Chase County Courant.

W.E.TIMMONS, Editor and Preprietor.

HEW TO THE LINE LET THE CHIPS FALL WHERE THEY MAY

VOL. XXIV.

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 9, 1897,

NO. 12.

DECEMBER—1897.						
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THE WORLD AT LARGE.

Summary of the Daily News.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

PRESIDENT McKINLEY has conveyed to the German emperor a diplomatic hint that the United States considers the Monroe doctrine applicable to Hayti, with which country Germany has some dispute.

THE annual report of the statistician of the department of agriculture was sssued on the 1st. It is devoted mainly to criticisms of the cumbrous crop reporting system that is in use in the department and to recommendations looking to an improvement.

SECRETARY GAGE reckons on a deficit of \$20,000,000 for the fiscal year which ends June, 1898.

THE secretary of war has granted a medal of honor to Thomas U. Higgins, of Hannibal, Mo., on confederate testimony alone, for valor at the siege of

Vicksburg. PRESIDENT McKINLEY's mother was stricken with paralysis at Canton, O., on the 2d and her condition was alarming. The president left Washington to go to her bedside.

THE president has appointed Blanche K. Bruce, of Mississippi, to be register of the treasury. Mr. Bruce has represented Mississippi in the United States senate and the position to which he is appointed is one he held some years

THE annual report of Commissioner of Internal Revenue Forman to the secretary of the treasury shows that in Kansas there are 2,269 retail liquor dealers, 12 wholesale dealers, 2 brewers, 264 retail and 46 wholesale dealers in malt liquors. In Missouri there are 7,645 retail liquor dealers, 173 wholesale dealers, 52 brewers, 415 retail dealers in malt liquors and 237

wholesale dealers in malt liquors. SURGEON GENERAL WYMAN, of the marine hospital service, has submitted his annual report to Secretary Gage. Concerning yellow fever, he says the total number of cases reported to th bureau up to November 20 was 4,198 and the number of deaths 423. Of these there were 1,722 cases and 244 deaths in New Orleans.

THE comptroller of the currency has made his annual report for the year ended October 31. Mr. Eckels believes that with a system of bank note issues, based in part upon securities and in part upon bank assets, the country can be provided with a sound, safe and elastic bank note issue always commensurate with and responsive to the demands of trade.

GENERAL NEWS.

A MAN named Walter R. Clinton, of New Haven, Conn., became insane over an invention upon which he had been working and was sent to the asylum. He had long threatened to kill Rev. Dr. Newman Smythe and, as Clinton had escaped from the asylum, great alarm was felt, and four armed men guard Dr. Smythe's house and two detectives accompany the preacher whenever he ventures forth.

ROY TUPPER and his brother Louis camped near Ipava, Ill., while tramping to St. Louis. They made a fire in the open air and laid down beside it. Early in the morning Louis was awakened by his brother's screams and found him rolling over the ground endeavoring to smother the flames from his burning clothes. Roy was fatally

A NEW and fatal disease among horses has made its appearance around Arcola, Ill. The disease originates in the throat and renders the animal unable to eat or drink and eventually chokes it to death.

THERE were 250 business failures in the United States for the week ended the 3d, according to Bradstreet's report, against 359 for the corresponding week last year.

A SPECIAL from Keokuk, Ia., on the 2d said that a lone robber, with his face hidden by a mask and armed with a revolver, attempted to rob the passengers of the St. Louis, Keokuk & Northwestern train. But some of the men stood their ground and attempted to disarm the bandit, who, however, escaped without securing any booty.

As the result of a meeting held in St. Louis on the 2d by members of the Cherokee council proceedings for impeachment will at once be brought against Chief Mayes of that nation and his council. J. B. Raymond and William Vann have got certain affidavits which they will use as a basis for the proceedings as soon as they reach Tahlequah, I. T.

A LOAD of uncompressed cotton on Dallas, Tex., caught fire and most of son to carry on the benevolent enter

it was destroyed. THE steamer Egyptian burned to the The crew was taken off by a barge.

An eastbound passenger train, with foot, Mont., the other day and two en- ingly defeated. gineers and a fireman were killed and some passengers injured.

connection with the river improve- loss will exceed \$200,000. ments at Savannah, Ga., whereby, it | An examination of the books of the is alleged, the government was defrauded of \$1,600,000.

DR. JEFFERSON D. GODDARD Was by the jury at Kansas City, Mo., for the killing of Frederick Jackson, the laundryman, and sentenced to 16 years' hard labor in the penitentiary.

A PRAIRIE fire started near Ruth post office, close to the line of D county, Ok., ed at his home the other night. and the farmers had to fight like demons to preserve their crops. Many narrow escapes from death occurred and considerable property was destroyed.

on the 5th.

cently been experienced on the isth- was arrested the excitement was so mus of Tehuantepec and in some of great that the officers had a hard fight the mountain towns considerable dam- to keep him from being lynched. age has been done.

THE Mexican Herald denies authorsays there is at present no thought of changing the silver standard.

A WATCHMAN at the Batavia & New York Woodwork company's plant at by two masked robbers as he was going through the factory early the other morning. The robbers then blew open the safe and secured the

cash and escaped. AT the National Live Stock exchange meeting at Sioux City, Ia., W. H. Thompson was elected president, Charles W. Baker secretary, and Levi B. Doud treasurer, all of Chicago. Omaha, Neb., was chosen for next year's meeting.

A FIRE started in the general store of Price & Gillett at Tulsa, I. T., and spread to several other stores, destroying over \$50,000 worth of property. THE chief of police of Chicago has is-

sued an order directing that each policeman on the force take a vacation of three days this month without pay, in order to make up a shortage in the appropriation for the department.

JOHN L. SULLIVAN'S friends have persuaded the ex-champion to withdraw from the mayoralty race in Bos-

MRS. VARVEY MITCHELL and Lena Pitcher engaged in a high kicking con-Mrs. Mitchell fell to the ground unconscious. She cannot recover.

AT Cedar Rapids, Ia., Frank Novak was sentenced to life imprisonment for the murder of William Murray, his room mate. Novak was captured in the Klondike country after being tracked about 25,000 miles by detect-

JESSE BAGBY, a prosperous farmer living near Dover, Tenn., was at the point of death as the result of a mysterious poisoning, and his entire family, consisting of his wife and two children, were in the same condition. It was thought they were poisoned by milk from a cow which had eaten weeds.

REGELA WRIGHT, the six-year-old daughter of Mrs. Mary E. Wright, of St. Louis, was fatally burned while alone at home. The little one saw a bag of candy on the mantelshelf and in trying to reach it her dress swung into the fire and got ablaze.

In cooking supper at her home at St. Louis the other night Mrs. Caroline Merton got her dress on fire and was burned to death.

THE plant of the Galesburg (Ill.) Pottery company was almost totally destroyed by fire the other evening. The loss was put at \$30,000, with \$18-000 insurance. Forty men were thrown out of employment.

A SHARP earthquake shock was felt at Galena, Ill., at 3:30 a. m. of the 3d. Houses shook and windows rattled violently. A shock was also felt at Black Earth, Wis.

LEWIS WILMOT, a Shawnee Indian, in a fit of jealousy, brutally beat to death Mary Bennett, a member of the same tribe. The tragedy occurred near Shawnee, Ok., at a dance.

THE democratic caucus at Richmond. Va., on the 3d nominated John Daniels to succeed himself in the United States

GOV. JOHN GRIGGS, of New Jersey, has been tendered the portfolio of attorney general of the United States to be vacated by Judge McKenna's ap-

pointment to the supreme bench. A CONFERENCE of citizens from various parts of the United States will soon be held in New York in the interest of uniform primary elections. The conference is to advocate the enactment of laws bringing primaries under state supervision. The movement was inaugurated by the civic federation of

Chicago. MISS CLARA BARTON is about to issue an appeal to the American people for 1898. funds to enable the Red Cross to go to Cuba to relieve the suffering there flat cars in the M., K. & T. yards at and is prepared to go to Cuba in per-

JOHN S. MORGAN, the murderer of a water's edge on Lake Huron, off Stur- family at Ripley, W. Va., who was fangs upon the boy's throat and in a geon point, Mich., the other night sentenced to be hanged December 16, few minutes killed him. It was thought Carr's life sentence would be a very escaped from jail the other night.

Ar the recent election in the Chicks saw nation the ratification of the two engines and a snow plow, was saw nation the ratification of the wrecked during a blizzard at Black- Dawes-Choctaw treaty was overwhelm-

A DISASTROUS fire occurred the other night at the Pomeroy and the Opera THE trial of Capt. O. M. Carter, corps | House blocks at La Crosse, Wis. On of engineers, ordered by Secretary Al- the third floor the powder and shells ger, bids fair to become one of the of a company of national; guards were celebrated cases of the army. The kept and when the fire reached them charges when promulgated will accuse the explosion was terrific. Six firethe captain of dishonest conduct in men were injured, three seriously. The

water office at Chicago by an expert accountant disclosed the fact that the city had been defrauded out of \$454,985 found guilty of second degree murder in the past two years by unauthorized rebates.

GEORGE BLODGETT, head of the law department of the General Electric company at Schenectady, N. Y., was shot by a burglar and mortally wound-

JUDGE DALE, at Stillwater, Ok., discharged Thomas Laflin, a negro, on trial for the murder of J. E. Morrow and little daughter, without allowing the case to go to the jury, as there was THE steamer Trojan Prince brought really no evidence against him. Mor-1,008 Italian immigrants to New York row and the little girl were killed with an ax while sleeping in their wagon SEVERE earthquake shocks have re- by the roadside, and at the time Laffin

A PRAIRIE fire did great damage in the northern part of D county, Ok., a itatively that Mexico is making pre- short time ago. A number of persons parations to go on a gold basis and lost their homes and it was feared some had perished.

J. A. R. ELLIOTT, of Kansas City, Mo., ex-champion wing shot of America, was defeated in a 100-bird shoot at Batavia, N. Y., was bound and gagged Omaha, Neb., by Frank Parmalee, of Omaha. Parmalee, killed 97 birds while Elliott brought down only 91.

A BIG combine of river coal interests promises to be effected, according to a Pittsburgh, Pa., dispatch before the new year. A committee is hard at work considering schedules of property values as presented by the various companies. The scheme proposes the organization of one company, with a capitalization of \$11,000,000, which will control the river coal interests from lock No. 5 on the Monongahela river to New Orleans.

THE bicycle rim factory of E. J. Lobdell at Marietta, O., has been burned to the ground. Loss, \$50,000; insurance, \$20,000.

FRED HORN, a 17-year-old boy, was convicted at El Reno, Ok., for the mur- to that question was listened to with der of Alva Tripp and sentenced to 99 years in the penitentiary.

THE Hotel Balmoral on Mount Mc-

building and contents, \$75,000.

They recommend to the department of until to-morrow. agriculture that nine additional counties in Tennessee, six in Missouri and all of Arkansas be placed below the southern fever quarantine line, the line of 1896 through the Indian territory and Texas to remain undisturbed.

ADDITIONAL DISPATCHES.

THE president of the Friends of America has issued a statement at Cleveland, O., to clergymen throughout the country that the world's peace congress and the national peace societies on both sides of the Atlantic have selected December 19 for "peace Sun-Sermons in favor of arbitration will be in order and the adoption of resolutions asking President McKinley and Secretary Sherman to renew negotiations with England is urged.

FIRE broke out the other night in the Lake house at Milwaukee in which 60 people were asleep. Charles Patterson, a dock laborer, was overcome by smoke and perished and five men were

injured by jumping from windows. A SPECIAL to the New York World stated that the new British minister had arrived at Caracas and that diplomatic relations between England and Venezuela were resumed after a ten vears' quarrel.

An explosion of gas in the Clear Spring mine at Pittston, Pa., cost three men their lives. Seven other men had a remarkable escape from a living tomb.

PRECISELY at noon on the 6th the gavel of Vice President Hobart fell and the senate was called to order, 77 senators responding to the roll call. A committee was appointed to wait on the president and a recess was then taken to 1:30, after which the president's message was read. Senator Walthall announced the death of his colleague, J. Z. George, of Mississippi, and, after the adoption of suitable resolutions, the senate adjourned Speaker Reed called the house to order at noon, The roll call showed 301 members present; five new members were then sworn in. After a recess the message was read, the death of Representative White announced and an adjournment taken to the next day. SECRETARY GAGE has transmitted to congress the estimates of appropriations required for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1897, by the several executive departments. The total amount called for is \$462,647,885, being about \$32,000,-000 in excess of the appropriations for

A SIX-YEAR-OLD boy named Clifford Squires went to a barn at Ashtabula, O., the other afternoon to feed a bulldog and the animal sprang upon the boy and tore great chunks of flesh from his face and finally fastened his the boy teased the dog while eating. short one.

CONGRESS IN SESSION

Features of the First Meeting of the Fifty-Fifth Congress.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE READ.

Seventy-Seven Senators and 301 Repre sentatives Respond to the Roll Call-Adjournment Taken Out of Respect to Deceased Members.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7 .- Yesterday the first regular session of the Fifty-Fifth congress was launched upon the unknown seas of legislation. Precisely at 12 o'clock the gavel of Vice President Hobart fell and the senate was called to order. The invocation was delivered by Rev. W. H. Milburn, the blind chaplain. Seventy-seven senators responded to their names on the roll call. The venerable Mr. Morrill, of Vermont, was first recognized by the vice president. He offered a resolution, which passed in the usual form, that the secretary inform the house that the senate was in session and ready to proceed to business.

Mr. Allison presented a resolution that a committee of two senators be appointed, to join a like committee from the house, to inform the president that congress was in session and prepared to receive any communication he might desire to make to it. The resolution was passed and the vice president named Senators Allison and Gorman, of Maryland, as the senate committee. A recess was then taken.

At 1:30 the senate reconvened, and the committee consisting of Mr. Allison and Mr. Gorman reported through the former. He said the committee, with a like committee from the house, had waited on the president and informed him that the two branches of congress were in session and ready to receive from him any message he might desire to present to them.

The president's message was presented by Mr. Pruden, the president's assistant secretary, and was at 1:35 laid before the senate and read. Senators gave the closest attention to the reading of the message, a majority of them following it from printed copies. That part of it which dealt with the Cuban question and outlined the policy of the administration with reference particular interest. The reading of the message was concluded at 2:50.

Mr. Walthall, of Mississippi, was Gregor, near Saratoga, N. Y., was de-stroyed by fire on the 1st. Loss on of his colleague, J. Z. George, of Mississippi. He presented the usual reso-THE Interstate Association of Live lution of condolence with the family Stock Sanitary Boards adjourned their of the deceased senator. The resolutest at the home of the former at meet in St. Louis on the 2d to meet at tion was adopted and as a further Shelbyville, Ind., the other day when Fort Worth, Tex., October 2, 1898. mark of respect the senate adjourned

THE HOUSE. WASHINGTON, Dec. 7 .- As the hands of the clock pointed to 12 Speaker Reed, attired in a cut-away coat and wearing a red tie, pushed through the green baize doors from the lobby and entered the rostrum of the house. One crack of the gavel subdued the din on seven miles off Evanston, Ill. All the floor and the conversation in the overhanging galleries.

In the deep silence which followed the prayer of Rev. Charles A. Berry, of Weaverhampton, Eng., was solemn and impressive. The speaker then immediately directed the clerk to call the roll and this showed the presence of 301 members. There were five vacancies from death or resignation during the recess and the credentials of the members-elect were read by direction of the speaker, who then administered the oath of office to them.

On motion of Mr. Hopkins, of Illinois, the clerk was directed to notify the senate that the house was ready for business and on motion of Mr. Dingley, the floor leader, a resolution was adopted for the appointment of a committee of three to join the committee of the senate to wait on the president and inform him the congress was ready to receive any communication he desired to make.

On motion of Mr. Henderson, of Iowa, a member of the committee on rules, the rule at the extra session for three days' adjournments was vacated and daily sessions to begin at noon each day were ordered. There being nothing to do but await the reception of the president's message the house recessed until 1:30 p. m., when it was read.

On motion of Mr. Dingley the message was referred to the committee of the whole and ordered printed. Mr. Lawrence, of Massachusetts, then officially announced the death of his predecessor, the late Representative Wright, and Mr. Allen, of Mississippi, the death of Senator George. Out of respect to their memories the house then at 3:05 p. m., adjourned till today.

CARR MAY BE LYNCHED.

Talk of Commutation for the Child Mur derer Not Well Received. LIBERTY, Mo., Dec. 7 .- It was discovered yesterday that the attorneys for William Carr were going to ask Gov. Stephens for a commutation of the murderer's sentence to that of impris onment for life. From the talk which followed this news it was evident that there was a strong sentiment against any such procedure, and that, in case the attorneys succeeded in persuading the condemned prisoner, a lynching bee was among the possibilities, and

THE NATION'S HEALTH.

Surgeon General Wyman, of the Marine Hospital Service, Makes His Report. WASHINGTON, Dec. 6 .- Surgeon General Wyman, of the marine hospital service, has submitted his annual report to Secretary Gage.

It shows that during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1897, the total number of patients treated at the hospitals and the dispensaries connected with the service was 54,477. Although the total number of patients treated was 673 in excess of those treated during the previous year, the expenditures were only \$538,856, which is \$21,000 less than for the previous year. The number of immigrants inspected by the officers of the service at the various

ports aggregated 232,147. Under the head of "Public Health Service," Under the head of "Public Health Service," the surgeon general discusses the subject of cholera, small-pox and yellow fever. The appearance of cholera in Japan and China, he says, is now a matter of greater moment to the United States than at any previous time, owing to the rapid growth of commerce between those countries and the Pacific coast. Small-pox is reported as having appeared in 16 states between November 1, 1896, and November 1, 1897. In the year previous it apvember 1, 1897. In the year previous it appeared in 20 states.

A history of the recent epidemic of yellow fever in the south is also given, with statistics and observations of the marine hospital service. The total number of cases of yellow fever reported to the bureau up to November 20 was 4,198 and the number of deaths 423. Of these there were 1,722 cases and 244 deaths in New

DEPENDENT WIDOWS' PENSIONS

Assistant Secretary of the Interior Davis Makes an Interesting Ruling Thereon, WASHINGTON, Dec. 6. -- Assistant Secretary of the Interior Davis has rendered a decision of especial importance to widows who apply for pensions, but who have incomes. The widow of Bernard Wiemerslager, late of the Fifth Illinois, applied for a pension under the dependent pension act. It was shown that she possessed real estate worth \$11,000, from which she derived a good income, and had no family depending on her. Mr. Davis holds that the applicant is not without other means of support than her daily labor within the intent of the provisions of the act of 1890, and is not entitled to pension thereunder as a widow.

IN LUNATIC ASYLUMS.

Terrible Disposition France Will Make of Those Guilty of Treason.

PARIS, Dec. 6.—The French government, seriously alarmed by the importance of the controversy which it has incurred in connection with the Dreyfus case, has apparently made up its mind to adopt a different method of dealing with those of its countrymen whom it believes to be guilty of treachery. From henceforth there will be no civil trial in public or even a court-martial behind closed doors. Instead, the culprit will be quietly incarcerated in a lunatic asylum at the expense of the government as incurably insane, a punish-ment to which even the terrible lot of Capt. Dreyfus appears preferable.

EXCITING RACE FOR LIFE.

Crew of a Burning Lake Steamer Finally

Reaches Shore.
CHICAGO, Dec. 6.—Twelve men, composing the crew of the steamer George W. Morley, had a race with death on Lake Michigan yesterday evening. Fire broke out in the hold of the vessel steam was crowed on, the safetyvalves were tied down and, with the men working like Trojans in the the calling of the assemblage to order | blinding smoke, the run for shore commenced. As the flames burst through the cabin, land was reached and the crew was saved.

> New Counterfeit Silver Certificate. WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.—The discovery of a new counterfeit \$5 silver certificate of the series of 1891, with a portrait of Grant, is announced by the treasury secret service. The note is neither as long nor as wide as the genuine. Apparently it is printed from plates made by the photo-mechanical process, and is well executed, especially the lettering, seal and entire back of the note. Gen. Grant's portrait is different in some details from that in the genuine and on the whole has a flat appearance.

> Wheat May Go to \$1.50. MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Dec. 6 .- It is reported at the chamber of commerce that the Peavey elevator companies have made a combine with the Pillsbury companies and secured control of not only the wheat in Minneapolis, but all the wheat that is stored in elevators throughout the northwest. Mr. Pillsbury recently reported that wheat would go to \$1.50, and this is consistent with the rumor of a corner.

Judge Springer's Heavy Grind. MUSKOGEE, I. T., Dec. 6 .- The May term of the United States court which closed here Saturday, has been the longest ever held in the Indian territory. Over 250 civil and 200 criminal cases, among them seven murder cases, have been disposed of and over 150 prisoners have been sent to the penitentiary.

Sixteen Years for Goddard.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Dec. 6.-Unless he succeeds in getting a new trial Dr. Jefferson D. Goddard will serve 16 years at hard labor in the Missouri state penitentiary for the murder of Frederick Jackson in the parlor of the Woodland hotel on the night of April 3. The jury in his case returned that

verdict Saturday night. Henry George Memorial Meeting. CHICAGO, Dec. 6. - Exercises in memory of the late Henry George were held at the Auditorium yesterday the governor to grant this request of ander the auspices of the Chicago Single Tax club. Over 7,000 persons were in attendance. Speeches were made by ex-Gov. Altgeld, Bishop Spalding, of Peoria, and others.

SECRETARY GAGE'S ESTIMATE.

Various Sums That Are Wanted for Gov-

ernment Expenses Duriug 1899. WASHINGTON, Dec. 7 .- Secretary Gage has transmitted to congress the estimates of appropriations required for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1899, as furnished by the several executive departments.

The total amount called for by the estimates is \$462,647,885, which is about \$32,000,000 in excess of the appropriations for 1898, including deficiencies and miscellaneous, and about \$41,000,000 more than the estimates for 1898. The recapitulation by titles is as follows, cents omitted: Estimates for 1899: Legislative establishment, \$4,465,532; executive establishment, \$20,025,484; judicial establishment, \$687,-620; foreign intercourse, \$1,850,420; military establishment, \$24,620,043; naval establishment, \$29,929,539: Indian affairs, \$7,375,617; pensions, \$141,257,750; public works, \$73,764,134; postal service, \$6,048,112; miscellaneous, \$35,182,402; permanent annual appropriations, \$177,896,220; total, \$462,647,885. These amounts include estimates for rivers and harbors, \$48 728,160, and fortifications and other works of defense, \$13,-378,571, the details of which already have been

LEGAL STATUS OF WIVES.

udicial Declaration That in Missouri They Have More Property Rights Than in Kan-

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Dec. 7.-So far as property rights are concerned, a Kansas wife is a married man, while a Missouri wife is the sole owner of property held at her marriage or afterwards given to her by anyone other than her hus-The court of appeals yesterday handed down an opinion declaring that Mrs. Amelia McLain, of Chillicothe, was entitled to the possession of certain household goods bought with her money. The court declared that the property rights of a Kansas wife were merely those of a married man, while the Missouri wife was more carefully protected. The Kansas wife, by consenting to the use of her money by her husband, loses control of her property, while the Missouri husband cannot use his wife's money without her express consent.

WILL GIVE SPAIN A CHANCE.

Statement That Congress Will Concur in President McKinley's Cuban Views. NEW YORK, Dec. 7 .- A special to the Herald from Washington declares that congress will concur in the wishes of President McKinley and give Spain a chance to try its new scheme of autonomy. The Herald's poll of the senate and House shows the following re-

Senators against action, 42; senators who favor but do not expect action, 24; senators for immediate action 9: senators non-committal or not seen, 14. Representatives against action, 178; representatives for action, 159; representatives non-committal or seen, 18. The speaker and Chairman Hitt, of the foreign affairs committee, are opposed to action, and they can hold back any Cuban resolutions indefinitely, and will probably do so.

RECOGNIZED HER CHILDREN.

Mother McKinley Temporarily Rec Consciousness and May Survive Several

Hours. CANTON, O., Dec. 7 .- There was an agreeable surprise to the children and friends gathered about the bedside of Mrs. Nancy Allison McKinley yesterday afternoon. She regained consciousness sufficiently to recognize her children and to extend greeting to them. There was stronger hope that she would recover sufficiently to survive until the president reaches her bedside and, perhaps, to recognize him. It is not thought, however, that she will ever regain complete con-

DECEMBER 19 "PEACE SUNDAY."

sciousness.

Clergymen Throughout the Country Requested to Preach Sermons Favoring Arbitration.

CLEVELAND, O., Dec. 7 .- William G. Hubbard, president of the Friends of America, has issued a statement to clergymen throughout the country that the world's peace congress and the national peace societies upon both sides of the Atlantic have selected December 19 for "peace Sunday." Sermons in favor of arbitration treaties will be in order and the adoption of resolutions asking President McKinley and Secretary Sherman to renew negotiations with England is urged.

An Ultimatum from Germany. PORT AU PRINCE, Hayti, Dec. 7 .- The trouble between Germany and Hayti, as a result of the arrest and imprisonment of Herr Lueders, has reached a crisis. Two German cruisers entered this port during the morning and an ultimatum from the German government was delivered to the Haytian government, giving the later eight hours in which to grant the demands of Germany for an indemnity to Herr Lueders.

Young Woman's Sad Fate. St. Louis, Dec. 7.—Sallie Jackson, a young woman employed as a domestic in a prominent family in this city, gave birth to a child yesterday. Seized with remorse, she almost

severed the child's head from its body with a butcher knife, and then cut her own throat. When found she was unconscious with the dead infant near Jennings Gang Again Captured, MUSKOGEE, I. T., Dec. 7.—The last four members of the Jennings gang of

outlaws were captured near Checotah. I. T., yesterday morning, by four of United States Marshal Bennett's deputies. Al and Frank Jennings and Tom O'Malley were captured as they were traveling in a covered wagon. The deputies waylaid them on the roadside.

England and Venezuela Make Up. NEW YORK, Dec. 7 .- A special from Caracas says that the new British minister has arrived and that diplomatic relations between England and Venezuela are resumed after a ten years'

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

OLEANDER. BY SOPHIE SWETT.

WHEN Marth' Abby Stark went out of the Haycock Hill school for the last time she shut the door behind her with a bang. (Marth' Abby swept and dusted the rooms for a small stipend, and she was always the last one to leave. She was to do the same at

to the poorest girl.) "Now they see what we can do, Moses and I," she said to herself. For Moses was to go to the high school, too. He was Marth' Abby's twin brother, but they said on Haycock Hill that if Moses ever got anywhere it would be by Marth' Abby's pushin' and steerin'.

the high school, the work being given

No one on the hill believed that Moses was "smart"-no one but Marth' Abby.

Marth' Abby was the best scholar in the Haycock Hill school, especially in mathematics. She had made up an arithmetical puzzle which had been published in the Poppleton Times, and Haycock Hill was proud of Marth' Abby Stark: that is, as proud as it could be of anyone or anything. In truth, they were discouraged people up there on the hill; the Center called them shiftless. They were farmers and the soil was poor; their courage seemed to give out before the rocks did.

Marth' Abby said it was easy to put on airs when you never had to tussle with rocks. These were her Uncle Alongo's folks at the Center. Uncle Alonzo was the richest man in Poppleton, and his son Leander went by Moses and her with his head in the air. And it was only because Grandfather Stark had seen fit to leave his land at the Center to Uncle Alonzo, and only the sterile farm on Haycock Hill to Llewellyn, Marth' Abby's father.

"Now they'll see what Haycock Hillers can do," said Marth' Abby, with a swelling heart, when she gained the very highest per cent. of correct answers of anyone at the examination for admission to the high school. Moses did better than anyone expected that he would. Sarah Beggs, one of Marth' Abby's friends, had the examination papers of the year before, and Marth' Abby had drilled and coached Moses upon them, thinking this year's papers might be similar-as they were. There were six younger ones than the twins in the poverty-stricken, "shiftless" house on Haycock Hill, and Marth' Abby knew that she must "keep school" out "shiftlessness" that Moses showed no without ever owning that his back In the middle of the school year

Alonzo's son, at least in being fond of almost as his father's coat hung upon books. The finest scholar in the Pop- the scarecrow in the cornfield. to write Latin verses which the min- prize. ister praised while he was only in his second year in the high school—if Moses should win that prize, even benever had any good times.

above Leander; she wanted to see the knew Marth' Abby could imagine how time when she and Moses could go by she felt. Uncle Abednego was a bach-Leander with their heads in the air. elor and well to do, but as close as the I am sorry to tell this; I fear it will be bark of a tree—so his relatives were in difficult to make you admire my hero- the habit of saying. Uncle Abednego ine-for Marth' Abby is my heroine, had heard, away down at the Port, now that you know it; but please re- about the cleverness that had developed member that she had always been shut on Haycock Hill and about those prizes. out of good times, that she particularly He said if Moses had brains enough to disliked to be looked down upon (like win that prize, he should feel as if it so many of us!), and that she had heard, would pay to give him a lift. as long as she could remember, that all her father's poverty was due to Uncle helped him and she coaxed him, for by Alonzo. I may as well tell all the worst this time Moses was pretty tired of of Marth' Abby at once, and have it geometry; but she was honorable-she over with! She was almost glad that didn't tell him how to solve a single one Leander was delicate, so he could not of those dreadful problems, which study all the time as he wished to do; | Moses thought must have been invented and she was downright glad that he for the torture of boy-brains. He had bright red hair, which caused mis- thought they must come easy to girls, chievous urchins to shout "House like crochet or knitting-at least they a-fire!" after him; and Tilly Dobbins did to Marth' Abby. (who didn't like a "sissy") to nickname him "Oleander."

the high school Leander stood on the ination he had them all done-all but steps and stared at them through his eyeglasses. The color flashed into Abby wasn't altogether sure about the Marth' Abby's dark, bony little face. answer herself; she didn't believe any-She had picked berries and bought her- one in that school, even the master, self a new bright plaid dress, and she could solve it. She thought Moses would had crimped her hair for the first time, get the prize if he had all correct but wearing it braided in tight little tails that one. that made her head ache for three days; Nevertheless she was anxious. She and she had brushed and darned and sent Moses home, and would not let him | said .- Leslie's Monthly.

collar upon him, which he declared was dirt under his feet!

"Oleander!" said Marth' Abby, in a small, mimicking voice.

Then it was Leander's turn to color vrathfully, but he moved quietly away. "You had no business to say that, you know," said Moses. "He didn't sarce you, and he isn't a fellow who can fight.

"He looked sarcy, and he's got to find nt that we're as good as he is!" main-

ained Marth' Abby, stoutly. But in her heart she wished that she had only switched by him with a toss of her head; she thought that would have been more dignified. She wished she hadn't such a quick temper to inthat the air of Haycock Hill developed turned up her nose. tempers, but it seems sometimes as if the air were favorable to them everywhere; there needs to be a good crop of common sense and conscience to well as Haycock Hill.

Things went pretty well with Marth' Abby and Moses in the high school. At first there were some girls and boys -I regret to say especially girls-who didn't think much of Haycock Hillers, who took care of the schoolrooms and wore very queer clothes; but scholarships counted in the long run, and it began to be discovered that the snapping-eyed girl with the sharp tongue and the sharp elbows, always in the rainbow plaid dress, could help one to venient and obliging way. Then the ink wells. atmosphere grew more genial, and it was pleasant to see Marth' Abby's sharp face grow rounder and her snapping eyes softer.

But she never looked softly upon her cousin Leander, and he, for his part, scowled sharply whenever she came



"I'VE SPOILED YOUR PROBLEMS."

in the back settlement, an even poorer near. As for Moses, he dug at Latin place than Haycock Hill, just as soon roots in silent persistence as he had as she could; but she longed to have dug at potatoes, and he did so well at Moses "have a chance to be somebody." mathematics that the master was aston-That meant to Marth' Abby's mind, to | ished, not knowing that Marth' Abby go to college. It worried Marth' Abby kept him out of his bed at night to drill almost as much as the poverty and the him, and had covered the barn door and their own skating pond with ged ambition in that direction. In fact, metrical figures to elucidate problems, Moses showed no particular ambition until poor Moses had a dizzy feeling in any direction; he would "tussle with | that life was all geometry, and the boy rocks" and dig potatoes, day after day, who could not grapple with it was lost.

ached, and he liked to go into the woods | Marth' Abby was promoted to the first In the winter with the men who cut logs, class in mathematics with the boys and and he always knew what was going on girls who had been three years in the at his uncle's lumber mills, where school, and Moses was promoted to the Marth' Abby never liked to have him second class. The latter promotion seemed the greater triumph to Marth' People said that they were the queer- Abby-indeed, she had worked for it est pair of twins-Marthy Abby as thin far harder than for her own; while as a rail, snapping-eyed and eager; and poor Moses, in spite of an occasional Moses stocky and stolid and slow. It holiday in the logging camp in the was generally thought that "it was a woods, and the recreation of stealing pity Marthy Abby hadn't been a boy." down to the mills sometimes, just to In her heart Marth' Abby wished see how things were going, had grown that Moses were like Leander, Uncle so thin that his jackets hung upon him

pleton high school was Leander Stark. Whether it was because people talked (He was the one who "helt his head in about these promotions or not I canthe air" when Marth' Abby and Moses not say, but about this time old Col. passed him in the street.) She didn't Arad Meeker offered a prize to whomwish Moses to be "a sissy," as Haycock ever, in the second class in mathematics, to do well, he's so clever! There are struct a small swinging door just large Hill scornfully called Leander, with should solve most of a set of geometrical an eyeglass, and perfumery on his problems which he had prepared. The handkerchief, and a flower in his but- colonel had been professor of mathetonhole; but to be the first in his class | matics in a military school; to solve and go to college, as Leander was going, all those problems was well worth a

Marth' Abby was determined that Moses were like that, Marth' Abby said fore Uncle Abednego, their mother's to herself that she wouldn't mind if she | brother, came up from the Port and promised to send him to college if he Moreover, she wanted Moses to get did. After that-well, only one who

Marth' Abby made Moses work; she

But Moses dug with grim persistency and "tussled" as he "tussled" with the The first morning when they went to rocks, and the day before the examone. That was a dreadful one; Marth'

patched Moses, and put a stiffly starched help her to sweep and dust; in truth, Moses needed to get into the fresh air sawing his ears off; and then to be and remember that he was a boy, after stared at like that, as if they were only all, and could whoop and shout away Haycock Hillers-as if they were the the effects of the strain and struggle Marth' Abby said to herself that that Why They Should Receive Constant was why she made him go, but she knew better. I do not for a moment

pretend that she did not know better. She was filling the inkstands-little she came to Leander's desk she sat down. Leander had not been at school that day; it was reported that he had peglected, and the animals suffer acbeen working so hard for the prize that

it had made him ill. She lifted the lid of the desk. There were the problems in his exercise book, all set down neatly and with painstaking in Leander's fine, cramped, girlish hand. There was a pink pressed in the exercise book, and the whole desk terfere with her dignity; she feared smelled of perfumery. Marth' Abby

But the nose came down, and her face grew pale under its yellow frecklesthe Haycock Hill freckles, that never examined from time to time (say every came off; for the problems were all six or eight weeks), to detect any de keep them down, in other places as there! Why, of course, that was the fects of shape that might be taking answer to the dreadful one-simple

thing was his, not only the money of not naturally worn down. If this is negwhich her father had been robbed, but lected the animal will soon have the the brains. Nature had been kind to fetlock joint bending over towards him rather than to poor plodding the outside. On no pretense whatever Moses. Marth' Abby drew a long, should the front of the wall be interthrobbing breath, and, all alone in the fered with, for the glazed coating of its schoolroom, her white face blushed red. surface protects the horn beneath it; She returned Leander's exercise book it should therefore be left untouched. to the corner of the desk-the very corner from which she had taken it, di- ple's minds of a very popular fallacy crack a hard mathematical nut or post rectly under the ink well, and then she one in historical dates in the most con- resumed her occupation of filling the

> A little piece was broken out of the glass rim of Leander's ink well. (It thin to allow the moisture to penetrate was when she had caught sight of this that her face had grown red.) One had to take care in filling the well or the ink the hoof depends to a great extent upon would run into the desk.

> "Everybody knows I am near-sighted," said Marth' Abby to herself, and soils, and that is undoubtedly the kind she poured the ink carelessly, poured of ground best adapted to the healthy and poured, until there was a little trickle of ink through the desk to the

Marth' Abby got a cloth and wiped the floor carefully; then she lifted the desk lid furtively, as if there were eyes in the walls. Leander's exercise book was soaked with ink; not a word, not a figure in it could possibly be legible. she finished her work with trem bling hands; it was a wonder that more ink was not spilled.

As she walked homeward Marth' Abby was happy-triumphant. All the town would know to-morrow that the brightest boy in Poppleton lived in Haycock Hill. Moses' "chance to be somebody" was assured.

That was a pretty bad night; you would have guessed it if you had seen Marth' Abby going down the hill an hour before school time the next morning in her old everyday dress and withthe fatal examination day.

fine house and asked to see Leander. ure but fowls of all kinds were exclud-Leander was surprised and colored and scowled at her fiercely.

"I came to tell you that I've spoiled your problems-soaked them with ink, so you couldn't get the prize away from Moses," she said, in a harsh, strained voice. "I wanted him to get it so much, so that Uncle Abednego would send him to college, that I didn't feel how shameful and wicked it was, and-and you can never take things back, you know!' The boy's scowling face softened and

lightened into a girlish beauty. "You needn't mind-not at all! I have them all at home here-copied," he said. Marth' Abby's face brightened wonderfully. She was glad-yes, hon- ed. Build a feeding floor several inches estly glad! "But-but I'm not going above the surface of the ground and it were something to be ashamed of. mounted with pickets a foot or more you know, but I-I wanted Moses to the ground for the hogs and hang a

"You would help him-now, now, after what I've done?" cried Marth' Abby, her strong little face beginning to work piteously. She turned away to hide it. "You-you're a beautiful boy!" she called, chokingly, from the gate; "and I wish't I'd put my head in the ash hole" (for all her learning and ambition, Marth' Abby used the vernacular of Haycock Hill) "before ever I called you Oleander!"

After all, it was a little tow-headed boy, the youngest in the class, and whom no one thought of, who had solved

all the problems and won the prize. Marth' Abby attempted to comfert Moses on the way home, but Moses was suspiciously lighthearted. He went so far as to say boldly that many a fellow had been somebody without going to

Marthy Abby told him about Leander and the business opening, and then she found out what Moses really wanted. He almost made a girl of himself for

Uncle Abednego came up to Haycock Hill the next week. He said he had been talking with the other uncle (Uncle Alonzo), and he seemed to mean to do so much for the boys of the family that there was nothing for him to do but to send Marth' Abby to college, and he was going to do it. They thought down at the uncle's that she was the one who ought to go.

Marth' Abby had never even thought of that. Haycock Hill had scarcely heard about "the higher education of women." She did manage to say "Thank vou!" to Uncle Abednego. Her eyes, instead of snapping, shone, and then a great rush of tears came into them. "I don't deserve it; it's I eander," she

THE FARMING WORLD.

THE HORSE'S FEET.

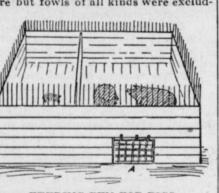
and Careful Attention. From the birth to the death of the horse, says a fellow of the Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons, the hoof glass wells inserted in the desks. When requires attention, if it is to be kept in cordingly, because they are young and immature, and the bones and other tissues are soft, and could be easily distorted to suit the conditions under which they are kept. The feet of foals and growing horses should therefore have attention given them, since neglect at that period often sows the seeds of continuous trouble. The hoofs should he kept clean by being "picked out" as often as possible to prevent any sort of hard substance being buried in the fissures of the feet. They should be place. If the feet are not growing level enough when once you saw through it. and symmetrical, they should be made The prize would be Leander's; every so by rasping away the horn which is

> It would be as well to disabuse peo--viz., that wet, soft ground, and even manure yards, are the best places to keep young horses-and some would even have the frogs and soles pared more easily. No greater mistake is made than this, for the preservation of the soil the animal was reared on. The best footed horses are bred on dry growth of horn. Young horses require plenty of exercise, and unless they are allowed it, the growth of the horn, etc., is sure to be defective. Then the question arises: "When ought a horse to be first shod?" The answer is, when the work required of the animal wears the horn away faster than it is formed or grown, or in other words, so long as the horn of the foot can stand the wear required, it will not need protecting (shoeing). Moreover, if the young horses are not shod so early, they will not be worked so hard, and fewer would be ruined in their youth, as is too often the case at the present time.

NEAT FEEDING PEN.

How to Protect the Pigs' Rations from Greedy Fowls.

Where hogs are fed near the house out warning Moses about a clean, stiff them and eat a large portion of the feed. collar, although it was the morning of I finally solved the problem by con- is economy to mind and body .-- World structing a feeding pen so that the hogs | Herald. She walked directly to Uncle Alonzo's and pigs could go in and out at pleas-



FEEDING PEN FOR PIGS

to hand them in." Leander looked as if inclose with a tight board fence sur-"A fellow likes to see what he can do, long. Make one or more openings near get the prize. I like him, and he's door, a, from the top so that it will worked hard-when he doesn't like it, swing pretty freely either way. Leathas you and I do, you know. He likes er straps or hinges that work easily business. He knows a great deal about will answer. The hogs will soon learn the mills-the men have told me. I've to go back and forth, but fowls will spoken to my father. He would like to not enter. If there are two sizes of give him a chance. He would be sure hogs, make a partition and in it condifferent kinds of cleverness, you enough to admit the smaller pigs .- Orange Judd Farmer.

HINTS FOR STOCKMEN.

All young animals need pleaty of exercise to develop the muscles.

Never have the sleeping apartments and feeding floor for hogs the same. The neglect to begin to train the

colt until it is a horse, has ended in the death of more than one good man. Begin to train the first week. A chronic balker is like a chronic

edies are prescribed, but the best one is to get rid of the animal. It is not well to keep all kinds of

kicking cow, a nuisance. Several rem-

stock in the same apartments, whatever anybody may say. It might do if the ventilation is perfect, but there is the rub. There is less waste in feeding baled hay, opinions to the contrary notwith-

standing. Where the feeding is extensive the saving will pretty nearly pay for the press in one year. The doctors say that there is more typhoid fever in the country than in

the city, owing to the contamination of wells. If that is true, how much sickress is caused among the animals by impure water no one can tell .- Western Plowman.

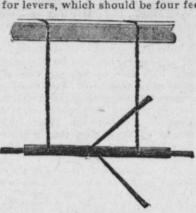
Deep and Shallow Plowing.

Forty-five tests have been made at the experiment stations to determine the relative value of deep and shallow cultivation. Shallow cultivation gave best results in 27 tests, deep cultivation gave best results in 11 tests, and seven tests were inconclusive. In estimating the value of those tests it should be remembered that three inches was called deep tillage. Classing all under three inches as shallow tillage, changes materially the complexion of the results.

STRONG BEEF HANGER.

Description of a Rig That Is Cheap and Easily Made.

I send a description of a rig I use to hang a beef with. It is cheap and easily made. One man can hang up a beef that will weigh 600 pounds. Get a piece of good timber three feet four inches long and four inches in diameter, and round it. Then cut spindles on each end five inches long. Bore one-half-inch holes in ends to put rod in to keep beef from slipping off when quartered. Bore two 1½-inch holes in center, opposite directions from each other for your and into the population of the might be able to impart much interesting information, he began operations by remarking: I send a description of a rig I use to directions from each other, for your levers. Ash or hickory saplings will do for levers, which should be four feet



HANGER FOR BEEF.

long. Then bore two 11/2-inch holes one inch from shoulders. Use three-quarter-inch rope in them, and tie to a beam ten feet high. Stand behind your beef and use your levers. When you want to stop put one lever between lever and ropes .- L. O. Liming, in Onio Farmer.

INTENSIVE FARMING.

Less Acreage More to Be Desired Than a Burden of Debt.

Farmers are beginning to see that a less acreage of land, free from the oppressive mortgage, is more to be desired than a burden of debt. * * * Intensive farming is the basis of argument upon which our learned and scientific agriculturists build their estimates of rapid development and future permanent wealth. The increasing number of small farms, with better cultivation and better improvements, is certain to be followed by an increased production, an increased number of manufacturing industries, an increased population and greatly increased wealth of the state's resources.

Economy on the farm may be made to mean more than the saving of the little things. The reducing of the mortgage debt by reducing the acreage of the farm to the actual capacity to till and make productive will be in the line of economy. The changing of conditions whereby 100 bushels of grain is made to grow where formerly 50 grew is economy; the building of better homes and the enjoyment of better home comforts by the family on the farm is economy; the independence of actual owneror barn, the fowls are apt to go among ship in a business which recognizes no rival in its self-sustaining attributes

pigs dropped early in March will prove much more valuable than those born a month or two later. It is some extra trouble to keep them warm, and they will also need extra feeding for both sows and pigs while the cold weather continues. But when the warm days come the early pigs that have a run in pasture and plenty of milk will be far better fitted for heavy corn feeding than will the late spring pigs. There is often a difference of 50 to 75 pounds in hogs fed just the same, and whose only difference is that the heavier were born four to six weeks earlier than the others.-American Cultivator.

Testing the Seed Corn.

Testing seed corn is far too often neglected. Corn which has been thoroughly dried and then properly stored will lay in the ground for a few weeks without rotting should a long, wet season occur. Corn which was well dried, but was repeatedly frozen when moist and its vitality injured, will very soon rot if the soil is so wet and cold as to retard germination. The person accustomed to testing seed corn can determine whether a given sample comes with strong or weak vitality and whether or not it would lay long in the soil before rotting. A little nice care in drying and preserving seed corn materially increases the chances for a crop of corn. -Western Plowman.

New Distribution Centers.

The big shipping points or production districts are now the big distributing points of the country, and not the large cities, as heretofore. Whether this will work to the advantage of the producer or not is an interesting subject for debate. The prices for a car are telegraphed broadcast to every town large enough to consume a car of potatoes, melons, tomatoes or any other product raised for distant markets. The greatest losses to the distributors come from the class that orders the goods and then refuses to accept them on some pretext when the market fails to reveal a margin on arrival of goods. -Fruit Trade Journal.

Farmers Are Not Penurious.

It is mainly by what city people call petty economies that farmers have always made their money. Their business is one that has as many details as that of the retail merchant to whom every penny is important, as its possession may mean profit to him, or the failure to possess it may mean loss and possible bankruptey. The farmer, in selling his products is obliged to get all he can so as to meet his expenses. Yet farmers are not at all niggardly. Most of what they make over and above expenses goes in better methods of living, which make prosperity for every body else.-American Cultivator.

Immature heifers do not produce such calves as we should care to keep.

THE WORM TURNS.

Suffering Humanity Will Not Always

Tamely Submit to Affability.

marking:
"Pardon me, but you look very much like

The man who was addressed looked over the affable passenger gloomily, and, recognizing the type, he replied, in tones that would cause the thermometer to sink, even in the Klondike:

"Yes, that is possibly so; but at the same time you must excuse me, for you look exactly like a man I don't want to know."—Puck.

WHAT HE WANTED.

Something Was Needed to Supple-

ment His Wife's Present. "You have scarcely spoken to me at all this evening," she said, in tones of re-

"I—I beg your pardon," her husband returned, apologetically. "I was just trying to think of something to say."
"Is there anything on your mind?"
"Yes, to tell you the truth, there is."
"Can't I help you in some way?"
"You might, if I could suggest it without your becoming angry."

"You might, if I could suggest it without your becoming angry."
"Tell me all about it. It is my duty to sympathize with you, you know."
"On my birthday anniversary you gave me a fountain pen."
"Yes. And now you are going to say that it makes a horrid muss and that you don't want to write with it."
"I'm not going to say anything of the kind," he replied, stoutly. "I am going to write with that pen every day of my life. But there is one little favor that I would like to ask."
"What is it?"
"Please make me a suit of overalls to go

"Please make me a suit of overalls to go with it."—Washington Star.

Reminded of the Auld Sod.

Reminded of the Auld Sod.

A Cleveland landlord has one of his houses tenanted by a family that is out of all proportion to the size of the dwelling. In fact, he strongly suspects that there are at least two distinct families in the house, and he is quite anxious to get rid of them. He doesn't want to turn them out, and he has been hoping they would take frequent hints he gives them and seek some other location. Lately they have complained of a leaky roof, but the landlord has determined to make no repairs until they leave.

make no repairs until they leave.

A few days ago the head of the household waited on him.

"Well, sor," he said, "that roof has been leakin' agin."

"Well, sor," he said, "that roof has been leakin' agin."

"Has it?" said the landlord.

"Yis, sor. It leaks right over me sister's bed. Draps right down on her, sor. This marnin' she came out o' the room a-cryin' sor. It had been raining on her all night. Yis, sor, cryin'."

"Well, why in Tophet," inquired the landlord, "didn't she move the bed?"

"Twasn't that, sor," hastily remarked the tenant. "Twasn't that."

"What ailed her, then?"

"What ailed her, then?"

"Why, you see, sor, she were just a-cryin' because it reminded her so much of home."

—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Hadn't Thought of That.

"Some time ago," says an insurance man, "a man asked me to accompany him home, as he had some things there to be insured. When we arrived at his home he showed me 100 boxes of cigars, which he wanted insured. There were 100 cigars in each box, Barly Pigs Are the Best.

Wherever a farmer has warm basement stables it is easy to make a hogpen in one corner and use it for the breeding sows. Every one admits that pigs dropped early in March will prove consumed by fire money is paid on applica-tion.' As far as technicalities were con-cerned he was all right, but I knocked him cold about a minute later by saying, in a very stern manner: 'All right, sir; you'll get the money; but, according to your own confession, I will proceed at once to make a charge against you for incendiarism.'
"Well, I'll be hanged!" was all he said, and
the room shook violently after he banged
the door!"—Philadelphia Record.

> The Lawyer Knew His Business. Plankington—I understand that you had to go to law about that property that was left you. Have you a smart lawyer?
>
> Bloomfield—You bet I have. He owns the property now.—Boston Traveler.

His Excuse.

Passenger (on a southern train)—What do you mean by calling "hot peanuts?" These Train-boy—Well, they were hot when we started.—Judge.

Every minister feels that he is handicapped in his work in the vineyard by the outrageously poor singing of his choir.—Atchison Globe.

Weak Stomach

Feels Perfectly Well Since Taking

Hood's Sarsaparilla. "I have been troubled for over two years with a weak stomach. I concluded to take Hood's Sarsaparilla. After taking a few bottles I felt perfectly well, and I cannot speak too highly of Hood's." MRS. M. H. WRIGHT, Akron, Ohio.

Hood's Sarsaparilla Is the best-in fact the One True Blood Purifier.

Hood's Pills are the favorite cathartic. 25c.

Look for the name ESTEY on the front of an Organ. That is the quickest way to tell whether it is a good organ or not. Write for Illustrated Catalogue with prices to Estey Organ Company, Brattleboro, Vt.



A STREET HOUSE BEAUTIFUL TO THE STREET

KLONDYKE for \$1.00. Write for partic-and Mining Co., 51-52 Hinkley Bl'k, Seattle, Wash.

M'KINLEY'S MESSAGE

The President Sends a Communication to the Fifty-Fifth Congress.

CURRENCY PROBLEM TOUCHED UPON

Our Foreign Relations—The Cuban Trouble -The Hawaiian Islands-The Bimetallie Commission-International Arbitration-Alaska-The Indian Problem -Etc., Etc.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6 .- President Mc-Kinley sent the following message to both houses of the Fifty-Fifth con-

To she Senate and House of Representatives: It gives me pleasure to extend greeting to the Fifty-Fifth congress assembled in regular session at the seat of government, with many of whose senators and representatives I have been associated in the legislative service Their meeting occurs under felicitous conditions, justifying sincere congratulation and calling for our grateful acknowledgement to a beneficent Providence which has so signally blessed and prospered us as a nation. Peace and good will with all the nations of the earth continue unbroken.

All Sections Are Unified.

A matter of genuine satisfaction is the growing feeling and fraternal regard and unification of all sections of our country, the incompleteness of which has too long delayed realization of the highest blessings of the union. The spirit of patriotism is universal and is ever increasing in fervor. The public questions which now most engross us are lifted far above either partisanship, prejudice or former sec-tional differences. They affect every part of our common country alike and permit of no division on ancient lines. Questions of foreign policy, of revenue, the soundness of the curency, the inviolability of national obligations the improvement of the public service, appeal to the individual conscience of every earnest citizen to whatever party he belongs or in whatever section of the country he may reside.

Indorses Special Session Legislation. The extra session of this congress which closed during July last, enacted important legislation, and while its full effect has not ye been realized, what it has already accomplished assures us of its timeliness and wisdom. To test its permanent value further time will be required and the people, satisfied with its operation and results thus far, are in no mind to withhold from it a fair trial

THE CURRENCY PROBLEM. Tariff legislation having been settled by the extra session of congress, the question next pressing for consideration is that of the currency. The work of putting our finances upon : sound basis, difficult as it may seem, will appear easier when we recall the financial operation of the government since 1866. On the 30th day of June of that year we had outstanding demand liabilities in the sum of \$728,868,547.41. On the 1st of January, 1879, these liabilities had been reduced to \$443,889,495.88. Of our interest-bearing obligations the figures are even more striking. On July 1, 1886, the principal of the interest-bearing debt of the government was \$2,332,331,208. On the 1st day of July, 1893, this sum had been reduced to \$585,037,100, or an aggregate reduction of \$1,74,294,108. The interest-bearing debt of the United States on the 1st day of December, 1897, was \$847,865,620. The government money now outstanding (December 1) consists of \$346,681,016 of United States notes, \$107,793,280 of treasury notes issued by authority of the law of 1890, \$384,963,504 of silver certificates, and \$61,280,761 of standard

With the great resources of the government and the honorable example of the past before us we ought not to hesitate to enter upon a currency revision which will make our demand obligations less onerous to the government and relieve our financial laws from ambiguity and doubt. The brief review of what was accom plished from the close of the war to 1893 makes unreasonable and groundless any distrust either of our financial ability or soundness, while the situation from 1893 to 1897 must admenish congress of the immediate necessity of so legislatmake the return of

then prevailing impossible There are many plans proposed as a remedy for the evil. Before we can find the true remedy we must apprehend the real evil. It is not that our currency of every kind is not good, for every dollar of it is good; good because the government's pledge is out to keep it so, and that pledge will not be broken. However, the guaranty of our purpose to keep the pledge will be best shown by advancing toward its fulfillment. The evil of the present system is found in the great cost of the government of maintaining the parity of our different forms of money, that is, keeping all of them at par We surely cannot be longer heedless of the burden this imposes upon the peo-ple, even under fairly prosperous conditions. while the past four years have demonstrated that it is not only an expensive charge upon the government, but a dangerous menace to the

It is manifest that we must devise some plan to protect the government against bond issues for repeated redemptions. We must either curtail the opportunity for speculation, made easy by the multiplied redemptions of our demand obligations, or increase the gold reserve currency which the government by solemn enactment has undertaken to keep at par with gold. Nobody is obliged to redeem in gold but the government. The banks are not required to redeem in gold. The government is obliged to keep equal with gold all its outstanding cur rency and coin obligations, while its receipts are not required to be paid in gold. They are paid in every kind of money but gold, and the only means by which the government can with certainty get gold is by borrowing. It can get it in no other way when it most needs it. The government without any fixed revenue pledged to maintain gold redemption, which it has steadily and faithfully done and which under the authority now given it will continue

Redemption of Government Notes.

The law which requires the government after having redeemed its notes to pay them out again as current funds demands a constant replenishment of the gold reserve. This is especially so in times of business panic and when the revenues are insufficient to meet the expenses of the government. At such times the government has no other way to supply its deficit and maintain redemption but through the increase of its bonded debt. Thus in the administration of my predecessor, \$262,315,-400 of 4½ per cent. bonds were issued and sold and the proceeds used to pay the expenses of the government in excess of the revenues and sustain the gold reserve. While it is true that the greater part of the proceeds of these bonds were used to supply deficient revenues, a considerable portion was required to maintain the With our revenues equal to our expenses,

there would be no deficit requiring the issu ance of bonds. But if the gold reserve falls below \$100,000,000 how will it bereplenished except by selling more bonds? Is there any other way practicable under existing law? The serious question then is, shall we continue the policy that has been pursued in the past; that is, when the gold reserve reaches the point of danger, issue more bonds and supply the needed gold, or shall we provide other means to prevent these recurring drains upon the gold reserve? If no further legislation is had, and the policy of selling bonds is to be continued, then congress should give the secretary of the treasury authority to sell bonds at long or short periods, bearing a less rate of interest than is now authorized by law. I earnestly recommend as soon as the receipts of the government are quite sufficient to pay all the expenses of the government, that when any of the United States notes are presented for redemption in gold and are redeemed in gold, such notes shall be kept and set apart and only paid out in exchange for gold. This is an obvious duty. If the holder of the United States note prefers the gold and gets it from to the autonomy of Cuba while guarding Span- are futile to force a peace by subjugation is the government he should not receive back ish sovereignty. This, it is claimed, will result freely admitted, and that ruin without conciliation the government a United States note in investing Cuba with a distinct personality:

when the government issues an interest-bearing note to provide gold for the redemption of United States notes—a non-interest bearing debt. Surely it should not pay them out again except on demand and for gold. If they are put out in any other way they may return again to be followed by another bond issue to redeem them—another interest-bearing debt to redeem a non-interest bearing debt.

Providing Gold for Business. In my view it is of the utmost importan that the government should be relieved from the business of providing all the gold required or exchange and export. This responsibility s alone borne by the government without any of the usual and necessary banking powers to help itself. The banks do not feel the strain of the gold redemption. The whole strain rests upon the government and the size of the gold reserve in the treasury has come to be, with or without reason, the signal of danger or of security. This ought to be stopped. If we are to have an era of prosperity in the country with sufficient receipts for the exases of the government, we may feel no imaediate embarrassment from our present curency; but the danger still exists and will be ever present menacing us so long as the existing ystem continues. And besides it is in times of adequate revenues and business tranquility that the government should prepare for the worst. We cannot avoid without serious conequences the wise consideration and prompt

Secretary Gage's Plan. The secretary of the treasury has outlined a plan in great detail for the purpose of removing the threatened recurrence of a depleted gold reserve and save us from future embarrassment on that account. To this plan I invite your careful consideration. I concur with the secretary of the treasury in his recommendation that national banks be allowed to issue notes to the face value of the bonds which they leposited for circulation, and that the tax on circulating notes secured by deposit of such onds be reduced to one-half of one per cent. per annum. I also join him in recommending that authority be given for the establishment of national banks with a minimum capital of \$25,000. This will enable the smaller villages and agricultural regions of the country to be upplied with currency to meet their needs. I recommend that the issue of national bank otes be restricted to the denomination of \$10 and upwards. If the suggestions I have herein made shall have the approval of congress, then I would recommend that national banks be re-

FOREIGN RELATIONS.

quired to redeem their notes in gold

The most important problem with which this government is now called to deal, pertaining to its foreign relations, concerns its duty ward Spain and the Cuban insurrection. Problems and conditions more or less in common with those now existing have confronted this government at various times in the past. The story of Cuba for many years has been one of warest; growing discontent; an effort toward a larger enjoyment of liberty and self-control; of organized resistance to the mother country; of depression after distress and warfare, and of ineffectual settlement to be followed by re-newed revolt. For no enduring period since the enfranchisement of the continental posses-sion of Spain in the western continent has the ondition of Cuba, or the policy of Spain toward Cuba not caused concern to the United

The War in Cuba. The present insurrection broke out in Februry, 1895. It is not my purpose at this time to ecall its remarkable increase or to characterze its tenacious resistance against the enornous forces massed against it by Spain. The evolt and the efforts to subdue it carried destruction to every quarter of the island, developing wide proportions and defying the efforts of Spain for its suppression. The civilized code of war has been disregarded, no less so by the Spaniards than by the Cubans. The exist-ing conditions cannot but fill this government and the American people with the gravest ap-prehension. There is no desire on the part of our people to profit by the misfortunes of Spain. We have only the desire to see the Cubans prosperous and contented, enjoying hat measure of self-control which is the inalienable right of man, protected in their right o reap the benefit of the exhaustless, treasures

of their country. The offer made by my predecessor in April. 1896, tendering the friendly offices of this government failed. Any mediation on our part vas not accepted. In brief the answer read: There is no effectual way to pacify Cuba uners it hegin with the actual submission of the ebels to the mother." Then only could Spain ect in the promised direction of her own motion and after her own plans. The cruel policy of concentration was initiated February 16, The productive districts controlled the Spanish armies were depopulated and the agricultural inhabitants were herded in and about the garrisoned towns, their land laid waste and their dwellings destroyed. This policy of the late cabinet of Spain was justified as a cessary measure of war and as a means of cutting off supplies from the insurgents. It has utterly failed as a war measure. It was not civilized warfare. It was extermination.

Release of American Prisoners. Against this abuse of the rights of war I have elt constrained on repeated occasions to enter the firm and earnest protest of this govern-There was much of public condemna tion of the treatment of American citizens by alleged illegal arrests and long imprisonment awaiting trial or pending protracted judicial procedure. I felt it my first duty to make instant demand for the release or speedy trial of all American citizens under arrest. Before the change of the Spanish cabinet in October ast, 22 prisoners, citizens of the United States, had been given their freedom. For the relief of our own citizens suffering because of the conflict, the aid of congresss was sought in a special message, and under the appropriation of April 4, 1897, effective aid has been given to American citizens in Cuba. Many of them, at their own request, have been returned to the

Instructions to Our Minister. The instructions given to our minister to Spain before his departure for his post directed him to impress upon that government the sineere wish of the United States to lend its aid toward the ending of the war in Cuba by reaching a peaceful and lasting result, just and honorable alike to Spain and to the Cuban people These instructions recited the character and duration of the contest, the widespread losses it entails, the burdens and restraints it imposes upon us, with constant disturbance of national interests and the injury resulting from an indeflnite continuance of this state of things. It was stated that at this juncture our government was constrained to seriously inquire if the time was not ripe when Spain, of her own volition, moved by her own interests and every sentiment of humanity, should put a stop to this destructive war and make proposals of settlement honorable to herself and just to neighboring nation, with large interests in Cuba, we could be required to wait only a reasonable time for the mother country to establish its authority and restore peace and order within the borders of the island: that we could not contemplate an indefinite period for the accomplishment of this result. No solution was proposed to which the slightest idea of humiliation to Spain could attach, and indeed precise proposals were withheld to avoid emasked or expected was that some safe way might be speedily provided and permanent peace restored.

Reply to Our Note. The reply to our note was received on the 23d day of October. It is in the direction of a better understanding. It appreciates the friendly purposes of this government. It admits that our country is deeply affected by the war in Cuba and that its desires for peace are just. It declares that the present Spanish government is bound by every consideration to a change of policy that should satisfy the United States and pacify Cuba within a reasonable time. To this end Spain has decided to put into effect the political reforms heretofore advoca ed by the present premier, without halting for any consideration in the path which in its judgment leads to peace. The military operations, it is said, will continue, but will be humane and conducted with all regards for private rights. being accompanied by political action leading to the autonomy of Cuba while guarding Span-

without paying gold in exchange for it. The reason for this is made all the more apparent by a local council or chamber, reserving to application of the foreshadowed reforms have Spain the control of the foreign relations, the army and navy and judicial administration. To accomplish this the present government pro-poses to modify legislation by decree, leaving the Spanish cortes, with the aid of Cuban sen-ators and deputies, to solve the economic problem and properly distribute the existing

In the absence of a declaration of the meas ures that the government proposes to take in carrying out its proffer of good offices it suggests that Spain be left free to conduct military operations and grant political reforms, while the United States for its part shall enforce its neutral obligations and out off the assistance which it is asserted the insurgents receive from this country. The supposition o an indefinite prolongation of the war is denied It is asserted that the western provinces are already well nigh reclaimed; that the planting of cane and tobacco therein has been resumed, and that by force of arms and new and ample re forms very early and complete pacification is hoped for. The immediate amelieration of ex-isting conditions under the new administration of Cuban affairs is predicted, and therewithal the disturbance and all occasion for any change of attitude on the part of the United States. Discussion of the question of international duties and responsibilities of the United States, as Spain understands them, is presented, with an apparent disposition to charge us with failure in this regard. This charge is without any basis in fact. It could not have been made if Spain had been cognizant of the constant efforts this government has made at the cost of millions and by the employment of the administrative machinery of the nation at command to perform its full duty according to the law of nations. That it has successfully prevented the departure of a single military expedition or armed vessel from our shores in violation of our laws, would seem to be a sufficient answer. But of this aspect of the Span ish note it is not necessary to speak further

Firm in the conviction of a wholly performed obligation due response to this charge has beem made in diplomatic issues. Throughout all these horrors and dangers to our own peace this government has never in any way abrogated its sovereign prerogative of preserving to itself the determination of its policy and course ac cording to its own high sense of right and in consonance with the dearest interests and convictions of our own people should the proongation of the strife so demand.
Of the untried measures there remain only:

Recognition of the insurgents as belligerents; recognition of the independence of Cuba; neutral intervention to end the war by imposing a rational compromise between the contestants, and intervention in favor of one or the other party. I speak not of forcible annexation, for that cannot be thought of. That, by our code of morality, would be criminal aggression

Recognition of Belligerency. Recognition of the belligerency of the Cuban insurgents has often been canvassed as a pos-sible if not inevitable step both in regard to the previous ten years' struggle and during the present war. I am not unmindful that the two houses of congress in the spring of 1893 expressed the opinion by concurrent resolution that a condition of public war existed requiring or justifying the recognition of a state of beilig-erency in Cuba and during the extra session the senate voted a joint resolution of like import, which, however, was not brought to a vote in the house. In the presence of these significant expressions of the sentiment of the legislative branch it behooves the executive to soberly consider the conditions under which so important a measure must needs rest for justification. It is to be seriously considered whether the Cuban insurrection possesses beyond dispute the attributes of statehood which alone can demand the recognition of belligerency in its favor. Possession, in short, of the essential qualifications of sovereignty by the insurgents and the conduct of the war by them according to the received code of war are no less important factors toward the determination of the problem of belligerency than are the influences and consequences of the struggle upon the internal policy of the recog nizing state.

Turning to the practical aspects of a recogni-tion of belligerency and reviewing its inconveniences and positive dangers, still further pertinent considerations appear. In the code of nations there is no such thing as a naked recognition of belligerency unaccompanied by the assumption of international neutrality. Such recognition without more will not con-fer upon either party to a domestic conflict a status not theretofore actually possessed or af-fect the relation of either party to other states. The act of recognition usually takes the form of a solemn proclamation of neutrality which recites the de facto condition of belligerency as its motives. It announces a domestic law of neutrality in the declaring state. It assumes the international obligations of a neutral in the presence of a public state of war-It warns all citizens and others within the jurisdiction of the proclaimant that they violate those rigorous obligations at their own peril and cannot expect to be shielded from the consequences. The right of visit and search on the seas and seizure of vessels and cargoes and contraband of war and good prize under admiralty law must under law be admitted as a legitimate conof a proclamation
While according according the equal ligerency. belligerent rights defined by public law each party in our ports disfavors would be imosed on both which, while nominally equal. would weigh heavily in behalf of Spain herself. Possessing a navy and controlling the ports of Cuba her maritime rights could be asserted not only for the military investment of the island, but up to the margin of our own territorial waters, and a condition of things would exist for which the Cubans within their domain could not hope to create a parallel: while its creation through aid or sympathy from within our domain would be even more impossible than now, with the additional obligations of international neutrality we

would perforce assume. Recognition Now Deemed Unwise. The enforcement of this enlarged and oner ous code of neutrality would only be influential within our own jurisdiction by land and sea and applicable by our own instrumentality. It could impart to the United States no jurisdiction between Spain and the insurgents. It would give the United States no right of intervention to enforce the conduct of the strife within the paramount authority of Spain according to the international code of war. these reasons I regard the recognition of the beligerency of the Cuban insurgents as now unwise and therefore inadmissible. Should that step hereafter be deemed wise as a meas ure of right and duty the executive will take it. Intervention upon humanitarian grounds has been frequently suggested and has not failed to receive my most anxious and earnest con-But should such a step be now sideration. taken when it is apparent that a hopeful change has supervened in the policy of Spain toward her Cuban colony. It was urged that as a Cuba? A new government has taken office in to the declaration that all the effort in the world cannot suffice to maintain peace in Cuba by the bayonet; that vague promises of reform after subjugation afford no solution of the insular problem; that with a substitution of commanders must come a change of the past new policy which shall no longer aim to drive Cubans to the "horrible alternative of barrassment to that government. All that was taking to the thicket or succumbing in misery; that reforms must be instituted in accordance with the needs and circumstances of the time, and that these reforms, while designed to give full autonomy to the colony and to create a virtual entity and self-controlled administration, shall yet conserve and affirm the sovereignty of Spain by a just distribution of powers and burdens upon a basis of mutual interest untainted by methods of selfish expediency.

Policy of Extermination Reversed. The first acts of the new government lie in these honorable paths. The policy of cruel rapine and extermination that so long shocked the universal sentiment of humanity has been reversed. Under the new military commander a broad elemency is proffered. Measures have already been set on foot to relieve the horrors of starvation. The power of the Spanish armies, it is asserted, is to be used not to spread ruin and desolation, but to protect the resumption of peaceful agricultural pursuits and productive industries. That past methods

already been promulgated.

The Near Future Will Tell. Not a single American citizen is now under arrest or in confinement in Cuba, of whom this government has any knowledge. The near future will demonstrate whether the indis-pensable condition of a righteous peace, just alike to the Cubans and to Spain as well as equitable to all our interests so intimately involved in the welfare of Cuba, is likely to be attained. If not, the exigency of further and other action by the United States will remain to be taken. When that time comes that action will be determined in the line of indisputable right and duty. It will be faced without migivings or hesitancy in the light of the obligation this government owes to itself, to the people who have confided to it the protection of their interests and honor, and to humanity.

Hawaiian Annexation. By a special message dated the 15th day of June last, I laid before the senate a treaty signed that day by the plenipotentiaries of the United States and of the republic of Hawaii, having for its purpose the incorporation of the Hawaiian islands as an integral part of the United States, and under its sovereignty. The senate having removed the injunction of secreey, although the treaty is still pending be-fore that body, the subject may be properly referred to in this message because the necessary action of the congress is required to determine by legislation many details of the eventual union should the fact of annexation be accomplished, as I believe it should be. While consistently disfavoring from a very

early period any aggressive policy of absorp

tion in regard to the Hawaiian group, a long series of declarations through three-quarters of a century has proclaimed the vital interests of the United States in the independent life of the islands and their intimate commercial de endency upon this country. At the same tim it has been repeatedly asserted that in no even could the entity of Hawaiian statehood cease by the passage of the island under the domination or influence of another power than the United States. Under these circumstances the logic of events required that annexation before offered but declined, should in the ripeness of time come about as the natural result of strengthening the ties that bind us to those islands, and be ealized by the free will of the Hawaiian state That treaty was unanimously ratified withou amendment by the senate and president of the republic of Hawaii on the 19th of September ast and only awaits the favorable action of the American senate to effect the complete absorpion of the islands into the domains of the United States. What the conditions of such a union shall be, the political relation thereof to the United States, the character of the local administration, the quality and degree of the elective franchise of the inhabitants, the extension of the federal laws to the territory of the enactment of special laws to fit this peculiar condition thereof, the regulation of needs

has been wisely relegated to the congress. If the treaty is confirmed, as every considera-tion of dignity and honor requires, the wisdom of congress will see to it, that avoiding abrup ssimilation of elements perhaps hardly fitted to share in the highest franchises of citizenship and having due regard to the geo-graphical conditions, the most just provisions for self rule in local matters with the largest political liberties as an integral part of our naion will be accorded to the Hawaiians. No les s due to a people who, after nearly five years of demonstrated capacity to fulfill the obliga ions of self-governing statehood, come of their free will to merge their destinies in our bod;

of labor therein, and all matters upon the treaty

The Nicaragua Canal. A subject of large importance to our country and an increasing appreciation on the part of the people, is the completion of the great high-way of trade between the Atlantic and Pacific known as the Nicaraguan canal. Its utility and value to American commerce is universally admitted. The commission appointed under date of July 24 last, "to continue the surveys and examinations authorized by the acts ap proved March 2, 1886," in regard "to the prope oute, feasibility and cost of construction o the Nicaragua canal, with a view of making complete plans, entire work of construction of such canal," is now employed in the undertak-ing. In the future I shall take occasion to transmit to congress the report of this commis sion, making at the same time such furthe suggestions as may then seem advisable.

Bimetallism.
Under the provisions of the act of congress approved March 3, 1897, for the promotion of an international agreement respecting bimetal lism, I appointed on the 14th day of April, 1897, Hon. Edward O. Walcott, of Colorado; Hon. Adlai E. Stevenson of Illinois, and Hon. Charle J. Paine, of Massachusetts, as special envoys to represent the United States. They have been diligent in their efforts to concurrence and co-operation of European countries in the international settlement of the question, but up to this time have not been able o secure an agreement contemplated by their mission. The gratifying action of our great sister republic of France in joining this country in the attempt to bring about an agreement between the principal commercial nations of Europe whereby a fixed and relative value between gold and silver shall be secured, furnishes assurance that we are no alone among the larger nations of the world in realizing the international character of the problem and in the desire of reaching some wise and practical solution of it. The British government has published a resume of the steps taken jointly by the French ambassador London and the special envoys of the United States with whom our ambassador at London actively co-operated in the presentation of this subject to her majesty's govern-This will be laid before congress special envoys have not made their final report, as further negotiations between the representatives of this government and the gov ernments of other countries are pending and in contemplation. They believe that doubts which have been raised in certain quarters re-specting the possibility of maintaing the stability of the parity between the metals and kindred questions may yet be solved by further negotiations.

Meanwhile it gives me satisfaction to state that the special envoys have already demonstrated their ability and fitness to deal with the subject, and it is to be earnestly hoped that their labors may result in an international agreement which will bring about recognition of both gold and silver as money upon such terms and with such safeguards as will secure the use of both metals upon a basis which shall work no injustice to any class of our citizens.

Our Foreign Commerce. In order to execute as early as possible the ovisions of the third and fourth sections of the revenue act approved July 24, 1897, I appointed Hon, John A. Kasson, of Iowa, a spe dal commissioner plenipotentiary to take the requisite negotiations with foreign ountries desiring to avail themselves of these provisions. The negotiations are now pro ceeding with several governments, both European and American. It is believed that by a careful exercise of the powers conferred by that act some grievances of our own and of other countries in our mutual trade relations may be either removed or largely alleviated, and that the volume of our commercial exchanges may be enlarged, with advantages to both contracting parties. Most desirable from every standpoint of national interests and patriotism is the effort to extend our foreign commerce. To this end our merchant marine should be improved and enlarged. We should do our full share of the carrying trade of the world. We do not do it now. the laggard no longer. The inferiority of our merchaut marine is justly humiliating to the national pride. The government by every proper constitutional means should aid in making our ships familiar visitors at every commercial port of the world, thus opening up new and valuable markets to the surplus oducts of the farm and the factory.

International Arbitration. International arbitration cannot be omitted from the list of subjects claiming our consideration. Events have only served to strengthen the general views on this question expressed in my inaugural address. The best sentiment of the civilized world is moving toward the settlement of differences between nations without resorting to the horrors of war. Treaties embodying these humane principles on broad lines without in any way imperiling our interests or our honor shall have my constant encourage-

navy consists of four battleships of the first class, two of the second and 48 other vessels, ranging from armored cruisers to torpedo boats. There are under construction five battleships of the first class, 16 torpedo boats and one submarine boat. No provision has yet been made for the armor of three of the battleships, as it has been impossible to obtain it at the price fixed by congress. It is of great importance that congress provide this armor, as until then the ships are of no fighting value. The pres ent naval force, especially in view of its increase by ships now under construction, while not as large as that of a few other powers, is a formidable force, its vessels are the very best of each type, and with the increase that should be made to it from time to time in the future, and careful attention to keeping it in a high state of efficiency and repair, it is well adapted to the necessities of the country. There should also be ample provision for powder and projectiles and munitions of war and for an increased number of officers and enlisted men. Some additions are also necessary to our navy yards for the repair and care of our large number of vessels. As there are now on the stocks five battleships of the largest class, which cannot be completed for a year or two, I concur with the recommendation of the secretary of the navy for an appropriation authorizing the construction of one battleship for the Pacific coast, where, at present, there is only one under commission and one under construction, while on the Atlantic coast there

general system of coast defense The Territory of Alaska. The territory of Alaska requires the prompt and early attention of congress. The conditions now existing demand material changes in the laws relating to the territory. The great influx of population during the past summer and fall and the prospect of a still larger immigration in the spring will not permit us to longer neglect the extension of civil authority within the territory or postpone the establish-

are three under commission and four under construction; and also that several torpedo

boats be authorized in connection with our

ment of a more thorough government.

A general system of public surveys has not yet been extended to Alaska and all entries thus far made in that district are upon special surveys. The act of congress extending to Alaska the mining laws of the United States contained the reservation that it should not be onstrued to put in force the general land laws of the country. By act approved March 3, 1891, authority was given for entry of land for town-site purposes and also for the purchase of not exceeding 160 acres then or thereafter occupied for purposes of trade and manufacture. The purpose of congress as thus far expressed has been that only such rights should apply to the

territory as should be specifically named. It will be seen how much remains to be done for that vast and remote and yet promising portion of our country. Special authority was given to the president by the act of congress approved July 24, 1897, to divide that territory into two land districts and to designate the boundaries thereof and to appoint registers and surveyors of said land offices; and the president was also authorized to appoint a surveyor general for the entire district. Pursuant to this authority, a surveyor general and receiver have been appointed with offices at Sitka. If in the ensuing year the conditions justify it, the additional land district authorized by law will be established, with an office at some point in the Yukon valley. No appropriation, how-ever, was made for this purpose, and that is now necessary to be done for the two land dis-tricts into which the territory is to be divided.

I concur with the secretary of war in his suggestions as to the necessity for a military force in the territory of Alaska for the protec tion of persons and property. Already a small force, consisting of 25 men with two officers, under command of Lieut. Col. Randall. of the Eighth infantry, has been sent to St. Michael's to establish a military post. At it is to the interest of the government to encourage the development and settlement of the country and its duty to follow up its citizens there with the benefits of legal machinery, I earnestly urge upon congress the establishment of a system of government of such flexibility as will enable t to adjust itself to the future areas of great-

est population.

The startling, though possibly exaggerated reports from the Yukon river country, of the cossible shortage of food for the large number difficult and perhaps an impossible task. However, should these reports of the suffering of our fellow-citizens be further verified, every effort at any cost should be made to carry them

The Indian Problem. For a number of years past it has been apparent that the conditions under which the five ivilized tribes were established in the Indian erritory under treaty provisions with the United States, with the right of self-government and the exclusion of all white persons from within their borders, have undergone so mplete a change as to render the continuance of the system thus inaugurated practically impossible. The total number of the five civilized ribes, as shown by the last census, is 45,494, nd this number has not materially increased; while the white population is estimated at from 200,000 to 250.010, which by permission of the Indian government has settled in the territory. The present area of the Indian territory contains 25,694,564 acres, much of which is very fertile land. The United States citizens residing in the territory, most of whom have gone there by invitation or with the conent of the tribal authorities, have made permanent homes for themselves. Numerous cowns have been built in which from 500 to ,000 white people now reside. Valuable resi dences and business houses have been erected in many of them. Large business enterprises are carried on in which vast sums of money are employed, and yet these people, who have invested their capital in the development of the productive resources of the country, are without title to the land they occupy and have no voice whatever in the govern-ment either of the nations or tribes. Thousands of their children, who were voice born in the territory are of school age, but the doors of the school of the nations are shut against them and what education they get is by private contribution. No provision for the protection of the life or property of these white citizens is made by the tribal governments and courts. The secretary of the interior reports that leading Indians have absorbed great tracts of land to the exclusion of the common people and government by an Indian aristocracy has been practically established, to the detriment of the people. It has been found impossible for the United States to keep its citizens out of the territory and the executory conditions contained in treaties with these nations have for the most part become impossible of execu-tion. Nor has it been possible for the tribal governments to secure to each individual Indian his full enjoyment in common with other Indians of the common property of the nations. Friends of the Indians have long believed that the best interests of the Indians of the five civilized tribes would be found in American citizenship, with all the rights and privileges which belong to that con-By section 16, of the act of March, 1893, the

president was authorized to appoint three commissioners to enter into negotiations with the Cherokee, Choctaw. Chickasaw, Muskogee (or Creek) and Seminole nations, commonly known as the five civilized tribes in the Indian territory. Briefly, the purposes of the negotiations were to be: The extinguishment of tribal titles to anylands within the territory now held by any and all such nations and tribes, either by cession of the same or some part thereof to the United States or by allotment and division of the same in severalty among the Indians of such nations or tribes respectively as may be entitled to the same, or by such other method as may be agreed upon between the several nations and tribes aforesaid, or each of them with the United States, with a view to such an adjust-ment upon the basis of justice and equity as may, with the consent of the said nations of Indians, so far as may be necessary, requisite and suitable, to enable the ultimate creation of a state or states of the union, which shall embrace the lands within said Indian territory. The commission met much opposition from the beginning. The Indians were very slow to act and those in control manifested a decided

disinclination to meet with favor the propositions submitted to them. A little more than three years after this organization the commission effected an agreement with the Choctaw nation alone. The Chickasaws, however, refused to agree to its terms, and as they have a common interest with the Choctaws in the lands of said nations, the agreement with the latter nation could have no effect without the consent of the former. On April 23, 1897, the commission effected an agreement with both tribes—the Choctaws and Chickasaws. This agreement, it is understood, has been ratified by the constituted authorities of the respective tribes or nations, parties thereto, and only requires ratification by congress to make it bind-

On the 27th of September, 1897, an agreement was effected with the Creek nation, but it is understood that the national council of said nation has refused to ratify the same. Negotiations are yet to be had with the Cherokees, the most populous of the five civilized tribes, and with the Seminoles the smallest in point of numbers and territory. The provision in the Indian appropriation act, approved June 10, 1896, makes it the duty of the commission to investigate and determine the rights of applicants for citizenship in the five civilized tribes.

The commission is at present engaged in this work among tribes and has made appointments for taking the census of these people up to and

including the 30th of the present month. Should the agreement between the Choctaws and Chickasaws be ratified by congress and should the other tribes fail to make an agreement with the commission, then it will be necessary that some legislation shall be had by congress, which, while just and honorable to the Indians, shall be equitable to the white people who have settled upon these lands by invitation of the tribal nations. Hon. Henry L. Dawes, chairman of the commission, in a letter to the secretary of the interior, under date of October 11, 1897, says: "Individual ownership is in their (the commission's) opinion absolute ly essential to any permanent improvement in present conditions, and the lack of it is the root of nearly all the evils which so grievously afflict these people. Allotment by agreement is the only possible method, unless the United States courts are clothed with the authority to apportion the lands among the citizen Indians for whose use it was originally granted." The Yellow Fever Epidemic.

The recent prevalence of yellow fever in a number of cities and towns throughout the south has resulted in much disturbance of commerce and demonstrated the necessity of such amendments to our quarantine laws as will make the regulations of the national quarantine authorities paramount. The secretary of the treasury, in the portion of his report relating to the operation of the marine hospital service, calls attention to the defects in the present quarantine laws and recor mends amendments thereto which will give the treasury department the requisite au-thority to prevent the invasion of epidemia diseases from foreign countries, and in times of emergency like that of the past summer will add to the efficiency of the sanitary measures for the protection of the people and at the same time prevent unnecessary restrictions of commerce. I concur in his recommendation. In further effort to prevent the invasion of the United States by yellow fever, the importance of the discovery of the exact cause of the dis-ease, which up to the present time has been undetermined, is obvious, and to this end a systematic bacteriological investigation should be made. I therefore recommend that congress authorize the appointment of a commission by the president, to consist of four expert bacteriologists, one to be selected from the medical officers of the marine hospital service, one to be appointed from civil life, one to be detailed from the medical officers of the army and one from the medical officers of the navy. The Pacific Railways.

The Union Pacific railways, main line was old under the decree of the United States court for the district of Nebraska on the 1st and 2nd of November, of this year. The amount due the government consisted of the principal of the subsidy bonds, \$27,236,512, and the accrued interest thereon, \$31,211,711.75, making the total indebtedness \$58,448,223.75. The bid at the sale covered the first mortgage lien and the entire mortgage claim of the government, principal and interest. The sale of the subsidized portion of the Kansas Pacific line, upon which the government holds a second mortgage lien, has been postponed at the inof people who are wintering there without the means of leaving the country are confirmed in such a measure as to justify bringing the matter to the attention of congress. Access to that government on November 13, 1897 was the country this winter can be had only by the principal of the subsidy bonds, \$6,303,000 and the unpaid and accrued interest \$6.626.690.33 making a total of \$12,929,690.33. The sale of this road was originally advertised for November 4, but for the purpose of securing the ut-most public notice of the event it was postponed until December 16, and a second adversement of the sale was made. By the decree of the court the upset price on the sale of the Kansas Pacific will yield to the government the sum of \$2,500,000 over all prior liens, costs and charges. If no other better bid is made this sum is all that the government will receive on its claim of nearly \$13,000,000. The government has no information as to whether there will be other bidders or a better bid than the maximum amount herein stated. The question presented there-Whether the government shall, under the authority given it by the act of March 3. 1887, purchase or redeem the road in the event that a bid is not made by private parties covering the entire government claim. To qualify the government to bid at the sale will require a deposit of \$900,000, as follows: In the government cause \$500,000 and in each of the first mortgage causes \$200,000, and in the latter the deposit must be in cash. Payments at the sale are as follows: Upon the acceptance of the bid a sum which with the sum already deposited shall equal 15 per cent of the bid, the balance in installments of 25 per cent., 30, 40 and 50 days after the confirmation of the sale. The lien on the Kansas Pacific prior to that of the government on the 30th of July, 1897, principal and interest, amounted to \$7,281,048.11. The government, therefore, should it become the highest bidder, will have to pay the amount of the first mortgage lien.

I believe that under the act of 1887 it has the authority to do this and in absence of any action by congress I shall direct the secretary of the treasury to make the necessary deposit as required by the court's decree to qualify as a bidder and to bid at the sale a sum which will at least equal the principal of the debt due to the government; but suggest in order to re-move all controversy, that an amend-ment of the law be immediately passed explicitly giving such powers and appropriating in general terms whatever sum is sufficient therefor. Civil Service.

The important branch of our government known as the civil service, the practical improvement of which has long been a subject of earnest discussion, has of late years received increased legislative and executive approval-During the past few months the service has been placed on a still firmer basis of business methods and personal merit. While the right of our veteran soldiers to reinstatement to deserving cases has been asserted, dismissals for merely political reasons have been carefully guarded against, the examinations for admittance to the service enlarged at the same time technical and more practical; distinct advance has been made by giving a hearing before dismissal upon all cases where incompetency is charged or demand made for the removal of officials in any of the departments. This order has been made to give to the accused his right to be heard, but without in any way impairing the power of removal, which should always be exercised in cases of inefficiency and incompetency and which is one of the vital safeguards of the civil service reform system, preventing stagnation and deadwood and keeping every employe keenly alive to the fact that the security of his tenure de-pends not on favor, but on his own tested and carefully watched record of service.

The estimates of the expenses of the govern-

ment by the several departments will, I am sure, have your careful scrutiny. While the congress may not find it an easy task to reduce the expenses of the government, it should not encourage their increase. These expenses will, branches of the government without injury to the public service. It is a commanding duty to keep the appropriations within the receipts of

the government and thus avoid a deficit-WILLIAM MCK INLEY. Executive Mansion, Dec. 6, 1897.

W.E.TIMMONS, Editor and Publisher

Issued enery Thursday

The Ropublican State central close communion with him: committee have closed doors until liquor men must have quit putting vile parasites who still expect some up -J G. Lowe.

on potatoes by a French experi- his unclean methods, weary of his menter, whose hybrid plant pro- petty oppressions. He is a smallduces tubers underground and to- minded man, and his tools are of matoes above.

Congressman Dingley's paper, way down in Maiue, has made the startling discovery that the "silver tion of the noble spirit and aims issue" is not dead, but will divide the Republicans in 1900.

An advance of about 40 per cent. in the price of the Dingley tariff tax is another demonstration of the Republican theory that the that prices are not made higher by purpose of aggrandisement for reason of it. Verily, the fools are not all dead yet.

A party who has been experimenting with sunflowers, finds that about two gallons of the fines kind oil can be made from a bushel of sunflower seed, and the seed itself after the oil is taken out makes boss chicken feed

these facts in mind: Quail and just finished, and which will be prairie chickens may be killed called "The Lady of the White from November 1 until January 1; Heuse." Mrs. McKinley forwardducks from October 1 to January ed her permission last week to the 1. Shooting geese and ducks from sunset to sunrise in prohibited.

Representative Hartman of Montana takes issues with the Republicans who are trying so hard to create the impression that the silver question is dead. He says in the White House conservatory. that is the liveliest issue now be- This is the second photograph fore the people, owing to the abso- which the President's wife has allute failure of the Wolcott commis lowed to be taken within ten years sion; that last year thousands of the first portrait taken of her since Republicans voted for Mckinley, 1887 having also gone to the believing that he would do some- Ladies' Home Journal, which pubthing for silver, and now they lished it in the last October numknow he will not. Mr. Hartman ber, causing the entire addition of makes this prediction for 1900: that issue to be exhausted. "There will be 2,5000,000 free silver Republican votes, 1,500,000 Populists votes and 4,500,000 Demodratic votes for the nominees who stand for the identical principles that Mr. Bryan stood for last year."

The United States postal officials have excluded from the mails the fake magazines and other publications "missing letter" contest. The government says they are a fraud. It is a queer thing about them. As sixty degrees at the plant stand. a matter of fact the scheme is a lottery of the very worst description, and yet they have been running under the guise of Sunday School publications, and the like, have fooled thousands of innocent people into sending their money. The scheme is to make it apparertly easy to fill in the missing letters of every word. They look as though a child could do is. As a matter of facs it is the hardest kind of work, that is, it is hard to get the right word.

A special election was held in the sixth congressional district of Illinois, Tuesday of last week, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Congressman Edward D. Cooke. At this election Henry S. Boutell, the Republican candidate. was successful, having a plurality of \$40 yotes over Vincent H. Perkins, his Democratic opponent. Howev r, the Republicans are not rejoicing over the result, for at the regular election one year ago the Republican candidate in the Sixth district had a majority of 6,579 over the combine Democratic and Populist vote, A gain of 5,739 votes in one congressional district 18 good enough for any reasonable Democrat. A similar gain all over the State would put Illinois safely in the Democratic

At Chast County Courses, DAN ANTHONY ON CY.LELAND. Col. D. R. Anthony, of the Leavenworth Times, has at last acknowledged the shortcomings of the Republican boss of Kansas. Here is the picture he prints of the toxy Cy after long years of

"Le'and's tellowing in Kansas February, 1898. The Kansas City has dwindled down to a few serpolitical spoils. Leland's interest has waned. The party is weary Tomatoes have been grafted up- of the boss' low cunning, weary of the most sordid kind, His political method is contemptible and deprayed. He is a man without principle, without any appreciaof Republicanism, He is a spoils politician and nothing more. The people have found him out and are against him and his ways.

"Leland has for many years pursued a course of trickery, intrigue and corruption for the sole him. He was a prominent figure in abominable lobbying which disgraced the Populist legislature last winter, and that is only one of many examples of his work."

MRS. MCKINLEY BESTOWS FA VORS.

The wife of the President has special permission to John Philip Sousa, "The March King," to de-Hunters will do well to bear dicate to her his new composition, editor of the Lacies' Home Journal, which will publish the Souso cowposition complete in its next issue. This magazine has also received for the same number a new and large portrait of Mrs. McKinley, taken a few days ago

THE BEST PLACE FOR HOUSE-

Undoubtedly the best place for house plants as regards heat is to have them in a room adjoining where the stove stands, and with the rooms connected with open doors, so that the warmth will be sufficiently diffused.

The average collection gets along best where there is a night temperature of from forty-five to

In day time the place may well be ten or fifteen degrees warmer .-From Vicks Magazine for December.

A variety of booms having been started for Attorney General Boyle and the newspaper talk in regard to them having become annoying statement:

"I am not and will not be a candidate for govenor.

"I will not be a candidate for Congressman in the Second district.

"I will be a candidate for renomination as Attorney General-"I have had no disagreement with Govedor Leedy.

"I amstanding by Webb McNall in his fight against the insurance companies and as a matter of simple justice to the people I will continue to sid him as much as I can in my weak way. He is making the right kind of a fight and ought to be encouraged.

"I am making an effort to discharge the duties of my office, al_ though the fakirs seem to have difficulty in understanding that I have business to engage my attention and have no time for idle twacdle."-Topeka Advocate.

Bridge Notice.

CREAT MUSIC OFFER.

Send us the names and addresses of three or more preformers on the piano or organ together with ten cents in postage and will mail you ten pieces of full sheet music, consisting of popular songs, waltzes, marches, etc., arranged for the piano and organ, Address:

POPULAR MUSIC PUB. Co., Indianapolis; Ind.

CREASE COUNTY. Ses

Will be received at this office until noon of January 3d, A. D, 1898, for building a single stone arch bridge across Fox creek, in Falls township, near the railroad stock yards, north and west of Strong City. in accordance with plans on file in office of County Clerk. Blids to be by the cubic yard for masonry and excavation. All bids to be accommanied with a deposit of fifty dollars. The Board seserves the right to reject any and all bids.

By order of the Board of County Commissioners of the county and State aforesaid, ISEAL M. C. Newton, County Clerk.

IS READ, EVERY WEEK,

BY OVER 4,000 PEOPLE:

AND THIS SPACE IS FOR ADVERTISERS;

And, if You Really Do Not Believe in Standing Advertisements.

FILL THE SPACE UP,

to him, he has issued the following And don't let the Courant go out every week as

A STANDING ADVERTISEMENT

That There is Neither Business nor Enterprise

IN THE TWIN CITIES.

Make Money

Ry securing a county agency for cur Reversible Wall Map of the United States and the World. The pargest one sheet map aublished; six feet long; eleven beautiful colors. It is so attractive that it almost seils itself.

One side shows a colored map of our great country, with railroads counties, rivers, towns, etc. The other side shows an equally elegant map os the world, locating all countries at a glance by help of a marginal index. Illt ws ocean currents, routs of diacoverers, and accurately locates the scenes of all current events, such as boundary disputes, Cuban battle Armeanian massacres, polar expeditions, etc.

On receipt of \$1.25 we will send a sample copy by prepaid express, and wi inform you how to obtain a trial agency. Our men clear from \$15.00 to \$35,00 weekly after a month's work.

RAND, MCNALLEY & Co., 160-174 Adams St., Chicago, Ill. We also need agents for our fine line of subscription books, atlases, encyclopedias, etc.

BABYLAND

(Etablished 1877)

THE BABIES OWN MAGAZINE

A wonderful help to mothers in amusing and instructing the children. 50 cents a year. 5 cents a copy. The little ones look eagerly each month for Babyland because it is full

of bright pretty things designed especially for them. The 1898 volume contains:

"Ladybird and the Bold Night,"by Alice Dana Knex; a dainty serial about a dear little girl and her play-

"A Characteristic Serial, by Mar garet Johnson, prettily illustrated by

Original Nursery Rhymes and Jingles, by Miss E, C. Sylvester. Special Stories, by Albert Bigelow

Quaint Fairy Tales, Poems; Brigh illustrations, and a host of other good features, by favorite contributors to child literature.

BEFORE ITS TOO LATE.

Leave your business occasionally and iry a new climate and new surroundings. No better medicine.

The principal health and pleasure resorts of the Southwest are reached via the Santa Fe Route. Low rates, quick time, comfortable service.

For specific information inquire of local agent, or address W.J. Black, G. P. A., A. T. & S. F. Ry., Topeka, Kansas.

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THOS. H. GISHAM.

CRISHAM & BUTLER.

ATTORNEYS - AT - LAW,

Will practice in all State and Federa Office over the Chase County National Bank

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS.

Joseph G. Waters, ATTORNBY - AT - LAW

Topeka, Kansas,

(Posteffice box 405) will practice in the District Court of the counties of Chase, Marion, Harvey, Reno, Rice and Barton. feb28-ti

F. P. COCHRAN,

ATTORNEY - AT - LAW, COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS.

Practices in all State and Feder

al courts

J. W. MC'WILLIAMS'

Railroad or Syndicate Lands, Will buy o sell wild lands or Improved Farms.

-AND LOANS MONRY .--

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS

F JOHNSON, M. D.,

CAREFUL attention to the practice o medicine in all iss branches,

OFFICE and private dispensary over Hilton Pharmacy, east side of Broadway Residence, first house south of the Widow

Cottonwood Falls, - - Kansas.

WANTFD-TRUST-WORTHY AND active gentlemen or ladies to travel for responsible, established house, in Kansas. Monthly \$65.00 and expenses. Position steady. Reference. Enclose self-addressed stamped envelope, The Dominion Company, Dept. I, Chicago

Public Land Sale.

United States Land Office, Topeka, Kan United States Land Office, Topeks, Kansas.

Notice is hereby given that, in pursuace of instructions from the Commissionerof the general land office, under authorty vested in him by section 2455, U. S. Hv. Stat. as amended by the act of Congress, aproved February 26, 1895, we will proceed to offer at public sale on the 7th day of December, next, at this office, the following tract of land, to wit: the southwest % of the southwest % of section twenty-six (26), township twenty (20) south, range six (6) cast

(5) east
Any and all persons claiming adversely the above described lands are advised to file their claims in this office on or before the day above designated for the commencement of said sale, otherwise their rights will be forfeited.

H. VON LANGEN, Register,

JAMES J. Hitt, Receiver.

W. E. TIMMONS Ed. and Prop.

Official Paper of City & County,

"Mo fear shall a vs. as favor sway; Hew to the line, strue chips fall where they may."

他の表現を表現しては、時によっては、これではなっている。または、またからはないのはない。また
COUNTY OFFICERS:
Representative Dr. F. T. Johnson
Treasurer
Clerk M. C. Newton Clerk of Court J. E. Perry
County Attorney J. T Butler
SheriffJohn McCallum
Surveyor
Sup't. of Public Instruction Mrs. Sadie P.
Grisham
Register of Deeds

SOCIETIES:

A. F. & A. M., No. 80, -- Meets first and third Friday evenings of each month. J. H. Doolittle, W. M.; M.C. Newton, Secy R. of P., No. 60, -- Meets every Wednesday evening. J. B. Smith, C. C.: E. F. Holmes, K. R. S.

1. O. O. F. No. 58. -- Meets every Saturday, T.C. Strickland, N.G.: J.B. Davis, Sec. M. and L. of S., Chase Council No. 294. -- Meets second and fourth Modday of each

Commissioners

Meets second and fourth Monday of each month. Geo. George, President; H. A. Clark. C. S.
Choppers Camp, No. 928, ModernWoodmen of America.—Meets last Thursday night in each month. L. M. Gillett, V. C.; L.W. Heck, Clerk.

Pay Up. A number of our sub-Pay Up. A number of our subscribers owe us for two or more years subscription to the Courant. A newspaper can not be published with—

S. D. Breese sold his household and kitchen furniture at auction, last Saturday afternoon, preparatory to going to Kansas City. His daughter, Miss Ivy, will live at Mr. L. M. Swope's during his absence.

S. D. Breese sold his household and kitchen furniture at auction, last request, addressing The Indicator Publishing Co., Kansas City, Mo., and learn how thoroughly the paper meets the wants of the practical out money, any more than you can conduct any other kind of business without money. All subscriptions an extended visit to friends and relacives in the State of New York. promptly settled up.

LOCAL SHORT STOPS.

Lodge, last Thursday.

Call at Kellogg's Feed Store for prices on Flour and Feed. Smith Bros, will pay the highest market price for poultry and eggs.

Born, on Wednesday, Dec. 1, 1897, to Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Beach, a son.

E. D. Replogle & Co. shipped a car load of hogs to Kansas City, Monday. The poultry industry is an important one and should be encouraged. Hay wanted at this office, on subscription, not next spring, but right Easter Bros. shipped five car loads

of cattle from Bazaar to Kansas City, Sunday.

was down to Emporia, Wednesday of and look around at the pretty things. last week.

ado Springs, Colo Mrs. H. E. Lantry, of Strong City. is visiting her mother, Mrs. M. Jordon, at Leavenworth.

Co. I will give their ball on New year's eve instead of Christmas eve, as we stated last week. H. E. and C. J. Lantry and P.

Norton were at Tuscahoma, I. T., last week, on business. County Clerk M. C. Newton has received \$54 worth of fee books for the

different county officers. Christmas presents never were sold so cheap as are being sold this

year at Hilton's Pharmacy. M. P. Strial & Son have moved their blacksmith forge and tools to the front part of their shop.

Mr. and Mrs. Ed. R. Ferlet, of

Gilmore & Webster's sale advertised for Dec. 3, was postponed until of the schools in this county.

Dec. 15; on account of storm.

from 7 a. m., to 7 p. m., on week days. arms in Chase county.

The first state of the less and the county of the and from 9 to 10, a. m., on Sundays, farms in Chase county.

J. C. DAVIS.

The largest stock of Christmas presents at the very lowest prices will be found at Hilton's Pharmacy, W. C. Giese is now 'grand pa," his daughter, Mary, living in Colorado, gave birth to a daughter, a few days

Mrs. Wm, Retiger, of Strong City. has returned home, from an extended visit to relatives and friends at Leavenworth.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Martin, of Strong City, enjoyed a visit, last week, from their daughter, Miss Maggie Martin, from Kansas City.

The Rev. D. E. Holtz delivered his last sermon for the Strang City charge, in the M. E, church, in that city, at 11 a, m., last Sunday. fice for his aged parents, and always

About forty persons from this city were down to Emporia, last night witnessing the play of "Othelo," at and his untimely death was a great the Whitley Opera House. I shock to them.

Leghorns for sale.

will have stacks of nice things in due time at hard time prices.

RANDALL & Co. If you want a good job of plastering done call on W. E. Brace, Cottonwood Grisham, and Miss Maloy, of Strong

Mrs. E. A. Hildebrand, after a visit to her parents, Capt. and Mrs. Henry Brandley, of Matfield Green, has re-turned to her home near Kildare,

W. S. Conaway, agent at Courtland, is here taking medical trertment of his brother, Dr. C. L. Conaway, Fred Siler has gone to Courtland to take

R. N. Kerr, of Anderson county Treasurer of the Board of Managers

last Thursday morning, Dec. 2, to the depth of four to six inches all over the State of Kansas, Sleigh-ing was good until Sunday afternoon.

Mrs. Geo. W. Crum and daughter, Mrs. Bertha Plummer, of Strong City, returned home, last week, from

H. E. Lantry, of Strong City, sent

WE each WEEK to men all over U. S. to sell Stark Trees—cheapest, BEST.

PAY Outfit free—takes no money to Thy the work Also want CLUB MAKERS—CASH get their trees free. Drop us posta; name references. Stark Nursery, Louisiana, Mo, or Rockport, Ill.

Don't forget the poultry and pet

Ho! for Christmas. Santa Clause has unleaded his supply of Christmas presents for this county at Hilton's pharmacy. It is the newest, best selected and largest stock ever exhib-

We, the undersigned received another car load of that good flour and are prepared to deliver flour, feed or hay to any place in this or Strong City and will call to a some the child's acreams of fright and pain, and he wrapped his coat around the coat W. L. Coleman, bill clerk at the snother car load of that good flour. Strong City depot, has gone to Colorand are prepared to deliver flour, feed City, and will sell to one and all at pain, and he wrapped his coat around bing terms on clubs of five—yourself

On Wednesday of last week, Gov. Leedy, T. H. Grisham, R. N. Kerr and J. A. Dayis, members of the Board of Managers of the Soldiers' Home, at Dodge City, went to that institution to make it a visit together. Gov. Leedy returned to Topeka Friday, the others remained till Monday then went to Topeka to let the semiannual contracts.

Mrs. S. P. Grisham, County Superintendant, devoted six weeks in visiting the schools of this county, and in that time she was in every one of the school-houses of the 66 districts of ents, and the grief occasioned by the this county, and saw the teachers and loss can only be imagined by one Hamilton, Greenwood county, are the the pupils while at their work. She who has not had such a sad experihas just completed these visits, and feel well pleased with the condition

Thou art gone little darling,

Pec. 15; on account of storm.

Wm. Forney left, Sunday night, on a visit to frieuds and relatives in Butler and Breemer counties, Iowa.

The postoffice is now kept open from the postoffice is now

Three railroad men, Bert Brindley, man, were accidently poisoned at a lunch counter in Florence, last Fritry to Smith's and get the highest price the market affords. oct28 remains were taken to Kansas City, the home of his parents, where they were buried, his six brothers acting as pall bearers.

Paul E. Norris, of this city, in company with John Allen, being in the employ of the Blackshere family, until the costs are paid. while crossing the railroad on the latter's farm, yesterday morning, to der vs D. S. Wood, on account, distrain and had his left leg, above the ankle, broken, skull crushed and neck broken, being thrown the length of two rails, and instantly killed, The deceased was 20 years old, and unmarried, His parents, Mr. and Mrs.
M. C. Norris, reside in this city.
His father has been an invalid for years, and this young man was always ready and willing to make any sacri-

Randall & Co. will have their to the Santa Fe R. R. Co. to put in three weeks before Xmas. Wait for the Cottonwood river to the Comtant at the depot, which F. A. Schade, of Strong pany's water tank at the depot, which

City, has a number of lieu of this franchise the company is Address of Welcome. pure stock S. C. White to lay a pipe on Cottonwood avenue. Mind we lead in Xmas goods and will have stacks of nice things in the tank, said pipe to be connected with four fire plugs. The work has already been begun, and when completed Strong City, with her already chemical wagon, will have fair protection in case of fire.

Terms—peryear, \$1.50 cash in advance; at Falls, Kansas, who also does paper-barging banging.

For six months, \$1.00 cash in advance. Agent Jackson, of the Mo. Pacific, sold five tickets to Chase county people, the first of this week, for Seattle Wash.—Last week's Council Grove Guard.

meeting of the Central Kansas Teachers' Association, reports a very successful meeting. The latter read a paper before the association, which was highly appreciated, and she was afterward engaged to teach the Staf-, ford county Lections. meeting of the Central Kansas Teachford county Institute, next summer at a salary far advanced over those usuall received by ladies, Resolutions endorsing the State Superintendent were adopted. Prof. Windsor, of McPherson, was elected President of the Association, and Mrs. Grisham, Secretary.

The Kansas City Live-Stock Indi-cator for last week is one of the most his place.

Mr. McCandlass, of Illinois, while visiting his son W. G. McCandlass, of South Ferk, died of old age, Monday, Dec. 6. The body was taken to Ill, farmer in this county. It contains many pages of practical editorial mathematical editorial edi ter relating to crops and live-stock, and is also accompanied by its Special Treasurer of the Board of Managers of the State Soldiers' Home, was the guest of Mr, and Mrs. T. H. Grisham, Wednesday of last week.

The first snow of the season fell last Thursday morning, Dec. 2, to the denth of four to six inches all cater, it would make their work easier and more profitable as it is full of and more profitable, as it is full of useful suggestions, such as every farmer needs in his daily work. Those S. D. Breese sold his household of our readers who have not recently learn how thoroughly the paper meets the wants of the practical

farmer. Attention Grand Army of the Republic! Help for help again—camp. fire, etc. We want to erect a monument in our beautiful G.A. R. cemetaris hence of our dead hences, and ery in honor of our dead heroes, and H. E. Lantry, of Strong City, sent a very valuable cow to a friend in St. Louis, a short time ago, in charge of Martin Brooks. The horns of the animal was decorated with red, white and blue ribbon, Emporia bread for sale at Bauerle's H. P. Coe was on the sick list, last week,

Xmas presents at Hilton's Pharmacy.

John Boylan, of Strong City, is seriously ill.

Guy Johnson went to Medicine Lodge, last Thursday.

For Sale.—A splendid milk cow. Apply at Courant office.

Call at Kellogg's Feed Store for rices on Flour and Feed.

And blue ribbon,

Married, in Strong City, on Tuesday, on Tuesday, November 23, 1897, by the Rev. D. E. Holtz, Dr. John McCaskill, of Illinois, a sister-in-law of the Doctor.

Henry Clay, who had been running the boarding house at Rettiger & North of the Strong City, and occupies the O'Donnell residence, opposite the M. E. church.

WE each week to men all over U. S.

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And blue ribbon,

Married, in Strong City, on Tuesday.

Married, in Strong City, on Tuesday, November 23, 1897, by the Rev. D. E. Holtz, Dr. John McCaskill, of Illinois, a sister-in-law of the Doctor.

Henry Clay, who had been running the boarding house at Rettiger & North of the Falls, the McDonald of Strong invited to be present with their colors of the Chase County National deeply interested therein, invite you all to come and be with us on the 18th linest and assist our G.A. R. Post in their most honorable motives. Speakers from abroad and local celebrities will interest you, while refreshments will be served commencing at 2 p. m. and continue until midnight. The young folks will take charge after 9 p. m. The Myser Post of Toledo, the Greary of the Chase County National all to come and be with us on the 18th linest and assist our G.A. R. Post in their most honorable motives. Speakers from abroad and local celebrities will be served commencing at 2 p. m. and continue until midnight. The young folks will take charge after 9 p. m. The Myser Post of Toledo, the Greary of the Chase County National all to come and be with us on the 18th linest and assist our G.A. R. Post in their most honoration will be retreated to the post of the Chase County National all to come and be with us on the 1 The committee is J. B. Critton, A. S. Cunningham and S. M. Wood, for Elmdale, F. T. Johnson for the Falls, Cap. Chadwick for Clements, and Frank Frey for Elk.

BURNED TO DEATH

Liftle nine-year old Nettie Hofman W. E. Timmons is able to be ou again after a long spell of sickness.

J. A. Mann shipped a car load of cattle to Kansas City, Sunday night.

D. Raplogla & Co. shipped a car

The poultry industry is an important

Don't lorget the poultry and pet stock show, Dec. 30 and 31, and Jan.

Wednesdoy afternoon, about five o'clock, as anne year old Nettie Hofman sat fingering over her music lesson, A E Davis 4

All the above remainson, she noticed the heating stove for Dec. 12, 1897, will be above remainson, and the above remainson, she noticed the heating stove for Dec. 12, 1897, will be above remainson and the stock show. Dec. 12, 1897, will be above remainson and the stock show and she are also as the complex red bot and sh was becoming red hot, and she step- the Dead Letter office. ped over to turn on the damper; in so doing, she having to stand on tiptoe, got to near the stove, and consequently her dress caught fire. She

physicians were summoned and the year and you will always read it, suffering little girl was given all the aid that could have been given her to allay her suffering.

She seemed to rest comparatively easy, Wednesday night and all day Thursday, until eight in the evening when she became unconscious and remained so until her death, which occurred at 11:30 a. m., Friday.

She was an exceptionally bright and accomplished child for such a tender age; a general favorite among all her companions; and admired and

Sweet child of our love, From earth's fairy strand. To heavenly mansions above. Strong City Derrick, Dec. 3. The funeral took place from the family residence, at 2 o'clock, Sunday afternoon, the Rev. D. E. Holtz. of the M, E, church, officiating, and all that was mortal of little Nettie Hofman, beloved daughter of Mr, and Mrs. Chas. Hofman, was lain to rest in the cemetery east of Strong City.

COURT PROCEEDINGS, District Court convened in this

shut the gates, was struck by a freight missed for want of prosecution, costs

TEACRERS' PROCRAM,

Following is the program for the Teachers Association for the meeting at Elmdale, Saturday, Dec, 11, at 2

Response, Frank Riggs.

Music.

Paper, "Shall Examinations be Dispensed With?" B. F. Martin. Discussion led by J. O. Wilson, A. F. Campbell, J. M. Stone.

Paper, "Best Method of Teaching Language," Minnie Ellis. Discussion led by Hattie Jack and Lizzie Brandley.

Brandley. Recess.

Roll call; Respond by quotations from Tennyson. Paper, "Oases in a Teacher's Life," Minnie M. Myser. Music.

A WORTHY WORK.

Knowing the Temperance Hospital. in Chicago, to be worthy of and needing, our best will and best gifts, the W. C. T. U. of Chase county have arranged to send a box of articles for the arms. Christman the annual Christmas sale, for the benefit of that grand institution, and practical farm helps we have ever ask the co-operation of all lovers of acen, and no one can read the issue sobriety. Gifts of fancy or useful articles, anything salable gladly accepted. Send all contributions of money or gifts to Mrs. W. F. Dunlap, Strong City, not later than Dec. 15th. Dear friends lend a hand and let us see what our county is willing to do for a worthy cause,
H. L. RICHARDS.
President W. C. T. U.

DROPPED DEAD. About 8 o'clock, last Saturday morning, this community was startled by the announement that Mrs. Caroline Dodge, a highly respected colored woman, had dropped dead at her home, in the southeast part of this city, from heart disease. She was an old resident of this city and 51 years old at the time of her death. She years old at the time of her death. She leaves three children, Miss Carrie, Miss Bertie and Albert, to mourn her sudden death. The funeral took place, Sunday afternoon, from her home, the Rev. Harkness preaching the sermon and her remains were laid to rest in the cemetery west of this city.

STOCKHOLDERS MEETING.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Chase County National Bank for the election of eleven Di-

Letters remaining in the postoffice at Cottonwood Falls, Kansas, Dec. 2.

Miss Elnato, Joseph A Bent, Miss Nellie Hinkle, G E Moon 2, Mrs. Anna Bowers, Mrs Annie Davis, G W Sinke, J B Snodgrass, Mr L S Kennedy, M L Beaudraugh, Louis Ellis, Geo W. Green, Emanuel Zegafuse, Wm L Strong, Henry Philips, B J Jackson, A E Davis 4

All the above remaining uncalled for Dec. 12, 1897, will be sent to W. H. HOLSINGER, P. M.

That great farm paper, The Prairie Farmer of Chicago, will make special immediatedly ran out doors, and as it low clubbing prices to our readers. was windy her clothes were soon in a They offer to send The Prairie Farm-Henry Brandley, of MatfieldGreen, low. It will do you good to drop in screams and ran to her assistance and Times. both papers one year for only began tearing off the burning clothes; \$1-just one-half rate-or they will in the meantime her father who was send The Prairie Farmer and Weekly wholesale prices. Those ordering through mail we will refund stamps on the stamps of t

Road Notice.

CHASE COUNTY. SE

CHASE COUNTY. SE

Notice is hereby given that, on the 5th day of October, A. D. 1897, a petition, signed by H. B. Osbora and sixteen others, was presented to the Board of County Commissioners of the county and State afore said praying for the vacation and location of certain roads in Falls township described as follows:

praying for the vacation and location of certain roads in Falls township described as follows:

To locate a road commencing at the southwest corner of section one (1), township eighteen (18), range eight (8) in Chase county Kansas; and running thence north on section line between said section one (1) and section (2) said township and range to intersect with road in Morris ccunty. To vacate that portion of road No. 134 commencing at the center of the south line of said section one (1); and running thence north one mile.

Where upon said Board of County Commissioners appointed the following named persons, viz: James Cunningham, W. J. C. Habson and E. A. Kinne, as viewe, s, with the County Surveyor, at the place of beginning of the proposed road in Falls township, on the 22nd day of December, 1897, and proceed to view said road, give to all parties a bearing and make report thereof as the law directs.

By order of the Board of County Commissioners to the Roard of County Commissioners the law directs. law directs,
By order of the Board of County Commis-

M. C. NEWTON, County Clerk.

Road Notice

STATE OF KANSAS, SE

District Court convened in this city, on Dec. 2, it being an adjourned session. The only criminal case was Siate vs Thomas Kelly, charged with burgalry, was sentereed to the county jail for 30 days and to pay costs of the prosecution, and stand committed you in the prosecution, and stand committed you in the costs are paid.

The civil cases were: Fred Schneider vs D. S. Wood on account, distantial the costs are paid.

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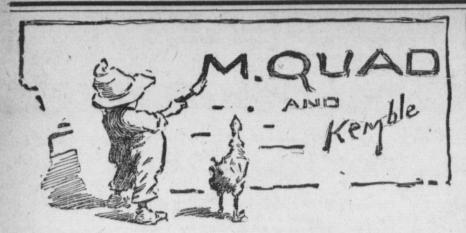
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SILAS HUMBLE.

He Opens His Show to an Enthusiastic Audience. ~~~~~~

[Copyright, 1897.]

AST night I opened my panoramy of the Holy Land, accompanied by my grand agregashun of a side-show and Liver Regulator, to a large and enthusiastic audience at Strongville. I was drivin' into the town in the arternoon when I met up with a man on e cayuse, who stops me and sez:

"Stranger, I'm the mayor of the town, and it's my dooty to ax ye a few questions. Ar' ye a critter of good moral character?"

"Thar' hain't none better," sez I, as I swells out my chist with pride and looks him straight in the eye. "I begun my moral character when I was a y'ar old, and I kin bring any amount of proof that I'm as spotless as an angel." "Hev ye got a mishun?"

"I hev. It's to unwind my panoramy of the Holy Land for the benefit of sez: your town. The price of admishun is only ten cents, and I've known a single exhibishun to turn a dozen men out o' the path of wickedness. Incidentally, a menagerie of dead and livin' wonders, which interests and instructs, and before and after the exhibishun I sell the only purely vegetable Liver Regulator made in America."

"We've got a highly moral town," sez he, as he looks me over, "and I shouldn't want any vice to creep in and rear its head. I think you may show yer show. Speakin' of that Liver Regulator, how does it affect a critter?"

"It has a balmy effect, yer honor.

the audience was agin the hopper and

My lectur' also went well with the audience. One cause of its success was the absence of cuss words in my remarks. From fust to last I didn't let a profane word creep in, and sich slang expresshuns as I worked in hit the nail so fairly on the head that even the preachers applauded. Another reason was the pathos in my voice. I spoke as one standin' at the bedside of a dyin' wife, and sich was the impresshun made that seven different wimmin had to use the same handkerchief to wipe their fallin' tears away. I had to pause more than once to control my own emoshuns, and one of the preachers got up and pinted to the sarcumstances as proovin' my moral character. I am sorry to say that thar' was one capshus critter in my large and intelligent audience. He was the owner of the opposishun hotel, and was pained because I preferred to stop at a house with reg'lar table cloths instead of sheets and bedquilts on the tables. When I

"Stranger, what ye givin' us?"

showed the pictur' of the city of Jeru-

salem this capshus man stood up and

"It's Jerusalem," sez I. "Ye ar' a deceiver!" sez he. "I was born and bred in that very town, and but sort o' connected with it, I hev if it ain't Toledo then I'm a goat. Ye've left the Maume river out, but I'd know the town with my eye shet." "Has Toledo got walls around her?"

> "Anybody can make walls," sez he. "And has Toledo got hills on every

hand?" "Them hills is only painted on to de

He was goin' on to say that he could pick out the house he was born in, and that he expected to see his brother One swaller produces a balmy effect on | turnin' a corner, when a preacher got



the general system-two arouses the jup and commanded him to silence. enthusiasm, and the third is purty sar- That preacher had been to Jerusalem tin to bring out a war-whoop. Nuthin' and sloshed about fur six weeks, and like it was ever put up in small bottle afore. Would ye pardin me if I ob- out the spot on which he had bin bit sarved that yer liver seemed to be in by a dog, and he wound up by offcrin' need of sum consolashun?"

handy I might try a swaller."

hat and whoopin'. That evenin' the Jame, the halt, the blind and everybody else in Strongsville attended my show. Before the exhibishun opened I spoke a few affectin' words to the as- hind." semblage. They were mostly concarnin' my moral character and my purely vegetable Liver Regulator, but now and then I seized the opportunity to hold up to them sich savin's as:

"Most of us would be sick half the time if we swallered our own advice." "The man who lies hates to be told

of it jest as much as if he was tellin' the truth." "It may be fun to try to hit a fly

with a crowbar, but it's a heap o' time wasted jest the same.' "Natur don't hev to born fules. She kin find 'em full-grown any day in the

y'ar, and in almost any place." In sellin' my Liver Regulator I took keer not to deceive the confidin' public ture of 400 to 600 degrees Fahrenheit by claimin' too much. Thar' ar' hu- is required to char wood within a reaman critters as fondly expect that the sonably short time, and these tempercontents of one and the same bottle atures are above those of ordinary will cure consumption, pull a mewl out steam. Hence the liability of steam of the quicksand, stop the toothache, pipes to cause ignition of wood with the subject, but the republican leaders regulate the liver, scare away the itch which they come in contact is largely in congress know well that the masses and draw a prize in a lottery, but I al- a matter of time. It is frequently ob- of their party share the feelings of has discourage sich expectashuns. The served that wooden logging applied to the democrats on this subject, and that success of my menageric was fur be- steam pipes and engine cylinders be- they would never forgive the defeat of yourd my most sanguine hopes. When comes charged after long exposure to anti-trust legislation. These leaders I held up my Vain Endeavor bottle and heat, even at lower temperatures. A. are in a distressing position.—N. Y. showed 'em the Kansas grasshopper L. Stevenson, in a paper read before the Journal. buttin' the cork in his vain endeavors | Federated Institute of Mining Engito rekiver his hoppin' liberty the audi- neers, cited authorities showing that matur' to kick agin the inevitable, readily it is combustible.

he couldn't be deceived. He even pinted to bet the capshus landlord twenty to "I know she does," he replied, "and one that it was the best pictur' of if ye happen to hev one o' them bottles Jerusalem ever put on canvas. The audience was with me and agin the land-I passed out a bottle and ten minits lord, and he sneaked out and was seen later the mayor was throwin' up his no more. The incident furnished me the meantime. The \$1,050,000 of gold opportunity to git off sich sayin's as:

> alone." "Facts beat shirts which button be-

> "Never know anythin' ye don't know."

"Even the preacher comes in useful now and then.

I shall be glad of contribushuns to increase the size of my menagerie and advice as to how to run my panoramy so as to create the greatest moral impreshun. No immodest livin' or dead curiosities will be considered, and no profanity allowed within ten rods of the tent. SILAS HUMBLE,

General Showman and Philosopher. Wood Is Hard to Ignite.

It takes a very high temperature to ignite wood immediately. A temperaence was agin me and fur the hopper. the lower the temperature at which When, however, I made my moral pint charcoal is produced the greater its that it was useless and a sin fur hu- power of absorption and the more

RECIPROCITY HUMBUG.

The McKinley Scheme of Regulating Foreign Trade.

Reciprocity with France, we are informed, is almost effected. It has been oped that the treaty could be negotiated and ratified before Ambassador Patenotre left for Paris, but that has proved impossible. Still, the scheme has progressed so far that only one thing is lacking to its success. That is the consent of France.

The treaty to which France's agreement is asked provides for the abrogation of the laws excluding American cattle from France. In return our government offers to make a reduction of 20 per cent. in the duties on France's exports to this country of champagne, brandy, cordials, statuary and paint-

The peculiarity of this proposal must strike even the most cursory reader. These duties, which the administration is willing to reduce, are all revenue duties. The articles named do not really compete with our own products. To scale down the customs taxes on them is simply to diminish the revenues of the government.

These articles, too, are used by the rich alone. The wealthy alone will benefit by their being cheapened in cost. It is of no consequence to the average citizen whether champagne is a little dearer or a little cheaper. He almost never gets French brandy, either, even if he pays for it. Nor does he find that he can live more economically if foreign statuary and paintings are admitted at a lower rate.

Thus the proposition of the administration is to admit luxuries cheaper but not necessaries. It is willing to extend our markets for cattle by cutting off just so much revenue from the treasury and making it up by taxing cattle raisers on their clothes, harness, implements and homes.

Statuary and paintings ought to be on the free list. Even the American artists protest against the present taxes on education. But French wines and brandies, being luxuries, should be taxed heavily. No reductions should be made in revenue duties which fall on the rich, who already gain at the people's expense by the protective tariff.

True reciprocity would aim, not at lightening the cost of luxuries, but at cheapening necessities. It would obtain concessions for our products by lowering the duties on foreign manufactures. This would diminish the tribute which our farming, laboring and business classes pay to the tariff

There is no sense in the McKinley scheme to buy off foreign nations from retaliatory tariff legislation by reductions which operate as a bounty to the barons. But the administration dares not arrange for real reciprocity, because that is, as a matter of fact, tariff for revenue only, by special agreement. And nothing which helps the common people will find favor in the eyes of our plutocratic administration. -Kansas City Times.

PROFITS IN SIGHT.

The Proposed Gold McKinley for the Paris Fair.

It would be interesting to know the names of the western millionaires who are to provide the capital for the solid gold statue of William McKinley that is to be exhibited at the Paris world's fair in 1900. The report is that \$1,050,000 of gold is to be employed in making the statue, which is to be of heroic design and seven feet tall. This is a foot and an inch or two higher than the president, but in order for the statue to be heroic, it must exaggerate the proportions of the subject. Presumably the sculptor or the molder or the goldsmith or whatever variety of artist is to be intrusted with the work will be instructed to bring out in bold relief those features of the Canton major which are supposed to give him a strong resemblance to Napoleon. If this was neglected one of the chief charms of the statue would be lacking. While we are about it we must show the Europeans that they have not a monopoly of the Napoleon busi-

Those patriotic millionaires who are to provide the capital for the undertaking expect to lose nothing. They may reasonably expect to make good interest on their investment.

In fact, looked at from any standpoint, it will be impossible for them to lose a cent, unless somebody steals the statue or their idol gets smashed in put into the work will be worth as "The champion of truth never stands | much when the show is over, and a good deal more, if properly handled. If cut into small slices and sold as souvenirs of a great achievement, a great event and a great man, each would bring a great deal more than its weight in gold, provided the president is as great a man when the slicing operation begins as he is now, in the eyes of the thrifty patriots who have obtained his sanction to their scheme.

But on this point they would better have a care. Fame is a wonderfully evanescent thing, and before 1900 gets here William McKinley's fame and glory may have vanished into thin air. He has difficulties ahead of him that seem to make this highly probable. Maybe the promoters of the scheme will wait a year or two to see what happens to him.-St. Louis Republic.

---The democrats are pledged by their national platform of last year to bring the trusts under control. The republican national convention, under the domination of Mark Hanna, ignored

-The republican congress may even things by giving the country an immigration law that will shut out as many undesirable aliens as Hawaiian THE DINGLEY DEFICIT.

The Republican Tariff Depleting the

The Dingley high tariff law is proving a failure as a revenue producer. Out of the mouths of its authors and champions is the operation of the act condemned. Said Representative Dingley in the house on March 24:

"Our problem is to provide adequate revenue from duties on imports to carry on the government."

In discussing the measure in the sen ate on May 26, Senator Aldrich, of Rhode Island, who had charge of the bill in the upper body, said:

'The adoption of a revenue bill which should fail in this purpose (of producing revenue), which should create an additional meet current expenditures, would certainly be fatal to the hopes of future success of any political party responsible for such

The excuse for the calling of a spe cial session of congress for the re for increased revenue. The real purpose of such legislation was the furests. As usual in such cases the latter object was accomplished at the expense of the former, as the figures clearly show. The statement of government receipts and expenditures for November shows a deficit for the month of \$18,-572,109. The deficit for the fiscal year up to the present time stands at \$46,-581,120. The deficit by months since the beginning of the present fiscal year is

as follows:
 July
 \$11.073,545

 August
 14,564,432

 September
 3,435,718

 October
 9,310,097

 November
 8,572,109
 The Dingley law became a law July

years, ended June 30, have been as fol-.......... For the current fiscal year the deficit, which for the five months already ex-

The deficits for the last four fiscal

pired amounts to over \$46,000,000, promises to be larger than for any of the years given in the foregoing table, unless there shall be radical, and, judging from the present outlook, unexpected changes in the relation of re ceipts to expenditures.

For the fiscal years from June 30 up to the close of the third week in November the revenues, expenditures and deficits for the years given were

Revenues. tures. Deficit. 1895 ...\$131,108,437 \$152,078,155 \$20,329,728 \$1896 ...\$122,575,547 \$163,145,290 \$44,869,503 For the periods from July 24, the date of passage of the Dingley law, to the close of the third week in November, the comparative deficits are as follows: 1895\$10,752,201

However it may be figured the com parisons are unfavorable to the Dingley law as a revenue producer. Possi bly the future may bring improvement, but the natural fear must be that the rates of the Dingley law are so nearly prohibitive as to prove destructive of revenue producing qualities sufficient to meet the needs of the government .--Chicago Record (Ind.).

COMMENTS OF THE PRESS.

-Mark Hanna now claims a majortty of 15 in the Ohio legislature. How much did it cost him?-Kansas City

-Mr. McKinley and Mr. Gage seem to have agreed to disagree most amiably on the currency question.-Chicago Record (Ind.).

-A farmer writes to ask if there isn't some way to sidetrack this Mc-Kinley prosperity until the cotton crop can be disposed of .- Nashville (Tenn.)

-The Dingley deficit up to the close of the third week in November was a trifle under \$45,000,000. The increase in pensions will absorb nearly all the receipts from the Union Pacific sale, and then the Dingley deficit will resume its steady and majestic course .--N. Y. World.

-The newly organized wire trust fills a long felt want. It has been a matter of reproach to the manufacturers that while forming monopolies in almost every other branch of trade they had no wire combine. Fortunately for them, the Dingley tariff comes to their aid and enables them to corner the production of wire. Prosperity has arrived.-Kansas City Times.

---If the government has \$36,000,000 to give away, it may not be out of place to suggest that there are some "protected" workingmen in the coal mines instance, who need money rather more than Uncle Collis. These are they who asked for bread and received an injunction, and if fortunes are to be given to be remembered .- San Francisco Ex-

-Nine-tenths of the vast sum exacted from our industries by the rethe pockets of the trust magnates, who control the cattle market. It is a very substantial gift to the Chicago beef trust, made by the republican party at the expense of every manufactur- of the privates said: er who uses leather belting in his factory, and indirectly at the expense of every workman who looks for a rise in wages .- Boston Post.

-We have already, in the Dingley bill, exhausted our powers for the industrial injury of continental Europe. If Europe retaliates upon us we have no further power of retaliating upon sweet consciousness that, even if we but-" can no longer market our surplus crops abroad, and even if we have reduced our revenue from imports so that we must resort to new schemes of taxation to meet current expenses, we have attained in the Dingley tariff the most complete scheme of protection and comannexation will let in.—Detroit Free mercial nonintercourse ever exhibited to be sure he had a grievance. "Look kickin'?" outside of China .- N. Y. Times.

By Charles B. Lewis.

[Copyright, 1897.] miles, and then take up positions cov- we?" ering the Snicker's Gap road and the Green Cove road. If attacked in force they will support each other and hold deficiency in the immediate future, which out as long as possible. Capt. Har-would require a further issue of bonds to per, by seniority, will have command." So read the general order, and half

an hour after receiving it the two companies were on the march. The two roads, leading into two gaps, in the mountain, were two miles apart. The vision of the tariff was the necessity object of sending a force was to prevent rebel scouts or guerrillas from coming through the defiles and securnishing of protection to special inter- ing information of the movements of the corps on the left wing.

It had been known in the Seventh for months that Capt. Harper, of company D, and Capt. White, of company G, were bitter enemies. As civilians they had lived 200 miles apart, and perhaps had not heard of each other for years, and it must have been a great surprise when they met as captains in cantonment. The bitterness between them dated back for years-way back to the days when as young men they both loved the same girl. There are men who are good haters and never forgive. Such a man was Capt. Harper. When the feud began to make partisans the colonel sought to smooth matters over, and he found Capt. White ready to make peace. Not so with the other, however, He had hated too long. As far as military etiquette required he would recognize Capt. White, but beyond that he would continue to hate and detest him and hope for his death above that

of any other person on earth. The feud between the captains dragged in the lieutenants first and then the sergeants and corporals, and finally the privates, and by and by the companies could not march together without quarreling. They would not have been sent off together on this day but for a combination of circumstances which made it impossible to or 12 men. spare another company in place of one of them. The general order gave Capt. Harper malicious satisfaction. He had his enemy under his thumb for the first time, and the companies were hardly clear of the regiment when he him." sent for the junior captain and said:

"You heard the order read, sir, and here is a copy of it. You understand that I am in command of the entire force?

"I do, sir," was the reply.

fire into them for cowards!"

"Capt. Harper," replied the other, as had been asked for and refused. he saluted, "I have the honor to re- "Told ye so, didn't I?" queried Bill, port that company G lost two men killed and five wounded at Mill River. and that it was the first company in ac- in reply. tion and the last to leave the field."

range it."

Every one of Capt. Harper's words was a studied insult. He meant it so. turned white with passion boiling now!" within him, and would have given a year of his life to strike the other down, he yet controlled himself and made no break.

Company G was sent on ahead to cover the mouth of Green Cove gap. the rapid firing and knew that their This was really the post of danger. The trail through Snicker's gap was so narrow and rough that no body of troops could be sent through it. At Green Cove there was a road over The orderly sergeant suggested such which divisions had marched and their guns and wagons had followed.

"Damn him and his dough-headed company, but I'd like to see 'em wiped out to the last man!" muttered the senior captain as he watched the "G" men marched away. "If I'm attacked in force he's got to support me, and I'll rush him into the hottest spot, but if he is attacked I won't stir hand or of Pennsylvania and other states, fcr | foot to save him. God, but how I hate him!"

Company G reached its position just in time to drive back a detachment of guerrillas who were debouching away they undoubtedly would be glad from the Gap, and there was a sharp little skirmish in which one man was killed and two or three wounded. No sooner were the guerrillas driven back than the rocks and bowlders were publican tariff tax on hides goes into rolled together for a breastwork and the men in blue stationed behind them. A corporal and two men were sent up the Gap a hundred yards to take position, and as they settled down one

"Look here, corp, but it seems to me that there's a damned sight of fooling around this old army of ours. What do they expect us to do here?" "Fight, mebbe," replied the corporal, as he lighted his pipe.

"Yes, that's just like Gen. Grant. Here we are, about 90 strong, and he expects us to hold this gap agin 10,000 Europe. What we shall have is the Johnny fighters. I'm no hand to kick, us company 'G' was wiped out. I'd "Then what the hell ye kickin' fur?"

demanded the corporal. "You are the worst old growler in the company. You'd kick if they offered ye yer discharge ter-morrer.'

"What am I kickin' fur?" repeated the man, as he bristled up and began

here, Corp. Brown, ye don't know 'nuff MPANIES D and G will be de- to walk under a cowshed when it's raintached from the regiment and pro- in' outdoors, and mebbe I kin drive an ceed westward a distance of five or six idea into yer skull.. Here we are, ain't

"We ain't anywhere else."

"Then that's setled. Down thar is Company D, two miles away. We are to hold one gap-they the other. They won't see a damned red down there, while we'll hev a thousand on us before that old brass watch o' yours says it's 12 o'clock. Kin 90 men lick a thousand?"

"I've heard of sich things," placidly, replied the corporal.

Haif an hour passed away, and then the three videttes caught sight of a dozen rebels in uniform making their way down the gap. The uniforms proved them regular troops, and there was reason to believe that a force was behind them.

"I told ye they'd be comin' down this Gap!" growled the kicker, as he made ready with his musket. "Thar's a whole regiment behind them fellers, and we'll be chawed up in half an hour.'

A dozen shots were exchanged between the videttes and the skirmishers, and then the skirmishers were reinforced and began to crowd closer and

to open a more rapid fire. There was a brigade of confederates marching down through the Gap. When the videttes had been brushed back a strong force swept down on company G fighting behind its breastwork, and the rattle of musketry was plainly heard by the company D men at Snicker's Gap. After listening to it for a few minutes Capt. Harper smiled and

muttered: "Good! They are having a hot time of it and will soon send for reinforcements. I've got White just where I want him."

Ten minutes later a soldier, from company G arrived to say that the confederates were in superior force, and that the federals must be reinforced or fall back. They had already lost ten

"My compliments to Capt. White," slowly replied the captain of company D, "and tell him he will be expected to hold his position to the very last. I dare not abandon this position to assist

When the messenger returned to his company and delivered the order the junior captain understood it aright. No matter what the force, he must fight it alone. There was no falling back. During a brief lull in the firing he passed "Then I shall expect prompt and along the breastwork and spoke a few cheerful obedience from you. I will encouraging words to the men, and as stand no dodging or crawling. I un- the fighting grew hot again he sheathed derstand that your men ran away in his sword and knelt behind the rocks the Mills River skirmish. If they try with musket in hand. Side by side that with me I will have my company were the corporal and the private called Bill. They knew that reinforcements

> while reloading his musket. "Damn 'em!" exclaimed the corporal

"It's the last of company 'G,' old "Perhaps so, but remember that they man! We are to be wiped out that must be held up to their work if at- Capt. Harper may git his revenge. We tacked. If you are not feeling well and are jest givin' the Johnnies hell and wish to turn over the command to your repeat, but we can't keep it up long. lieutenant and go to the rear, I will ar- Biff! but that was a clus one! Say, Corp, why don't ye hold yer chin still?" "Better hang on to yer own!"

"Well, don't be gruffy about it. Lord Nothing would have pleased him more save us, but half the company has than to put his subordinate under ar- bin knocked over already! I wanted rest and send him back. The junior to live to be a brigadier gineral, but I captain realized this, and while he kin feel my toes beginnin' to curl right

No second messenger reached the senior captain. Had such been the case he would have carried back the same answer as before. For 30 minutes 'the men of company "D" listened to comrades were making a heroic defense. Then, as the musketry became the more feeble, they forgot and forgave and would have gone to the defense. a move to the captain, but the latter sternly replied:

"Company 'G' has its orders, sir! I don't believe there are a dozen rebels in front of them, and that they need any help."

Ten minutes later, when the firing had died away to a mere sputtering, the sergeant returned to his captain to

"I beg your pardon, sir, but the boys figure that company 'G' has been in front of them, or that they need any up the road."

"Order the men to fall in for retreat," was the reply, and five minutes later company "D" was marching back towards the federal lines, leaving its own position unguarded, and having no information as to the fate of their comrades above. That came later from the confederates and from three or four wounded men. Among the latter was Bill, and he explained:

"We kept shootin' and shootin', but they kept comin' thicker and thicker, and almost every man we lost was shot in the head as he raised above the breastwork to fire. When half our men was down I looked at the captain to see if we was to retreat. Not much! He had orders to stay, and though 'twas for spite work he wouldn't disobey. One by one our men went down. and when the Johnnies finally rushed jest lifted a sergeant off his feet when I got this bullet through the neck, and I guess my shot was the last one fired on our side. Say, it was murder to hold us there without support-wuss than murder-and Capt. Harper ought to be hung, but I ain't sayin' anything more. What in hell is the use o'

Used to Haul Railroad Trains Through a Tunnel.

A New and Vast Reform in Railroading-Complete Description of the Locomotives and Their Equipment.

[Special Baltimore Letter.]

The giant electric locomotives of the Baltimore & Ohio railroad are now hauling the passenger trains through the belt line tunnel at Baltimore. This tunnel is the longest soft earth tunnel ever driven and runs under Howard street, one of the principal thoroughfares of the city.

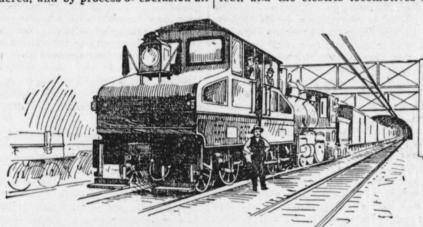
The tunnel extends from Camden station on the south to Mount Royal station on the north and is 7,339 feet, or nearly 11/2 miles long. From the Camden station the line rises on what is a heavy gradient for a steam railroad, and all trains in this direction require ly as easily as any of the ordinary the assistance of a very powerful locotrains through this tunnel by ordinary freight steam locomotives would fill it der it intolerable, if not actually dangerous, to passengers in the trains tives have developed a speed of 50 spairingly)-"Well, so did my wife!"passing soon after; even the smoke from an ordinary passenger train in a tunnel of this length would be quite objectionable. The question of proper

when the pressure in the tanks falls off and stops when the air reaches the required pressure.

Each shield carries a beadlight and one carries a bell. The weight of each locomotive is 192,000 pounds, or 96 tons.

The tremendous hauling power of these huge machines has been many times demonstrated. When they were first put into service the drivers were apt to try experiments, and around the locomotives have grown up a series of stories which are told in the roundhouses all along the road. But in October of last year an actual reliable demonstration was made. Due to some misunderstanding on the part of the operator two freight trains, with 44 loaded freight cars and three engines, none working and all coupled together, were stopped in the tunnel on the up grade. It would have required all the power of the three engines to start this tremendous load of some 2,000 tons, and they would probably have had to call assistance, but the electric locomotive started this long train seemingtrains it had up to then handled. In motive. To haul very heavy freight. less than two minutes the speed on the up grade was 12 miles an hour. With freight trains the normal speed is limwith smoke and noxious gases and ren- ited to 15 miles an hour, but with the passenger trains the electric locomo-

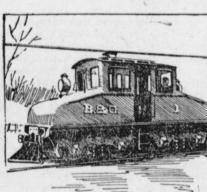
miles an hour on this grade. To carry the large amount of current required in the operation of these locomotives the overland system is used, ventilation of the tunnel, therefore, be- but instead of the trolley wire a shoe came important. The disadvantages which is attached to a flexible trolley of the steam locomotive were patent. on the roof of the locomotive runs in and some means had to be found of do- an iron conduit suspended above the ing away with the smoke and gases track in the open and at the center of either by ventilation or the abandon- the arch of the tunnel. Every precaument of steam haulage in the tunnel. tion has been taken to insulate the The various systems not involving the overhead line perfectly. The length of production of smoke and gas were con- the overhead structure is over 15,000



ELECTRIC LOCOMOTIVE ATTACHED TO FREIGHT TRAIN.

were discarded except electricity. This | erate beneath this for the entire dis system was adopted, and for the past tance. two years three electric locomotives, decided for various reasons to postpone by the electric locomotives.

The electric locomotives are axle carries a motor-the most powerful railway motor ever designed, having a power of 360 horse power. This gives to the locomotives four motors, with a total pulling capacity of 1,440 horse power. The motors are of pyramidal shape and have six poles and six sets of brushes. They stand about five feet high and are gearless, that is, the armatures are not fixed to the axles, but are built up on a sleeve through which the axle runs. The armature is part of the motor which turns, and each end of it is fitted with a large cast iron star. The



ELECTRIC LOCOMOTIVE.

points of the star fitted into rubbercushioned receptacles in the driving wheels, and when the armature turns | Post. the wheels are revolved by the star.

The two trucks are fastened securely together and are covered by a spacious iron cab resembling the cab of an ordinary steam locomotive with a tender shield at each end. This cab contains all the apparatus necessary to operate become somewhat strained. The of course that she should fall into a the locomotive. At one end is a large controller, by the manipulation of which electricity is let into or cut out of the motors as required. This con- Judas went out and hanged himself." spondent's own language: "The fair troller is large, as it has to break the very heavy current brought to the motors. A dial instrument in front of the motorman shows him just what power the locomotive is taking. Whenever a current of electricity is broken there is always a spark. In a modified shape we see it in the ordinary are light. The size of the arc depends upon the amount of current flowing between the two points, and if allowed to continue it would burn away the metal of the controller very much as it burns or husband."-Chicago Record.

The controller has, therefore, an ingenious device known as a magnetic blow-out. When an arc is about to form a powerful magnetic draft is created which instantaneously extinguishes the arc as soon as it is started. The cab is also provided with safety devices to prevent any undue rush of current getting into the motors and causing damage. It also contains an it not?

air compressor for the air brakes and the whistle. By another ingenious auther whistle white whit

away the carbons in an arc lamp.

The power plant which supplies curthe largest ever built, have handled the rent for the locomotives and for the entire freight service of this great trunk | incandescent and are lamps in the tunline through the tunnel. They would nel, waiting-rooms and stations, is one probably have been put into passenger of the most extensive in this country. service before this, but the receivers It is located just east of the Camden station in a building 322 feet long. their employment in the haulage of pas- Large additions have recently been senger trains until the completion of made to the electric plant and it is now their new station. This was opened capable of furnishing 3,000 kilowatts or recently and the passenger, as well as 3,000 horse-power in electric power and the freight, traffic is now being handled about 1,150 horse-power for the light | ma; either there was nothing to tell or ing service. Of course, the locomotives a woman never found it out. They have the are not always in service and the de- been invited to repudiate either the largest of their type ever built. They mand on the power plant is intermit mystery or the woman. But our corconsist of two trucks, each truck hav- tent. In order that the dynamos, there- respondent comes to their rescue. ing two axles and four wheels. Each fore, should not remain idle when the From his researches in situ, and his locomotives were not working, the rail- investigation of the family archives, it road company made an arrangement appears that Miss St. Leger did not hide with the local street car company to herself in a clock, for the simple reason take a certain amount of its excess of that no timepiece of sufficient capacity power; it now supplies to the Baltimore was kept at Doneraile Court. What Traction company enough electricity really happened, or may have happened, to operate nearly 200 street cars in the is that she was sitting in a library adcity of Baltimore.

The electric line has now been in successful operation since its inauguration, wall chanced to be undergoing repair; and has attracted attention the world and while she was dozing-perhaps over over. The performance of the electric a novel of the period-she was awaklocomotives has been carefully watched ened by the sound of voices. Naturally by steam railroad men and mechanical experts, as the pioneers of a new and said. Some girls in their father's house vast reform. By the use of electricity the most objectionable feature of tunnels-smoke and gases-is done away with entirely and travel has become even comfortable.

Ample Provocation.

"I understand you pounded the man in the next flat?" "Pound him! Well, I should think did. I nearly killed the scoundrel."

"What was the trouble?" "He insulted me-actually insulted me with deliberation and malice afore- ized the "terrible consequences of her thought; and it was no trifling insult, action." Whether she was conscience

"What did he say?"

played the cornet every night."

Asked the Boy Too Much. text in the whole Bible he could quote. He pondered and then repeated: "And touchingly described than in our corre-

the Bible?" the examiner asked. "Yes. 'Go thou and do likewise.'" ceedings terminated .- Catholic Stand-

Advanced Methods.

woman's recipes unless they are accom- count was transcribed from authentic

A Different Thing.

Smith-Black-Pooh! my wife can thrash you. Black-Smith-Well, if you think so come on and fight. Smith-Black - Steady - hold on - I

didn't say I could .- Yellow Book. Very Handy at Times, Blinks-Insanity is a terrible curse, is

WIT AND WISDOM.

-- "I asked our doctor his motto the other night." "What did he say?" "Patience and long suffering."-Pick-Me-

-Parson Johnson-"So dis little chile am a gal. Do de udder one belong to de contrary sex?" Mrs. Jackson-Yais, pahson; dat's a gal, too."-Judge.

-"That man singing 'Only One Girl in the World for Me' has been married three times." "Well, that's all right; he means only one girl at a time."-Chicago Record.

-"I see," said the shoe clerk boarder, "that there is a king in Africa who has been drunk for 15 years." "That," said the Cheerful Idiot, "is what might be cafled a soaking reign."-Indianapolis Journal.

-"Michael, what kind of a tree is that?" "The one beyant the binch, mum?" "Yes, that large tree." "Wid the little green one to the lift?" "Yes; what is it?" "They do be calling that a shade tree, mum."-Brooklyn Life.

-She Heard It First .- Bob Borrower -"What! You say you can't lend me ten dollars to-day because you haven't got it-why, I heard you made \$500 yesterday, on wheat!" Tom Tooler (de-

-"How old would you guess her to be?" "Oh, about 25 would be a safe guess." "She's surely older than that?" I said 25 would be a safe guess. It is always safer to underguess a woman's age. She may hear of it."-Indianapolis Journal.

-"And in spite of all the light that has been brought into your lives, you still burn missionaries?" The savage was palpably confused. "Yes," he answered, sadly; "I must confess that civsidered, and by process of exclusion all feet, and the electric locomotives op- lilization doesn't seem to have made onr cooks appreciably better."-Puck.

THE LADY FREEMASON.

Historical Authority for the Legend About Miss St. Leger.

The legend of the Lady Freemason is examined, as in the dry light of history, by a correspondent who communicates his learned inquiries to us this morning. The popular versionwhich everybody had heard and nobody quite believed-was that Miss St. Leger, daughter of a former Lord Doneraile, had concealed herself in the case of a "grandfather's clock," which was standing in a room where the occult rites of the fraternity were about to be celebrated; that she sneezed (or did she yawn?), and was dragged from her hiding place, but, in lieu of instant execution, was mercifully allowed, in regard for the seelings of her father and brothers, to be initiated into all the mysteries of the craft. Being a woman, she was considered to be sufficiently punished by being told a secret and forced to keep it. The fact that she never divulged what she learned has been used by perverse misogynists as a proof that there was nothing to reveal. Faithful masons have been fixed on the horns of a rather disconcerting dilemjoining the room in which the ceremony was being enacted. But the partition she wished to know what was being would have walked into the next room and taken their proper share in the

conversation. But this was too tame for Miss St. Leger. She pulled away some of the bricks and established a position of vantage where she could see and hear without being observed. All might have gone well, but either the lodge programme was less entertaining than she had expected or, as our correspondent suggests, she suddenly realstricken or merely bored, she determined to make her escape. She got "He asked me if I was the man who safely into the hall, and saw nobody there but the family butler. But he "Why didn't you kill him?"-Chicago was no longer the obsequious retainer; he was a man and a mason. Indeed, he was acting as doorkeeper to the lodge whose sacred rites she had profaned. It boy who had been up for an was no longer a case of servant and examination in Scripture had ut mistress; she was the culprit, he the terly failed, and the relations be- avenging priest. Obviously, he had to tween him and the examiner had tell her papa. It was equally matter latter asked him if there were any swoon-it gave her time to review the situation. The sequel cannot be more "Is there any other verse you know in culprit, endowed with a high sense of honor, at once consented to pass through the impressive ceremonies she There was a solemn pause and the pro- had already in part witnessed and become a freemason." The precision of the narrative leaves nothing to be desired until we ask for the date. All we "Anything new in your cooking are told is that "the year was probably 1710." Probably! We had imagined "Yes; we don't waste time on any that this full, true and particular acpanied by an affidavit from her father and contemporary records. But if the year is only a matter of conjecture, what of the rest of the parrative? Is it one more essay in that branch of history which the Germans call "subjective reconstruction"-inventing a private fancy and stating it as an ascertained fact?-London Standard.

Nothing to Grab Him By. Mrs. Gabbleton-I'm told that Mrs. Hennypeck has lost all hold on her hus-

band

A striking confirmation of the truth of the saying: "It is an ill-wind that blows no one good" is found in the new routing of the "Sunset Limited." Heretofore it has of the Sunset Limited." Heretofore it has started from New Orleans westward. This season, on account of the prevalence of yellow fever in some parts of the south, Chicago has been decided upon as the terminus, the route being over Chicago & Alton, Chicago to St. Louis; St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern, St. Louis to Texarkana; Texas & Pacific, Texarkana to El Paso; Southern Pacific Company, El Paso to California destination. The train runs twice a week, leaving Chicago 1:30 p. m. every Tuesday and Saturday, and St. Louis 10:20 p. m. same days. Eastboupd the same trains leave San Francisco 5:30 p. m. Mondays and Thursdays, and Los Angeles 10:30 a. m. Tuesdays and Fridays.

"Sunset Limited" is a magnificent train, completely vestibuled and running through solid, comprising a library and smoking car for gentlemen with barbershop and bathroom; a combination ladies' parlor and compartment car, with well-stocked library, and ladies' maid in attendance; two of the finest sleeping-cars, and a dining-car, in which perfect meals are perfectly served. The dining-car service is a la carte—pay for what you order—and prices are reasonable. A trip across the continent in this train started from New Orleans westward. This

what you order—and prices are reasonable.

A trip across the continent in this train could not but be a delight at any time, but during the winter months there will be special satisfaction in the certainty of a semi-tropical climate, picturesque, and novel satisfaction in the certainty of a semi-tropical climate, picturesque and novel scenery, fast time, and no snow blockades. And best of all, no extra fare is charged for transportation on "Sunset Limited," only the regular Pullman rates prevailing for sleeping-car accommodations.

A Man of His Word. "Do you take this woman for your lawfully wedded wife?" asked the minister, or words to that effect. The young man, who had eloped by tandem 20 miles over a dirt road with the object of his heart's desire, looked at the perspiring, dusty, red-faced, limp-haired object that stood alongside him, set his teeth firmly, clenched his hands and answered, in the voice of a martyr: "I do."—Indianapolis Journal.

Catarrh Cannot Be Cured

with Local Applications, as they cannot reach the seat of the disease. Catarrh is a blood or constitutional disease, and in order to cure it you must take internal remedies. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces. Hall's Catarrh Cure is not a quack medicine. It was prescribed by one of the best physicians in this country for years, and is a regular prescription. It is composed of the best tonics known, combined with the best blood purifiers, acting directly on the mucous surfaces. The perfect combination of the two ingredients is what combination of the two ingredients is what produces such wonderful results in euring Catarrh. Send for testimonials, free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Props., Toledo, O. Sold by all druggists, price 75c.

Hall's Family Pills are the best.

Advantages of Wealth. First Traveler-I envy the millionaires

rivate cars. Second Traveler—Yes; they have lots of omfort.
"Just think of being able to stop the car long enough to get a square meal at a rail way restaurant!"—Puck.

The Pursuit of Happiness.

When the Declaration of Independence asserted man's right to this, it enunciated an immortal truth. The bilious sufferer is on the road to happiness when he begins to take Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, the most efficacious regulator of the liver in existence Equally reliant is it in chills and fever, con stipation, dyspepsia, rheumatism, kidney trouble and nervousness. Use it regularly, and not at odd intervals.

Infantile Wisdom.

"Mamma, I dess you'll have to turn the hose on me."
"Why, dear?"
"Tause I dot my 'tockings on wrong side
out."—Chicago Tribune.

A Careful Judge. Wilton-Do you agree with David that all

men are liars?
Wilby—How can I tell? Just think of the number of men that I never saw!—Boston

Star Tobacco. If you care for pleasure, health and economy, chew Star tobacco, the leading brand of the world.

The number of things that men novelists and critics don't know about women is exceeded only by the number of things that they think they know.—N. Y. Independent.

Fits stopped free and permanently cured. No fits after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. Free \$2 trial bottle & treatise. Dr. Kline, 933 Arch st., Phila., Pa.

It is better to say a little worse than you mean than to mean a little worse than you say.—N. Y. Independent.

A man is sometimes compelled to put up with those he does not love—pawnbrokers, for instance.—Chicago News.

The Grip may intensify aches, but St. Jacobs Oil will alleviate.

The man with a swelled head doesn't usually suffer as much as those who are com-pelled to associate with him.—Chicago News.

Even a baby was cured of a burn By St. Jacobs Oil. Read directions.

THE CENEDAL M	A FILE		
THE GENERAL M	ARK	ET.	
· KANSAS CITY	Mo.	. Dec	. 6.
CATTLE-Best beeves	3 87	400 4	4 65
Stockers	3 90	@ 4	50
Native cows	1 75	@ 3	3 45
HOGS-Choice to heavy	3 10	@ 3	3714
SHEEP	2 75	@ 4	40
WHEAT-No ? red	01	0	00
No 9 hard	QA	0	O.E.
CORN-No. 2 mixed	223	400	23
DATS-No. 2 mixed	23	0	2316
RYE-No. 2	42	0	43
FLOUR-Patent, per barrel	4 65	@ 4	1 70
Faney	4 10	0 4	1 30
HAY-Choice timothy	8 50	@ 8	75
Fancy prairie	7 00	@ 7	25
BRAN (sacked)	52	0	5214
BUTTER—Choice creamery CHEESE—Full cream	18	@	20
CHEESE-Full cream	12	@	1214
EGGS-Choice	174	60	18
POTATOES	45	@	55
ST. LOUIS.			
CATTLE-Native and shipping	3 75	@ 4	60
Texans	3 50	@ 3	75
HOGS-Heavy	3 25	@ 3	3714
SHEEP-Fair to choice	2 50	@ 4	50
FLOUR-Choice	4 65	@ 4	90
WHEAT-No. 2 red	96	0	9614

RYE—No 2
BUTTER—Creamery...
LARD—Western mess... 8 25 @ 8 50 CHICAGO. CATTLE-Common to prime... 3 75 @ 5 10

 HOGS—Packing and shipping
 3 15 @ 3 50

 SHEEP—Fair to choice
 3 60 @ 4 60

 FLOUR—Winter wheat
 4 65 @ 4 85

 WHEAT—No. 2 red. 94¼@ CORN—No. 2 25 @ OATS—No. 2 21 @

... 7 20 @ 7 25 NEW YORK.

Ease, a powder for the feet. It gives rest and comfort, prevents that smarting sensation and keeps your feet from perspiring. Allen's Foot-Ease makes cold feet warm. After your feet perspire they usually feel cold at this season. Ask your druggist or shoe dealer to-day for a 25c box of Allen's Foot-Ease and use it at once. Sample sent Free. Address Allen S. Olmsted. Le Roy, N. Y. Women have great respect for a woman who has her hair done up by a professional hair dresser.—Atchison Globe.

We think Piso's Cure for Consumption is

Shake into your under shoes Allen's Foot Ease, a powder for the feet. It gives rest

the only medicine for Coughs.—Je Pinckard, Springfield,, Ill., Oct. 1, 1894.

The worst thing about Sunday is getting one's belongings back into one's pockets on Monday morning.—Washington Democrat. With cold Neuralgia increases. With St. Jacobs Oil it decreases and is cured.

Nothing takes as well as advice that co-incides with our views.—Washington Demo-

Don't bend. Wait a little. St. Jacobs Oil will cure your lame back.

There Is a Class of People.

Who are injured by the use of coffee. Recently there has been placed in all the grocery stores a new preparation called GRAIN-O, made of pure grains, that takes the place of coffee. The most delicate stomach receives it without distress, and but few can tell it from coffee. It does not cost over \(\frac{1}{4}\) as much. Children may drink it with great benefit. 15 cts. and 25 cts. per package. Try it. Ask for GRAIN-O.

A Welcome Announcement.

Actor—Now the plot thickens. Voice from the Audience—That's good; it has been pretty thin so far.—Tit-Bits.

To Cure a Cold in One Day Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund money if it fails to cure. 25c. A truly great man is one who can live in a

very small town, and refuse to become small in his opinions.—Atchison Globe. If he was a cripple from rheumatism, he

An old man looks out of place in a brass band.—Washington Democrat.

Cold? Stiff as a poker. Use St. Jacobs Oil. Limber as a whiplash—cured.

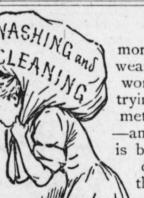
Goughs

that kill are not distinguished coughs that fail to be fatal. It the strength and undermine impossible. All coughs lead to Dr. Ayer's Cherry Pectoral Cur "My little daughter was tak which for three years defied a length on the urgent recommen give her Dr. Ayer's Cherry bottle I found to my great sur Three bottles completely cure Salesman Wrought Iron Range of the put up in ha at half price." that kill are not distinguished by any mark or sign from coughs that fail to be fatal. Any cough neglected, may sap the strength and undermine the health until recovery is impossible. All coughs lead to lung trouble, if not stopped. Dr. Ayer's Cherry Pectoral Cures Coughs.

"My little daughter was taken with a distressing cough, which for three years defied all the remedies I tried. At length on the urgent recommendation of a friend, I began to give her Dr. AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL. After using one bottle I found to my great surprise that she was improving. Three bottles completely cured her."-J. A. GRAY, Trav. Salesman Wrought Iron Range Co., St. Louis, Mo

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral

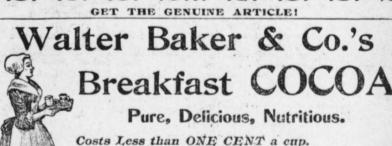
Is put up in half size bottles at half price - - 50 cents



House-drudgery,

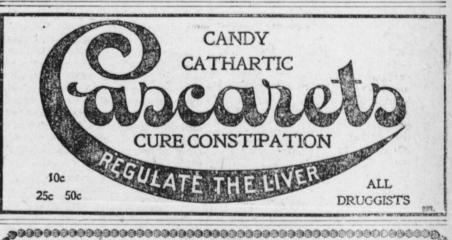
more than any other one thing, is what wears out women. Not ordinary housework-but hard labor with the hands, trying to keep things clean without modern methods. That isn't work. It's drudgery -an enemy to woman's health. Now, which is better-to use Pearline and stop the drudgery, or to wear yourself out and then try to get well? Pearline, more than any other one thing, makes housework what it should be. It makes the

washing and cleaning fit work for any woman. Willions Pearline



Be sure that the package bears our Trade-Mark.

Walter Baker & Co. Limited, Dorchester, Mass. (Established 1780.)



WHAT BRINGS RELEASE FROM DIRT AND CREASE? WHY, DON'T YOU KNOW?

IDO THIS NAME 2016S INIO HAUL

OF SHOES YOU BUY. IT IS A POSITIVE GUARANTEE OF SUPERIORITY. Ask Your Dealer for Them.

STOCK, COAL HAY, GRAIN, BUFFALO, N. Y. nd Whiskey Habit cure

PISO'S CURE FOR 6

Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use

A. N. K.-D

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS

He Strongly Urges Removal of the 90 Per Cent. Limit-Wants Government to Leave Note Issuing to Banks -Statistics.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6 .- The annual report of James H. Eckels, comptroller of the currency, for the year ended October 31, 1897, opens with with a brief review of the history of the legislation | the western part of the state the snow which constitutes the present national bank act, and invites the attention of



JAMES H. ECKLES. (Comptroller of the Currency.)

congress to amendments to the law recommended in former reports without specifically repeating them. On the subject of bank note circulation, the comptroller says:

In the report of every comptroller of the currency during the past 20 years the wisdom of changing the existing law so that the banks, and through them the communities in which they are located, might have the additional benefit of an added loanable capital has been urged. Despite all this the law still remains without amendment. Not only should the bank act be amended in this particular, but congress should seriously consider such a change in the method of bank note issues as will enable the banks of the country to more adequately meet the demands of trade and commerce in all sections of the country.

Between the competition of the government note issues on the one hand and the unnecessary restrictions imposed by law on the other, together with the increasing price of bonds required to be deposited as security, the note-issuing function of the banks has been permitted to become merely an incident to the con duct of the national banking associations the country. It has been seriously suggested more than once that the bank note issues be done away with, and all paper be issued by the government instead. The danger of such a course is not to be over-estimated. The experience of every government has been that governmental currency paper is a source of weak-ness and danger. In the United States, where there has been the nearest approach to success with the volume of the federal paper compara-Lively limited in amount, the credit of the gov ernment has been more than once put in jeopardy through it, and the business interests of the country subjected to unnecessary loss and confusion.

The argument that the government, better than the banks, can provide for the redemp-tion of paper note issues will not stand the test of a careful analysis. The government has no means of caring for its demand liabilities except through borrowing and through the levying of taxes. Upon the other hand the banks have assets which can be promptly converted into cash to meet their outstanding totes when presented. Their ability to comnand gold has always been beyond that of the government, for in each financial exigency which has confronted the government the been unable to carry out his wishes banks have furnished to it the amounts necessary to maintain its solvency. It is impossible the fact that Mr. and Mrs. Howe both to believe that with a system of bank note Issues, based in part upon securities and in part apon bank assets, the country cannot be pro-vided with sound, safe and clastic bank note ssue, always commensurate with and respon sive to the demands of trade.

The total number of national banks organ-(zed since the system was put into operation, in 1863, is shown to have been 5,095. On October 31 last there were in active operation 3,617, naving an authorized capital of \$630,230,295. The total outstanding circulation of the banks then outstanding was \$229,199,880 of which \$202, 194,555 was secured by bonds of the United States and the balance by lawful money deposited with the treasurer of the United The circulation outstanding of tional banks on October 31 last was \$230, 131,005. of which amount \$1,558,800 was secured by bonds held for account of insolvent and liqui lating banks and \$26,205,325 by lawful me leposited for their account and by active banks reducing circulation. The net decrease in the amount of circulation secured by bonds during the year was \$12.584,334 and the gross decrease in the total circulation was \$4,851,292.

During the year 44 banks were organized. ith an aggregate capital stock of \$6,420,000. During the year 71 banks went into voluntary

The report contains the latest compiled statistics relative to the world's monetary systems and the stock of gold, silver and paper currency. A very interesting feature of this state. ment is the per capita amount of each kind of money in the countries named. The per capita averages in the principal countries of the world are as follows: United States, \$23.70; United Kingdom, \$20.65; France, \$34.68; Germany, \$18.95; Austria-Hungary, \$9.33, and Russia, \$8.95.

DISASTROUS PRAIRIE FIRE.

Farmers of an Oklahoma County Have an

GUTHRIE, Ok., Dec. 6.—Saturday might the most disastrous prairie fire in the history of D county raged. The grass was very high and dry. A strong the fire, which started near Ruth post office, near the county line, swept for- bill. ward with lightning speed. Canyons running east and west along Trail creek finally killed the fire. It was an exciting night among the farmers near Harmony schoolhouse. The men fought. like demons to preserve their crops, Chicago to California will be lighted and were assisted by the women and children. The loss to property will aggregate \$15,000. Many tales of narrow escapes are told.

To Entertain Mr. Bryan. CITY OF MEXICO, Dec. 6.-The American colony here, without regard to personal political preferences, have arranged an elaborate programme for the entertainment of W. J. Bryan and at her home. The little one saw a bag ex-Gov. Crittenden, of Missouri, during of candy on the mantelshelf and in their stay in this city.

A Juror Arrested in Court. HUNTSVILLE, Ala., Dec. 5.—Benjamin Thrift was arrested yesterday while serving as a juror in the circuit court on a charge of having stolen a cow from a federal court official. He is in jail with his brother, Jesse Thrift, of indicates that ratification was un-Monravia, charged with complicity. | doubtedly defeated.

MANY WITHOUT FUEL.

Snowstorm Caught Many Families in Western Kansas and Oklahoma Short of

TOPEKA, Kan., Dec. 4.-The first general snow of the season fell over Kansas Thursday night and yesterday, extending over the entire state. Reports from all parts of the state show that the fall averages from two to six inches. In the southwestern part of the state the snow turned to sleet. The snow generally was of great benefit to the wheat. In central Kansas wheat goes into the winter this season in better condition than in ten years. In is drifting badly and trains are being

delayed on all railroads. A dispatch from Wichita says: The storm found many families in the smaller towns without a supply of fuel, and there has been much suffering. Wanomis, Okorche, Medford, Renfrow, Chickasha and Jefferson, Ok., kept the wires hot all day ordering and even demanding coal. Colwich, Kechi and Viola, Kan., have coal famines. The supply at local points is exhausted, and it is impossible to secure shipments. There are many movers on the road, and of these the charitable institutions of the city and poor commissioners gave shelter to 28 yesterday.

FOOTPRINTS IN THE SNOW.

They Led to the Arrest of a Brace of Daring Porch Climbers. KANSAS CITY, Mo., Dec. 4.-Footprints in the snow led to the capture bright and early yesterday morning of a brace of daring "porch climbers." The men are John Johnson and George Harcourt. Last night a third member of the gang was captured in the person of John Monahan, alias Jim Ryan, alias John Shaw. Harcourt and Monahan are wanted in Denver for burglary. In the grayish light of early dawn Johnson and Harcourt were frightened away from the home of Mrs. J. C. Corle, at 1232 Washington street, but so intent were they on committing a robbery before they turned in that they plodded through the snow that had fallen the night before to the home of J. M. Cassidy, 1421 Summit street, where they were captured red handed by the police who followed the telltale tracks in the snow. One of the men-Johnson-has made a clean breast of everything, recounting the robberies committed here by him and his partner, and to give force to his statement he has turned up considerable of the stolen plunder.

A DEPRAVED SON.

He Would Kill His Parents in Order to Get Money to Marry. LOWELL, Mass., Dec. 4.-Alfred Howe, son of Edwin A. Howe, a letter carrier, was arrested yesterday charged with murderously assaulting his father and mother. The arrest was the result of an investigation by the police, which disclosed the fact that on Wednesday night Mr. Howe, who had been awakened by some noise, found several of the gas burners wide open. He could not understand how they came so, as they were turned off when the family retired. The police say they have learned that Howe, who is 21 years of age, has been thinking of marriage for some time, but has through lack of money. They refer to carry life insurance as having an important bearing on the case.

OPPOSED TO FUSION. North Carolina Democrats Declare Their

Intention of Going It Alone. RALEIGH, N. C., Dec. 4.—The democratic state committee, in session here. issued an address to the voters of the state, reaffirming the Chicago and state platforms of last year, declaring that William Jennings Bryan is the great leader of the party and inviting all populists to unite with the democrats in regaining control of the state. The sentiment that the democrats must make a straight fight and that there must be no fusion was over-

BARRED FROM WHITE SOCIETY. Miss Foote, Who Married a Negro, Sickened

whelming.

of Her Suffering and Died. GALESBURG, Ill., Dec. 4. - Last spring Miranda Foote, the attractive and accomplished daughter of Mrs. M. A. Foote, a wealthy widow of Stronghurst, Ill., eloped with a young colored hostler in her mother's employ named John Crawford. They came to Galesburg to live. The bride was compelled to associate with negroes. She was debarred elsewhere. She sickened in her suffering, and last night died.

ILLINOIS LEGISLATURE.

Gov. Tanner Calls It in Extraordinary Ses-SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Dec. 4 .- Gov. Tanner has issued a proclamation calling a special session of the general assembly to meet here December 7. The session is called to consider amendments to the laws for the assessment of property for taxation and regulatwind from the south was blowing and ing the manner of conducting primary elections and to pass a reapportionment

Will Be Lighted by Electricity.

TOPEKA, Kan., Dec. 4.-It will only be a matter of a few months now until all of the passenger coaches on the Santa Fe railway system from ment is being placed in them at the rate of two cars per week at the Topeka shops at present.

Child Burned to Death. St. Louis, Dec. 4.-Regela Wright, the six-year-old daughter of Mrs. Mary E. Wright, of 707 North Sixteenth street, was fatally burned while alone trying to reach it her dress swung into the fire and got ablaze.

Chickasaw's Vote No.

ARDMORE, I. T., Dec. 4 .- Returns from two counties of the Chickasaw nation, where an election was held on the ratification of the Dawes treaty,

FORMAN'S REPORT.

Interesting Figures from the Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

Predicts a Big Increase in Receipts-2.xoo Liguor Sellers in Kansas-Traffic in Missouri-Over 2,000 Illicit Stills Destroyed.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4.-In his annual report to the secretary of the treasury, Mr. Forman, the commissioner of internal revenue, estimates that the receipts from all sources for the current fiscal year will aggregate at least \$155,000,000, an increase over 1897 of about \$8,300,000. A comparative statement of the receipts during the last fiscal year is given as follows: Spirits, \$82,008,542; increase over 1896, \$1,338, 47% Tobacco, \$30,710,297; decrease, \$1,131. Fermented liquors, \$32,472,162; decrease, \$1,312,073. Oleomargarine, \$1,034,129; decrease, \$185,302. Filled cheese, \$18,993; increase, \$18,992. Banks and bankers, \$85; decrease, \$49. Miscellaneous, \$375,383; decrease, \$69, 729. Total receipts, \$146,619,593; decrease, \$211,022. The report includes the following figures of collections made: Kansas, including Oklahoma, \$250,398.32; Missouri, \$7,364,682.86. Violations of internal revenue laws are noted as follows: Kansas, 19 cases; settled during the year, 15; pending, 4. Missouri, 208 cases; settled, 115; pending, 33.

Over Two Thousand Dealers in Kansas. The report shows that, of the special taxpayers in Kansas, there are 2,269 retail liquor dealers, 12 wholesale dealers, 2 brewers, 264 retail dealers in malt liquors, 46 wholesale dealers in malt liquors, 2 manufacturers of oleomargarine, 54 retail dealers of oleomargarine; total special taxpayers, 2,-654. In Missouri there are 7,645 retail liquor dealers, 173 wholesale dealers, 52 brewers, 415 retail dealers in malt liquors, 237 wholesale dealers in malt liquors, 95 dealers in oleomargarine; total special taxpayers, 8,719. In Oklahoma there were 32 violations of the revenue laws, 18 of which were settled and 14 still pending. In Oklahoma there are 318 retail liquor dealers, 4 wholesale, 35 retail dealers in malt liquor and 27 wholesale dealers in malt liquors; total, 385. The cost of the collection of the revenue during the last fiscal year was \$3,848,469.

Illicit Stills Destroyed. During the year 2,241 illicit stills were destroyed and 32 were removed; 829 persons were arrested, one killed and three were wounded. Of the stills seized and destroyed 228 were located in Alabama, 841 in Georgia, 463 in North Carolina, 290 in South Carolina and 245 in the Sixth Virginia district. During the last ten years ten officers have been killed and 16 wounded by moonshiners. The commissioner recommends that the expense of storing spirits in general bonded warehouses be borne by the owners of the spirits, such charge to be levied by means of a stamp tax. This, he says, would greatly lessen the objection to the use of the warehouse by any class of spirits.

IT IS ALL TALK.

so Says Commissioner Jones Regarding the Threatened Wichita Invasion.



WILLIAM A. JONES. (New Commissioner of Indian Affairs.) the early opening of those lands to white settlement. Commissioner Jones reported the results of his investigation in the following telegram, dated at Anadarko, Ok., received by Secretary Bliss yesterday afternoon: "No

foundation for rumor of invasion of Wichita mountains. It is all sensa-tional newspaper talk."

ELEVATED GRADE CROSSING.

Two Chicago Ordinances That May Cost Railroads Three Million Dollars CHICAGO, Dec. 4.-Through the persistent efforts of Mayor Harrison the city council was last night induced to pass in extra session two important and extensive track elevation ordinances. The two ordinances provide for the elevation of 12 miles of tracks at an estimated cost of \$3,000,000 to the two railroad corporations involved, the Chicago & Northwestern and the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul. The entire work must be commenced on or before May 1, 1898, and completed within two years of by electricity. The electrical equip- that date. The two ordinances abolish complete, and practically without apparent damage to adjoining property owners, 74 grade crossings.

Death Not Mrs. Nack's Portion. New York, Dec. 4 .- Although District Attorney Youngs assured the jury in Martin Thorn's trial that the state held Mrs. Nack equally guilty with Thorn, he now announces that he will accept a plea of guilty of murder in the second degree or manslaughter in the first. He says he is positive that Mrs. Nack cannot be convicted.

Thorn Sentenced to Electrocution NEW YORK, Dec. 4. - Martin Thorn. convicted on Monday of the murder of William Guldensuppe, was to-day sentenced to be electrocuted in the week beginning January 10, 1898.

TRAGEDY OVER A GIRL. Three Men in Love with Her Use Pistols

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Dec. 3 .- Particulars of a three-cornered duel which took place at a country church near Huntsville, Madison county, Wednesday night, were received here yesterday. Seth Lowe, Will Phillips and John Howard, three farmers living in the neighborhood, were in love with the same girl, Miss Irene Pruitt. Miss Pruitt went to prayer meeting with Phillips Wednesday night and there they met the other two young men. The girl went on into the building, while the men repaired a short distance away to discuss the situation. Howard and Lowe jumped onto Phillips, who got out his revolver and shot Howard through the body, but before he could cock his pistol the second time Lowe pulled down on Phillips and completely paralyzed him with a bullet through the small of the back. Phillips shot Lowe from the ground, however, wounding him dangerously in the left shoulder. The fight cre-

"MISSING LETTER" CONTESTS.

three men are fatally injured.

ated a panic in church. It is said all

The Post Office Department Will Adopt Rigid Measures to Suppress Them.
WASHINGTON, Dec. 3.—The post office department is taking a firm stand against the so-called "missing letter" and "missing word" contests which are being conducted by a number of publishers to increase the subscriptions to their papers. The law directs that the postmaster general, upon evidence satisfactory to himself that a concern or person is operating through the mails a lottery or scheme offering prizes dependent upon lot or chance, to prohibit the delivery of all mail matter to it. All newspapers and periodicals containing advertisements of this character are forbidden transmission in the mails. This law, it is now announced at the post office department, will be applied to all schemes which are violations of it if they are continued in operation or advertisements of them are published. Missing letter contests are held to be such violations.

MILES TAKES ACTION.

Head of the Army Will Stop Wichita Boomers at All Hazard.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3. -Gen. Nelson A. Miles yesterday morning had an interview with Acting Commissioner of Indian Affairs Tanner, and later with Secretary Bliss, in reference to the reports telegraphed regarding the threatened invasion of the Wichita Indian reservation by a party of boomers. Judging by the action taken yesterday, the department is inclined to consider seriously the reported invasion, and has taken steps to prevent it. Under his direction, Commissioner Tanner has already sent out letters, which were mailed yesterday, to every Indian agent in the threatened territory, directing that every effort be made to head off the boomers, using force if necessary.

ENORMOUS FIGURES.

Kansas City Bank Clearings for the Year Will Aggregate \$543,000,000. KANSAS CITY, Mo., Dec. 3. - The bank clearings in this city for the 11 months of this year, ended November 30, show WASHINGTON, Dec. 4.—Commissioner the tremendous total of \$493,000,000, of Indian Affairs W. A. Jones, who is the exact figures being \$492,916,124.35. in the west making a tour of inspec- The average for September, October tion of agencies, has made an investi- and November was, in round numbers, gation that repudiates the reported \$50,000,000, and December will certainproject of men in Oklahoma, Kansas ly equal the average. This will bring and elsewhere to take possession of the aggregate for the year to the unthe Wichita Indian reservation in Ok- precedented sum of \$543,000,000, \$39,lahoma, and thus force upon congress 000,000 more than last year, and \$23,-000,000 more than for any year in the history of the city.

OBJECT TO M'KENNA.

Leading Attorneys of Portland Think Him Unfit for a Supreme Judge.

PORTLAND, Ore., Dec. 3.-A petition to President McKinley protesting against the appointment of Attorney General McKenna as justice of the United States supreme court has been signed here by two federal court judges and a large number of the leading attorneys of Portland. The petition says: "The consensus of opinion has been and is that Judge McKenna is not, either by natural gifts, acquired learning or decision of character, qualified for any judicial place of import, much less for the highest place in the land."

Terrible Street Duel. NASHVILLE, Tenn., Dec. 3.-Details of a terrible street duel at Horatio, in which one man was killed outright and another fatally wounded, reached here yesterday. The dead man is Dr. Smith, a prominent practicing physician of that place, and the man fatally wounded is J. J. Smith, a prominent business man of Horatio and a brother of the dead doctor. The killing was done by W.W. Millwee, also of Horatio, one of the wealthiest men in the town and a man noted for his fearlessness. The tragedy was the culmination of a feud of long standing.

Justice Gray to Retire.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3. - The president supreme bench during the coming winter. Mr. Justice Gray will reach the retiring age on the 24th of March next. He has recently given his associates of the court to understand that he expects to take the privilege. He was born in 1828. His service in the court began in 1881, when he was appointed by President Arthur. He is from the New England circuit. That section will claim the succession and will probably get it.

Populists Will Oppose Annexation. WASHINGTON, Dec. 3.-The six popuist members of the senate are to oppose unitedly the Hawaiian annexation treaty. They are opposed to annexing the islands because they do not believe it would be an advantage to the United States from a strategic point of view and because it would require a much larger navy to defend the new possessions when acquired.

Judge E. C. Whiting, ex-state senafor and one of the pioneers of the Hawkeye state, is dead at Sloux City, governor on the democratic ticket.

KANSAS STATE NEWS.

An epidemic of scarlet fever threatened Newton. Baxter Springs will soon have a tele-

phone exchange. Girard is preparing to drill exten-

sively for natural gas. Over 100 cases of measles were re ported at Marysville last week.

Elijah Britton, a Mexican war veteran, died at Lawrence, aged 89. In the past two years 140 boys were arrested in Atchison, most of them for

theft. Congressman Broderick, of the First district, is in favor of postal savings banks.

Atchison. "Farmer" Funston will enter the

race for congress in his old district, the Second. Mrs. C. V. Norman, oldest daughter of Cy Leland, died at Santa Fe, N. M., of consumption.

Ralph Armstrong, aged 16, died from injuries received while playing "black man" near Holton. Thomas Foster, a cattleman of Nor-

ton, has lost over \$8,000 worth of cattle by black leg. Attorney General Boyle declares he

will appoint no more assistants to help enforce the prohibitory law. Ex-Senator H.B. Kelley contemplates

starting a populist paper at Topeka, to be the administration organ. Gov. Leedy gives emphatic denial

to the story that he would call a special session of the legislature. Representative Kansas democrats will observe Jackson's day, January 8,

with a big banquet in Topeka. Two large business houses at Cimarron were destroyed by fire, including the Republican printing office.

Fred Funston, of Allen county, now colonel in the Cuban army, expects to be in Kansas on Christmas day. Senator Baker has great hopes of

getting the bill through congress this winter for another federal district. Judge Theo Botkin, department commander of the G. A. R., will enter the

Seventh district congressional race. But 12 pupils are enrolled under Miss Mead, a district school-teacher in Butler county. The children belong to but two families, each contributing

Levi Wilson, who came to Fort Leavenworth in 1849, and who was for many years a prominent contractor and railroad builder, died recently, aged 75. Chancellor Snow's November weather

report said only eight Novembers in 30 years had been warmer. The rainfall was 1.12 inches below the November average. G. C. Clemens, of Topeka, the noted

socialist, announces that he will soon hold revival meetings throughout the state and exhort people to believe in socialism. State Superintendent Stryker's plan of forming township schools in the

sparsely settled counties is reported to be meeting with favor with the teachers of the state. Albert Griffin, the venerable temperance worker, is out with a card in

only solution of the drink problem. The roster of the Kansas G. A. R., department shows a decrease in membership of over 1,000 last year, and it is feared by the department officers est year being 1888, when the value of that this record will be exceeded this

vear. The North Central Kansas Teachers' association at Junction City elected G. W. Kendrick, of Junction City, president, and Miss Stone, of Concordia, secretary. The next meeting will be

at Concordia. The \$30,000 bonds recently voted by Neodesha citizens to build waterworks and a gas plant will not be issued, Judge Stilwell deciding that the ballot used at the election did not con-

form to the Australian ballot law. Col. A. M. Coffey, who died at Knobnoster, Mo., recently, was Indian agent for the present eastern part of Kansas in 1851-5, and in 1856 was a member of the council of the Kansas legislature, instituted by congress in

The Northwest Kansas Teachers' as sociation at Nortonville elected J. R. Connelly, of Thomas county, president and Mabel Reynolds secretary. First prize in the declamatory contest was won by Mark Thompson, of Norton county.

A decision by Judge Foster at Topeka in regard to government liquor licenses makes it impossible to convict a man for selling liquor in Kansas without a license, until the commissioner of internal revenue modifies a rule in regard to issuing these licenses. Dr. J. H. Wood, aged 97, was run

over by a team of horses at Wichita and fatally hurt. Dr. Wood was one of the men who laid out the city of will have another place to fill on the Lawrence. He was an anti-free state man and was Douglas county's first probate judge, being appointed by the pro-slavery authorities.

President Andrews, of Brown university, who will address the state teachers' association December 30, will take for his subject "The Public Schools as an Instrumentality of Social Advancement." President Jordan, of Leland Stanford university, will talk about the "Evolution of the Coming Man."

Norris, the 15-year-old son of D. J. Fair, a banker at Sterling, left home mysteriously on the night of October 22, and his father believes the boy is being held for ransom.

The Southeast Kansas Teachers' association at Paola elected William Sinclair, of Ottawa, president and Miss Moore, of Pittsburg, secretary. The 1898 meeting will be at Pittsburg.

Farmers of central Kansas have formed a secret organization to prosecute violators of the game and fish laws. Thomas Young and Frank Parks, business men of Canton, engaged in at the age of 76. In 1885 he ran for a quarrel when Parks shot Young fa-

SOME KANSAS HAPPENINGS.

The State's Finances. The state treasurer's report for November shows the following balances

in the several funds December 1. General revenue, \$6,707.47; state house, \$34,-135.83; sinking, \$367.54; interest, \$46,975.69; current university, \$23,540.00; militia, \$1,309.53; veterinary, \$32.86; permanent school, \$26,194.09; annual school, \$16,937.96; university permanent, \$2,632.71; university interest, \$3,236.04; normal school permanent, \$1,107.76; normal school interest, \$53.21; agricultural college permanent, \$7,050.77; agricultural college permanent, \$3,236.04; normal school interest, \$53.21; agricultural college permanent, \$3,236.04; normal school interest, \$3,236.04; normal school interest. \$7,050.77; agricultural college interest, \$3,856.66; insurance, \$1,950.00: library, \$617.50: Stormont library, \$1,840.04; seed grain account, \$1,632.78; United States aid, state soldiers' home, \$8,519.55; municipal interest, \$898.84; grain inspector, \$6,093.44; fiscal agency, \$3,017.08; notes and contracts (agricultural college), \$6,094.47; permanent school fund bonds, \$6,270,244.65; Stormont liabrary fund bonds, \$4,900.00; university fund Superintendent McNall said there bonds, \$142,300.83; normal school fund bonds, \$154,688.20; agricultural college fund bonds, \$489,187.76

> In the Truest Sense. Dr. Seth Tozer, of Iola, who died recently while undergoing a surgical operation at Indianapolis, was a philanthropist in the truest sense of the word. He had no children of his own, but during his life he adopted no less than ten orphaned children, all of whom he reared into respectable men and women. When he came to die at Indianapolis one of these orphans, Mrs. Sarah Grady, was there to close his eves.

> Dilatory Tactics Not Tolerated. Marion Williamson, administrator of the estate of Joseph Rae, secured a judgment of \$3,000 damages against the M. K. & T. railway company in the district court of Labette county. The company appealed to the supreme court and filed dilatory motions. The court became satisfied that the railroad company's object was to delay and harass Rae's heirs in collecting their judgment and threw the case out

> of court. It Catches Them All. Some of the county officials who took charge of their offices before the new fee and salary bill was passed by the legislature and who have still one year more to serve, are laboring under the impression that the new law will not apply to them. But Attorney General Boyle has rendered an opinion which holds the law applies to of-

ficers who hold over as well as the

newly-elected ones. Cripples the Power of the Courts. Judge Simons, in the Bourbon county district court, held that the new Kansas contempt law had left the state courts powerless to enforce any orders made in chambers. Under the new law the courts have no jurisdiction in contempt cases except during a term of court. Trial for contempt by a jury, he said, was impracticable during a session of court and impossible

in chambers. Says She Is a Legal Juror. Mrs. R. N. Purdue has been drawn as a district court juror at Fort Scott, her name being copied from the tax rolls through mistake. Mrs. Purdue lived in Wyoming in 1896, and as women are enfranchised in that state, she voted for McKinley. Now she insists that she is a legal juror, and if her contention is denied she will carry the

case to the higher courts. The Record of Eleven Years. During the past 11 years, including which he confesses that prohibition is 1887, the farmers of Kansas produced a failure and says moral suasion is the over \$2,000,000,000 of live stock and grain In grain the amount runs up to \$969,168,186, and the greatest grain years were 1891-2. In live stock \$1,132,-898,184 worth was produced, the great-

live stock exceeded \$131,000,000.

A Kick on Freight Rates. A number of towns in southwestern Kansas are complaining of the excessive freight rates to that portion. The rates on coal are especially high, being about one-third higher than those to towns in eastern Kansas on a haul of the same length. Railroad Commissioner Lewelling has taken the case in hand.

Bitter Attack on Senator Harris.

In his paper, the Pratt Union, Representative W. F. Brown, a populist, who is chairman of the house committee on railroads, viciously attacks Senator Harris and charges that Harris and Jerry Simpson "played in" with the railroads to defeat a maximum freight rate law.

Kansas Indian Lands. At the Pottawatomie and Great Nemaha Indian reservations in Kansas there are about 16,000 acres of surplus lands in the prairie land reserve that are likely to be a subject of contention in the future, and there seems to be a growing sentiment in the tribe favoring their sale.

The Humble Cow.

The butter making industry has grown rapidly in Kansas in recent years. The total value of this years' dairy products aggregate \$5,259,752, and the average value per cow of the product is \$9.52.

He Irrigated His Wheat. Forty-two bushels of wheat per acre was the yield obtained by Henry Entz, of Kearney, who irrigated his wheat land prior to seeding, followed by a subsequent irrigation after the wheat was well up.

Another "Poor Waif" Story. A Butler county man adopted a poor, forlorn waif from New York. The boy staved with his benefactor until he got solid with him, which did not take long, and then lit out with \$64.

Life Home for a Pastor. At the conclusion of the celebration of the 40th anniversary of the pastorate of Dr. Cordley, of the Plymouth Congregational church at Lawrence, the church presented to him a life lease of the parsonage erected for his occu-

pancy a couple of years ago. For High School Uniformity. State Superintendent Stryker has called a meeting of high school principals of the state, to be held at Topeka during the state teachers' association, the purpose being to adopt some plan for high school uniformity

throughout the state.