiden could not long avoid attracting admiring suitors, and among those who flocked around her was one Cyril Slaythorne, the tall, proud, aristocratic master of Staythorne Hall, which had been left him at the death of his ewealthy father.

I do not deny that I soon grew jealous of many of these fawning and flatter-ing suitors, and of Cyril Staythorne in particular. Most beautiful young ladies are naturally a trifle inclined to be flirts, and Ediena Wyldmere was no exception. Not but that she loved me as truly and dearly as ever, but never had I made a serious declaration of my passion, and for a time she enjoyed the attention bestowed upon her by those who had been smitten by her rare charms of grace and sweetnesss.

I was poor, a carpenter's son, and this fact alone in the eyes of her parents intended to spend the night, when the disqualified me as a son-in-law. Our thunder-storm came up I den't know Saviour was a carpenter's son, but this fact has not caused the calling to be deemed more lofty than it was nineteen hundred years ago. Ediena's parents were on the outlook for a "good match" for their daughter, and they looked with favor upon Cyril Staythorne. They were too wise to come out openly and request Ediena to have nothing further to do with the poor carpenter's son, but in divers ways they did every thing they could to separate us and to install Staythorne in her favor.

I shall never forget the feeling of rage and despair that seized me as one day I saw Ediena pass, seated in Cyril Staythorne's handsome carriage, with Staythorne himself by her side. I can not describe our next meeting. How much I was to blame for what followed I now know, but I then thought I had just cause for what I did. Hot words were uttered, and for the first time we parted in anger.

The next day I left the quiet New England town where twenty-one years of my life had been spent. A passenger train bore me away out into the world. I was going anywhere that I might get away from the hateful spot that I had always known as home, where so many happy days had been spent with the one from whom I thought fate had separated me forever.

I sought and obtained employment in a great city, the crowded streets and hurrying rush of which seemed very strange and unnatural to me. tried to forget my old home and Ediena, but I soon found it impossible to do so. Strive as I might to tear her image from my bosom, her fair, sweet, face was almost always before me. Sternly I fought against the power that seemed to be drawing me back to her. Many a night did I awaken and sit bolt upright in the darkness of my little room, with her plaintive cry sounding in my ears:

'Oh, Jasper, come back to me!" It always seemed very real but I reasoned myself into thinking that it was all imagination. I now know that many, many times she uttered that very

One day an accident happened to me. I was passing along beneath the spot where repairs were being made on a building when a falling board struck me senseless. I was picked up and carried to a hospital, but when I recovered consciousness I did not know my own name. My mind did not seem deranged, I could remember events and people, but I could not recall the name of a single person whom I knew. They told me that I had been severely injured and that doubtless as I improved my memory would serve me bet-

ly growing better physically, but in no save the efficers all troubic.

way improving mentally. Try as 1 might, I could not recall names. I remembered my home, Ediena, Cyril Staythorne, every thing; but I could not speak the name of a single place or person, although scores of times I seemed on the point of doing so.

Finally, I had so far recovered that I was informed that on the following day was to be discharged from hospital. The last night of my stay in the hospital arrived, and at a very early hour I sought my couch and was soon fast asleep.

I am not naturally a dreamer, but am a very sound sleeper. It did not seem that I dreamed that night, but suddenly I found myself in a familiar spot. It was night, and a thunder-storm was rapidly coming on. The black heavens were seamed with fire, and deep thunder roared like an enraged monster. I was standing on the old bridge which spanned a winding stream not far from my boyhood home. Suddenly a flash of lightning showed me Ediena hurrying along the bridge.

Starled and amazed that she should be there at such a time, I was about to make my presence known, when another flash showed a second person on the bridge. Plainly I saw his dark, mustached, evilly-handsome face, and plainly I heard Ediena's cry of surprise and fear as he confronted her midway on the trestle. Then through the darkness floated his triumphant exclama-

"Ah-ah! Ediena Wyldmere, I have you www. Twice I have asked you to be my wife, only to meet with refusal and scorn. To-night I swear you shall consent to marry me, or you meet your death in the waters of Crooked river!" Then came another flash of light that showed my darling struggling in his vile clasp. To my ears came a cry that

stirred every drop of blood in my veins: "Oh, Jasper! Save me! save me!" In an instant I leaped forward and tore her from his arms; at the same time I dealt him a terrific blow that sent him reeling against the railing of the bridge. The rotten guard gave way. and flinging up his arms, with the look of unutterable horror on his face plainly revealed by the vivid glare, he uttered one wild cry and plunged downward into the dark water. Ediena uttered one joyful cry:

"Jasper! Jasper!" Then she sank unconscious at my feet. From that moment I knew no more until I awoke in the morning to find myself in the hospital. And in the morning my memory was fully restored to its natural condition. I found that I knew my own name and the names of my friends. That day I left the hos-

I remained in the city a week, and during the entire time my strange dream-if dream it was-worried me constantly. Was Ediena in trouble? Did she need my protection?

As a final result, one night I boarded a swift train, and in the morning I stood by my darling's bedside. She was just recovering from a brief but severe illxoss. As she clung to my hand and shed tears of joy, she sobbed reproachfully:

"Oh, Jasper! Why did you leave me there on that bridge after rescuing me from Cyril Staythorne's hands?" "What do you mean?" I hoarsely

gasped, scarcely able to credit my ears. Then she described a scene just as I had witnessed and taken part in in my dream. She finally said:

"I was over to Mabel Gray's, where I thunder-storm came up. I don't know why I did it, but I resolved to return home, and I started out despite the protests of both Mabel and her mother. I met Staythorne on the bridge. He seized me in his vile grasp and I called for help. Then you came and snatched me from his hands, at the same time hurling him off the bridge. I caught one glimpse of your face as it was revealed by the lightning, and then I fainted. When I recovered consciousness it was raining and I was alone on the bridge."

"And Cyril Staythorne?" I asked. "Was found the following day floating

corpse on Crooked river. My story ends here. I have already told you that Ediena is my wife. I can not explain the mystery of my dream. I can only write the question that I have asked myself a thousand times: Was it a dream?—William G. Patten, in Yankee Blade.

YOUNG ITALIAN WOMEN.

Their Peculiar Ideas as to Marriage and

In the middle classes, fine dressing out of doors has to be combined with an ability (real or supposed) for keeping house. Fond mammas regale young men with stories of their daughters' prowess in cooking in a manner worthy of Goldsmith's "Mrs. Primrose," and have even been known to set the hopeful young women to sweeping and cleaning as soon as the expected ring was heard at the door, in order that the hesitating aspirant might be brought to a declaration by the sight of the girl's capacity as a menial servant. Under these circumstances marriage becomes simply an escape from intolerable that existing laws give to them the abdreariness.

The idea of choosing a husband to whom she can prove a faithful wife rarely enters the Italian girl's head. laws the natural rights of any other She must be married that she may be free. Some man of her acquaintance earth or any of its resources is practicthinks she makes a good figure in the ally denied. society he frequents, finds that her dowry is sufficiently large, and tired of "living" or desirous of settling down nitude and results is evident the mo-proposes for her hand. The young wife, ment the existing titles to private if she belongs to the upper classes, finds herself suddenly in the possession of unbounded liberty. Her chief duty is to act as a sort of clothes peg, that the from original seizure by the hand of world may praise her husband's liberality. She can now go out alone, and having little to do at home spends most of her time calling, promenading and gossipping. -St. James' Cazette.

-A Biddleford, Me., man was so glad to be sent back to jail by the court, after he had experienced one brief day's contact with a heartless world, that he offered to walk to Alfred and For several days I lay there, gradual- take the mittimes along with him to

COLUMBIA COLLEGE LANDS.

[CONTINUED FROM LAST ISSUE.] All of this might have been had the people retained and held inalienable their ownership in the land that from time to time has been held by Columbia and devoted its proceeds to higher education. Had the same policy been applied to all the land insanely and criminally given away by the people's representatives, Columbia university might have realized vastly more than has thus far been suggested. Free instruction under existing conditions might not bring to such an institution any larger number of students than now are found in its various schools and in the two free city colleges; but how would it have been had the monopoly of natural resources by the few never been allowed to impoverish the many? To the half-educated and wholly ignorant society savior this query will suggest nothing further than a sneer, but to those who understand the demands that labor makes for the exemption of children from work and the assurance of more leisure to the mass of men, it will call forth a vision of the possible that will fill their minds with pleasure. There is nothing more remarkable in the present labor movement than its steadfast recognition of the value and necessity of education. Even as it has gone along it has educated those concerned in it in political economy and political organization in a way that now and then astonishes the ignorant and self-sufficient society saviors, and yet the work has merely begun Under the new dispensation of applied democracy, when the people enjoy their own and abject poverty shall cease, there can be no surplus of educated men, and a higher education will be sought, not for money-making purposes, but for the expansion of man's capacity for enjoyment. The necessary work of mankind can be done with ever-decreasing effort as invention prefects machinery under conditions that benefit all. Should the jocular story of a newspaper writer that a man down South is importing apes and training them to pick cotton ever come true, there would be no cause for anger and regret among any member of the human family. All would recognize in this utilization of the beast merely a new force added to the many already working for the public good, and thousands would see in the consequent further release of all from physical toil so much more opportunity for study. Nor would there be any lack of remunerative employment for educated men under such a system. The wants of man are multitudinous as the seas, and they increase by gratification. In a land where no man was abjectly poor, where all had much leisure and an even increasing number. had cultivated tastes to be gratified, there could not be too many highly educated people, even if education were regarded simply as a means toward gaining a better livelihood, Columbia college, as the chief institution of learning in the metropolis of such a nation, would be a university such as mankind has never seen. Its halls would be thronged by eager tens of thousands of students, while its honors would be the highest distinction that could be won by the men and women of a regenerated republic that had at last succeeded in forming a perfect union of the people under conditions that established justice, insured domestic tranquility, provided for the general welfare and secured the blessings of liberty to a people needing no defense against a

THE LAND SHALL NOT BE SOLD FOREVER.

foreign fee and having no enemies in its

own household against whom provision

need be made.

A Powerful Sermon by Rev. Mr. Rollinson. of Rahway, N. J .- God's Law and Human Statutes.

Rev. Mr. Rollinson, pastor of the First Baptist Church, Rahway, N. J., recently preached the fourth of a course of lectures on social subjects, his topic being "Land Monopoly." His text was Lev. 25:23. "The land shall not be sold forever, for the land is mine."

"It may be safely assumed," said the preacher, "that a law enacted by God must be wise, righteous and beneficent, and that any antagonistic law would possess opposite characteristics. The passage read announces a law of perpetual authority, which stands unchanged in the only civil code which ever has been clothed with divine sanction. all believers it is acknowledged to be a law given by infinite wisdom for the well-being of a nation specially favored. Yet the nations of modern Christendom -our own among them-have by antagonistic statutes practically nullified this law of God and placed their fallible and selfish judgments in opposition to the wisdom of the Most High, with the disastrous results which might be expect-

"It can not be denied that the present generation is confronted by the startling fact that the entire surface of the earth is rapidly passing into the hands of a limited number of its inhabitants, and solute control of the land they possess, with all that it contains of mineral or other forms of wealth; and that by these than this limited class to the use of the

"The frivolous foundation on which is based a claim so stupendous in its magment the exisiting titles to private ownership of land are traced back to their origin, when almost invariably the assumed right is found to be derived power. An example of this was given in the grant to the Duke of York, by the King, of the whole land now comprised in the State of New Jersey, on which grant, made without a shadow of right, it is probable that the validity of every land title in the State depends. And what is true here is, in the main, true

everywhere." rapid and constantly increasing monopoimmense tracts that have been bought Enterprise.

SINGLE TAX DEPARTMENT. for speculative purposes by British noolemen and foreign syndicates; tracts which already aggregate more than twenty millions of acres, and which are constantly being increased. Attention was called to the immense government grants to railroad corporations; to the vast tracts owned by private speculators and purchased as investments by the growing class of millionaires; to the extensive cattle ranges of the far west and to the rapid increase of grain farms numbering thousands of acres each, so that the time can not be far distant when the whole of the great public domain will have passed into the hands of a limited number, who will be virtually

> lords of the land. "Already one seeking a homestead on the public lands must go nearly two thousand miles from the seaboard in search of it, and perhaps then seek in vain for a desirable spot. Even under the shadow of the Colorado mountains all land capable of cultivation has been absorbed, while in that portion where irrigation is needed to produce crops, the water as well as the land has beer, monopolized. There the unfortunate immigrant, after having bought a right to earn his bread by the sweat of his brow from the monopolist of land, finds himself compelled to pay a heavy tribute yearly to the monopolists of the water, who have seized the sources of supply, turned the streams from their natural channels into artificial "ditches," and exact for their use prices so extortionate as to swell the dividends of those corporations to eighty, ninety and one hundred per cent. annually on the capital invested. Of the millions of acres of public land yet remaining, large portions are included in the great American desert; in the barren alkali lands; in tracts too mountainous and sterile for cultivation; and comparatively little remains outside of the Indian reservations and the tracts set aside for railroad selections, that is sufficiently inviting to tempt speculative investment.

> "Considering this condition of the land into which by the will of God we have been brought, can one turn to the Holy Scriptures and read a declaration such as that made in the text: 'The land shall not be sold forever; for the land is mine;' or can he read that 'the earth is the Lord's and the fulness thereof;' and that 'the earth hath He given to the children of men,' without having forced on him the conviction that the beneficent purposes of God are being set at naught and frustrated by the greed and selfishness of those whose grasping avarice and lust of powe prompts them to appropriate what th Father of all made for the equal use and benefit of all?

> "Is it possible for anyone to believ that the merciful Creator made th earth that greed and avarice might seiz on its best portions, and through thei possession enable the idle to revel i uxury on the fruits of the poor man' toil? Has God given any generation o men the right to disinherit their successors to the very end of time, and in doing this deny that 'the earth hath He given to the children of men?' No! What the Creator did was the reverse of this. His law, immutable as Himself, is announced in my text: 'The land shall not be sold forever; it is Mine, and ye are strangers and sojourners with Me.' To generation after generation, as they should come and go, the right to the use of the land -that only-was given, while the creator of the land kept and still keeps the ownership in His own possession. The land is mine,' saith th

that so the moral law of the ten commandments was given to the Jews only; both laws, that of life and that of land were given by the same God, and are invested with equal authority. What was good, right and just for a Jew is good, right and just for a Christian also. If I am told, as I may be, that the moral law is binding on all men because of its nature, I reply that the same is true of God's law of land. It is so eminently wise and, in the nature of things, so just, as to have commanded the assent of the clearest thinkers of the world. Mr. John Stuart Mill, whose reputation as a political economist is world wide, says: 'The land of every country belongs to the people of that country.' Jefferson said: 'It is a self-evident truth that the land belongs in usufruct to the living.' Herbert Spencer, confessedly among the profoundest thinkers of the age, says: 'Equity does not permit private property in land. For if one portion of the earth's surface may justly become the property of an individual, then all the earth's surface may be so held. 'The world,' he says, 'is God's bequest to mankind. All men are joint heirs to it.' In saying this the first thinker of the age tells us that pure reason vindicates the dictum of revelation by leading up to the very statement made in our text—the land belongs to the Creator, who gives the use of it to the creatures he places on it, as in their successive generations they come and go. and to no generation has He given the right, nor can they in any other way have gained the right, to so disposses the generations to succeed them as that a limited number of mankind may claim to own the planet on which all must live and from which the distressed must derive food, water, raiment and shelter. Yet he who, to-day, reading in God's word the declaration that the earth and its fulness-its ample resources-is the Lord's should turn from the sacred oracles to human laws, would find himself confronted with what men esteem as a higher scripture—yet a man-made one-which dominates the Inspired Word and gives the 'earth and the fulness thereof into the hands of a single class, disinheriting all others.'

Please Get Down to Business.

We have been much disappointed in the general character of the answers and criticisms we have seen of Henry George and his philosophy. They are full of laugh, ridicule and prejudice; but we have thus far failed to see any thing like what we would term a substantial, The speaker drew attention to the orthodox answer. We wish some body would get down to business and dish up lization of the land in this country, the the fallacy, if it is one, -- Kellogg, Ia.,

THE AXE TRUST.

How It Is Squeezing the Farmers and Selling to Foreigners at Lower Prices—A High Protectionist Authority Defends This Practice—What Do the Farmers

Messrs. Foster. Stevens & Co., hardware merchants of Grand Rapids, Mich. have recently sent out a circular to their customers to explain the cause for the rise in the prices of their goods. They showed that this advance in prices was due to trusts and to the McKinley bill. On the subject of axes the firm said

in their circular: There is now but one axe company in the United States, and that is called the American Axe & Tool Company, with headquarters at Pittsburgh. This company has purchased outright every axe factory in the country of any importance, and by thus controlling the production has advanced prices on an average \$2 a doz n. The company also controls the manufacture of axe polls, or the heads of axes, the machinery of which is patented, and this enables it to keep the prices on polls so high no one else can afford to make

the consolidation of fourteen of the largest concerns in the country, and was made possible by a tariff protective underwear, etc." duty of forty-five per cent ad volorem Pearl buttons had already been on axes. This duty was left at that doubled in prices during the past few tariff wall. McKinley's high tariff wall is a great institution for trusts.

McKinley could hardly have been ig- \$2.50. norant when he was busy with his tariff bill that such a trust had been formed. The Iron Age, one of the most reputable and trustworthy of our trade papers, printed in its issue of March 27, 1890,

printed in its issue of March 27, 1890, the following words:

The general feeling among the trade is that the axe makers have formed a very strong "association," and have complete control of the market, or so nearly so that the outside makers will have scarcely any appreciable effect on prices. It is found that scarcely any orders can be placed with outside manufacturers who are under the outside manufacturers who are under the control of the "American Axe & Tool Company." The trade will do well to note the changed condition in this line of goods as changed condition in this line of goods as regards the higher prices now ruling, and the strong probability of their maintenance for some time to come. On first quality goods an advance is now made of \$1.75 to the goods and trusts, some of which already appear to be getting into operation.

That is the kind of monopoly that Mc-Kinley is bolstering up with his "domestie bill.'

But note what the manufacturers of axes are doing for the "home market" in return for the high protection which in return for the high protection which we foolishly vote to them. Here is how they sell their axes at home and abroad: the new tariff law advances daties to 15 per

	In 'Home Market."	
Axes-	B tere us on	
First quality, bronzed, perdez		\$6.75
Beveled, per dcz	8.24	7.20
Hatchets-	C. C	
Shingling and lathing,		
No. 1, per doz	4.56	8.80
No 3, per doz	5.13	4.27
Claw, No. 1. per doz	5.13	4. 27
No. 8, per doz	5.70	4.75
Broad, 71/2 in., per doz.	10.25	9.22

vote to keep up this humbuggery? Is it to be supposed that they are such fools as to vote taxes upon themselves in order to protect an axe trust, which returns the favor by charging them higher prices than it charges foreigners?

Do the farmers indorse such an outrage? Do they accept the defense made the chief high priests of protection among these organs is the Philadelphia Manufacturer, the organ of the Pennsylvania Manufacturers' Club, an orthe McKinley bill. This paper defends "If I am told that this divine law of the manufacturers for selling more land was given to the Jews only, I reply cheaply to foreigners than at home.

It says: "If an American is to sell abroad an article which costs more to produce here than it costs in other countries, he must meet the lower foreign price. The fact that he makes a fair profit upon his ordinary trade, enables him to bid low for an extension of his trade."

Is it not time for the farmers to make these rich monopolists "bid low" for the home trade?

HIGHER PRICES.

Some New "McKinley Prices"-Quotations From Trade Papers to Show the Effects of the New Tariff Law—Now Let McKinley Smile, and Let the People Say What They

Think. The Republican Congressional Committee has flooded the country with a campaign document which contains, among many other rash statements, the following astounding assertions:

"That all this Democratic talk about 'increased taxation to the people' is out two ways in which the farmer's connothing but downright falsehood. "That the consumer will appreciate

the existence of a new tariff law only by its results in the reduction of his ecessary household expenses."

But, brethren, you promised too much; and the best answer that can be made to your extravagant promises is to quote a few cold facts from the trade papers as to the rise in prices caused by the McKinley bill. These quotations shall be from papers printed a day or two before and after the McKinley bill went

into effect. The first is the New York Dry Goods Economist, a protective paper, and the great organ of the dry goods trade in this country. Here are a few facts from its issue of Ociober 4, the last day under the old Tariff law:

Its columns of "Briefs" begins thus: The motto of prices just now-Excel-A prominent headline is: "The Tariff

and Prices-A General Advance all Along the Line." In the article which follows facts are stated as to the advance in prices, and the opinions of prominent merchants are quoted as to future advances.

A member of one of the largest importing houses said: "Dress goods are fully 10 to 15 per cent. higher. The advance in velvets is all the way up to 25 per cent., and so it is also on the lowest grades of plushes." These are the goods of the poorer people;—how about those for the rich? "No advance in the finest qualities of velvets."

Another merchant said: "Cotton prints the articles which have been most affected are ginghams which contain some going to desert the McKinley idea that silk. The price of these goods has gone there must be 'no cheap times in our up fully 50 per cent."—the duty having

been increased, as he says, 10 cents a yard

Mr. John Claffin, of a very prominent Republican firm says: "Woollens will advance about 10 per cent., at least temporarily.

Evidently the Republican committee at Washington had not consulted Mr. Classin before issuing its boasting cir-

cular. Mr. McKeever said: "All low grades, of textile fabrics have been materially affected. * * The increase in worsteds is about 50 per cent. (in the bill), but the advance in price is from 121/2 to 15 per cent. * * On cloakings, astrachans. etc., the duty is enormous, and the lower grades will be 30 per cent. higher."

These are wholesale rates, but the aricle gives some facts about the retail trade, saying: "The retailers have been slowly but surely increasing the prices of various, if not all, goods owing to the tariff." Some of the details given are that whalebones had gone up from 17 This axe trust is one of our latest to 18 cents; hornbones, from 7 to 9; tariff progenies, having been born only dress shields, from 15 to 17 and from 28 last March. This trust was formed by to 30. Elastic had gone up one or two the consolidation of fourteen of the cents a yard. "Linen goods of every kind have careered upward, also hosiery,

Pearl buttons had already been figure by McKinley, and McKinley is months, and the tariff had just caused an honorable man, and the axe trust an additional rise of 25 per cent, with continues to shelter itself behind the an equal rise to follow soon. That is to say a dollar's worth of pearl buttons under the old tariff will now be sold for

In another paragraph the Dry Goods Economist says this for the ladies: "As a rule ladies are proverbially indifferent to politics, but when they find out, as they are now doing, that something has been done by the politicians which results in adding from 20 to 25 per cent. to their dressmaker's and millinery frills, we fancy that we shall hear from the disenfranchised sex in tones that no judicious man will be likely to ignore.

The New York Commercial Bulletin confirms the advance on pearl buttons, notes the advance on carpets, and says in regard to the general advance:

chances.

The same paper makes the following statement:

Manufacturers of upholstery goods are complaining bitterly against the operation of the McKinley bill in necessitating a 25 per cent, advance on the price to consumers

cent and three cents per pound.

The New York Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter is a protectionist trade paper for the lines indicated by its name. Here are some items from its market reports in its number for October 8. Of window glass it says: It is reported that all the large Western

jobbers have been in Pittsburgh the past week anxious to place contracts in anticipation of an early rise in values.

Cod liver oil, now that the new duty has gone into effect, is held for higher prices.

Phosphorus is ten cents per pound higher, that being the extent of the increase of

duty by the new tariff.
Sumac—A steady tone has prevailed, and, in consequence of increased duties, prices have advanced somewhat."

On the contrary, it gives the prices of some articles on which the duty was reduced; and the lower price here shows, of it by the high tariff organs? One of in the opposite direction, how the tariff

is a tax. Here are the items referred to: Hemp seed being admitted at a lower rate of duty, market prices have been reduced. ganization which is said to have exerted a weighty influence in shaping for English and 3½ cents for German. Coloroform-Prices have not been affected

by the cut of one half in the du y, the new rate being practically prohibitory. These are some of the first fruits of the McKinley bill, as stated in non-politica! trade papers in their market reports. Will the National Republican Committee set these things down as "Democratic talk," and nothing bat downright falsehood?"

McKinley says: "It is only in order now to watch for the beneficences which the new tariff law is bound to work." Here are the "beneficences"-just what McKinley wants, since he says elsewhere, "we want no return to cheap times in our own country." But what do the people say? Do they

want to pay these higher prices?

A Neglected Argument.

Mr. Everett P. Wheeler, president of the New York Reform Club, has recently called attention to an argument for tariff reform which has been too much neglected. In a joint tariff debate at the Weedsport, N. Y., fair he pointed dition might be improved. This part of his speech was as follows: The only hope for the farmer of New York lies in two things: 1. The decrease of the cost of the manu-

factured goods which he is obliged to buy.

2. The increase of the market for his products in the great cities by decreasing the cost of the manufactured goods which the people who live in those cities are obliged Much attention has been directed to the

first of these two propositions; very little to the second. And yet a moment's thought must satisfy every candid mind of the im-portance of the latter. It might perhaps be best illustrated by the practical illustration of in tividuals. Nearly one-half of the population of New York and New England now live in cities. The heads of families in cities who earn their living by manual labor of various sorts, do not earn on the average, over \$40 a month. Of this from eight to ten delices in expended for root and the but. dollars is expended for rent, and the balance is all that is left for the purchase of food, furniture and clothing. A certain amount of furniture and clothing is an absorbing the same of amount of furniture and clothing is an absolute necessity, and must be had, whatever it costs. The economy comes in the food. If 200.0.00 persons in New York City could be enabled by a reduction of the tariff to spend five dollars a month less for the various manufactured articles they consume, that would leave a million dollars a month more to be expended by them for a better quality or a larger quantity of food for themselves and their children.

Cheaper Ocean Postage.

A movement is on foot to get cheaper postage, and Postmaster-General Wanamaker has been writing letters in favor of the scheme.

What is the use of cheaper postage on our letters to Europe at the very time when we are trying with all our might to prevent Europe from selling us any have risen about 10 per cent. Among thing for fear that we may get our goods too cheap? Moreover, is Wanamaker

It was a gallant stranger Of goodly height and weight. Who wore a bale of whiskers Most fierce to contemplate, And eke an air of freshness Brought from ye Golden Gate.

He came into my sanctum One pleasant afternoon, And hinted that we visit Some neighboring saloon; I made a bad exception
And went with him full soon.

When we arrived, ye stranger, Who hail-ed from ye Coast Drew forth a yellow eagle,



and shouted to mine host: Ho! mix us two bonanzas, We fain would drink a toast!

Then did ve skillful mixer Two bottles set in line, Ye one containing brandy, Ye other yellow wine, And these two pleasant liquids Proceeded to combine.

Ye stranger eyed ye compound With sigh of deepest bliss; Then down his hairy gullet It slipped with gurgling hiss, And I did cast a bumper Into mine own abyss.

Then forth again we sallied Into ye outer air, When lo! this world seemed glorious, This life a boon most rare, And that bewhiskered giant A man divinely fair!

Quoth I: "This same bonanza Puts fire into ye heart. Return with me, I prithee, Unto ye liquor mart, And I, as doth beseem me, Will play ye buyer's part."

When next again we sallied 'Twas arm in arm we wandered



And lifted high our feet, Ye while ye gracious pavement Rose up our soles to meet.

Ye third time that we issued A change was wrought within us, Defying tongue or pen. Each man looked like to ten!

And still a fourth bonanza Each poured into his face, Which caused ye mights buildings All round about to chase, And made ye streets and alleys Tie up and interlace.

Anon ye swaying sidewalk Grew rife with wriggling things; With lobsters, pterodactyls, And toads with flery wings, With blue and greenish devils, And snakes with twisting stings.

That night within ye prison



My right arm for a pillow, I wondered at my head!

Since then within my pocket I bear a monstrous gun; Perchance I may encounter Again that Native Son: And if he says "bonanza".
I'll either shoot or run! -George Horton, in Chicago Herald.

A Comforter from Cork. "Why, Bridget, did my mamma have another husband before she married my

papa?"
"Yis, darlint, but he doied, yer see." "Oh, Bridget, I'm so sorry mamma

lost her husband!" "Faith an' ye'd betther be glad, Bessie. If he'd a lived he might a made ye a cruel stip-feyther!"

Anxious to Suit.

Fakir-Neckties, suspenders-Baboony (haughtily)-Do I look like a man who'd wear a twenty-cent neck-

Fakir-Vell, I haf some for ten cents, mister.—Texas Siftings.

Only a Question of Time. The Doctor-If you will keep me in clothes I will treat you for nothing. The Tailor-But I am never sick. The Doctor-No, but you will be after we have made the arrrangement.

THE ARTIST'S REVENGE.

How He Got Even with Those Who Cap'n Loveridge (pulling up his horse)
-What's he doin' there, Martin? Kimball's Hired Man-Makin' a paint-

in'; that's hand-paintin' you're doin' there, ain't it, mister? Bromfield, A. N. A. (who is finishing a study for his next exhibition picture,

"Waning Summer")—Yep.
Kimball's Hired Man—He says it's hand-paintin' he's doin'.

Liddy Ann Kimball-Guess he's makin' it for one o' them picture papers, ain't you, mister?

Bromfield, A. N. A.-Nop. Abs'lom Kimball-You might know it ain't for no picture paper; they don't have pictures of nothin' but fires an' ac-

cidents, an' houses fallin' down. Liddy Ann Kimball—May be it's for one o' them funny papers, then-looks kind o' funny, don'tit? Cap'n Loveridge-Tellhim if he wants

to put me in, with my ole hoss 'n' buggy, I'll let him dew it cheap-ho, ho, ho! Kimball's Hired Man-Mebbe he's goin' to put us all in-haw, haw, haw! Liddy Ann Kimball-He's doin' off

that piece o' stone wall now-do you have to git in every one 'o the stones, mister? Bromfield, A. N. A.—Nop.
Abs'lom Kimball — He's got more'n

forty different kinds o' colors in that there box. I wisht-Kimball's Hired Man-Keep yer hands out o' them paints, Abs'lom-prob'ly he

don't want ye to tech 'em. Abs'lom Kimball-Can't ye give me some o' that yaller you're squeezin' out, mister? I want to paint my stilts with it.

Bromfield, A. N. A. - Can't spare any. Kimball's Hired Man-Lijer Wright went up to the city a few years ago to learn the kerridge-paintin' trade—makes purty good wages at it, I b'en told. He comes down here once in awhile to see his folks, all dressed up. Ever b'en introduced to him, mister?

Bromfield, A. N. A .- I never happened to meet him.

Liddy Ann Kimball-If you want to put in our cows, mister, I'll go up yender 'n' drive 'em down. One of 'em's a hookin' cow; but we won't let her git near you.

Bromfield, A. N. A.-Much obliged; but I'm afraid I shan't have time to put

them in. Abs'lom Kimball-If I had that there umbrell' I'd walk right past the meetin'



my head jest when the folks was comin' Exclusively a New York Central Instituout o' church. Gosh! wouldn't it be fun? Kimball's Hired Man-I wouldn't like nothin' better than settin' down all day, daubin' off picters like that. It's what ye might call a soft job, ain't it, Cap'n? o Cap'n Loveridge-I call it a purty lazy, shif'less kind o' job fer a strappin', healthy man. If my boy Bill ever showed any signs of takin' to sech a trade as that I'd yank him out to the barn an' lather him till he'd walk pigeon-toed fer a week. They don't hardly make enough money at it to keep 'em alive. There wuz a man along here last spring sellin' some kind o' colored picters erother. He wanted two shillin' fer the small size an' forty cents fer the large ones, frames an' all. Ask that feller how much he expects to git fer

that one he's makin'. Bromfield, A. N. A. (with an inward prayer for forgiveness)-Tell him it's sold in advance for six thousand dollars -and, by the way, ask him if he can change this fifty-dollar bill, will you?

Kimball's Hired Man-He says he's sold it already for six thousand dollars, an' he's got the money in his clothes-an' he wants you to change a fifty-dollar bill for him, if ye kin! (To Bromfield.) That'll settle him, mister; he's stingier than all git out.

A pause of five or six minutes, during which nothing is heard but the rattle of a distant mowing-machine.

Cap'n Loveridge (clearing his throat) -Sorry 1 can't change the bill for ye, mister; didn't bring much change with me. But I wish ye'd come down an' eat dinner to my house, this noon. I'd like to talk with ye 'bout makin' some arrangement to have my boy Bill l'arn that there trade o' yourn. I'd be willin' to pay ye what's right if ye'll take him fer a 'prentice.

Bromfield (completing his triumph)regret that I can't accept your invitation, as I must be back in town before banking hours are over, in order to see about selling some bonds. As regards your son, I have two apprentices already, at three thousand dollars each. and I shall not be able to take any more for the mext three years. Good morning.-F. Opper, in Puck.

The Bluffer Bluffed.

Passenger No. 1 (just entering the

car)—Is this seat engaged? Passenger No. 2 (who wants the whole seat to himself) - No, sir; but I'm troubled with hay fever, and you better not sit very near me

Passenger No. 1-Oh, that's all right. I've an attack coming on myself. (Exit Passenger No. 2.) - The Jury.

The Home of Revolutions. Prof. G. Ografic-The earth makes complete revolution in 365 days and 6

Smartie-Some parts of the earth make a revolution oftener than that-Hayti and Venezuela, for instance.-

WOMAN'S INTUITION.

Nearly Always Right in Her Judgment in Regard to Common Things.

An old gentleman over seventy, came into the city from his farm, without his overcoat. The day turned chilly and he was obliged to

forego his visit to the fair.

To a friend who remonstrated with him for going away from home thus unprepared, he said: "I thought it was going to be warm; my wife told me to take my overcoat, but I wouldn't. Women have more sense than men anyway."

A frank admission.

Women's good sense is said to come from intuition; may it not be that they are more close observers of little things. One thing is certain, they are apt to strike the nail on the head, in all the ordinary problems of life, more frequently than the lords of crea-

"According to Dr. Alice Bennett, who recently read a paper on Bright's disease be-fore the Pennsylvania State Medical Society, persons subject to bilious attacks and sick headaches, who have crawling sensations. like the flowing of water in the head, who are 'tired all the time' and have unexplained attacks of sudden weakness, may well be suspected of dangerous tendencies in the direction of Bright's disease."

The veteran newspaper correspondent, Jo Howard, of the New York Press, in noting this statement, suggests: "Possibly Alice is correct in her diagnosis, but why doesn't she give some idea of treatment? I know a man who has been 'tired all the time' for ten years. Night before last he took two doses of calomel and yesterday he wished he hadn't."

A proper answer is found in the following letter of Mrs. Davis, wife of Rev. Wm. J. Davis, of Basil, O., June 21st, 1890:

"I do not hesitate to say that I owe my life to Warner's Safe Cure. I had a constant hemorrhage from my kidneys for more than five months. The physicians could do nothing for me. My husband spent hundreds of dollars and I was not relieved. I was under the care of the most eminent medical men in the State. The hemorrhage ceased before I had taken one bottle of the Safe Cure. I can safely and do cheerfully recommend it to all who are sufferers of kidney troubles."

"Your account has been standing a long time, Mr. Dukey." "Then give it a seat, my dear Shears." "Very glad to, sir; shall we make it a re-ceipt?"—Clothier and Fur-nisher.

How's This!

How's This!

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that can not be cured by taking Hall's Catarrh Cure.

F. J. Chenet & Co., Props, Toledo, O. We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last fifteen years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions, and financially able to carry out any obligations made by their firm. West & Truax, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo. Walding, Kinnan & Marvin, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, Ohio.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Testimonials free. Price, 75c. per bottle. Sold by all Druggists.

The wagon-spoke to the wheel and said it made him tired to be connected with such low felloes as he was, but he was surrounded by a circle through which he could not break.—Boston Courier.

A Wonderful Paper.

A Wonderful Paper.

When you were reading the large prospectus of The Youth's Companion, published last week in our columns, did you stop to consider what a wealth of talent was engaged in producing this remarkable paper? Its success is phenomenal, and it is read in 450,000 families because it is the best of its kind. Now is the time to send your subscription. \$1.75 sent at once will secure you the rest of this year free, including all the Holiday Numbers. The Youth's Companion, Boston.

French officer (to raw recruit)—Do me the favor to dismount and look what a gawk you are on horseback.—Pick Me Up.

Patrons of the New York Central have the exclusive advantage of arriving and departing at Grand Central Station, Fourth Avenue and Forty-second Street, the very centre of the city, convenient to hotels and residences, largest and finest passenger station in America, and the only one in the City of New York.

The New York Central is the only trunk line entring the City of New York. line entering the City of New York

"This boat smells dreadfully of onions."
"Yes, madam," said the captain, "she is a very leeky craft."—N. Y. Ledger.

Dyspepsia troubled me for a number of years and I was nervous and weak. A friend got me to use Dr. Bull's Sarsaparilla, and everything I now eat agrees with me. My stonech pany gives me no pain and I My stomach now gives me no pain and I enjoy my food.—H. T. Randolph, Des Moines.

"Why don't you take something for your old?" "Thanks; don't care if I do."—N. Y.

Four poisons that accumulate in the blood and rot the machinery of the system, are eradicated and expelled by using Prickly Ash Bitters, a medicine that will not irritate the stomach or bowels. It acts in a gentle manner on these delicate organs, and restores health in every case.

"YES, all my houses are rented except the new one which is the best of all." "Last but not leased, eh?"—Munsey's Weekly.

NEARLY every article sold is cheapened, in cost of production, at expense of quality. Dobbins' Electric Soap is exactly to-day what it was in 1865, absolutely pure, harmless and uniform. Ask your grocer for it. Look out for imitations.

A FOUNG lady of our acquaintance who is very fond of a minister says her love is for reverend ever.—Binghamton Leader.

Do Not suffer from sick headache a me longer. It is not necessary. Carter's Little Liver Pills will cure you. Dose, one little pill. Small price. Small dose. Small pill. We don't put our great men on postage stamps until they are dead. So they "never know when they're licked."

THE best cough medicine is Piso's Cure for Consumption. Sold everywhere. 25c.

JACOBS OIL CURES SURELY.

SPRAINS. BRUISES. Ohio & Miss.Railway. 746 Dolphin Street, Office President and

Baltimore, Md., General Manager, Cincinnati, Ohio
"My foot suddenly
turned and gave me
a very severely
sprained ankle. The
application of St.
Jacobs Oil resulted at
once in a relief from
pain." Jan'y 18, 1890. "I was bruised badly in hip and side by a fall and suffered se verely. St. Jacobs Oil completely cured me." WM. C. HARDEN. Member of State

THE CHARLES A. YOGELER CO., Bellimore, Md.

MONEY Catalogue LOOMIS & NYMAN, TIFFIN, - OHIO.



MUSICAL.

There seems to be little going on

in musical circles of late, but there

is much talk, among musical people,

the high contralto singer, who has

long suffered from a severe throat

or bronchial affection, superinduced

or bronchial affection, superinduced by Catarrh in the Head, and who has been perfectly cured by the use of Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy, coupled with the use of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. For all bronchial, throat and lung affec-tions, and lingering coughs, it is an unequaled remedy. When compli-cated with Chronic Nasal Catarrh, its use should be coupled with the

its use should be coupled with the use of Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy.

ASTHMA CURED

Of all druggists.

of the marvelous cure of Miss B-

the high quality and interest of our Beautifully Illustrated journal in its newform, we will send to any address Three Numbers for Ten Cents.

James Parton, M. W. Hazel ine and others.—Sparkling Editorials, Illustrated Poems, Helen Marshall North's chatty column and the vast quantity of other delightful reading matter of interest to all members of the household, go to make up the most perfect National Family Journal ever offered to the American people. Send ten cents for these three numbers and judge for yourself. Subscription price, two dollar a year.

NEW YORK LEDGER,



hree Weeks Sor 10 cents

for Ten Cents.

These numbers contain the first chapters of "Jephthah's Daughter," by Julia Magruder; of "Reunited," a charming acvel by a Popular Southern Author.

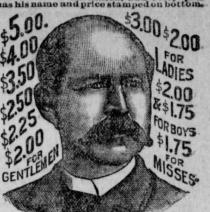
— Eight Short Stories by Amelia E. Barr, Harriet Prescott Spofford, Maurice Thompson and others.—A character sketch of Henry Woodfin Grady, by Oliver Dyer, author of "Great Senators of the United States," running through three numbers, with a lifelike full-page portrait of Mr. Grady. Ten ar icles of world-wide interest and value by James Parton, M. W. Hazel-ine and



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Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold only in half-pound tins, by Grocers, labelled thus:

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Nothing Injurious. For CONSUMPTION, COUCHS.

COLDS, BRONCHITIS, ASTHMA IT STANDS WITHOut a peer. It will arrest HEMORRHAGES AT THE LUNGS INSTANTLY.

It is especially adapted HEMORRHAGES AT THE LUNGS INSTANTLY.

TO PATIENTS RECOVERING FROM PINEUMONIA AND LUNGFEVER. PRICE, 50 CENTS. IF SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.



"When slovens get tidy they polish the bottoms of the pans:-When

are given SAPOLIO they are never tired of cleaning up.

Two servants in two neighboring houses dwelt, But differently their daily labor felt; Jaded and weary of her life was one, Always at work, and yet 'twas never done. The other walked out nightly with her beau, But then she cleaned house with SAPOLIO.

VASELINE.

POR ONE DOLLAR sent us by mail, we will deliver free of all charges, to any person in the United States, all the following articles carefully packed in a neat box: One cake of Vaseline Camphor Ice.....
One cake of Vaseline Soap, unscented.
One cake of Vaseline Soap, scented..... One two ounce bottle of White Vaseline 25

Or for stamps any single article at the price.

If you have occasion to use Vaseline in any form be careful to accept only genuine goods put up by us in original packages. A great many drugglists are trying to persuade buyers to take VASELINE put up by them. Never yield to such persuasion, as the article is an imitation without value, and will not give you the result you expect. A bottle of Blue Seal Vaseline is sold by all drugglists at ten cents. Chesebroneth MTC. Co., 24 State St., New York.

SPANME THIS PAPER every time you write.



PENSION JOHNW. MORRIS, Successfully PROSECUTES CLAIMS. Late Principal Examiner U. S. Pension Buveau. Syrs in last war, 15 adjudicating claims, atty since

YOUNG MEN Learn Telegraphy and Railroad good situations. Write J. D. BROWN, Sodaira, Mc. of NAME THIS PAPER every time jou wata.

GARGER and Tumors Cured no knife, book free. Drs. GRATIGNY & DIX. 163 Elm Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

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ment in this paper,

FATAL IMPULSE.

A Boy Operator Causes a Fearful Disaster.

A FALSE THOUGHT IMPELS HIM.

He Suddenly Turns a Switch and the New York Express on the Delaware & Lackawanna Dashes Into a Coal Train.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Nov. 4.-The express train that left New York on the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western road at 9 o'clock yesterday morning and was due here at 5:55 last evening, while descending the steep grade near Rock cut, three miles from this city, crashed into a coal train standing on a switch and waiting for the track to be cleared for its passage northward.

Both locomotives were completely wrecked and the baggage and mail cars were crushed to pieces. Of the other cars on the passenger train, four in number, three were thrown from the track the force of the collision hurling them into a position at right angles with the rails. The single Pullman car, which was next to the mail car, kept

its place. Michael Burke of this city, engineer on the passenger train, and J. W. Doyle, of Great Bend, Pa., engineer on the coal train, were killed outright, with their firemen-Jerry Lee of this city and Merton Fernan of Great Bend. The four men were buried under the wreck. Doyle was dug out by the train hands with the assistance of some of the passengers. The other three are still in the wreck

As by a miracle none of the passengers were killed and only one of them, Mrs. Thomas Corcoran, of No. 21 Myrtle avenue, Buffalo, was seriously injured. Mrs. Corcoran was on her way home from Portland. She had two ribs broken and her right wrist was dislocated. She also sustained severe injuries to her spine, and her left shoulder was badly bruised. She is now at St. Joseph's Hospital in this city and her chances of recovery are very doubtful.

The New York and Philadelphia express train from New York City, which is due in Syracuse at 5:55 p. m., passes Rock cut at 5:40 o'clock. It does not stop there, but passes the station at the usual rate of speed, which is about forty miles an hour. Before the express was due at Rock cut two coal trains from Syracuse had arrived at the station and had been run in on a switch on the morth side of the main track. The engine on the first train that went in on the switch stood pretty well up toward the east end of the side track. Engineer James Doyle, of Scranton, Pa., of the coal train, was in the cab of his engine waiting for the express to pass when he would pull out. Michael Tierney, a brakeman, was also in the cab cleaning his lantern. The second coal train was behind Doyle's and about seventy feet from the caboose of the forward train. M. A. Clark, the boy operator at the station, was in his room a few rods east of the switch and was on the lookout for the express. The latter was on time and as the headlight of its engine came into view it flashed through Clark's mind that the switch was open and that if it was not closed the express would dash into the coal train. No sooner did the thought enter his brain than he dashed out of the door, rushed to the switch and swung it over. Then he alized but too late his mistake. As the switch was turned the express swung on to the side track and the crash of the engines spoke the result. The noise of the collision was lost in the cries of the passengers within the coaches of the express train. The fireman and engineer of each engine were caught in the wreck and ground to death.

The baggage and express car of the passenger train turned over into the ditch on the north side of the track. In the car were W. H. Toppenall, of Oswego, George Derby, of Cortland, and Josiah Kimball, of Oswego. All were more or less injured, though none fa-

The O'Shea Case.

London, Nov. 4 .- Mr. Parnell, it is said, will testify in his own defense and the defense of Mrs. O'Shea in the coming divorce suit of Captain O'Shea and will absolutely deny criminality. It is rumored that the plaintiff has in his possession written evidence that may impair Mr. Parnell's denial. Mrs. O'Shea will reply to her husband's allegations with counter charges. It is understood that the London Times will publish a report of the trial in pamphlet form for circulation in Europe and America. The Tories, as cabled some flays ago, rest great hopes upon its effect, especially among the Irish peasantry, who hold in deep abhorrence any violation of the marital pledge.

Allerton Lowers His Record. INDEPENDENCE, Iowa, Nov. 4.-The noted stallion Allerton started twice against his newly made record of 2:14 and succeeded in lowering it both times. There was a very heavy wind to face on the last half, which prevented him anaking a lower mark than he did. He was driven by his owner. C. W. Williams. The first mile was made without a break in 2:13%. The second mile was a repetition of the first excepting that he lowered his newly made record one-quarter of a second, making his present record 2:131/2.

Must Have a Receiver.

New York, Nov. 3.—Judge Pratt, in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, to-day handed down a decision in the sugar trust case. The judge says a receivership is not only proper and necessary, but, in the opinion of the court, not only one but two receivers should be ap-

Mount Etna Threatening.

LONDON, Nov. 4.-Italian advices state that the peasa nts are fleeing from the vicinity of Mount Etna, in dread of a destructive eruption. The mountain has been rumbling for some weeks and the central cone throws out showers of rshes. Shocks of earthquake have been rived at quarantine shortly after 7 turning to save his goods he was caught to the stairway and suffocated.

THE STANLEY MUDDLE.

Interesting Controversy in Relation to the demned.

New York, Nov. 3.—The Herald

prints the following from London: Unless Stanley tells all he knows to some American interviewer it is not likely the public will get any thing approaching the actual facts until Mrs. Jameson publishes her husband's diary. Troup's book, contains practically nothing not already known, with the exception of the letters between Troup and Stanley concerning Stanley's criticism of the rear column. I am told that in order to show up Stan; ley as he really is Mrs. Jameson will publish her husband's diarias in toto, regardless of the unfavorable light in which Mr. Jameson will appear by their publication. The story of sufferings will be much like that of our own Greely Arctic expedition at Cape Sabine. Jameson was a witness to at least one scene of cannibalism in which the legs of a young woman condemned to death were cut off, taken to the river and washed and eaten while life was still in her mutilated body. This is merely an instance of the numerous horrors Jameson's published diaries will tell of if they be not expurgated. Stanley doubtless refers to these stories when he speaks of chapters eliminated from the officer's reports. However, the public is tired of

insists that he tell all he knows or hold The Paris papers all take up the Stanley-Barttelot controversy and all without exception join in the attack upon Stanley, Jacques St. Cyr, in Figaro, saying that "now that an Englishman and not a Frenchman like De Brazza; not a German, like Dr. Peters and Emin Pasha; nor a Russian, like Dr. Junker; nor an Italian, like the Catholic missionaries, but an out-and-out, genuine son of Albion makes accusations against Stanley, the British public condescends to listen." In fact the opinion of the French press is unanimous and may be summarized as follows: Stanley must, if he desires to maintain the respect of Europe, meet these attacks with something more than hints and insinuations. Now that he has been attacked by Major Barttelot's family, the plea that he desired to save Major Barttelot's reputation can no longer excuse his silence. He must tell the whole story, and tell it at once. He has no more right to delay his defense than Barttelot had to delay his march from Yambaza-assuming that such delay was voluntary.

Stanley's vailed prophet attitude, and

TURLINGTON ESCAPES.

The Condemned Murderer Escapes From Jail Through a Clever Ruse-The Gallows

BOONVILLE, Mo., Nov. 3. - The startling announcement that John O. Turlington, the murderer of Sheriff Cranmer, had escaped Saturday night from the county jail was the report spread abroad in this city yesterday morning. It was found that Turlington had placed a dummy in his bed and had secreted himself Saturday evening under the bed of Deputy Sheriff Nicoldson in the lower hall of the jail and when, a short time after supper, Nicoldson went into the jail and upstairs to lington deliberately walked out. It was not known until 9 o'clock that

the condemned man was at large. Three horses were found bearing evidence of hard usage. They belonged to different parties along the road to Jefferson City. It is supposed Pacific railroad, on which he went either east or west.

Up to this time Turlington has not

men near Otterville, Mo., and brought here charged with assault with intent | Hon. W. Hudgins, one of the attorto kill. While at Sedalia he told a young prisoner whose confidence he secured that he had concealed the revolver with which he did the shooting Markhams related their experience. near Otterville where it could be found. The story was received with laughter, The young man got the revolver, took it the attorneys saying that the bravery to Boonville and gave it to Turlington. That evening when Sheriff Cranmer went into the jail Turlington drew his revolver and demanded his release. Cranmer drew his revolver and according to best accounts both fired about the same time. Cranmer was fatally wounded. Turlington was captured before he had gone very far, was tried for murder, convicted and sentenced to be hanged November 21. Before his trial he told the story of the Pryor creek train robbery in the Indian Territory, and said a man named Temple had assisted him in the robbery. Temple was apprehended at Fort Worth, Tex., and is now in jail at Fort Smith, Ark.

Details of a Colossal City Enterprise of the

Co. and Morris & Co. were made public this morning. They have purchased 3,600 acres of land at the southern end of Lake Michigan, in Lake County, Ind., and will remove their immense plants to that point, where they will establish a vast manufacturing center. The business of these three firms alone amounts to about \$150,000. 000 dollars a year, and it is estimated that they, with others in the same and similar lines of business who will be drawn there, will within the next five years gather at that point a population of 150,000 people.

Dillon and O'Brien Arrive. NEW YORK, Nov. 3. - William O'Brien, John Dillon, Timothy Harrington and T. D. Sullivan, noted Parnellite leaders in Parliament, arrived here yesterday morning by the steamer La Champagne. story, was burned to death. His wife get a supply of stamps for the tray at They were met down the bay by a large and youngest girl, Mary, were also delegation of Irishmen on the tugboat badly burned. The fire started in the John E. Moore, which was chartered by the Irish societies of this city. General Obeirne, of the barge office, was in charge of the reception arrangements. charge of the reception arrangements.

The Champagne was sighted early in the morning off Fire island. She arrived at quarantine shortly after 7 turning to save his goods he was caught in the stairway and suffocated.

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And children

CUBA ALARMED.

Tobacco Men Plead With the Spanish Government For Reciprocity With the United

WASHINGTON, Oct. 81 .-- The Depart ment of State has received a copy of a petition forwarded by the Tobacco Growers and Cigar Manufacturers' Union of Cuba to the Spanish Government, urging the negotiation of a reciprocity treaty between the island of Cuba and the United States. The petitioners assert that they are confronted with a simple problem: "On the one side ruin, stagnation, misery and vague hopes and on the other side abandance, wealth and a promising future."

The Spanish law of commercial relations of 1882, framed for the purpose of protecting the Spanish products, the petition says, deals Cuba a deadly blow while at the same time the productions of Spain receive no benefit from it. The greater part of the Spanish goods imported, it is asserted, do not need the protection given them. The petition, after urging the repeal of this law of 1882 as a necessary preliminary to the negotiation of a reciprocity treaty, says: "The United States buy from us to-

bacco and sugar to the extent of \$51.

000,000 and it is is not strange that the American Government should make itself strong on the absolute necessity we have of that market, so as to demand reciprocal concessions, or which is the same thing, exemption for their flour, lard, machinery, hardware and other articles in our tariff, so as to increase the exports to this island. In one word, they want to pay us for the tobacco and sugar they consume with the goods that they produce. To-day they only sell to us \$10,000,000 or \$12, 000,000, and they desire to increase this amount to the \$51,000,000 they buy from us. This is what the McKinley bill amounts to. For sugar, it will be effective on the 1st of July prox., but in regard to tobacco the reform is to be applied immediately, and so terrible, so radical is it that it is equivalent to the closing of that market to us. We will lose a market that consumes 100,000,000 to 110,000,000 cigars annually, with a value of \$5,000,-000 to \$5,500,000 and over 100,000 bales. with a value of \$500,000-just exactly half of our commerce in this line. And we will lose a great deal more, because if certain grades of cigars of special quality and color particularly adapted to that market are not consumed there we will not be able to supply other consumers of other markets with the grades they require without immense prejudice. The damage that we shall suffer can not be over estimated; that the cultivation of the rich leaf will diminish to one-half; the greater number of our factories will disappear, and those that remain will have to greatly reduce their operations; thousands of souls depending on it for livelihood in the factories will be left in complete want, and prosperous and flourishing industry will come to ruin and bankruptcy. It is necessary to avoid so much harm, and, warned of such a calamity, we find no other way but a commercial treaty with the United States, accepting the reciprocity that our neighbors propose. There is no time to lose in making this treaty. * * * The business crisis that threatsee if every thing was all right, Tur- ens us is terrible, imminent and its consequences embrace very serious dan-

A BOLD ROBBER.

He Holds Up and Robs Two Farmers and

yers Who Laughed at Them.
TEXARKANA, Ark., Oct. 31.—Yester-Turlington was arrested at Sedalia to the man compelled one of them to the Indians. Kicking Horse, neys in the Cotton Belt train robbery case, and Pollins Rodgers, another attorney, came along and to them the them might be questioned. Two hundred yards further on the attorneys were stopped by the same man, and the experience of the Markhams was repeated and a considerable sum of money and their watches were secured. Hudg-ins hired a horse from a livery stable and set out after the man.

THE TORY POLICY.

Unchanged So Far as Ireland is Concerned-

No Alarm Concerning the Tariff.

London, Oct. 31.—Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, President of the Board of Trade, delivered a speech at Kilmarnock, Scotland, yesterday. He said that Mr. Gladstone's torrent of words did not afford his followers the slightest guid-Pork Men. ance. He did not fear a general Chicago, Nov. 2.—The details of an election. The Government would conance. He did not fear a general immense deal in real estate by the great tinue its Irish policy and would uphold packing firms of Armour & Co., Swift & the Scottish Church. He objected to any meddling with the working hours of adult labor, even in the case of the miners, but he warned railway companies that Parliament would interfere if they overworked their men to the danger of the public.

The speaker exonerated America from any desire to injure England with the new Tariff law. Similar attempts in the past, he said, had only expanded British trade, and it was not likely that Great Britain would have to put up its shutters now. The heavy duties on tin-plates would only be a detriment to the American fruit trade.

Returned to His Death. PITTSBURGH, Pa., Oct. 31.-At midnight a fire broke out in the livery stable of B. F. Dyer, on Grant street, and Antonio Gyatillo, an Italian, who with his family occupied the upper rear of the building and spread so rapidly that escape by the stairway was prevented. Gyatillo handed his wife

IRRIGATION.

Success of the Efforts to Obtain Water For

WASHINGTON, Oct. 31. — "Tearing things wide open" very well expresses what is being done in the West to develop underground water supplies. Here is some of the information which a single day's mail brings to the artesianirrigation bureau of the Department of Agriculture:

At Coryell, Costilla County, in Colorado, water has been obtained for irrigation in a novel way. Holes are dug to the clay formation eighteen feet down. The water rises to the surface and by capillary attraction reaches the plant roots.

The Fountain Cui Bouille is fourteen miles north of Pueblo. A company there has undertaken to supply Pueblo and the region around with water for city and irrigation purposes. An excavation has been made forty feet deep and a dam has been built upon the bedrock. This secures daily a million gallons of water which otherwise would have gone to waste. Some of the water thus obtained is used for farming.

On a truck farm near Colorado Springs the owners have succeeded, by running pipes underground to gravel beds, in securing a great supply of water, which they distribute over their land.

In the San Luis valley a land and water company is clearing 5,200 acres. The plan is to divide the tract into farms, erect houses, supply artesian water for irrigation and lease to tenants. It has been found that one lowpressure well in that valley will furnish water enough for a farm.

Mortgage companies in Kansas, which have come into possession of several million acres of land by foreclosure, have organized a syndicate for artesian investigation. These lands are in Western and Southwestern Kansas. They lie south of the Smoky river. It is the intention of the syndicate to bore experimental wells and try other plans to get at the underflow with a view of putting the land on the market again when they are able to insure the settler a steady supply of water sufficient for irrigation. The department engineer and geologist, who are now in the field, will be asked to look over the plans of the mortgage company's syndicate and

criticise or approve them.

At Garden City the undersheet water of the Arkansas valley is being tapped by a company which expects to find enough to supply a large ditch. This thing has been successfully accomplished at Dodge City. There a canal heads underground and extends down stream at a grade less than the natural fall of the valley until it brings the water up to and above the surface of a large tract of country. The Dodge City canal is considered a perfect success. It will irrigate 300,000 acres of land as far as at present developed.

All over the arid West farmers are bidding defiance to rainfall and to surface water courses. They are going for underground supplies with great energy. There will be some failures. But from present indications the average of success will be high.

THROUGH A HOLE.

Kicking Horse Describes How He Went to Heaven, Conversed With the Great Spirit

STANDING ROCK, N. D., Oct. 81,-Indian Agent McLaughlin has given the Sioux to understand that he will stand no nonsense in regard to the coming of Then Plays the Same Game on Two Law- the Messiah. More than a dozen of the red men now lie in the guard house fc. unseemly conduct and Kicking Horse, Turlington pressed these animals into day two men named Markham took two who claims to have just returned from service to aid him to reach the Missouri bales of cotton to New Boston, where | Heaven, has been ordered to leave the they sold them. On the road back they reservation forever. Close watch is were confronted by a man dressed like also being kept on Sitting Bull, a tramp, who emphasized his demand who is continually inciting the bucks been heard from in any way. Messages for their money and watches by thrust to deeds of violence. Both night have been sent to all parts of the couning a revolver in the face of one of the and day have been made hideous ing a revolver in the face of one of the and day have been made hideous men. After his demands were acceded by the dancing and singing of last spring for shooting at two brake- dismount, and jumping upon the prophet, claims to have gone to Heaven horse rode away. Shortly afterward through a hole in the clouds. He is cunning enough to mix Christian doctrine with his prophetic preaching to make it seem more real. Spirit told Kicking Horse that his children, the Indians, had suffered long enough and the time had arrived when they would again occupy the earth so of two men who allowed one man to rob long held by the whites, but they must not kill or molest the whites The Great Spirit said he himself would wipe out the white race from the face of the earth. The Great Spirit told him the earth was getting full of holes, and many places were rotten. He would gradually send a wave of earth twenty feet or more over the country. It would move slowly. The Indian must keep dancing so as to keep on top, and when the wave passed all the whites would be buried underneath and the Indians would be on top. All the dead Indians would be restored to life again and all the buffaloes, horses, game and all their old hunting grounds would be as they were hundreds of years ago, and the Indians would for all time in the future own and occupy this earth. All Indians who would not listen to the words of the prophet and keep dancing would be turned into fishes and occupy the rivers and streams. He said that while talking to the Great Spirit the devil came to them. He describes the devil as being very tall, with immense knee joints, and a monster mouth and long teeth. He was covered all over with coarse hair. He asked for half of the people, meaning the Indians. The Great Spirit told him no.

> Post-office Robbed NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y., Oct. 31 .- At 12:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon George Lanmerts, clerk in the Suspension Bridge post-office and a brother of the postmaster, went to the office safe to getting the stamps he was seized from behind by an unknown man, and a cloth, supposed to be sat-

He asked again, and the Great Spirit

replied: "You can have none of my

chosen Indian children, but you can

have all the whites."

GLADSTONE AND THE TARIFF.

The "Grand Old Man" Takes a Very Conservative View of America's Tariff Laws— He is Against Retaliation.

DUNDER, Oct. 30.-Mr. Gladstone arrived in this city yesterday and was met at the station by the provost and the Council. An immense throng of people surrounded the station and ex-

tended far along the approaches thereto. On arriving at the city hall Mr. Gladstone was conducted to the Council chamber and there presented with the freedom of the city of Dundee, the parchment being inclosed in a silver casket of elegant design and skillful workmanship. When the ceremonies at the city hall were completed Mr. Gladstone and his hosts re-entered their carriages and were escorted to the art exhibition.

Mr. Gladstone was promptly introduced to the eager throng and at once commenced the delivery of his speech in opening the exhibition. The speech was an exhaustive and able dissertation on political economy. In referring to the McKinley Tariff bill, Mr. Gladstone said that, while he recognized the fact supplemented by good feeding and good that the commerce of Dundee was seriously threatened by the enactment of that measure into law he would not bring railing accusations against the people of the United States. While it was true that the enforcement by the Americans of a protective policy might cause incidental and collateral injury to the trade and commerce of other countries, it was none the less true that it would eventually inflict far greater injury to the material interests of the country adopting it.

There were people, the speaker continued, who believed that the injurious effects of protection were chiefly in the countries dealing with the protected country. That was a fundamental mistake. There might be a deal of distrade, but it was not true at any time that the trade of any country on earth could interfere seriously with the prosperity of Great Brit-ain Supposing there were twenty great markets in the world and in one a stringent protective measure like the McKinley law was passed. In that case doubtless the first effect would be to injure England and to restrict dealings. But a larger and wider effect would be to raise the standard of prices under protection. This meant diminished power of exportation. Therefore, while England was injured in this market it was benefited in the rest.

France and Germany, Mr. Gladstone said, threatened retaliation. England should not be led into such suicidal folly. [Cheers.] There were still capital and plenty of resources in this great country to hold and keep its place in the markets of the world.

The operation of the McKinley tariff. the speaker declared, might not disturb trade so much as some expected. America must get paid for her exports to England and must take payment either in British manufactures or in foreign or colonial goods through English markets. One effect of the Mo-Kinley tariff would be to direct the attention of the British manufacturers towards the productions of finer classes

of goods, because these bore the least intolerable protective rate. The result would be to elevate and improve the taste of British manufacturers, to spur them on and to stimulate their ingenuity. [Cheers.] The probable tendency produced by tariff among the Americans would be toward the manufacture of coarser whilst the English improved theirs. Although America had gone on tightnot lessened English trade, in proof of

which statement he quoted statistics. Continuing, Mr. Gladstone said that in spite of protection commerce between America and Great Britain had rapidly and generally increased. The experience of the past ought to dispel alarms that the McKinley law would effect material injury. The harm to English commerce would be fractional compared with that done to the people of the protected country. The word protection was a misnomer. It ought to be oppression. It was a delusion and a fraud America was the country that could best afford to try this strange and astonishing experiment. Her natural wealth, soil, minerals and immense territory made her a world in herself. With the vast amount of free trade within herself, nothing could interfere. The possession of these enormous advantages helped to disguise the truth from American resources, but the adoption of the McKinley law would involve a fearful waste of resources by which her people ought to be made strong and happy. [Cheers.] He advised that England should not complain so much of injury to itself; first, because it was impolitic, and next because it would be mainly untrue. [Cheers.] Substantial injury could not be done, though occasional injury might here and there result. America should be left to argue out the question of protection and find for herself the evils the tariff would

In conclusion Mr. Gladstone said: "If we have faith in the economic and moral truths of free trade, let us nave faith in their vindication west of the Atlantic as well as east People so acute as the Americans will find the way to results best for themselves sooner and more effectually if respectfully left to themselves, especially by the people of England, who ought to show that as much as they value America's commerce they value her friend-ship and regard still more." [Cheers.]

Gladstone's Narrow Escape. London, Oct. 30 .- It transpires that Mr. Gladstone had an extremely narrow escape while inspecting the new Frith of Forth bridge a day or two ago. While he was absorbed in examining the different parts of the structure, a train rushed by at a high rate of speed, just grazing the ex-Premier in its flight and causing him to cling to the girders to prevent his falling into the water. The gravity of the situation would have unnerved a younger and more vigorous man than Mr. Gladstone, but he retained his presence of mind Winter eggs are the ones that and betrayed much less agitation than the most money.

STOCK ITEMS.

Feed all kinds of stock during growth such foods as will secure a good develop-

ment of bone and muscle. A single night's exposure to cold rain may give the calf a setback that will require a month's care to overcome.

As ordinarily managed on the farm mules will pay a much better profit than scrub horses, to raise on the farm and sell in market.

Skim milk is worth nearly as much for feeding to pigs and poultry as the whole milk, but it should be given fresh, and not in the shape of swill. Young pigs, if an opportunity is af-

forded, will usually commence eating when about three weeks old, and a place should be provided where they can eat by themselves. A sound horse will stand up under a very large amount of work if he is

given the best kind of treatment. In many cases it is neglect as much as overwork that is the cause of the horse breaking down. Properly managed on the farm, good stock can be made most profitable when

care. Mismanagement is an evil for which there is absolutely no remedy. The farmer who expects to realize the largest profits from any kind of stock must give it the necessary attention. The kind of food the pigs are often compelled to eat does not conduce to their health. The supposition

that slop must be put in a barrel, there to ferment and become filthy and possess an intelerable odor, is a mistaken one. Healthy pork can only be produced from sound, clean food.

This is the month when some of the cows will fall off in flesh, and also lose appetite, owing to change of food. They should be carefully observed, and fed in a manner to keep them up to their turbance and even demoralization in full flow. Although green food is becoming scarce, yet much can be gained by giving a variety as far as it is possible to do so.

One of the principal advantages in keeping good stock is that if they are properly managed a much better gain in proportion to the amount of feed supplied can be secured. In many cases where the stock are left to take care of themselves scrub stock will make fully as good if not a better growth than animals of good blood.

The object we should have before us in growing a colt, pig or calf, is to give a good frame, with well developed bone and muscle, and this requires a suffi-ciency of wholesome food and a wellbalanced ration-not too much heating, fat-producing food like corn, nor a poor, ill-balanced food like straw; but bran, oats, hay from early-cut grass or clover, and bright corn fodder, with roots in winter, and an unlimited supply of grass in summer.

FARM NOTES.

Grinding corn and oats together makes a good feed for poultry as well as other stock. It can be still better improved by mixing with sweet milk.

Wheat is a good foundation food for laying hens. Oat meal and wheat bran mixed in milk is also good. Don't forget a variety of green stuff and cracked bones or oyster shells.

H. A. Filley, who resides near Filley, Gage County, Neb., had 400 acres planted in wheat this year. He threshed the crop and secured twenty and twenty-five bushels per acre from all the fields.

There never was a field so fertile that eropping. Fertilizers are beneficial on rich land as well as on poor soil. Every ening her protective system she had crop sold carries away the elements of After the greater part of the fall work

is finished up it will be a good plan to take the harness all apart and clean up thoroughly and then oil well; whether used or not a good oiling will help preserve the leather.

One of the great and growing industries of Kansas is the raising of castor beans. It is said that a third of the entire product of the crop raised this season in the United States was produced in Kansas. - Topeka (Kan.) Mail.

The Leavenworth (Kan.) Sun tells of a farmer of that county who has gathered and marketed already from his orchard this season 12,000 to 15,000 barrels of apples, for which he realized \$2 to \$3 a barrel. Some of the fruit was shipped direct to New York.

So important has the manure question become to many farmers that they are willing to feed cattle all through the winter in stables or sheds for noother profit than the manure that it is. possible to secure. To raise good crops. of grain a rich soil is necessary, and manure is necessary to keep up the fertil-

With a proper selection of varieties of the different kinds of fruit it is possible to have a full supply throughout the year. It is not necessary to have a large list of varieties in order to do this. Too many plant a large number of varieties but do not have a sufficient number of kinds. Many neglect or overlook small fruits entirely or have a very scant supply.

The time to select seed corn for next year is at this season, while it is being husked. The careful selection of the best ears, that contain the most perfect seed, will add more to the future crop than any thing else, as corn is easily improved by selection. The work of selection, however, should really begin while the corn is growing, as the vigor of the stalk is a factor to be considered, also

Some horses seem to be natural gluetens, and in feeding much care should, be taken to give only prescribed rations. or serious injury will result

Cabbages sown in the autumn for setting out in early spring are apt to geat too large by the time the planting season arrives. The aim is to got them just large enough that they will winter well and no larger. Cauliflower, on the other hand, can not well be, too strong. Both are best wintered in frames, air

Winter eggs are the ones that bring