

# Chase County Courant.

W. E. TIMMONS, Editor and Proprietor.

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 issued on the 1st. It is devoted mainly to criticisms of the cumbersome 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 ago.

THE annual report of Commissioner of Internal Revenue Forman to the secretary of the treasury shows that in Kansas there are 2,969 retail liquor dealers, 13 wholesale dealers, 3 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 the bureau up to November 20 was 4,198 and the number of deaths 423. Of these there were 1,723 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 burned.

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 flat cars in the M., K. & T. yards at Dallas, Tex., caught fire and most of it was destroyed.

THE steamer Egyptian burned to the water's edge on Lake Huron, off Sturgeon point, Mich., the other night. The crew was taken off by a barge.

AN eastbound passenger train, with two engines and a snow plow, was wrecked during a blizzard at Blackfoot, Mont., the other day and two engineers and a fireman were killed and some passengers injured.

THE trial of Capt. O. M. Carter, corps of engineers, ordered by Secretary Alger, bids fair to become one of the celebrated cases of the army. The charges when promulgated will accuse the captain of dishonest conduct in connection with the river improvements at Savannah, Ga., whereby, it is alleged, the government was defrauded of \$1,600,000.

DR. JEFFERSON D. GODDARD was found guilty of second degree murder 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., and the farmers had to fight like demons to preserve their crops. Many narrow escapes from death occurred and considerable property was destroyed.

THE steamer Trojan Prince brought 1,005 Italian immigrants to New York on the 5th.

SEVERE earthquake shocks have recently been experienced on the isthmus of Tehuantepec and in some of the mountain towns considerable damage has been done.

THE Mexican Herald denies authoritatively that Mexico is making preparations to go on a gold basis and says there is at present no thought of changing the silver standard.

A WATCHMAN at the Batavia & New York Woodwork company's plant at Batavia, N. Y., was bound and gagged 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 issued 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 Boston.

MRS. VARVEY MITCHELL and Lena Pitcher engaged in a high kicking contest at the home of the former at Shelbyville, Ind., the other day when 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 detectives.

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.

REGINA 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 senate.

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 appointment 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 funds to enable the Red Cross to go to Cuba to relieve the suffering there, and is prepared to go to Cuba in person to carry on the benevolent enterprise.

JOHN S. MORGAN, the murderer of a family at Ripley, W. Va., who was sentenced to be hanged December 10, escaped from jail the other night.

AT the recent election in the Chickasaw nation the ratification of the Dawes-Choctaw treaty was overwhelmingly defeated.

A DISASTROUS fire occurred the other night at the Pomeroy and the Opera House blocks at La Crosse, Wis. On the third floor the powder and shells of a company of national guards were kept and when the fire reached them the explosion was terrific. Six firemen were injured, three seriously. The loss will exceed \$200,000.

An examination of the books of the water office at Chicago by an expert accountant disclosed the fact that the city had been defrauded out of \$454,985 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 wounded at his home the other night.

JUDGE DALE, at Stillwater, Ok., discharged Thomas Ladlin, 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 really no evidence against him. Morrow and the little girl were killed with an ax while sleeping in their wagon by the roadside, and at the time Ladlin was arrested the excitement was so great that the officers had a hard fight to keep him from being lynched.

A PRAIRIE fire did great damage in the northern part of D county, Ok., a short time ago. A number of persons 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 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. Lobb 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 murder of Alva Tripp and sentenced to 99 years in the penitentiary.

THE Hotel Balmoral on Mount McGregor, near Saratoga, N. Y., was destroyed by fire on the 1st. Loss on building and contents, \$75,000.

THE Interstate Association of Live Stock Sanitary Boards adjourned their meet in St. Louis on the 2d to meet at Fort Worth, Tex., October 2, 1898. They recommended to the department of 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 Sunday." 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.

A 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 years' 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 1898.

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 fangs upon the boy's throat and in a few minutes killed him. It was thought the boy teased the dog while eating.

## CONGRESS IN SESSION

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

### THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE READ.

Seventy-Seven Senators and 301 Representatives 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 1:55 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 to that question was listened to with particular interest. The reading of the message was concluded at 2:50.

Mr. Walthall, of Mississippi, was recognized and announced the death of his colleague, J. Z. George, of Mississippi. He presented the usual resolution of condolence with the family of the deceased senator. The resolution was adopted and as a further mark of respect the senate adjourned until to-morrow.

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 the floor and the conversation in the overhanging galleries.

In the deep silence which followed the calling of the assemblage to order 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 to-day.

### CARR MAY BE LYNCHED.

Talk of commutation for the Child Murderer 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 imprisonment 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 governor to grant this request of the condemned prisoner, a lynching was among the possibilities, and Carr's life sentence would be a very short one.

### 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 64,477. 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," 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 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 1,723 cases and 244 deaths in New Orleans.

### 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 punishment 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 seven miles off Evanston, Ill. All steam was crowded on, the safety-valves were tied down and, with the men working like Trojans in the 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 8. 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 under the auspices of the Chicago Single Tax club. Over 7,000 persons were in attendance. Speeches were made by ex-Gov. Altgeld, Bishop Spaulding, of Peoria, and others.

### SECRETARY GAGE'S ESTIMATE.

Various Sums That Are Wanted for Government Expenses During 1898.

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, \$687,029; foreign intercourse, \$1,850,430; military establishment, \$24,830,043; naval establishment, \$59,929,539; Indian affairs, \$7,375,617; pensions, \$141,257,750; public works, \$73,764,134; postal service, \$6,048,112; miscellaneous, \$35,123,402; permanent annual appropriations, \$177,996,229; total, \$462,647,885. These amounts include estimates for rivers and harbors, \$48,728,190, and fortifications and other works of defense, \$13,378,571, the details of which already have been published.

### LEGAL STATUS OF WIVES.

Judicial Declaration That in Missouri They Have More Property Rights Than in Kansas.

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 husband. 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 results: 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, 15. 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 Regains 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 consciousness.

### DECEMBER 19 "PEACE SUNDAY."

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 her.

### 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' quarrel.

**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 the high school, the work being given 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'.

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 Alonzo'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 in the back settlement, an even poorer place than Haycock Hill, just as soon as she could; but she longed to have Moses "have a chance to be somebody."

That meant to Marth' Abby's mind, to go to college. It worried Marth' Abby almost as much as the poverty and the "shiftlessness" that Moses showed no ambition in that direction. In fact, Moses showed no particular ambition in any direction; he would "tussle with rocks" and dig potatoes, day after day, without ever owning that his back ached, and he liked to go into the woods in the winter with the men who cut logs, and he always knew what was going on at his uncle's lumber mills, where Marth' Abby never liked to have him go.

People said that they were the queerest pair of twins—Marth' Abby as thin as a rail, snapping-eyed and eager; and Moses stocky and stolid and slow. It was generally thought that "it was a pity Marth' Abby hadn't been a boy."

In her heart Marth' Abby wished that Moses were like Leander, Uncle Alonzo's son, at least in being fond of books. The finest scholar in the Poppleton high school was Leander Stark. (He was the one who "held his head in the air" when Marth' Abby and Moses passed him in the street.) She didn't wish Moses to be "a sissy," as Haycock Hill scornfully called Leander, with an eyeglass, and perfume on his handkerchief, and a flower in his buttonhole; but to be the first in his class and go to college, as Leander was going, to write Latin verses which the minister praised while he was only in his second year in the high school—if Moses were like that, Marth' Abby said to herself that she wouldn't mind if she never had any good times.

Moreover, she wanted Moses to get above Leander; she wanted to see the time when she and Moses could go by Leander with their heads in the air. I am sorry to tell this; I fear it will be difficult to make you admire my heroine—for Marth' Abby is my heroine, now that you know it; but please remember that she had always been shut out of good times, that she particularly disliked to be looked upon (like so many of us!), and that she had heard, as long as she could remember, that all her father's poverty was due to Uncle Alonzo. I may as well tell all the worst of Marth' Abby at once, and have it over with! She was almost glad that Leander was delicate, so he could not study all the time as he wished to do; and she was downright glad that he had bright red hair, which caused mischievous "urchins" to shout "House a-fire!" after him; and Tilly Dobbins (who didn't like a "sissy") to nickname him "Oleander."

The first morning when they went to the high school Leander stood on the steps and stared at them through his eyeglasses. The color flashed into Marth' Abby's dark, bony little face. She had picked berries and bought herself a new bright plaid dress, and she had crimped her hair for the first time, wearing it braided in tight little tails that made her head ache for three days; and she had brushed and darned and

patched Moses, and put a stiffly starched collar upon him, which he declared was saving his ears off; and then to be stared at like that, as if they were only Haycock Hillers—as if they were the dirt under his feet!

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

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

"He looked sarcy, and he's got to find out that we're as good as he is!" maintained 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 interfere with her dignity; she feared that the air of Haycock Hill developed 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 keep them down, in other places as 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 crack a hard mathematical nut or post one in historical dates in the most convenient and obliging way. Then the atmosphere grew more genial, and it was pleasant to see Marth' Abby's sharp eyes grow rounder and her snapping face softer.

But she never looked softly upon her cousin Leander, and he, for his part, scowled sharply whenever she came near. As for Moses, he dug at Latin roots in silent persistence as he had dug at potatoes, and he did so well at mathematics that the master was astonished, not knowing that Marth' Abby kept him out of his bed at night to drill him, and had covered the barn door and their own skating pond with geometrical figures to elucidate problems, until poor Moses had a dizzy feeling that life was all geometry, and the boy who could not grapple with it was lost.

In the middle of the school year Marth' Abby was promoted to the first class in mathematics with the boys and girls who had been three years in the second class, and Moses was promoted to the second class. The latter promotion seemed the greater triumph to Marth' Abby—indeed, she had worked for it far harder than for her own; while poor Moses, in spite of an occasional holiday in the logging camp in the woods, and the recreation of stealing down to the mills sometimes, just to see how things were, had grown so thin that his jackets hung upon him almost as his father's coat hung upon the scarecrow in the cornfield.

Whether it was because people talked about these promotions or not I cannot say, but about this time old Col. Arad Meeker offered a prize to whomever, in the second class in mathematics, should solve most of a set of geometrical problems which he had prepared. The colonel had been professor of mathematics in a military school; to solve all those problems was well worth a prize.

Marth' Abby was determined that Moses should win that prize, even before Uncle Abednego, their mother's brother, came up from the Port and promised to send him to college if he did. After that—well, only one who knew Marth' Abby could imagine how she felt. Uncle Abednego was a bachelor and well to do, but as close as the bark of a tree—so his relatives were in the habit of saying. Uncle Abednego had heard, away down at the Port, about the cleverness that had developed on Haycock Hill and about those prizes. He said if Moses had brains enough to win that prize, he should feel as if it would pay to give him a lift.

Marth' Abby made Moses work; she helped him and she coaxed him, for by this time Moses was pretty tired of geometry; but she was honorable—she didn't tell him how to solve a single one of those dreadful problems, which Moses thought must have been invented for the torture of boy-brains. He thought they must come easy to girls, like crochet or knitting—at least they did to Marth' Abby.

But Moses dug with grim persistency and "tussled" as he "tussled" with the rocks, and the day before the examination he had them all done—all but one. That was a dreadful one; Marth' Abby wasn't altogether sure about the answer herself; she didn't believe anyone in that school, even the master, could solve it. She thought Moses would get the prize if he had all correct but that one.

Nevertheless she was anxious. She sent Moses home, and would not let him help her to sweep and dust; in truth, Moses needed to get into the fresh air and remember that he was a boy, after all, and could whoop and shout away the effects of the strain and struggle. Marth' Abby said to herself that that 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 glass wells inserted in the desks. When she came to Leander's desk she sat down. Leander had not been at school that day; it was reported that he had been 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 smelled of perfume. Marth' Abby turned up her nose.

But the nose came down, and her face grew pale under its yellow freckles—the Haycock Hill freckles, that never came off; for the problems were all there! Why, of course, that was the answer to the dreadful one—simple enough when once you saw through it.

The prize would be Leander's; everything was his, not only the money of which her father had been robbed, but the brains. Nature had been kind to him rather than to poor plodding Moses. Marth' Abby drew a long, throbbing breath, and all alone in the schoolroom, her white face blushed red. She returned Leander's exercise book to the corner of the desk—the very corner from which she had taken it, directly under the ink well, and then she resumed her occupation of filling the ink wells.

A little piece was broken out of the glass rim of Leander's ink well. (It 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 would run into the desk.

"Everybody knows I am near-sighted," said Marth' Abby to herself, and she poured the ink carelessly, poured and poured, until there was a little trickle of ink through the desk to the floor.

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 trembling 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 without warning Moses about a clean, stiff collar, although it was the morning of the fatal examination day.

She walked directly to Uncle Alonzo's fine house and asked to see Leander. 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, honestly glad! "But—but I'm not going to hand them in." Leander looked as if it were something to be ashamed of. "A fellow likes to see what he can do, you know, but I—I wanted Moses to get the prize. I like him, and he's worked hard—when he doesn't like it, as you and I do, you know. He likes business. He knows a great deal about the mills—the men have told me. I've spoken to my father. He would like to give him a chance. He would be sure to do well, he's so clever! There are different kinds of cleverness, you know—"

"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 I'd put my head in the ash hole" (for all her leaping and ambition, Marth' Abby used the vernacular of Haycock Hill) "before ever I called you Oleander!"

After all, it was a little too-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 comfort 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 college.

Marth' 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 joy.

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 you!" 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 Leander," she said.—Leslie's Monthly.

**THE FARMING WORLD.**

**THE HORSE'S FEET.**

Why They Should Receive Constant and Careful Attention.

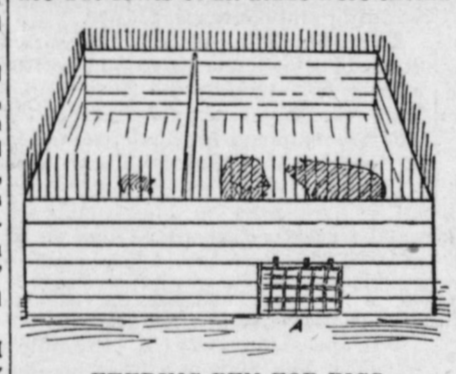
From the birth to the death of the horse, says a fellow of the Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons, the hoof requires attention, if it is to be kept in a healthy condition. It is before the hoof is shed that the feet are generally neglected, and the animals suffer accordingly, because they are young 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 be 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 examined from time to time (say every six or eight weeks), to detect any defects of shape that might be taking place. If the feet are not growing level and symmetrical, they should be made so by rasping away the horn which is not naturally worn down. If this is neglected the animal will soon have the fetlock joint bending over towards the outside. On no pretense whatever should the front of the wall be interfered with, for the glazed coating of its surface protects the horn beneath it. It should therefore be left untouched.

It would be as well to disabuse people's minds of a very popular fallacy—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 thin to allow the moisture to penetrate more easily. No greater mistake is made than this, for the preservation of the hoof depends to a great extent upon the soil the animal was reared on. The best footed horses are bred on dry soils, and that is undoubtedly the kind of ground best adapted to the healthy 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 or barn, the fowls are apt to go among them and eat a large portion of the feed. I finally solved the problem by constructing a feeding pen so that the hogs and pigs could go in and out at pleasure but fowls of all kinds were excluded.



FEEDING PEN FOR PIGS.

Build a feeding floor several inches above the surface of the ground and inclose with a tight board fence surmounted with pickets a foot or more long. Make one or more openings near the ground for the hogs and hang a door, a, from the top so that it will swing pretty freely either way. Leather straps or hinges that work easily will answer. The hogs will soon learn to go back and forth, but fowls will not enter. If there are two sizes of hogs, make a partition and in it construct a small swinging door just large enough to admit the smaller pigs.—Orange Judd Farmer.

**HINTS FOR STOCKMEN.**

All young animals need plenty 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 kicking cow, a nuisance. Several remedies are prescribed, but the best one is to get rid of the animal.

It is not well to keep all kinds of 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 notwithstanding. Where the feeding is extensive the saving will pretty nearly pay for the press in one year.

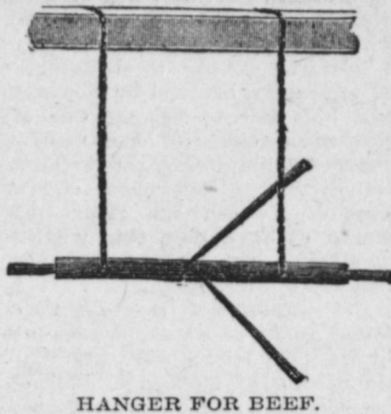
The doctors say that there is more typhoid fever in the country than in the city, owing to the contamination of wells. If that is true, how much sickness is caused among the animals by impure water no one can tell.—Western Plowman.

**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 1/2-inch holes in center, opposite 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 1/2-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 Ohio 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 ownership in a business which recognizes no rival in its self-sustaining attributes is economy to mind and body.—World Herald.

**Early Pigs Are the Best.**

Wherever a farmer has warm basement stables it is easy to make a hog-pen in one corner and use it for the breeding sows. Every one admits that 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 rare 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 bankruptcy. 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 everybody 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.

The affable passenger had been searching for a victim for a long time. He had made exclamations when reading his paper, in the hopes that it would attract the attention of some one and give him the opportunity to show his power as a conversationalist, but all his little ruses failed. The people who sat near him seemed to be wholly centered on themselves, but still he was not completely discouraged. He looked about him, and selecting one man to whom he thought he might be able to impart much interesting information, he began operations by remarking:

"Pardon me, but you look very much like a man I know."  
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 Supplement His Wife's Present.

"You have scarcely spoken to me at all this evening," she said, in tones of reproach.  
"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."  
"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 how you are going to say that it makes a horrid muck 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 this 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 with it."  
—Washington Star.

**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.  
A few days ago the head of the household waited on him.  
"Well, sor," he said, "that roof has been leakin' agin."  
"Has it?" said the landlord.  
"Yes, sor. It leaks right over me sister's bed. Draps right down on her, sor. This mornin' she came out o' her 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?"  
"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, making 10,000 in all, and were valued at ten cents each, so I insured the lot for \$1,000. A few days ago the man came to me and asked for the insurance money. 'You've had no fire at your house,' I replied. 'No, but I've smoked them,' said he, 'and according to the paper, I am entitled to the money, as it reads distinctly that if the goods are consumed by fire money is paid on application.' As far as technicalities were concerned 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 lay 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 are cold.  
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.—Michigan 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.

**HARTSHORN'S SELF-ACTING SHINEROLLERS**

NOTICE: **ESTEY'S** HARTSHORN'S LABEL THE GENUINE

**ROOFING** The best Red Rope Roofing for 16, per sq. ft., caps and nails included. Write for samples free. THE FAY BASSILE ROOFING CO., Camden, N.J.

**KLONDYKE for \$1.00.** Write for particulars. KLONDYKE EXP. BATTERS, ESTABLISHED AND MIXING CO., 51-53 Hinkley Bk., Seattle, Wash.



The Republican State central committee have closed doors until February, 1898. The Kansas City liquor men must have quit putting up - J. G. Lowe.

Tomatoes have been grafted upon potatoes by a French experimenter, whose hybrid plant produces tubers underground and tomatoes above.

Congressman Dingley's paper, way down in Maui, has made the startling discovery that the "silver 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 "foreigner" pays the tariff, and that prices are not made higher by 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 finest 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.

Hunters will do well to bear these facts in mind: Quail and prairie chickens may be killed from November 1 until January 1; ducks from October 1 to January 1. Shooting geese and ducks from sunset to sunrise is 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 that is the liveliest issue now before the people, owing to the absolute failure of the Wolcott commission; that last year thousands of Republicans voted for McKinley, believing that he would do something for silver, and now they know he will not. Mr. Hartman makes this prediction for 1900: "There will be 2,500,000 free silver Republican votes, 1,500,000 Populist votes and 4,500,000 Democratic 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 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 apparently easy to fill in the missing letters of every word. They look as though a child could do it. As a matter of fact 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 349 votes over Vincent H. Perkins, his Democratic opponent. However, 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 is good enough for any reasonable Democrat. A similar gain all over the State would put Illinois safely in the Democratic column.

GREAT MUSIC OFFER.

Send us the names and addresses of three or more performers 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.

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 Loxey Cy after long years of close communion with him:

"Leland's following in Kansas has dwindled down to a few servile parasites who still expect some political spoils. Leland's interest has waned. The party is weary of the boss' low cunning, weary of his unclean methods, weary of his petty oppressions. He is a small-minded man, and his tools are of the most sordid kind. His political method is contemptible and depraved. He is a man without principle, without any appreciation of the noble spirit and aims of 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 purpose of aggrandisement for himself and a ring of men like 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 FAVORS.

The wife of the President has special permission to John Philip Sousa, "The March King," to dedicate to her his new composition, just finished, and which will be called "The Lady of the White House." Mrs. McKinley forwarded her permission last week to the editor of the Ladies' Home Journal, which will publish the Sousa composition 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 in the White House conservatory. This is the second photograph which the President's wife has allowed to be taken within ten years the first portrait taken of her since 1887 having also gone to the Ladies' Home Journal, which published it in the last October number, causing the entire addition of that issue to be exhausted.

THE BEST PLACE FOR HOUSE-PLANTS.

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 sixty degrees at the plant stand.

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 to him, he has issued the following statement:

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

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

"I will be a candidate for re-nomination as Attorney General. "I have had no disagreement with Governor Leedy.

"I am standing by Webb McNall in his fight against the insurance companies and as a matter of simple justice to the people I will continue to aid 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, although the fakirs seem to have difficulty in understanding that I have business to engage my attention and have no time for idle twaddle." - Topeka Advocate.

Bridge Notice.

STATE OF KANSAS, CHASE COUNTY. Office of the County Clerk, Cottonwood Falls, Kansas, December 15th, 1897. Notice is hereby given that sealed bids 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. Bids to be by the cubic yard for masonry and excavation. All bids to be accompanied with a deposit of fifty dollars. The Board reserves the right to reject any and all bids. By order of the Board of County Commissioners of the county and State aforesaid, (SEAL) M. C. NEWTON, County Clerk.

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Public Land Sale.

United States Land Office, Topeka, Kansas. Notice is hereby given that, in pursuance of instructions from the Commissioner of the general land office, under authority vested in him by section 2454, U. S. Hy. Stat., as amended by the act of Congress, approved 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 1/4 of the southwest 1/4 of section twenty-six (26), township twenty (20), south, range six (6) 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.





**SILAS HUMBLE.**

He Opens His Show to an Enthusiastic Audience.

[Copyright, 1897.]  
LAST night I opened my panorama of the Holy Land, accompanied by my grand aggregashun of a side-show and Liver Regulator, to a large and enthusiastic audience at Strongville. I was drivin' into the town in the afternoon when I met up with a man on a 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' ain't none better," sez I, as I swells out my chest 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 panorama of the Holy Land for the benefit of your town. The price of admishun is only ten cents, and I've known a single exhibishun to turn a dozen men out of the path of wickedness. Incidentally, but sort o' connected with it, I hev 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. One swaller produces a balmy effect on

the audience was agin the hopper and fur me.

My lecturer' 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 provin' 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 reglar table cloths instead of sheets and bedquills on the tables. When I showed the pictur' of the city of Jerusalem this capshus man stood up and sez:

"Stranger, what ye givin' us?"  
"It's Jerusalem," sez I.  
"Ye ar' a deceiver!" sez he. "I was born and bred in that very town, and 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?" sez I.  
"Anybody can make walls," sez he. "And has Toledo got hills on every hand?"  
"Them hills is only painted on to deceive."  
"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 turnin' a corner, when a preacher got



THE MAYOR AND THE BOTTLE.

the general system—two arouses the enthusiasm, and the third is purty sartin to bring out a war-whoop. Nuthin' like it was ever put up in small bottle afore. Would ye pardin me if I observed that yer liver seemed to be in need of sum consolashun?"  
"I know she does," he replied, "and if ye happen to hev one o' them bottles handy I might try a swaller."  
I passed out a bottle and ten minits later the mayor was throwin' up his hat and whoopin'. That evenin' the Jame, the halt, the blind and everybody else in Strongville attended my show. Before the exhibishun opened I spoke a few affectin' words to the assemblage. They were mostly concernin' my moral character and my purely vegetable Liver Regulator, but now and then I seized the opportunity to hold up to them sich sayin'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 just 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 of time wasted jest the same."  
"Natur don't hev to born fules. She kin find 'em full-grown any day in the 'ar, and in almost any place."  
In sellin' my Liver Regulator I took keener note to deceive the confidin' public by claimin' too much. Thar' ar' human critters as fondly expect that the contents of one and the same bottle will cure consumption, pull a mewt out of the quicksand, stop the toothache, regulate the liver, scare away the itch and draw a prize in a lottery, but I alius discourage sich expectashuns. The success of my menagerie was fur beyond my most sanguine hopes. When I held up my Vain Endeavor bottle and showed 'em the Kansas grasshopper buttin' the cork in his vain endeavors to rekiver his hoppin' liberty the audience was agin me and fur the hopper. When, however, I made my moral pint that it was useless and a sin fur humatur' to kick agin the inevitable,

up and commanded him to silence. That preacher had been to Jerusalem and slogged about fur six weeks, and he couldn't be deceived. He even pinted out the spot on which he had bin bit by a dog, and he wound up by offerin' to bet the capshus landlor' twenty to one that it was the best pictur' of Jerusalem ever put on canvas. The audience was with me and agin the landlor', and he sneaked out and was seen no more. The incident furnished me opportunity to git off sich sayin's as:  
"The champion of truth never stands alone."  
"Facts beat shirts which button behind."  
"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 impresshun. 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 temperature of 400 to 600 degrees Fahrenheit is required to char wood within a reasonably short time, and these temperatures are above those of ordinary steam. Hence the liability of steam pipes to cause ignition of wood with which they come in contact is largely a matter of time. It is frequently observed that wooden logging applied to steam pipes and engine cylinders becomes charged after long exposure to heat, even at lower temperatures. A. L. Stevenson, in a paper read before the Federated Institute of Mining Engineers, cited authorities showing that the lower the temperature at which charcoal is produced the greater its power of absorption and the more readily it is combustible.

**RECIPROCITY HUMBAG.**

The McKinley Scheme of Regulating Foreign Trade.  
Reciprocity with France, we are informed, is almost effected. It has been hoped 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 painting.

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 necessities. 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 barons.

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 entrusted 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 business.

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 the meantime. The \$1,050,000 of gold put into the work will be worth as 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 subject, but the republican leaders in congress know well that the masses of their party share the feelings of the democrats on this subject, and that they would never forgive the defeat of anti-trust legislation. These leaders are in a distressing position.—N. Y. Journal.

The republican congress may even things by giving the country an immigration law that will shut out as many undesirable aliens as Hawaiian annexation will let in.—Detroit Free Press.

**THE DINGLEY DEFICIT.**

The Republican Tariff Depleting the Treasury.

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 senate 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 fall in this purpose (of producing revenue), which should create an additional deficiency in the immediate future, which would require a further issue of bonds to meet current expenditures, would certainly be fatal to the hopes of future success of any political party responsible for such legislation."

The excuse for the calling of a special session of congress for the revision of the tariff was the necessity for increased revenue. The real purpose of such legislation was the furnishing of protection to special interests. 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 ..... \$11,073,546  
August ..... 14,944,432  
September ..... 3,435,718  
October ..... 8,210,097  
November ..... 8,927,109

The Dingley law became a law July 24. The deficits for the last four fiscal years, ended June 30, have been as follows:  
1894 ..... \$69,903,261  
1895 ..... 42,905,223  
1896 ..... 25,203,248  
1897 ..... 18,062,254

For the current fiscal year the deficit, which for the five months already expired 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 receipts 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 as follows:

Year	Revenues	Expenditures	Deficit
1895	\$121,108,437	\$124,078,155	\$20,969,728
1896	122,575,547	161,906,967	39,331,420
1897	123,275,777	158,145,280	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 ..... \$10,752,307  
1896 ..... 25,254,441  
1897 ..... 34,170,729

However it may be figured the comparisons are unfavorable to the Dingley law as a revenue producer. Possibly 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 majority of 15 in the Ohio legislature. How much did it cost him?—Kansas City Times.  
—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 McKinley prosperity until the cotton crop can be disposed of.—Nashville (Tenn.) Sun.

—The Dingley deficit up to the close of the third week in November was a trifle over \$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" workmen in the coal mines of Pennsylvania and other states, for instance, who need money rather more than Uncle Collis. These are the men who asked for bread and received an injunction, and if fortunes are to be given away they undoubtedly would be glad to be remembered.—San Francisco Examiner.

—Nine-tenths of the vast sum exacted from our industries by the republican tariff tax on hides goes into the 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 manufacturer 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 Europe. What we shall have is the sweet consciousness that, even if we 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 commercial nonintercourse ever exhibited outside of China.—N. Y. Times.

**THE TWO CAPTAINS.**

By Charles B. Lewis.

[Copyright, 1897.]

COMPANIES D and G will be detached from the regiment and proceed westward a distance of five or six miles, and then take up positions covering the Snicker's Gap road and the Green Cove road. If attacked in force they will support each other and hold out as long as possible. Capt. Harper, 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 object of sending a force was to prevent rebel scouts or guerrillas from coming through the defiles and securing 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 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 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.  
"Then I shall expect prompt and cheerful obedience from you. I will stand no dodging or crawling. I understand that your men ran away in the Mills River skirmish. If they try that with me I will have my company fire into them for cowards!"

"Capt. Harper," replied the other, as he saluted, "I have the honor to report that company G lost two men killed and five wounded at Mill River, and that it was the first company in action and the last to leave the field."  
"Perhaps so, but remember that they must be held up to their work if attacked. If you are not feeling well and wish to turn over the command to your lieutenant and go to the rear, I will arrange it."

Every one of Capt. Harper's words was a studied insult. He meant it so. Nothing would have pleased him more than to put his subordinate under arrest and send him back. The junior captain realized this, and while he turned white with passion boiling 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. 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 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 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 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 boulders were 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 of the privates said:  
"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 Johnny fighters. I'm no hand to kick, but—"  
"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 to be sure he had a grievance. "Look

here, Corp. Brown, ye don't know 'nuff to walk under a cowshed when it's rainin' outdoors, and mebbe I kin drive an idea into yer skull. Here we are, ain't we?"

"We ain't anywhere else."  
"Then that's settled. Down thar is Company D, two miles away. We are to hold one gap—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.

Half 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 chewed 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 or 12 men.

"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 him."

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 along the breastwork and spoke a few encouraging words to the men, and as the fighting grew hot again he sheathed his sword and knelt behind the rocks with musket in hand. Side by side were the corporal and the private called Bill. They knew that reinforcements had been asked for and refused.

"Told ye so, didn't I?" queried Bill, while reloading his musket.

"Damn 'em!" exclaimed the corporal in reply.  
"It's the last of company 'G,' old man! We are to be wiped out that Capt. Harper may git his revenge. We are jest givin' the Johnnies hell and repeat, but we can't keep it up long. 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 save us, but half the company has bin knocked over already! I wanted to live to be a brigadier general, but I kin feel my toes beginnin' to curl right now!"

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 the rapid firing and knew that their 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. The orderly sergeant suggested such 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 say:  
"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 we went down, and when the Johnnies finally rushed us company 'G' was wiped out. I'd 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' kickin'?"

## HUGE ELECTRIC MOTORS.

Used to Haul Railroad Trains Through a Tunnel.

A New and Vast Reform in Railroad-ing—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.

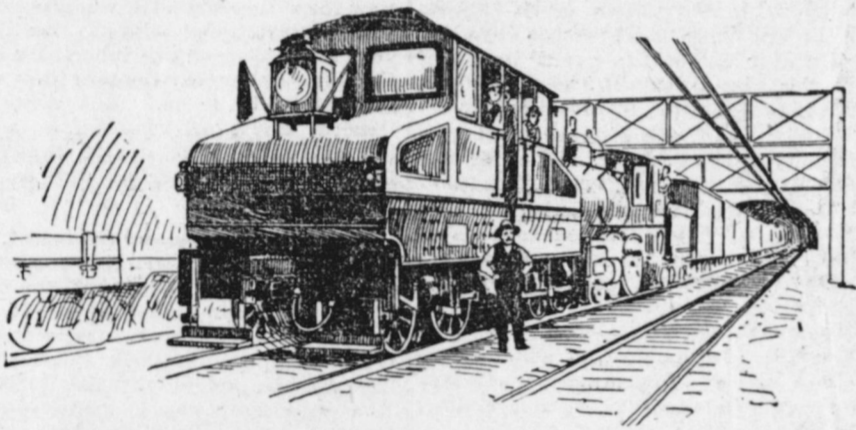
The tunnel extends from Camden station on the south to Mount Royal station on the north and is 7,339 feet, or nearly 1 1/2 miles long. From the Camden station the line rises on what is a heavy gradient for a steam railroad, and all trains in this direction require the assistance of a very powerful locomotive. To haul very heavy freight trains through this tunnel by ordinary freight steam locomotives would fill it with smoke and noxious gases and render it intolerable, if not actually dangerous, to passengers in the trains 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 ventilation of the tunnel, therefore, became important. The disadvantages of the steam locomotive were patent, and some means had to be found of doing away with the smoke and gases either by ventilation or the abandonment of steam haulage in the tunnel. The various systems not involving the production of smoke and gas were considered, and by process of exclusion all

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

Each shield carries a headlight 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 round-houses 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 seemingly as easily as any of the ordinary trains it had up to then handled. In less than two minutes the speed on the up grade was 12 miles an hour. With freight trains the normal speed is limited to 15 miles an hour, but with the passenger trains the electric locomotives have developed a speed of 50 miles an hour on this grade.

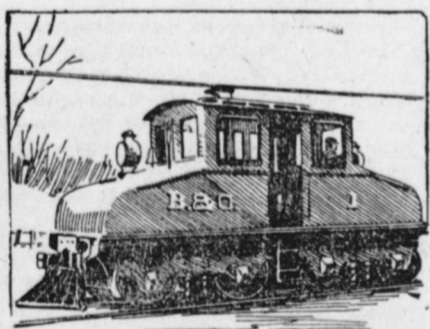
To carry the large amount of current required in the operation of these locomotives the overhead system is used, but instead of the trolley wire a shoe which is attached to a flexible trolley on the roof of the locomotive runs in an iron conduit suspended above the track in the open and at the center of the arch of the tunnel. Every precaution has been taken to insulate the overhead line perfectly. The length of the overhead structure is over 15,000 feet, and the electric locomotives op-



ELECTRIC LOCOMOTIVE ATTACHED TO FREIGHT TRAIN.

were discarded except electricity. This system was adopted, and for the past two years three electric locomotives, the largest ever built, have handled the entire freight service of this great trunk line through the tunnel. They would probably have been put into passenger service before this, but the receivers decided for various reasons to postpone their employment in the haulage of passenger trains until the completion of their new station. This was opened recently and the passenger, as well as the freight, traffic is now being handled by the electric locomotives.

The electric locomotives are the largest of their type ever built. They consist of two trucks, each truck having two axles and four wheels. Each 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 rubber-cushioned receptacles in the driving wheels, and when the armature turns 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 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 controller 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 arc 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 away the carbons in an arc lamp.

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 air compressor for the air brakes and the whistle. By another ingenious automatic contrivance the motor starts

operate beneath this for the entire distance.

The power plant which supplies current for the locomotives and for the incandescent and arc lamps in the tunnel, waiting-rooms and stations, is one of the most extensive in this country. It is located just east of the Camden station in a building 322 feet long. Large additions have recently been made to the electric plant and it is now capable of furnishing 3,000 kilowatts or 3,000 horse-power in electric power and about 1,150 horse-power for the lighting service. Of course, the locomotives are not always in service and the demand on the power plant is intermittent. In order that the dynamo, therefore, should not remain idle when the locomotives were not working, the railroad company made an arrangement with the local street car company to take a certain amount of its excess of power; it now supplies to the Baltimore Traction Company enough electricity to operate nearly 200 street cars in the city of Baltimore.

The electric line has now been in successful operation since its inauguration, and has attracted attention the world over. The performance of the electric locomotives has been carefully watched by steam railroad men and mechanical experts, as the pioneers of a new and 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 I did. I nearly killed the scoundrel!"  
"What was the trouble?"  
"He insulted me—actually insulted me with deliberation and malice aforethought; and it was no trifling insult, either."

"What did he say?"  
"He asked me if I was the man who played the cornet every night."  
"Why didn't you kill him?"—Chicago Post.

**Asked the Boy Too Much.**  
A boy who had been up for an examination in Scripture had utterly failed, and the relations between him and the examiner had become somewhat strained. The latter asked him if there were any text in the whole Bible he could quote. He pondered and then repeated: "And Judas went out and hanged himself."  
"Is there any other verse you know in the Bible?" the examiner asked.  
"Yes. 'Go thou and do likewise.'"  
There was a solemn pause and the proceedings terminated.—Catholic Standard and Times.

**Advanced Methods.**  
"Anything new in your cooking club?"  
"Yes; we don't waste time on any woman's recipes unless they are accompanied by an affidavit from her father or husband."—Chicago Record.

**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 it not?  
Winks—Depends a good deal upon whether you've just killed a man or not.—Brooklyn Life.

## WIT AND WISDOM.

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

"Parson Johnson—"So dis little chile am a gal. Do de udder one belong to de contrary sex?" Mrs. Jackson—"Yals, 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 called 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 left?" "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 (despairingly)—"Well, so did my wife!"—Puck.

"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 civilization doesn't seem to have made our 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 version—which 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 to the feelings 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 dilemma; either there was nothing to tell or a woman never found it out. They have been invited to repudiate either the mystery or the woman. And our correspondent comes to their rescue. From his researches in situ, and his investigation of the family archives, it appears that Miss St. Leger did not hide herself in a clock, for the simple reason that no timepiece of sufficient capacity was being enacted. But the partition wall which she was undergoing repair; and while she was dozing—perhaps over a novel of the period—she was awakened by the sound of voices. Naturally she wished to know what was being said. Some girls in their father's house 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 realized the "terrible consequences of her action." Whether she was conscience-stricken or merely bored, she determined to make her escape. She got safely into the hall, and saw nobody there but the family butler. But he 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 was no longer a case of servant and mistress; she was the culprit, he the avenging priest. Obviously, he had to tell her papa. It was equally matter of course that she should fall into a swoon—it gave her time to review the situation. The sequel cannot be more touchingly described than in our correspondent's own language: "The fair culprit, endowed with a high sense of honor, at once consented to pass through the impressive ceremonies she 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 are told is that "the year was probably 1710." Probably! We had imagined that this full, true and particular account was transcribed from authentic and contemporary records. But if the year is only a matter of conjecture, what of the rest of the narrative? 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. Gableton—I'm told that Mrs. Hennyneck has lost all hold on her husband.  
Old Aunt Broadhead—Yes; I've noticed that he has shaved off his chin whiskers.—Puck.

## New Route to California.

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 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; Eastbound 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 bath-room; a combination ladies' parlor and compartment car, with well-stocked library, and ladies' maid in attendance; two of the finest dining-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. 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 scenery, fast time, and no snow blockades. And, best of all, no extra charge 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 peering, 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.

**Catarth Cannot Be Cured**  
with Local Applications, as they cannot reach the seat of the disease. Catarth is a blood or constitutional disease, and in order to cure it you must take internal remedies. Hall's Catarth Cure is taken internally, and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces. Hall's Catarth 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 produces such wonderful results in curing Catarth. Send for testimonials and prices. 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 who can travel around the country in private cars.  
Second Traveler—Yes; they have lots of comfort.  
"Just think of being able to stop the car long enough to get a square meal at a railway restaurant!"—Puck.

**The Pursuit of Happiness.**  
When the Declaration of Independence asserted man's right to this, it created 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 relief is in chills and fever, constipation, 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 Transcript.

**Star Tobacco.**  
If you care for pleasure, health and economy, cheer 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 32 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—pawbrokers, 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 compelled to associate with him.—Chicago News.

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

## THE GENERAL MARKET.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Dec. 6  
CATTLE—Best beefs..... 3 87 1/2 @ 4 65  
Stocks..... 3 90 @ 4 50  
Native cows..... 1 75 @ 3 45  
HOGS—Choice to heavy..... 3 10 @ 3 75  
SHEEP..... 2 75 @ 4 40  
WHEAT—No. 2 red..... 91 @ 92  
No. 2 hard..... 84 @ 85  
CORN—No. 2 mixed..... 23 1/2 @ 23  
OATS—No. 2..... 23 @ 23 1/2  
RYE—No. 2..... 42 @ 43  
FLOUR—Patent, per barrel..... 4 65 @ 4 70  
Fancy..... 4 10 @ 4 25  
HAY—Choice timothy..... 8 50 @ 8 75  
Fancy prairie..... 7 00 @ 7 25  
BRAN (sacked)..... 52 @ 52 1/2  
BUTTER—Choice creamery..... 18 @ 20  
CHEESE—Full cream..... 12 @ 12 1/2  
EGGS—Choice..... 17 1/2 @ 18  
POTATOES..... 45 @ 55

ST. LOUIS  
CATTLE—Native and shipping 3 75 @ 4 60  
Texans..... 3 50 @ 3 75  
HOGS—Heavy..... 3 25 @ 3 54  
SHEEP—Fair to choice..... 2 50 @ 4 50  
FLOUR—Choice..... 4 65 @ 4 90  
WHEAT—No. 2 red..... 90 @ 90 1/2  
No. 2 mixed..... 24 1/2 @ 25  
OATS—No. 2..... 23 @ 23 1/2  
RYE—No. 2..... 45 @ 45 1/2  
BUTTER—Creamery..... 18 @ 23  
LARD—Western mess..... 4 10 @ 4 12 1/2  
PORK..... 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 83  
CORN—No. 2 red..... 24 1/2 @ 25  
OATS—No. 2..... 21 @ 21 1/2  
RYE..... 46 @ 46 1/2  
BUTTER—Creamery..... 15 @ 22  
LARD..... 4 50 @ 4 22 1/2  
PORK..... 7 25 @ 7 25

NEW YORK  
CATTLE—Native steers..... 3 50 @ 5 10  
HOGS—Good to choice..... 3 50 @ 3 75  
WHEAT—No. 2 red..... 93 1/2 @ 96 1/2  
No. 2..... 83 @ 83 1/2  
OATS—No. 2..... 21 @ 21 1/2  
BUTTER—Creamery..... 14 @ 23  
PORK—Mess..... 8 25 @ 9 00

## It Makes Cold Feet Warm.

Shake into your under shoes Allen's Foot-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 the only medicine for Coughs.—Jennie 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 coincides with our views.—Washington Democrat.

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 3 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 right; 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 isn't now. St. Jacobs Oil cured him.

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.

# Coughs

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 house-work—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 Pearlina and stop the drudgery, or to wear yourself out and then try to get well? Pearlina, more than any other one thing, makes house-work what it should be. It makes the washing and cleaning fit work for any woman.

Washing and Cleaning

## Millions of Pearlina

GET THE GENUINE ARTICLE!

## Walter Baker & Co.'s Breakfast COCOA

Pure, Delicious, Nutritious.

Costs Less than ONE CENT a cup.

Be sure that the package bears our Trade-Mark.

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

CANDY CATHARTIC

# Cascarets

CURE CONSTIPATION

REGULATE THE LIVER

10c 25c 50c ALL DRUGGISTS

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

# SAPOLIO

SEE THAT THIS NAME IS STAMPED ON Every Pair OF SHOES YOU BUY. IT IS A POSITIVE GUARANTEE OF SUPERIORITY.

## Ladies' SHOES.

Ask Your Dealer for Them.

**Weeks Scale Works,** 25 Quinine Pills 10c. STRICTLY PURE!  
STOCK, COAL, HAY, GRAIN—BUFFALO, N.Y. AND COTTON SCALES.

**OPIMUM** and Whiskey Habit cured at home without pills. Book of particulars sent FREE. B. N. WOOLLEY, M.D., Atlanta, Ga.

**PISO'S CURE FOR CROSS EYES**  
CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS.  
Best. "Tough" and "Soft" Use in time. Sold by druggists.

**PATENTS** Send for Invention Guide, free. EDGAR TATE a CO. Patent Attorneys, 215 W. 4th, New York.

A. N. K.—D 1898

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS please state that you saw the Advertisement in this paper.

ECKELS' REPORT.

Comptroller of Currency Gives Statistics and Makes Recommendations. He Strongly Urges Removal of the 90 Per Cent. Limit—Wants Government to Leave Note Issuing to Banks—Statisticians.

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



JAMES H. ECKELS. (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 29 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 conduct of the national banking associations of 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 weakness and danger. In the United States, where there has been the nearest approach to success, with the volume of the federal paper comparatively limited in amount, the credit of the government 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 redemption 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 notes when presented. Their ability to command gold has always been beyond that of the government, for in each financial exigency which has confronted the government the banks have furnished to it the amounts necessary to maintain its solvency. It is impossible to believe that with a system of bank note issues, based in part upon securities and in part upon bank assets, the country cannot be provided with sound, safe and elastic bank note issue, always commensurate with and responsive to the demands of trade.

The total number of national banks organized since the system was put into operation, in 1863, is shown to have been 5,696. On October 31 last there were in active operation 3,617, having an authorized capital of \$629,230,250. The total outstanding circulation of the banks then outstanding was \$229,199,880 of which \$222,394,556 was secured by bonds of the United States, and the balance by lawful money deposited with the treasurer of the United States. The circulation outstanding of all national banks on October 31 last was \$230,131,003, of which amount \$1,558,839 was secured by bonds held for account of insolvent, and liquidating banks and \$228,572,164 by lawful money deposited 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 \$4,851,322.

During the year 44 banks were organized, with an aggregate capital stock of \$6,420,000. During the year 71 banks went into voluntary liquidation. 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 statement 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, \$26.70; United Kingdom, \$20.65; France, \$14.65; Germany, \$18.05; Austria-Hungary, \$9.33; and Russia, \$8.95.

DISASTROUS PRAIRIE FIRE. Farmers of an Oklahoma County Have an Exciting Time. GUTHRIE, Ok., Dec. 6.—Saturday night the most disastrous prairie fire in the history of D county raged. The grass was very high and dry. A strong wind from the south was blowing and the fire, which started near Ruth post office, near the county line, swept forward 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, 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 ex-Gov. Crittenden, of Missouri, during 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 Monroe, charged with complicity.

MANY WITHOUT FUEL.

Snowstorm Caught Many Families in Western Kansas and Oklahoma Short of Coal. 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 the western part of the state the snow 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 yesterday 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 Foreign Climbers. KANSAS CITY, Mo., Dec. 4.—Footprints in the snow led to the capture 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 been unable to carry out his wishes through lack of money. They refer to the fact that Mr. and Mrs. Howe both 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 overwhelming.

BARRED FROM WHITE SOCIETY. Miss Foote, Who Married a Negro, Sicken 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 debarré elsewhere. She sickened in her suffering, and last night died.

ILLINOIS LEGISLATURE. Gov. Tanner Calls It in Extraordinary Session, to Meet December 7. 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 regulating the manner of conducting primary elections and to pass a reapportionment bill.

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 Chicago to California will be lighted by electricity. The electrical equipment 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.—Regala Wright, the six-year-old daughter of Mrs. Mary E. Wright, of 707 North Sixteenth street, was fatally burned while alone at her 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.

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, indicates that ratification was undoubtedly defeated.

FORMAN'S REPORT.

Interesting Figures from the Commissioner of Internal Revenue. Predicts a Big Increase in Receipts—2,500 Liquor Sellers in Kansas—Traffic in Missouri—Over 2,000 Illicit Still 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, \$1,338,473. 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, \$15,993; increase, \$18,992. Banks and bankers, \$85; decrease, \$49. Miscellaneous, \$375,383; decrease, \$99,739. Total receipts, \$146,619,593; decrease, \$311,022. The report includes the following figures of collections made: Kansas, including Oklahoma, \$250,398.93; 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, 205 cases; settled, 115; pending, 33.

Over Two Thousand Dealers in Kansas. The report shows that of the special taxpayers in Kansas, there are 2,299 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 liquor; total, 355. The cost of the collection of the revenue during the last fiscal year was \$3,848,469.

Illicit Still 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, 246 in Georgia, 463 in North Carolina, 296 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 reports that the expense of storing spirits in general bonded warehouses is 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. WASHINGTON, Dec. 4.—Commissioner of Indian Affairs W. A. Jones, who is in the west making a tour of inspection of agencies, has made an investigation that repudiates the reported project of men in Oklahoma, Kansas and elsewhere to take possession of the Wichita Indian reservation in Oklahoma, and thus force upon congress

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."

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Judge E. C. Whiting, ex-state senator and one of the pioneers of the Hawkeye state, is dead at Sioux City, at the age of 76. In 1885 he ran for governor on the democratic ticket.

Two Chicago Ordinances That May Cost Railroad 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 & North-western and the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul. The entire work must be commenced on or before May 1, 1898, and completed within two years of that date. The two ordinances abolish complete, and practically without apparent damage to adjoining property owners, 74 grade crossings.

Death Not Mrs. Naek's Portion. NEW YORK, Dec. 4.—Although District Attorney Youngs assured the jury in Martin Thorne's trial that the state held Mrs. Naek equally guilty with her husband, 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. Naek cannot be convicted.

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

Three Men in Love with Her Use Pistols and All Were Fatally Wounded. 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 created a panic in church. It is said all three men are fatally injured.

"MISSING LETTER" CONTESTS. 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.

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KANSAS STATE NEWS.

An epidemic of scarlet fever threatens Newton. Baxter Springs will soon have a telephone exchange. Girard is preparing to drill extensively for natural gas. Over 100 cases of measles were reported 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. Superintendent McNall said there was a local fire insurance trust at 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 Norton, 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 a 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 Rotkin, 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 six.

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 which he confesses that prohibition is a failure and says moral suasion is the 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 that this record will be exceeded this year.

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 conform 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 1854.

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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, \$6,707,477; state house, \$34,133.83; sinking, \$297,541; interest, \$46,975.69; current university, \$28,540.00; militia, \$1,309.53; veterinary, \$22.86; permanent school, \$28,194.00; annual school, \$16,937.96; university permanent, \$2,622.71; university interest, \$3,226.94; normal school permanent, \$1,107.76; normal school interest, \$53.21; agricultural college permanent, \$7,050.77; agricultural college interest, \$3,556.65; insurance, \$1,500.00; library, \$617.50; stormont library, \$1,840.94; seed grain account, \$1,652.78; 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, \$2,270,244.65; stormont library fund bonds, \$4,900.00; university fund bonds, \$142,360.83; normal school fund bonds, \$154,688.20; agricultural college fund bonds, \$489,167.76.

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 eyes.

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 officers 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 1887, the farmers of Kansas produced over \$2,000,000,000 of live stock and grain. In grain the amount runs up to \$969,148,186, and the greatest grain years were 1891-2. In live stock \$1,132,898,184 worth was produced, the greatest year being 1888, when the value of 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 Leveling has taken the case in hand.

Bitter Attack on Senator Harris. In his paper, the Pratt Union,