

Chase County Courier.

W. E. TIMMONS, Editor and Proprietor.

HOW TO THE LINE LET THE CHIPS FALL WHERE THEY MAY

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COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 11, 1897.

NO. 8.

NOVEMBER—1897.

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THE WORLD AT LARGE.

Summary of the Daily News.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

It was reported at Washington on the 3d that ex-President Cleveland had made a personal request of Mr. McKinley, asking him to let Associate Justice John C. Tarsney, formerly of Kansas City, remain in undisturbed possession of his place as Indian territory judge until the expiration of his term.

DR. SHELDON JACKSON, general agent of education in Alaska, has returned to Washington. He declares that the stories of great strikes, terrible hardship and impending starvation have not been exaggerated. Gold is everywhere, but the difficulty lies in getting it out. Dr. Jackson wants the government to sell reindeer to prospectors at a price which will be cheaper than horses and dogs and too high for slaughter as fresh meat.

The president has ordered a court-martial to try Capt. Lovering for alleged gross cruelty to a private.

POSTMASTER GENERAL GAINY is a pronounced candidate for United States senator in Maryland to succeed Arthur P. Gorman.

SECRETARY BLISS has approved the selection of 52,126 acres of land, situated in the Topeka land district, selected by the Union Pacific, as successor to the Kansas Pacific Railway company.

SENATOR WOLCOTT and Gen. Paine, two of the monetary commissioners sent to Europe, got back to the United States on the 5th. They declined to speak about their mission.

The commissioner of pensions made public his annual report on the 5th. The whole number of pensioners on the rolls June 30, 1897, was 976,014, a gain over the previous year of 5,336. The number of western pensioners is as follows: Missonri, 53,257; Kansas, 40,843; Indian territory, 2,639; Oklahoma, 6,173. The aggregate annual value of all pensions at the close of the fiscal year was \$129,795,428, excluding the cases held up.

An appeal has been made to the bureau of animal industry at Washington to investigate the disease which is prevalent among the horses in the coast country of Texas, the mortality being alarming.

SIR JULIAN PAUNCEFOTE, the British ambassador, who has come back from London to Washington, will confer with Secretary Sherman at an early day concerning the reopening of negotiations for an Anglo-American arbitration treaty.

A TREATY between the United States, Russia and Japan, looking to the joint protection of the seals, was signed at Washington on the 6th. It will require the ratification of the senate to become effective.

GENERAL NEWS.

EDDIE MACKIN, the champion waltzer of the Bowery, while dancing with a fat woman at Webster hall, New York, slipped and fell and the fat woman crashed upon his chest. Mackin was carried away internally injured and died the next day.

The annual session of the church extension committee of the M. E. church, at Philadelphia, decided to ask \$100,000 from the various conferences this year for church extension.

SEVERAL rich finds of lead and zinc ore on the Quappaw reservation, in the Indian territory, caused quite a rush to that locality recently.

THREE colored desperadoes held up the mining town of Marquisville, Ia., the other day. They walked into the pool room and, calling on 50 miners to hold up their hands, one of the party went through their pockets. The miners had just been paid and quite a sum was taken.

The house of Bud Dooley, a farmer living near Vienna, Ill., fell down, killing himself, a man named Parks and all of his children.

The San Marco hotel at St. Augustine, Fla., was burned to the ground on the 7th. The fire was incendiary.

THERE were no further developments in the legislative situation in Ohio on the 7th, the democrats having apparently abandoned all efforts to contest the election of republican representatives in close counties and the republican majority of five on joint ballot will not be changed, unless the fusionist members vote with the republicans.

In a football game at Pittsburgh, Pa., Robert Grange suffered a cerebral concussion, from which he was reported as lying in a precarious condition, and Bert Ritchie received possibly fatal injuries.

EDWARD HAMILTON at Worcester, Mass., shot and killed his wife and young daughter, wounded his infant son and then fatally shot himself. He had been suffering from neuralgia and had practically lived on opiates for many weeks and was supposed to have gone insane.

THE Eutaw guards were picketed around the jail at Eutaw, Ala., the other night because the authorities expected an attack from an armed mob to lynch Bub Beard, a negro assailant of a seven-year-old white girl. The prisoner is a brother to Andy Beard who some time ago eloped with a white girl, but was caught by a mob, tied to a tree and shot to death before the girl's eyes.

An Atlantic & Pacific passenger train was held up near Grant's station, 95 miles west of Albuquerque, N. M., the other evening. The robbers dynamited the express safe and set the train on fire, the express, baggage and smoking cars being totally destroyed.

The corn carnival held at Reatrice, Neb., was a great success.

Four children of Michael McNulty and wife, who live near Mont Calm Mills, Que., were brutally butchered the other day. The parents had gone to St. Julianne to transact some business, leaving their three daughters and a boy at home. During their absence a neighbor found two of the girls on the kitchen floor with their throats cut. The body of the oldest daughter was found outside the house in a similar condition and the boy's remains were discovered in the barn. Posses were organized and hunted over the vicinity for the miscreant.

LUIS SILICEO, the Mexican government colonization agent, is making the final arrangements for taking 115 to 120 families, comprising 500 persons or thereabouts, from Luling, Corpus Christi, Prairie Lea, Taylor, Gonzales and elsewhere in Texas and settling them in the state of Tamaulipas, Mex. On an average each family will receive 100 acres of land.

THE New York Herald published a letter from Hannis Taylor, late United States minister to Spain, in which after telling of his strenuous efforts to prevent a rupture of diplomatic relations between the two countries during the dark days of the Competitor case, he asserted that the ruling classes of Spain are determined to refuse any concessions which would be accepted by the Cubans.

THE large hay sheds of the Ardmore, (I. T.) Oil & Milling company, containing about 40 cars of baled hay and some machinery, were destroyed by fire.

A BOY named Thomas Van Wiel, a helper employed in the big dye works at Lodi, N. J., slipped and fell headlong into a vat of acidulated boiling water. Before he could be rescued nearly every inch of skin on his body boiled off. He died soon after in the hospital.

FOUR negro workhouse prisoners made a desperate break for liberty at St. Louis the other evening. Twenty shots were fired by the guards and fugitives. One managed to escape, but the others were captured.

MRS. CELIA WALLACE, who resides at the Auditorium at Chicago and is a childless widow, has taken a fancy to Evangelina Cisneros and has offered to adopt the Cuban maid and make her an heir to a fortune estimated at \$500,000.

SELMA, Ala., experienced a disastrous fire the other morning, the losses being approximated at \$100,000. A lantern exploded in the basement of Cawthorne & Coleman, wholesale druggists, and the basement and three floors being packed with inflammable goods, the fire department had all they could do to keep the fire within the building.

JOHN WEBSTER, Jr., of Oshkosh, Wis., drank 11 full glasses of whisky without intermission and laid down and died.

PETER CHEWPER, his infant daughter, Anna, and John Stohma, were asphyxiated by coal gas at Chewper's home on the outskirts of Sanford, Pa. Mrs. Chewper and a boarder named Simon were found unconscious and were not expected to live.

NEAR Lawson, Neb., Willis Dunn, aged 21, and two younger brothers found what they supposed was a bottle of whisky in a wheat bin. Each drank of the contents and all will die. The stuff proved to be horse medicine.

Two earthquake shocks were felt at 2:30 a. m. on the 4th the entire distance from Silver Bow, Ida., to Monida, Mont.

GEN. NELSON A. MILES has suggested to the supervising architect for the new Chicago post office building that it would be a wise plan to make provision for mounting a few gatling guns over the several approaches to the new structure. Gen. Miles has had some experience in handling strikers and riotous mobs and he thinks that some precaution should be taken to protect the building from being sacked and destroyed in a time of great excitement or local commotion. Local labor leaders denounce the scheme.

A SHOCKING state of affairs in the Illinois soldiers' orphans' home at Bloomington is being revealed by a committee of the Grand Army. Witnesses upon their oaths stated they had seen little children knocked down by the superintendent and that girls had been kept in bed two days as a punishment for trifling offenses.

The Chesapeake & Ohio express from Cincinnati to Washington was wrecked near Charlottesville, Va., on the 4th and four persons were killed and 17 injured. An axle broke on the locomotive truck.

Four laborers were killed and several others were injured by an explosion of dynamite at Victor, Col.

BATTISTE BAYHLE, principal chief of the Pawnee Indians, died at Pawnee, Ok., recently at the age of 70.

TEN cars of a freight train on the Kansas City, Pittsburg & Gulf railroad were wrecked near Sileam Springs, Ark., the other morning. All were loaded with wheat and corn. Eight of them were so badly damaged that it was necessary to burn them.

RALPH VAN HORN killed his child and then shot himself at Unadilla, Neb. It was thought that his mind was unbalanced by a lawsuit in which he had sued his father-in-law for \$10,000 damages for slander, but was only allowed \$1 and made to pay the costs.

A RECENT special from Havana to the New York World gives details of the horrible condition of some 30,000 starving Cubans. Hundreds are declared to be dying daily.

THE steamship Idaho, which left Buffalo, N. Y., for Chicago on the 5th, foundered the next day off Long point, Lake Erie, and 19 men were drowned. Two sailors were rescued. The boat had no passengers.

FRANK B. GERMAN, at Brocton, Mass., broke the American 24-hour bicycle road record on the 6th, riding 342 miles. The former record was held by Davis, of Cleveland, O., of 316 miles. German also broke Davis' 12-hour record of 176 miles, riding 192 miles.

A MAGAZINE of nitro-glycerine exploded in the Wetzel county (W. Va.) oil field on the 6th, killing three men and leaving hardly a trace of them, or of the magazine and two teams of horses that were near.

A RECENT special from Joliet, Ill., said: There is a rumor in circulation here that the operators at Carbon Hill are planning to import Chinese laborers to take the place of the strikers in the mines. The company will build a stockade to inclose both houses and shaft. As soon as the company can get ready to receive them 600 Chinamen will be shipped, and if this experiment proves a success other operators will follow it.

THE Georgia senate on the 5th passed a measure which, if passed, would have had the effect of making Georgia a prohibition state.

THE official count of the ballots cast in the election in Maryland leaves no room to doubt that the republicans will control both branches of the legislature and that a republican will succeed Arthur P. Gorman in the United States senate.

JAMES BOWSELL fatally shot Mrs. Smith and James Barton and then blew his own brains out at East Dallas, Tex. Jealousy was the cause.

THE agreement entered into between the Choctaw, Chickasaw and Dawes commissions at Atoka last April has been ratified by the Choctaw council at Tushkahoma, I. T., and approved by the governor. A bill was passed creating a commission of six members to wind up the affairs of the Choctaw nation.

PINCONNING, Mich., was visited by a destructive fire on the 3d. Buildings on both sides of a street for three blocks were wiped out. Loss, \$60,000.

Two car loads of Missouri mules left Kansas City on the 3d for Johannesburg, South Africa.

ADDITIONAL DISPATCHES.

At Norman, Ok., the nine-year-old son of Thomas E. Berry, while leading a cow to water, tied the rope around his waist, and the cow ran away and dragged him to death.

It was reported that the Mexican government had decided to send to the Washington authorities a note favoring intervention in the affairs of Cuba.

A DISPUTE over business matters occurred between George Jackson and E. V. Yongue, publishers of the Aberdeen (Miss.) Ledger, and the former was fatally shot by the latter.

THE United States supreme court on the 8th affirmed the decision of the circuit court for California in the case of William Henry Theodore Durrant, under sentence for the murder of Blanche Lamont in San Francisco. This decision permits the law to take its course with the condemned man.

A NEGRO named Burrell Shears, living about 12 miles from Lufkin, Tex., shot his wife three times, fatally wounding her. He then blew his own brains out, dying immediately. No cause for the crime could be assigned.

INSTEAD of building new soldiers' homes for the accommodation of those veterans who cannot get into the present ones because of their crowded condition, Inspector General Breckinridge will recommend an allotment of \$8 or \$10 a month for those old soldiers who would prefer to live with their families.

CHARLES JOHNSON and Frank Kaufman, bakers, were suffocated in their beds, and Clara Erhart, aged 11, was found dead at the rear stairs in a fire at Erhart's bakery at Hot Springs, Ark.

A FIRE at Louisville, Ky., on the 8th destroyed the wholesale stores of Barford & Lawson, milliners, and Benjamin S. Allen, boots and shoes. The losses aggregated \$150,000.

THERE was a \$22,000 deficit on the recent horse show in Chicago.

THE notorious desperado Charles Clifton, alias "Dynamite Dick," was shot to death by a posse of deputy marshals near Checotah, I. T., while resisting arrest.

A TERRIBLE famine is raging in the province of Archangel, Russia. The people are said to wander about reduced almost to skeletons.

It was reported that the democrats in the Ohio general assembly had determined to cast their votes for Gov. Bushnell for United States senator, provided he could get enough republican votes to aid in his election, and thus down Senator Hanna.

KANSAS STATE NEWS.

A big flour mill at Harper will be run on the co-operative plan.

At Hepler a six-foot vein of coal was discovered only 27 feet beneath the surface.

A late report says Rev. Bernard Kelly is not so sure of his appointment to an army chaplaincy.

Iola has become a city of the second class. The recent enumeration gives her a population of 2,765.

United States Senator Harris will raise fine sheep on a large scale on his Leavenworth county farm.

Street cars in Atchison will be equipped with vestibules, in accordance with the new Kansas law.

Capt. Hendry, who succeeds Lewis Hanback as adjutant general, formerly published the Nickerson Argosy.

During October 49,308 head of feeding cattle were shipped into Kansas from the Kansas City stock yards.

A Pennsylvania firm may establish a big lampblack factory at Neodesha, and use natural gas to do the work.

It is said that Sheriff R. B. Kepley, who was defeated for re-election in Shawnee county, will contest the vote.

William Gruenert, a young joint-keeper of Atchison, committed suicide because the newspapers "roasted" him.

Thomas Davidson, aged 63, was killed by a blow in a drunken row with eight other prisoners in the jail at Scammon.

Charles Haas, a young farmer near Tecumseh, has invented a "flying machine" which he thinks will be a success.

John Graham, of Abilene, produces a "can-you-beat-it?" sweet potato 25 inches in circumference and nine inches long.

President Andrews, of Brown university, has promised to address the state teachers' association at Topeka December 29.

Perry B. Maxson, ex-railroad commissioner, has been appointed probate judge of Lyon county to fill a vacancy caused by death.

J. M. Craft, a Missouri Pacific employe at Atchison, is an Adventist and refused to work on Sunday, so he is out of employment.

J. E. Bruner, a Kansas City piano tuner well known in Kansas, is under arrest for eloping with the wife of T. E. Newell, of Nevada, Mo.

THERE were over 300 cases on the docket at the present term of the Montgomery county district court, over 30 being criminal cases.

The state school fund commissioners have about \$30,000 on hand for investment, several delinquent counties having paid up bonded indebtedness.

Dr. F. E. Crafton, a physician without money or a location, was arrested at Atchison for forging the name of A. J. Felt, editor of the Champion, to a check for \$73.

Judge Fitzwilliams, at Leavenworth, has declared void that part of the new anti-blacklisting law which requires employers to furnish written reasons for discharging employes.

The live stock sanitary commission has withdrawn the quarantine against southern cattle after November 15. The local quarantine in Riley, Geary and Cherokee counties was also raised.

The Hiawatha World says there are 25 practicing attorneys in Brown county. There were more cases at the recent term of court than usual, and if each attorney got his share he would only have four cases.

Bert Shafer, an Osborne county farmer, says he shucked 123 bushels of corn in one day recently, loading and unloading it himself and caring for his team. This is the first record to be "hung up." Next!

In Doniphan county Cyrus Leland's nephew, Al Perry, was elected county commissioner to succeed Leland, who held the office 21 years, by seven majority, but the populists claimed fraud and threatened a contest.

The burial of a destitute colored soldier in the G. A. R. burying ground at Hiawatha caused one white woman to have her husband's body removed to her private lot, and others declared their intention of doing likewise.

Southeast Kansas is getting to be a fruitful field for daily newspapers. Cherokee county has more daily papers than any other Kansas county, there being six within the county, as follows: Two at Weir City, two at Columbus and two at Galena.

At Topeka, Mrs. Anna McCullom has brought proceedings against the Kansas Home society to recover her two boys, aged seven and nine, who were placed in the home two years ago. The boys have been adopted by strangers and the society refuses to reveal their location.

The Methodist Episcopal conferences in Kansas will be held next spring as follows: Kansas conference at Lawrence March 2; South Kansas at Ottawa March 9; Southwest Kansas at Lyons March 16 and Northwest Kansas at Minneapolis March 23. Bishop Cranston will preside at each conference.

The state bankers' convention at Wichita last week was a big success. A. Dobson, Ottawa, is the new president; F. M. Bonebrake, Topeka, secretary, and J. W. Thurston, Topeka, treasurer. Next meeting will be at Leavenworth. The state was divided into four groups, and meetings will be held annually by groups. A committee was appointed to confer with express companies upon the matter of rates for shipping currency.

BUSHNELL WILL RUN

The Ohio Governor in the Field for United States Senator.

DEMOCRATS MAY VOTE FOR HIM.

The Deal Said to Have Been Arranged—Belief That Hanna Has But Little, If Any, Majority on the Popular Legislative Vote.

COLUMBUS, O., Nov. 9.—C. V. Harris, secretary of the democratic central committee, says that at a conference of democratic leaders of the state it was decided to pledge the votes of as many democratic members of the general assembly as could be controlled to Gov. Bushnell for United States senator on condition that the governor could command enough republican votes to make his election possible. Mr. Harris is editor of the Athens Journal. He is quoted as saying: "We have decided to throw the democratic vote in the next general assembly to Gov. Bushnell, on condition that he can get votes enough from the republican side of the house to elect him. So many of the republican members want to down Hanna; we think there will be no difficulty in this. The deal is all arranged."

The appearance of Gov. Bushnell in the field as a rival of Mark Hanna for the United States senatorship from Ohio was announced positively yesterday in the Chicago Tribune (republican). The governor does not deny his candidacy. The Tribune says: Gov. Bushnell is a candidate to succeed Senator Hanna. This announcement was made yesterday, and in a telephonic interview with the governor at his home in Springfield he failed to deny it.

It is believed the position of Gov. Bushnell has been reached since it has become apparent that Senator Hanna has but little, if any, majority on the popular legislative vote. One-third of the state has been heard from and Bushnell's plurality over Chapman is 9,118, while the aggregate pluralities of the republican candidates for the legislature in the same counties are only 1,553. This shows that certain republicans cut Hanna through the candidates for the general assembly severely. It is evident that the most of this was done in the large cities, where the Foraker forces are centered—Cleveland, Toledo, Cincinnati and Cleveland, for instance—so that it is very likely that Mr. Hanna will have no plurality. This gives the Foraker men the argument that Hanna has been rejected by the people. The present arrangement is for the Foraker adherents to not enter the senatorial caucus, and they claim to have a precedent for such action in the present case of Senator Deboe, who defeated the caucus nominee, Dr. Hunter, in Kentucky.

WHOLE FAMILY SUICIDES.

Financial Reverses Prompt an Extraordinary Tragedy in Paris.

PARIS, Nov. 9.—A man named Dreyfus, who is believed to be a cousin of Capt. Dreyfus, the deported artillery officer, imprisoned on an island off the coast of French Guiana, and his wife and their three daughters, respectively 13, 11 and 7 years of age, committed suicide yesterday morning or Sunday night at their residence at Maree. The porter of the house found their bodies in their apartments early yesterday. They were lying on the floor in the bed room of the youngest child. Dreyfus left a letter for the commissioner of police of that district enclosing 400 francs with which to defray the expenses of the funeral of the family. The deceased husband and father was so terribly upset by the sentence imposed upon Capt. Dreyfus that he changed his name to that of his wife. Financial reverses caused the terrible tragedy.

JAILS DO NOT HOLD HIM.

Thomas, the Tennessee Forger, Makes His Third Sensational Escape.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Nov. 9.—J. A. Thomas, the forger who mysteriously escaped from jail here April 15 and was recaptured by local police and Pinkerton detectives at Moberly, Mo., October 7, again escaped before daylight this morning by sawing iron bars and scaling a wall, a rope for the latter purpose as well as a saw for the former having been furnished from the outside. The escape was Thomas' third, his first having been from a Chicago jail, when wide attention was attracted.

SITUATION IS IMPROVING.

Yellow Fever Has Lost Its Terrors for the People of New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 9.—The yellow fever situation continues favorable. There has been little change since yesterday, and yellow jack has lost its terror for the people, who are greatly elated over the gratifying turn of affairs. Good news has been received from all points, and it is predicted that trade will have assumed its normal condition by the middle of the month, though it has been dealt a terrible blow by the plague.

Had an Arm Broken.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Nov. 9.—The Chicago Athletic association football 11 left yesterday for New York. Their men are recovering from their hard game of Saturday against Yale, except Paul Mann, center, whose arm was broken. He has gone home.

SOLDIERS' HOMES.

The Inspector General Has a Plan for a Monthly Allotment to Veterans.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 9.—The annual reports of the board of managers of the United States soldiers' homes, soon to be submitted to congress, will show that all the homes are filled to the full limit of their capacity and that in certain localities there are many worthy and dependent soldiers entitled to these privileges who have to be turned away because of the present overcrowded condition of some of the homes. Additional appropriations for new quarters consequently will be asked for by the board and will, of course, receive the earnest support of those representatives who have homes located in their districts. But these recommendations will run counter to a new proposition which Inspector General Breckinridge will submit when this subject is taken up for consideration. This contemplates the use annually of about \$100,000 from the regular appropriation for the support of the homes for allotments to those dependent soldiers who cannot be provided for in the homes because of lack of accommodations. A number of men at present are in homes who would much prefer to go outside and live with their families if they had an allotment of \$8 or \$10 a month—the equivalent of what it costs to maintain them in the homes. In this way, Gen. Breckinridge figures it out, a sufficient number of vacancies will be made in the homes to provide for those who are unable to obtain admission.

TAMMANY IS ANGRY.

Ex-Mayor Hugh J. Grant Sharply Criticizes W. J. Bryan.

NEW YORK, Nov. 9.—The Journal prints the following letter from ex-Mayor Hugh J. Grant concerning W. J. Bryan and the recent election:

The conclusion of Mr. Bryan that the results of the recent election indicate popular dissatisfaction with the policy of the republican party is undoubtedly correct. His declaration that they "pragmatically overthrow the republican party" is not entitled to the same credence as his conclusion. I heartily hope that the republican party will be overthrown in 1900, but it is early for anyone but an enthusiast like Mr. Bryan to make up his mind what will happen three years hence.

Mr. Bryan did nothing for the local democracy this year. Every suggestion of his words or acts was to our disadvantage. The secretary of the democratic national committee, Mr. Walsh, who is presumably very close to him in sympathy, repudiated the candidacy of Van Wyck on the ground that Van Wyck did not stand upon the silver plank of the Chicago platform and gave to George whatever support he had to give. The trouble with Bryan and the secretary of the national committee is that they cannot adapt themselves to changing conditions. Many things are likely to happen between now and 1900. If they happen as Mr. Bryan thinks they will happen, they will justify his assumption of the roll of prophet; if they do not, Mr. Bryan will be grieved. In any event the democratic party will remain.

M'NALL SUSTAINED.

Harrison Clarkson Loses in His Attempt to Enjoin the State Insurance Superintendent.

TOPEKA, Kan., Nov. 9.—District Judge Hazen to-day refused Harrison Clarkson's application for an injunction against Insurance Commissioner McCall to restrain him from interfering with his (Clarkson's) business, making rate books covering Kansas for the various fire insurance companies. The judge also refused the application to legalize Clarkson's business and held that such business is in violation of the anti-trust law. He declared that McCall had a right to exclude any company entering the Clarkson combine. Sixty-one companies were parties to the suit, and by reason of the decision will be compelled to do business independently.

DURRANT MUST HANG.

Supreme Court Overrules Appeal for the Convicted San Francisco Murderer.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 9.—The United States supreme court to-day affirmed the decision of the circuit court for California, refusing a writ of habeas corpus to William Henry Theodore Durrant, under sentence of death for the murder of Blanche Lamont in San Francisco in April, 1895. The case has attracted attention throughout the whole of the United States and today's decision permits the law to take its course with the condemned man. Chief Justice Fuller announced the court's decision but made no remarks in doing so, save to cite a few authorities on which the court based its decision.

FATAL HOT SPRINGS FIRE.

Three Persons Dead as the Result of the Burning of a Bakery.

HOT SPRINGS, Ark., Nov. 9.—Fire broke out last night in the three-story brick building occupied by Erhart's bakery on Central avenue, and when the family living on the upper floors were awakened the stairs, both front and rear, were ablaze. Erhart and his wife and two of their children and two employes escaped over the tops of adjoining houses, and Walter Erhart, aged eight, was saved by firemen entering the room. Charles Johnson and Frank Kaufman, bakers, were suffocated in their beds, and Clara Erhart, aged 11, was found dead at the rear stairs.

KANSAS BANK LOOTED.

Burglars Use Dynamite at Vermillion and Carry Away \$2,300.

ARCHBON, Kan., Nov. 9.—The safe in the State bank at Vermillion, Kan., was blown open with dynamite between midnight and dawn, Sunday, and \$2,300 in greenbacks and gold taken, the balance consisting of silver being apparently left because it was too heavy to carry. There is not the slightest trace of the thieves.

THE COTTONWOOD FALLS COURANT.

W. E. TIMMONS, Publisher.

COTTONWOOD FALLS, - - KANSAS

A TRUE HEROINE.

You may talk about your heroes and the dangers they defy. And of your noble martyrs who are tortured till they die; But for sublime endurance of the agony of pain They cannot hold a candle to Miss Evelena Lane.

And just a simple maiden is Miss Evelena, too. Of light and slender figure and soft, gentle eyes of blue; And O, so very timid that a frightened little mouse Would make her climb a chair and scream for help within the house.

But, while Miss Evelena is so timid and so frail, The punishment she daily takes would make Fitzsimmons quail: No matter how it hurts her (and we know it hurts a lot), Her laughing air of happiness it ever falls to blot.

And this is how it happens. She imagines all the while That properly proportioned feet are not the latest style; And so, instead of wearing shoes to please artistic eyes, She gets the sort that Chinamen or Chinawomen prize.

In shoes with needle-pointed toes, too narrow and too short, With heels so high and curving that they cannot give support, Her tender feet are squeezed in. When that vain young lady goes To walk she limps and hobbles and no grace at all she shows.

And when those shoes are taken from her poor distorted feet, That swell and burn and give her such an agony complete, Each tiny, twisted, tangled toe is ornamented by A pretty corn that aches enough to make a soldier cry.

O, sweet Miss Evelena Lane, and all your sisters, too, There's nothing men admire in a Chinawoman's shoe; Remember little Trilby who took all the world by storm Because her feet were beautiful in nature's perfect form.

-H. C. Dodge, in Chicago Sun.

A FREAK OF FATE.

By Charles L. Robertson.

[Copyright, 1917.]

"THERE'S a noreaster settin' in, Mary, an' Jed's outside in that small boat o' his. I warned him not to go, but he were in one o' his tantrums an' nothin' 'd stop him."

This said, the old fisherman proceeded to draw on his heavy sea boots. His wife paused and listened with white face to the howling gale. She loved the orphan who was in the grasp of the treacherous deep that night, and her husband's words alarmed her.

"I s'pose Jed's got into trouble at school again," she said. "But he can guide a boat through the rocks with the best of 'em, an' he's likely in safe water now."

The good woman was evidently trying to stifle her fears. Years ago her husband had brought to their lonely abode a ragged youngster he had found watching the sea from a cliff near their home. The boy simply said that he had run away from an orphan asylum, and had never known father or mother. There was something about the waif that went straight to the woman's heart, and when her husband found the boy's story to be true, they adopted him. Tattooed on his left arm was the picture of a storm-tossed vessel, from which it was concluded that he had been abandoned by some sailor.

However, Jed, as he was called, made great progress in the village school, and finally won a scholarship in the academy at Springfield. There he was snubbed by many of the aristocrats who attended, though his athletic prowess won him quite a number of friends. Though usually very quiet, a reference to his obscure birth had on two or three occasions resulted in a violent outburst of temper.

So, knowing better than to question Jed when in one of his moods, Simon, his foster parent, had allowed him to sail away that afternoon in his little boat, trusting that the lad would return in a calmer frame of mind. Simon grew alarmed.

"If he's come ashore it's queer he ain't been near us," he said, in answer to his wife's last remark, "an' I guess I'll just take a turn an'—"

A loud knocking interrupted the speaker. The next minute the door swung open, and a stockily built man, in a rubber coat and hat, walked in with scant ceremony, followed by a half dozen youths.

"We're lookin' for that young whelp you've been housing here, Simon," the man bellowed, glancing wrathfully around. "Where is he?"

The fisherman glanced from one to another of his visitors in amazement.

"Come, come, old man, there's no use trying to shield the brat. He's been guilty of an outrageous assault on my son, and I propose to teach him a lesson he won't forget." Here the man drew a horsewhip from under his coat and glowered around the room in search of his prey.

Still Simon remained speechless; but his wife confronted the man, her eyes flashing.

"Mr. Jason," she cried, "we don't know anything of this affair, but I'll say right here that if Jed attacked your son he no doubt deserved it, an' I'm glad of it. He's been bulldozin' Jed long enough, an' if the boy is drowned to-night it'll be your son and his set that murdered him."

Mr. Jason quailed before the angry woman. Aroused by his wife, Simon strode forward.

"What's the boy been doin', Mr. Jason?" he demanded. Then one of the youths spoke up:

"You see, we had our athletic games to-day, and Frank Jason and Jed were tied for points when the last event came on—the five-mile bicycle race. Frank led till the last mile, when Jed let out and overtook him. He had caught him near the finish, when all at once he seemed to give out, and as Frank was drawing away again Jed lost his temper and steered right into him. They both went to the ground, but Jed got up and managed to ride his wheel over the line while Frank lay senseless. It was cowardly, and if the crowd had caught him he'd have been handled roughly."

Simon and his wife were dumbfounded. Outside the gale howled and the rain pattered fiercely on the roof. The fisherman shuddered as he reached for his coat and hat. "The one you're after is out in that storm," he said.

As he opened the door, excited voices were heard outside, and he was confronted by a motley crowd of fishermen, carrying lanterns.

"Did you hear her talk, Simon?" one cried. "There she goes again!"

Across the raging waters came the booming of a gun, the despairing signal of a vessel in dire distress.

Out in to the night rushed Simon and his callers. The waves beat against the cliffs with deafening roar; almost continuously forked flashes of lightning shot across the heavens and illuminated the scene.

"There she is!" cried a fisherman, "between the reefs round Black Rock and the outer breakers."

A big ship was revealed at intervals, dashing on to destruction. The fishermen were helpless to aid.

"See her shake the reefs out of her topsails an' make for the swash channel," cried one. "Her captain's dyin' hard."

The great sails thrashed on the yards, and the ship careened almost to the water's edge. Then she dashed off with frightful speed toward the breakers.

Involuntarily the onlookers shut their eyes. But as the onrushing ship neared the breakers her jib was set; obedient to her helm, she turned her other side to the gale and ran before its fury parallel to the long line of foaming breakers.

"I should say there was some one aboard what knew the place," cried one old salt, "but no skipper livin' can pilot her through them reefs in this storm."

The flying ship reached the rocks and dashed wildly among them, the breakers thundering over her half-mast high. Moments of intense darkness suc-



THEN HE SPRANG FORWARD WITH A JOYFUL CRY.

ceeded; then in a vivid flash she was seen staggering on by mere force of headway, her sides thumping the rocks on the weatherside. Then came another interval of darkness. The group ashore heard the crash of falling spars and rent sails above the tempest's howling.

"To the shore, men!" yelled Simon, "she's goin' by the board."

The horror-stricken crowd scrambled down the cliff, hoping to be of service to any who might be washed ashore.

Suddenly one of the foremost halted as he reached a jutting mass of rock at the entrance of the harbor.

"What's that?" he called.

Hardly had his comrades reached the spot when a dark object loomed up before them; then, as if literally launched from the jaws of death, the vessel which they had despaired of swept into the quiet waters of the bay—her sails in shreds, her topmasts gone, her sides battered and crunched by terrific blows from waves and rocks.

Above the noise of the tempest rose the cheers of the fisher folk. Then boat after boat put out for the ship. Simon and Mr. Jason were among the first aboard.

"The captain's in the cabin with the young chap we picked up outside," a sailor called. "The lad steered us through the devil's mouth as cool as if he were only exercising. We'd all been bunkin' in Davy Jones' locker if it hadn't been for him. But I guess he got hurt some by a fallin' spar."

Simon, followed by Mr. Jason and the boys, groped his way to the cabin. In the dim light they saw two men bending over a youthful form, stretched out on a lounge.

"Jed! Jed!" Simon called softly.

The captain, a man of noble proportions, started up and faced the intruders. Then he sprang forward with a joyful cry.

"Jason, Frank Jason!" he cried, grasping that individual's hand and wringing it warmly. "I know you by that scar, Frank. I thought you and the lad were dead. You thought me dead, too, Frank, but Heaven was merciful—and now the sea has given me back my brave, noble boy." The cap-

tain stopped, choking with emotion. Then, as he noted that his greeting was not returned: "You doubt your senses, Frank, you can't believe it's me. Aye, but look." He tossed his coat aside and rolled up his shirt sleeve. "There's the Warren crest, handed down from one generation of seafarers to another. You'll find the lad there bears the same."

Tattooed on the captain's arm was the same design which marked Jed—the picture of the storm-tossed vessel.

In the confusion which ensued, Frank Jason, Sr., made his escape, and never again was he seen in that region. Jed, or James Warren, as the captain called him, soon returned to consciousness. The ship's doctor pronounced his injuries not serious, and he listened in wonder to the story told by his father.

It appeared that Capt. Warren, years before, had taken his motherless boy with him on a voyage. The vessel sprung a leak in mid-ocean during a storm, and as some of the boats had been washed away, the crew were obliged to stay aboard the sinking ship and give the remaining boats to the passengers. The captain confided his baby boy and his savings to the care of his steward, Frank Jason. When the vessel went down the captain managed to cling to a spar for a day and a night, and was finally rescued by a ship engaged in the slave trade. It was some years before the captain made his escape, and he then learned that every soul aboard his old ship was supposed to have perished. Heartbroken, he again took command of a vessel and plied his vocation for years. On this particular night he had lost his bearings and run his vessel into danger. Spying the small boat, he had induced its occupant to come aboard and help pilot his ship to safety. How Jed performed the task has been shown.

It didn't take Simon long to tell his story; and it became evident that Jason, Sr., had managed to reach shore safely with his charge, but had then abandoned the captain's boy and appropriated the money. It was indeed a strange freak of fate which had brought Mr. Jason's son and Jed together in school, made rivals of them.

All hands went ashore that night. Capt. Warren stopping at Simon's cottage. In the morning a delegation of Jed's schoolfellows called on him, and the last cloud on the horizon disappeared. They said they had found a handful of small tacks on the spot where Jed had collided with Frank Jason, and, more than suspecting what had happened, they were there for an explanation.

FARM AND GARDEN.

FOR THE CORN FIELD.

A Handy Farm Wagon and Reliable Harvester Combined.

The handy wagon, shown herewith, I use fully as much as I do my ordinary farm wagon. To build it I used six hard pine planks, a, 12 inches wide and 1 3/4 inches thick. The two middle planks, a-1 and a-2, are 17 feet long, the outside planks, a a a, two on each side, are 14 feet. They are bolted together with a two by six piece, b, on top at each end, with five-sixteen inch bolts. At the front end of the two middle planks on the under side I put an old wagon rocker iron plate, g; on the upper side a piece of two by six, c, d, bolted through the old rocker plate; bore a hole for king-bolt. About 4 1/2 feet from the hind end, bolted with three-eighths-inch bolts a piece of four by six hard pine, e, eight feet long for the hind axle. For wheels I bought two old mowers, took them apart, had the axles cut in two and bolted with clips to the under side of each axle, letting them into the wood one-half of their thickness. The front axle is four feet two inches long with a hole in center for a kingbolt which has a head on lower end and a hole for a pin in the upper end. The front end of the platform can be raised or lowered by using washers on top of front axle. A one-half inch iron rod with loops in each end, one end on the kingbolt, the other bolted on top of platform, is to pull by. The front end has to be kept up to under side of front axle to keep from bending the kingbolt. The tongue is framed into a cross-piece three feet long and braced with iron braces. The tongue is fastened to front axle by eye bolts. On the tongue just back of even is bolted an old mower spring with seat so that a man in the seat will nearly balance the tongue. Use the even for a foot rest.

We use it to cut all of our corn for fodder by bolting a knife on the under side of rear front corner, as shown at b. The knife is made by welding together two old 16-inch steel plow points laid flat side up. The back end is stayed by a piece of heavy old wagon tire bolted to under side of platform with another in the middle. Fasten a stout bolt to the under side of hind axle, the front end to fit the back knife. Fasten with a bolt to the stay of the knife. The back end of knife should be a little higher than the front end. Raise or

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CIRCULAR FEED RACK.

Especially Useful Where Large Flocks of Sheep Are Kept.

For feeding hay, straw, cornstalks or other rough feed to sheep a circular feed rack is sometimes wanted. For the construction of one as outlined below take two boards (aa) 1x12 inches and the length it is desired the diameter of the rack to be. My rack is 14 feet in diameter, but a rack may be similarly constructed 16, 18 or 20 feet, as desired. At the center of each board saw a notch (b) half way across so that they will frame together, crossing at right angles. You then have a base of operations, and as many boards (o) as desired can be placed between and fitted into the corners. Such boards will be half the length of boards aa. Measure in from each end top edge 16 or 18 inches, or as far as it is desired to have the bottom of the rack wide, as at c, and then nail a stout cleat (d) perpendicularly or at any desired angle, provided the top of the rack is to be wider than the bottom. Saw down close to the strip (e) 2 inches deep, taking out a piece 1 1/2 inches wide. Next to this strip bend around some half-inch basswood or elm boards (f) and nail them fast to the 1x4 in d. Next to this bend and in-

sert a piece 1x2 inches; on this piece one end of the bottom boards (g) rests. Then seven-eighths of an inch from the out end saw down 4 inches (h), measure off 1 inch more and saw down 2 inches (i). Give the same slant as to the upright pieces. At this point (j) nail on another piece (k) 1x4 inches with a notch corresponding to the 1x2-inch board. In this bend secure a strip (l) 1x2 inches around the rack. Over it bend a board 3/4x8 inches and nail firmly to the standard 1x4 inches. These pieces (d, k) should extend up as high as the rack is wanted. The bending of the 1x4-inch pieces will be made easier if a few saw kerfs are cut across the 8-inch board to about half way through on the inside. A piece (m) 3/4x3 inches will do to bend around at top of the outside standard. To this and the 8-inch board the cleats or strips (n) of 1x5x22 inches are fastened, through which the sheep eat their coarse food. These should be about 8 inches apart. It would be well to leave an occasional loose bottom board through which dust and dirt can be swept. Sheep dislike anything that is not scrupulously clean.—R. Logan, in Farm and Home.

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SOME CAPITAL STORIES.

When Women Were First Employed by the Government.

New Story of Tom Ochiltree—How a Good Lawyer Became a Poor Preacher—A Theatrical Reminiscence.

[Special Washington Letter.]

There is a veritable Peter Pindar in the treasury department. He is venerable, with a scant suit of white hair and a luxuriant growth of patriarchal beard. He has a wonderful memory, and can give details of occurrences in a vivid manner. Altogether he is a most charming conversationalist, and a recapitulation of some of the stories told by him will undoubtedly prove interesting.

In the time of President Pierce women were first employed in the executive branch of the government. It is generally erroneously supposed that Treasurer Spinner, in 1863, first gave employment to women. As a matter of fact, during the Pierce administration the general land office in the interior department was obliged to issue an unusual number of land warrants, and the work of copying them was given to ladies in this city. It was very genteel work, too, for the warrants were taken to the homes of the ladies, and they did the work there, as they had opportunity, without being confined to office hours and office rules.

President Buchanan stopped this practice, but during the latter part of the administration of Buchanan the first lady clerk received a regular appointment in the treasury department. She worked in the same room with Peter Pindar, and she was not a beauty, either, nor was she positively young. Her husband was a treasury clerk, who was seriously ill, and the wife was appointed to fill the position during his extended absence. She did the work better than her husband had done, and she received official commendation. That case formed a precedent. It demonstrated the expediency of employing women. Previous to that date it was universally supposed that women would be incompetent to hold such positions. No law was ever passed in favor of their employment, but women were gradually appointed thereafter, and during the war they were given ample recognition in the departments. They ate their lunches in the department, and nearly all of them had tea pots and made tea for their lunches. When Hugh McCullough was made secretary of the treasury, he complained that there were "too many tea pots" in the department. The little vessels were kept on the window ledges, and attracted considerable attention.

New Story of Ochiltree.

When the celebrated prevaricator, Thomas Porterhouse Ochiltree, commenced the study of law with his father, he informed his parent that the day would come when he would be the leading member of the firm. Within a year after, he was admitted to partnership, and the sign was painted: "Thomas P. Ochiltree & Son," the elder Thomas went abroad for a two months' trip. When he returned he found the office sign changed. The old one was out of sight and a new one hanging over the door bearing the legend: "Thomas P. Ochiltree & Father, Lawyers."

When Mr. Ochiltree was in congress, as a member of the house of representatives, he, of course, had the privilege of the senate floor, and frequently availed himself of that right. One afternoon when he was in the senate cloakroom an executive session was ordered, the galleries and floors were cleared and the dignified body proceeded to business on the star chamber plan. In the midst of an exciting debate upon a certain ap-

osopher" has devoted his time and talent to the study of the Bible. He reads all commentaries and covers the table before him with Bibles in Hebrew, Greek, Latin, German and French.

Of course his law business has long since faded away, and he has nothing to live on except faith. Although a very learned man, he is not an extempore speaker upon religious topics. He fears that he may say something wrong, and hence hesitates and stammers in his choice of words. Having tried in vain to preach to congregations of his own race, he has, during the past ten years, devoted his time and attention to the elevation of the colored race in the suburbs. To them he constantly ministers, teaching classes of men and women in colored Sunday schools, and explaining the lessons to the congregations which gather at night to hear him.

He realizes that his learning is superior, and feels that he can talk with-



THE OLD PHILOSOPHER.

out hesitancy to the ignorant people, and sometimes his eloquence is tremendous and thrilling in those Sunday night sermons. Yet the same man cannot make a creditable appearance before an audience of his peers. His dependence on faith is not futile. The colored people welcome him into their homes, and whatever they have is his for the asking. He has no regular place to sleep, but is welcomed into the houses of the meek and lowly wherever night overtakes him. The breakfast of bread and coffee is divided with him, and immediately thereafter he hastens to the congressional library to repeat the work of the previous day in the study of the Scriptures. He has spoiled an excellent lawyer to make of himself an exceptionally poor preacher. Yet he is "going about doing good," and seems always to be cheerful and happy.

Butler and McCullough.

George H. Butler was one of the most brilliant newspaper men ever known in this country. Like so many of his predecessors in the journalistic field, he succumbed to the demon alcohol, and was known during the last five years of his life as a slave to drink. In his palmy days he was able to make and unmake men, to a great extent, by his vivid portrayals of their bestnesses and their weaknesses, and his humor moved him. There was a young man playing in the stock company at the National theater at Washington who evinced greater tragic ability than the average newspaper critic seemed to appreciate. Butler saw what there was in him and determined to help him. The actor was not unknown to local fame, but was considered only a "good leading man."

Few writers gave him credit for the magnificent superior qualities which he really possessed. Butler commenced to write of him, praising strong points, and expressing wonderment that so excellent a tragedian should be content with a subordinate place. He showed that, in many instances, the actor was superior to Forrest and Davenport, whom he supported from time to time, in their great Shakespearean plays. On one occasion, Mr. E. L. Davenport, being ill, the actor in question took the leading part. In describing the play Butler said: "There never was such a characterization of the part upon an English-speaking stage. The future will show the American people that they never saw the character of the Roman father properly portrayed until John McCullough appeared before them as Virgilius." Having thrown down the gauntlet, George H. Butler never hesitated or faltered in his praise of John McCullough until he was able to say to all of the thousands of adulators who bowed before his genius: "I told you so."

And he said that often, frequently punctuating his writings with fault-finding criticisms which had been written ten years before by those who were, in the zenith of his fame, lauding McCullough. He always claimed that McCullough's genius would have been practically lost to the world but for the fact that he had a persistent, tireless friend who compelled the reading public to become a hearing public for the great tragedian. McCullough seemed to never tire of his marks of appreciation of Butler, and many a dollar came to the poor, aging, decrepit, suicidal writer in his last days from the Roman father, the superior and unapproachable Virgilius, the late John McCullough.

SMITH D. FRY.

Early Struggles.

"I want to write an article about great men and their early struggles," said the interviewer.

"And you want to know something about mine?" inquired Senator Sorghum.

"Yes. When did you have the severest early struggle that you can recall?"

"Yesterday morning."

"I beg your pardon!"

"Yes. I don't know when I had such a time. I was awake until half midnight the night before and had to get up to catch a six o'clock train."

Washington Star.

Easy to Perceive.

She—I never use paints on my face.

He—So I should judge, by your complexion.—Up-to-Date.

THE FARMING WORLD.

REMEDIES FOR CHOLERA.

Five Which Have Been Tried with More or Less Success.

1. Equal parts of the tincture of opium, red pepper, rhubarb, peppermint and camphor, well shaken, dose to be increased from 10 to 20 drops several times a day when not immediately relieved.

2. Two ounces each of alum, resin, copperas, lac-sulphur, and cayenne pepper; pulverized, then mix 3 tablespoonfuls of the powder with one quart of cornmeal, and dampen for use. This is sufficient for 12 fowls, and may be effectively used either as a preventive or a cure for the former. Once or twice a week is sufficient. Rye or wheat soaked in high wines or whisky is also said to be a good thing.

3. Blue mass and cayenne pepper each one ounce; camphor gum one-half ounce, and a teaspoonful of laudanum, well mixed and made into a pill of ordinary size. Give one pill every hour until the purging ceases; also a teaspoonful of brandy morning and evening.

4. Cayenne pepper and prepared chalk, each two parts; pulverized gentian and pulverized charcoal each one part (measurement, not weight). Mix well together and form a paste, with either lamb or sheep suet. Give a pill the size of a common marble once a day, and keep in a warm and dry place 48 hours.

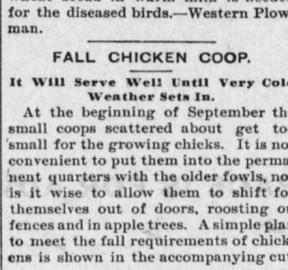
5. Carbolic acid, one drachm; glycerin, one ounce. Mix thoroughly, adding one quart of water. Of this solution, use two tablespoonfuls to one gallon of water, allowing the fowls access to no other water.

The fountains and feed boxes should be disinfected with carbolate of lime, or carbolic acid. The water must be kept cool, plenty of shade provided, and free use of green food indulged in for those not attacked. No food or water with the exception of soft or moistened wheat bread in warm milk is needed for the diseased birds.—Western Plover.

FALL CHICKEN COOP.

It Will Serve Well Until Very Cold Weather Sets In.

At the beginning of September the small coops scattered about get too small for the growing chicks. It is not convenient to put them into the permanent quarters with the older fowls, nor is it wise to allow them to shift for themselves out of doors, roosting on fences and in apple trees. A simple plan to meet the fall requirements of chickens is shown in the accompanying cut.



AUTUMN CHICKEN COOP.

Four stakes are driven into the ground, and a bit of roof frame nailed to the top. Over this is stretched and tacked the cheapest kind of cotton cloth, a door and ventilating openings being arranged as shown in the sketch. Perches can be nailed from corner post to corner post, diagonally, and the growing chicks kept there till the weather becomes cool enough to make winter quarters necessary. The cloth can then be taken off and saved for another season.—American Agriculturist.

CLEANING THE STABLE.

An Autumn Duty Which No Dairyman Should Neglect.

Besides keeping the cow stable clean day by day when used, there should be a thorough annual cleaning, and there is no time when it can be better done than at this season of the year. In this process the whole stable should be emptied and all remnants of fodder, manure and litter be carried away. The whole stable is then to be kept clean, including corners, cracks and crevices in walls and floor, and all cobwebs be removed. The sweepings and litter should be buried beneath the manure heap or plowed under. If there is a mov for coarse fidders over the stable, with cracks or holes in the ceiling above the stalls, any remaining fodder in the mow should be removed and all swept clean. After cleaning the stable scrub all woodwork with hot water and then whitewash it. By whitewashing, the stable becomes lighter and more cheerful, the woodwork is preserved, and the development of micro-organisms, to impure future milk, is checked. If any contagious disease has appeared in the stable, then it should be thoroughly disinfected. Evil micro-organisms are so plentiful in a filthy stable that it is impossible to even get one milking from a cow within it without having the milk well charged with these destructive, invisible organisms of evil portent.—Practical Farmer.

Proper Storage for Eggs.

Eggs should not be stored near any odorous commodity, as they have almost the proclivity of butter for absorbing odors. Especial care should be taken in shipping. In one instance a shipment of eggs was placed near a large shipment of apples on the ship and became almost unsalable, because it was complained that they had the odor of apples. Pickled eggs are not so apt to be affected by odors as other eggs. In the pickling there seems to be a deposit on the shells which tends to fill the pores; perhaps that is the reason why the shells of pickled eggs almost always burst when boiled.

Don't waste any roots or apples. No food does winter hogs more good than such food, because it acts as a laxative.

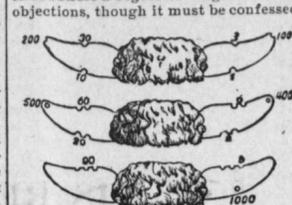
HOW TO MARK CATTLE.

A New Method Described by a Well-Known Breeder.

The cut (reproduced from a circular issued by Mr. Thomas McFarlane, the popular and enterprising secretary of the Aberdeen-Argus association) shows a method of marking cattle for identification that may be new to many readers. It is particularly intended for such breeds as are uniform in color and have no horns. Mr. Harvey writes to the Country Gentleman:

The use of ear tags, the tattooing or branding of body or hoofs, etc., have not proved permanent or generally satisfactory.

It has been objected to notching the ears of animals that too great care was required; and also that the marking disfigures the animal somewhat. There is doubtless a degree of weight in these objections, though it must be confessed



HOW TO MARK CATTLE.

that they are of minor importance when considered in connection with the vital matter of being able readily to identify every individual in one's herd. It is doubtful whether any system of permanent marks has more to recommend it than this. The marking is easily done in calfhood and cannot be readily changed or obliterated thereafter; so that ear numbers could be written upon certificates of registry to pass with the animal from owner to owner as a constant means of identification, and thus become an aid in the maintenance of a reliable record of pure bred animals.

A notch in bottom of left ear equals 1, two notches equal 2.

A notch in top of left ear equals 3, two notches equal 6, three notches equal 9.

A notch in bottom of right ear equals 10, two notches equal 20.

A notch in top of right ear equals 30, two notches equal 60, three notches equal 90.

A notch in end of left ear equals 100.

A notch in end of right ear equals 200.

A hole in end of left ear equals 400.

A hole in end of right ear equals 800.

A hole in bottom of left ear equals 1,000.

From these various notches numbers can be made from 1 to 1,000. In the absence of a special punch Dana's "cattle ear tag punch" can be used, cutting sideways (of the punch) a U-shaped notch, 5-16 of an inch deep by 3-16 of an inch wide.

Example.—Notches made as follows represent 217.

1 notch in bottom of left ear equals..... 1

2 notches in top of left ear equals..... 6

1 notch in bottom of right ear equals..... 10

1 notch in end of right ear equals..... 200

Total equals No..... 217

INSANITY IN HORSES.

An English Writer Explains Why He Believes It Exists.

Whether there are not some horses that are actually insane is a subject upon which opinions differ. On this question an English writer says: I have little doubt but that in many cases where the horse shows sudden, unaccountable fits of ill temper, vice or other demonstrations of strange conduct, that the cause is due to cerebral affection. Horses may become temporarily insane from certain forms of disease, such as, among others, the development of a tumor on the brain. Fits of unaccountable vice may occasionally be the result of organic changes in the brain matter, as in man, and not to normal mental disposition. I was recently told of a young foal which sometimes was subject to demonstrations of strange conduct, accompanied at intervals by what appeared fits or convulsions. He was found to be suffering from water on the brain, otherwise hydrocephalus. He was operated upon surgically with a view to his relief, but even after he was broken in and became a "made horse," he never afterwards was trustworthy either under the saddle or in harness, consequently the owner parted with him. Singular to relate, both his dam and granddam were queer cattle, and at various times were subject to strange periodical aberrations of conduct. In the case of the foal mentioned, there can be little doubt that he was the victim of hereditary brain disease, productive of temporary insanity. Such cases, I believe, are more frequent than is generally supposed. Horses are not always responsible for their actions.

PIGS AND THEIR CARE.

Do not let your hogs bed in old filthy sheds, nor about straw, dirt or manure piles.

To prevent disease among your hogs quarantine all newly bought pigs or hogs, until you know them to be free from disease.

A hog in the torment of itching without the pleasure of scratching, seems very uncomfortable. Set up a post for him to rub upon.

All grain fed to hogs should be perfectly sound. Heated or moldy corn will cause intestinal worms and bring on attacks of diarrhoea.

The hog, like the buckwheat berry, fills best when the cool nights come. When the pig points backward, push him along toward the barrel.

Keeping swine around the home and farm buildings, as you would house dogs, is like trying to make farm hands of tramps; they become unmitigated nuisances, of no use to themselves nor to anyone else.

Slop for hog feed at night should be prepared in the morning, and that for the morning feed should be prepared at night. It will become softened by being kept, and the temperature of the feed will generally be better.—Rural World

A MIGHTY NIMROD.

A Tarheel Hunter Who Has Killed Four Hundred Bears.

Capt. W. H. Basnight, of Roanoke island, who is on a visit to Raleigh, is the celebrated bear hunter of Dare county. He has helped to kill over 400 in his time.

"The season for hunting bears is near at hand," said the captain, "and it will be a good season. I judge from the berry crop. It is cut off back in the woods and there is plenty on the water. The bears will come out to get the gumberry, and then we will kill them and have fine sport. We ship the meat to Baltimore, after eating all we want, selling it at 12½ cents a pound; we sell a bear's skin for \$20, and bear oil sell well."

"How do you kill the bears?" I asked.

"I have a big double-barreled muzzle-loading gun. I use that on account of shooting big lead. You cannot use such lead as I want out of a breech-loader."

"What is the biggest bear you ever killed?" I next asked the captain.

"I can't tell you exactly. The largest I ever killed I could not weigh. I have killed bears weighing 500 pounds. They average perhaps something over 100 pounds."

"Are they hard to kill?" I asked.

"I have killed some which fell dead at first shot. But if a bear gets fully mad before he is killed, you can hardly kill him by shooting him all to pieces. I have been in some close places. I had a bear once to grasp me around the shoulders, and if my brother had not shot and killed him, the bear would have killed me. I have never been hurt except a little squeezing—and no man ought to mind a proper amount of hugging," said the captain.

"Do you love the bear meat as food?" You ought to have seen the good captain's mouth water and his eye brighten as visions of broiled bear meat came into his mind.

"Eat bear meat?" he said. "Why it is the best meat in the world. I can eat two or three messes of bear, and feel strong enough to jump ten feet high."

Capt. Basnight has charge of Durant's island, which is owned by John E. Reburn, of Philadelphia, who comes down for hunting and fishing about twice a year. This island contains 4,250 acres, is 14 miles around, and is located at the mouth of Alligator river.

"On the island," said the captain, "we have 500 head of cattle, hogs and sheep, fine poultry and an abundance of wild game, including deer, swan, geese and ducks, and many varieties of smaller birds. We feed the wild fowl, and at times I have as many as 700 wild geese that come regularly to the camp to get their feed."—Raleigh (N. C.) Observer.

DRAWBRIDGE RIGHTS.

Why Should Water Craft Have Right of Way Over Trains?

In other days traffic by water was vastly more important than traffic that went overland, and our ancestors, in their wisdom, made laws giving in every instance the right of way to the former as against the latter sort of communication. At present the conditions are reversed, as regards rivers, at any rate. A vast majority of all passengers and freight moves on wheels, and bridges render more service in a day than such craft as frequent inland waters perform in a year. The old laws remain, however, only slightly modified in some localities, and wholly unchanged in others. The results are sometimes absurd, sometimes outrageous. For instance, a train of seven crowded passenger cars, on its way over the Pennsylvania line from Long Branch to New York, was delayed for 12 minutes recently, while a 30-foot sloop, carrying two men and a load of clams, was poled through the draw bridge near Oceanport. The stopping of this train delayed for the same length of time another, equally well laden, on the New Jersey Central road, and at least 1,000 persons, many of whom, doubtless, had important reasons for reaching the city on time, were put to much exasperating annoyance and some possible loss in order that two fishermen might not be very slightly inconvenienced. This episode illustrated both the absurd and the outrageous phases of the law relating to "navigable waters." The branch of the Shrewsbury river where it occurred is not more than four or five feet deep, and is useful to nothing much bigger than a catboat, but it is "navigable water," and the business of a great railroad and all its patrons is at the mercy of every boy who wants to go fishing or sailing. Legislators find time to pass useless or iniquitous laws by the hundred. They might well employ a little of their energy in demonstrating that inland navigation and common sense need not always be incommensurable. Rivers are not sacred to the memory of colonial days, and the present has several rights which the past is under some obligation to respect.—N. Y. Times.

Why He Was Welcome.

"Here, Harry, is a dime for you," said Mr. Harper, to the little brother of the one he loves. "Have you ever heard Miss Bessie say anything about me when I wasn't here?"

"Oh, lots of times," replied the sweet child.

"And what does she say, Harry?"

"She says she's always glad to have you come here when she's feelin' all wore out and tired."

"And," continued the delighted young man, "does she ever explain why she likes to have me come at such times?"

"Yes. She says you're so easy she can go to sleep and still keep you guessin'."

—Cleveland Leader.

She Might.

"Could you learn to love me?" he asked.

"I do not know," she answered, thoughtfully. "The cause of education is making great strides these days, and it is possible to learn most any old thing."

—Chicago Post.

The Rafflesia, of Sumatra.

The rafflesia, of Sumatra, is the largest flower in existence. It has a diameter of nine feet.

PERSONAL AND IMPERSONAL.

—Zangwill's "Dreamers of the Ghetto" has just been issued. The author went to Jerusalem to study the realistic side of his subject.

—A new novel by Sarah Grand will appear in November, describing an intellectual woman's growth from girlhood to marriage.

—Florence Hull Winterburn has compiled her magazine papers on household and social topics under the title: "Arrows in the Air."

—Mrs. Maxwell Scott has written a book called "The Making of Abbotsford," which will be interesting to all admirers of Sir Walter.

—A revised and enlarged edition of the Persian poet, Omar Khayyam, edited by Nathan Hackell Dole, will be issued for the holidays.

—A new volume of poems by Harriet Prescott Spofford is called "In Titian's Garden, and Other Poems." It is said to contain much of her best work.

—Among James Otis' new books for children are "The Boys of Fort Schuyler" and "The Signal Boys of '75," the latter being a story of the siege of Boston.

—Grant Allen is accused of adopting a pen name—Mr. Gordon Seymour—supposed to be the author of "The Rudeness of the Honorable Mr. Leatherhead."

—A new edition of "Boswell's Life of Johnson" will be edited by Percy Fitzgerald. It will have a biographical dictionary of everybody mentioned by Boswell.

—The first woman to edit a magazine in this country was Mrs. Harriet F. Donley, who edited the famous Lowell Offering, to which Lucy Larcom contributed.

—A posthumous book by Philip Gilbert Hamerton, "The Quest of Happiness," is in press. The author was writing the final words two hours before his death.

"OOM" PAUL AS A LAND GRABBER.

Property Owners Robbed of Their Possessions by Transvaal Rulers.

In the confiscation of private property the rules of this so-called republic have exhibited a facility and refinement of method which would make the old-fashioned oriental despot green with envy. They have done more than this. By one blow they have despoiled burghers of their farms, set the constitution at defiance, paralyzed the judicial system and brought into jeopardy the independence of the highest tribunals in the land. Many years ago a far-seeing Scotsman named McCordkindale founded the colony of New Scotland, near Lake Chrissie, on the eastern borders. He acquired a large estate, but at his death the government disputed his title. The executors at once appealed to the supreme court. Having a clear conviction that the judges would confirm McCordkindale's claim, the executive brought the matter before the volksraad, and that servile body, to oblige its autocratic master, passed a besuit, or resolution, forbidding the Scotsman's executors right of access to the court. Unfortunately, the judges of that day obeyed the raad's mandate, and deeming themselves powerless to interfere, dismissed the appeal, while confessing that on its merits the claim was just. The widow was robbed of 45 farms—270,000 acres of land—and she died a few years ago in a little cottage here in Pretoria.

The success of this drastic proceeding emboldened the oligarchy to try it again. A naturalized German named Doms, in 1870, 1871 and 1872 bought 28 farms in the west of the Transvaal. He obtained them from border chiefs, and occupied the land for 14 years. A commission was appointed to investigate his claims; their work was interrupted by the British annexation; but they confirmed his title to 27 of the farms. Subsequently the government not only refused to recognize his right, but gave away a great part of the property to their own more-beloved burghers. This was the true inwardness of their motive. Mr. Doms thereupon took action in the supreme court. Again Paul Krueger came down to the obsequious raad and begged for another besuit, for, said he, if Doms is allowed to go into court he will assuredly win his case, and that will be highly inconvenient, because the government has not the farms to give him. Again the truckling lawmakers, giving no consideration to the merits of the issue, did as they were ordered. As before, the appeal was dismissed and Doms was ruined. He became insolvent, five farms out of 27 being all that were left to him, and to-day he supports a wife and family by driving a cab on the streets of Pretoria.—London Telegraph.

Knew Their Passengers.

The student of sociology will find a good many of the old New England ways still enough alive to travel on rural trolleys. On one line in Boston's suburbs the conductors and motormen know their passengers. The other day a conductor excused his hurry in making change by saying he had to "look after Mrs. Blank, 'cause she's lame." Having helped that lady to reach terra firma, the conductor resumed the collection of fares, beginning with a little girl, of whom he asked: "How's father's cold to-day, Annie?" Needless to say that the conductors are "Johns" and "Henrys" to many of the patrons. The line is well operated, for the old New England democracy always knew how to get there on schedule time.—Boston Transcript.

They Are Strangers Now.

Mattie—What would you do if you were in my shoes?

Helen—Take them to a shoemaker and have them cut down to my size.—Chicago News.

Assuring.

She—Do you think the bull would have killed me if he had chased me?

He—Oh, it would have been a toss-up! —N. Y. Truth.



HE SAW THE STATESMAN FROM TEXAS.

pointment, Senator Edmunds walked back of the desks and paced the floor with bowed head, deeply cogitating the subject. As he passed one of the glass windowed doors of the republican cloakroom, he saw a bushy red-head haloed with tobacco smoke. Stopping instantly and peering in, he saw the statesman from Texas. He immediately interrupted the proceedings with: "Mr. President, I move that proceedings in executive session be suspended until the cloakrooms are cleared." There was a flurry and a flutter on the floor, the sergeant-at-arms was called in and the Texan politely ejected. Mr. Edmunds afterwards said: "I was horrified; for, if he undertook to describe an executive session, of course he'd exaggerate it."

Crank or Philosopher?

There is a graduate of Yale and Harvard who pervades the congressional library at Washington. He is nearly 60 years of age, evidently very poor, for he wears shabby clothes, and his bald head is adorned with a very grimy old felt hat when he emerges from the library. He is called "Old Philosopher" by habitues of the building. Formerly a prosperous lawyer, he was converted in '76 during a revival held in Washington by the evangelist, Rev. E. P. Hammond. Ever since then the "Old Phil-

Judge Van Wyck's declaration of the methods he shall pursue in administering the Mayorality of greater New York has nothing ambiguous in it. There is not one veiled or uncertain utterance in the plan he has outlined for his guidance. He will serve all the people, he says, irrespective of "race, color, creed or politics." Equality before the law shall be the portion meted out to everyone, rich or poor. There shall be school accommodations for every child, and there shall be other facilities essentially requisite to the comfort, protection and happiness of the citizens of the leading city of the country.

He states in a few pithy sentences the meat of his plan for conducting civic affairs: "The government of a city, as I understand it, has naught of sentiment about it. It is the merest business. We must get the most good for the least money. To make such a government successful and to reach the ends at which we aim, all the officers must execute the people's orders."

If Judge Van Wyck shall carry these ideas and promises into the administration of the office which he has been elected to fill faithfully and strictly as he has outlined them, he will realize the ideal of a Democratic government and set himself up as a model for Mayors of other cities who desire to achieve the greatest good of all the people in their administration of municipal affairs.

There is a delightful frankness about everything the new Mayor of Greater New York says, and while his political opponents and his mugwump critics may decry his condemnation of the hypocrisy, espionage and invasion of popular rights practiced by his Republican predecessor in old New York, the general trend of his talk indicates breadth, liberality, economy and justice. "A city must have a city government," he says, "It can not be controlled by village rules or run on village lines."

There is one position taken in his declaration of intentions which is thoroughly in accord with the sentiments of The Times, and which meets with its hearty approval: "As to the men I shall call to fill office under me, I will be frank and plain. 'Put none but Democrats on guard' shall be the motto of my administration."

Democrats have won this fight. If they must take the responsibility they are entitled to the rewards. There will be no mugwumpery, no bestowing of offices upon political enuchs who fight with brass bands, tracts and hypocritical flubdub on a sort of a "come-all-ye" platform, constructed for the purpose of catching votes for hare-brained empirics, impractical, inexperienced and without accountability to any party or any organization. Parties exist for the purpose of impressing their respective principles upon government. Whichever of them is successful at the polls must have the right to put its theories to the test by intrusting the administration of these theories to the honest, intelligent and faithful representatives of the winning party. If these party principles in themselves, or in their instruments, result in injury to the common good, the people can locate the blame and reject them at the next election. Such are the ethics of partisanship.

When McKinley won he put none but Republicans on guard. He acted strictly according to the accepted political rule, and every Democrat should recognize his party following, however much he may criticise the moral and intellectual fitness of some of his appointees. Van Wyck will place the offices and the responsibility in the hands of Democrats. That was Old Hickory's way. His Secretary of the Treasury once told President Jackson that he would have to retain a Whig in one of the subordinate offices, as

he could find no Democrat who was qualified to discharge the duties belonging to the place. "Then," said the President, "if you can't find a man in the Democratic party who is fit to fill the office, by the eternal! abolish the office."—Kansas City Times.

HANNA RESORTING TO FRAUD.

Failed in his attempt to secure his election of a majority of the Legislature, of Ohio, at the polls, Marcus Alonzo Hanna has determined to overthrow the popular verdict pronounced against him and his Presidential puppet by fraud. When he ascertained by the returns from Cincinnati and other ports which gave McKinley his principal pluralities last fall that the people had elected a majority of Legislators pledged to vote against his return to the Senate, he promptly set on foot his prearranged plans for debauching the ballot and defeating the people's will.

Orders were sent out to his accomplices in the remote counties where the contest was close and the margin of the Democrats small to withhold the returns. The old familiar skulduggery set in motion in so many cities and States by purchased scoundrels in the pay of the Republican National committee and working under Hanna's directions, is to be again invoked, if it has not already been resorted to, in order to save McKinley's best friend from that political oblivion which he is so eminently fitted to adorn. Democratic votes, whenever possible will be thrown out or not counted, tally sheets will be changed and ballot boxes stuffed, so that a sufficient number of Republican Legislators shall be counted in to make Hanna's election safe. Having exhausted all the resources with which his extensive experience in election villainy has endowed him without reaching the goal, the arch-labor-crusher and conscienceless boss of the President of the United States has been forced, in the desperation of his craze for office, to resort to post-election rascalities which make the penitentiary gape for him and his accomplices.

If detected or exposed the ruthless violator of the purity of the ballot looks in confidence for immunity to his immense wealth, his political pull and the influence which these other sources of power exert upon the courts charged with the trial and punishment of criminals. The Democrats defeated Hanna in Ohio, and even if he succeeds in continuing himself in the Senate by the exercise of every black fraud that was ever invented for swindling the voters out of the fruit of their suffrages, public sentiment can not be duped into believing that he was elected by a free and fair preponderance of ballots cast by the people of Ohio.—Kansas City Times.

Cap Chadwick, the real estate agent, of Clements, was in Florence, last Friday. Cap Chadwick and the late Capt. Morrison, of this city, were close friends. Their careers were similar. Both became sailors when they were young men. Both rose to the rank of captain. Both spent over thirty years in the service. They met at different times in the important ports of the world. They both came to this part of Kansas and engaged in the real estate business long after they had forgotten each other. One day, by chance, they met at the residence of Mr. Ice, in Chase county, for dinner, when they "discovered" each other. From that day they remained good, true friends.—Florence Bulletin.

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. Rev. Stat., as amended by the act of Congress, approved February 25, 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 LANGHE, Register. JAMES J. HITT, Receiver.

WANTED—TRUST-WORTHY AND active gentlemen or ladies to travel for responsible, established house, in Kansas. Monthly \$25.00 and expenses. Position steady. Reference. Enclose self-addressed stamped envelope. The Dominion Company, Dept. Y, Chicago. sep4

THE COURANT

IS READ, EVERY WEEK,

BY OVER 4,000 PEOPLE:

AND THIS SPACE IS FOR ADVERTISERS;

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

FILL THE SPACE UP,

And don't let the Courant go out every week as

A STANDING ADVERTISEMENT

That There is Neither Business nor Enterprise

IN THE TWIN CITIES.

CRIPPLE CREEK IN MINIATURE

Cripple Creek, prior to the fire which well-nigh destroyed it, was a typical American mining camp. Rich discoveries caused an influx of prospectors, and during the years 1892 and 1893 Cripple Creek attained the importance of a bustling frontier town, possessing all the characteristics of a new and prosperous mining camp. Messrs. Norris & Love have undertaken the task of reproducing Cripple Creek in miniature at the Trans-Mississippi Exposition. The concession is located north of the Grand Court and covers about 100 square feet.

The story of the discovery of gold at Cripple Creek and the metamorphosis of a cattle ranch into a great mining camp will be illustrated by a fac-simile mountain town as it really existed in 1892-93. The camp will be produced in every detail, populated by men who have spent most of their lives in wide-awake Colorado mining camps. Mining will be carried on as it is seen daily in the Cripple Creek district, and a mill in active operation, with its necessary shafts and adjuncts, will form an attractive feature.

The production will be one that necessitates a thorough knowledge of all the minute particulars and details which go to make a perfect production. No less than fifty-two buildings will be erected, among which may be mentioned a dance hall, hotel, variety theater, general merchandise and drug stores, newspaper office, post-office, barber shop, meat market, carpenter shop, lodging houses, etc. There will be not less than 300 hundred people engaged in the production. Old overland stage coaches, mnd wagons, trains of burros and pack mules, freight wagons, etc., will be shown, and a veritable mining camp will be in full swing from early morning until late at night.

ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

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CRISHAM & BUTLER,

ATTORNEYS - AT - LAW,

Will practice in all State and Federal Courts. Office over the Chase County National Bank COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS.

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(Postoffice box 408) will practice in the District Court of the counties of Chase, Marion, Harvey, Reno, Rice and Barton. (s232-31)

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Chase County Land Agency,

Railroad or Syndicate Lands. Will buy or sell wild lands or improved farms. —AND LOANS MONEY.—

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CAREFUL attention to the practice of medicine in all its branches.

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

Cottonwood Falls, - - Kansas.

Notice of Appointment.

STATE OF KANSAS, ss CHASE COUNTY, ss In the matter of the estate of the minor heirs of David Sauble, late of Chase County, Kansas. Notice is hereby given, that on the 22nd day of September, A. D. 1897, the undersigned was, by the Probate Court of Chase county, duly appointed and qualified as guardian of the estate of the minor heirs of David Sauble, late of Chase county, deceased. All parties interested in said estate will take notice, and govern themselves accordingly. MRS. SUSAN SAUBLE, Guardian.

WANTED—TRUST-WORTHY AND active gentlemen or ladies to travel for responsible, established house, in Kansas. Monthly \$25.00 and expenses. Position steady. Reference. Enclose self-addressed stamped envelope. The Dominion Company, Dept. Y, Chicago.

Notice For Publication.

Land office at Dodge City, Kansas, September 25th, 1897. Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Clerk of the District Court of Chase county, Kansas, at Cottonwood Falls, Kansas, on November 6th, 1897, viz: Benjamin Makin, H. E. No. 11182 for the w 1/2 of ne 1/4 and n 1/2 of nw 1/4 of sec. 12, twp. 21, range 8 east. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: William Norton, George Ward, Adam Titton, John Mitchell all of Basar, Kansas. Jno. I. Lee, Register.

The Chase County Courant.

THURSDAY, NOV. 11, 1897.

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANS.

W. E. TIMMONS Ed. and Prop.

Official Paper of City & County.

No fear shall... as favorably... to the line, sit as chips fall where they may.

TERMS—per year, \$1.50 cash in advance; at the end of the year, \$1.75; after six months, \$2.00 for six months, \$1.00 cash in advance.

COUNTY OFFICERS: Representative... Dr. F. T. Johnson... Treasurer... C. A. Cowley... Clerk... M. C. Newton... Sheriff... J. E. Perry... Register of Deeds... Wm. Norton... Commissioners... C. I. Maule... W. A. Wood

SOCIETIES: A. F. & A. M., No. 80... M. E. S. Lodge... G. O. F. No. 58... G. O. F. No. 294... Choppers Camp, No. 928... L. M. Gillett, V. C.; L. W. Heck, Clerk.

Pay Up. A number of our subscribers owe us for two or more years subscription to the COURANT. A newspaper can not be published without money...

LOCAL SHORT STOPS.

Emporia bread for sale at Bauerle's. W. S. Romigh, left, to-day, for a visit in Ohio. Mrs. F. V. Alford was down to Emporia, yesterday. P. J. Norton was out to Hutcheson, last week, on business. A. Z. Scribner went to Chelsea, Tuesday, on business. Mrs. J. K. Milburn was down to Kansas City, last week. For Sale.—A splendid milk cow. Apply at COURANT office. The Leader has our thanks for the use of its election report. Call at Kellogg's Feed Store for prices on Flour and Feed. Miss Alpha Ruessel has gone to Colorado to spend the winter. Smith Bros. will pay the highest market price for poultry and eggs. Miss Bertha Brown, of Strong City, is visiting friends at Florence. Steve Adare, of Strong City, was down to Emporia, Wednesday, of last week. Miss Clara Rettiger, of Strong City, has returned home from a visit at Hartford. Con Harvey is erecting a nice residence south of G. K. Hagans', in Strong City. John and Dennis Madden, of Emporia, were in this city, last week, attending court. Mrs. Pierce, of Bialto, California, visited Mrs. W. P. Martin, the fore part of last week. G. N. Jackson has returned from a visit to his daughter, Mrs. Isaac Wright, at Kansas City. Mrs. Wm. Hagans, of Strong City, returned home, last week, from a two months' visit in Indiana. A. M. Breese, of Elmdale, came in from the Soldiers' Home, at Dodge City, election day to vote. Mrs. Wm. Rockwood and Mrs. J. W. Holsinger were down to Emporia, Wednesday of last week. Mrs. Elias Madison and Miss Wattie Scribner were down to Emporia the latter part of last week. Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Butler left, last Friday, on a visit to their old home at Carbon, Indiana. W. A. Doyle, of Strong City, has returned home from Chicago where he was purchasing a stock of goods. I have for rent some of the best farms in Chase county. J. C. DAVIS. My six room house in Cottonwood Falls is for sale. Price \$400. Mrs. ALICE PATTERSON, Altoona, Kansas. Wm. Drummond, of Elmdale, was in town, Monday, and purchased a new Garland stove of B. Harris & Co. D. Biggam, Jr., and W. A. Williams, of Strong City have gone to Tuscooma, I. T., to work for B. Lantry's Sons. W. H. Holsinger is confined to his home by sickness. T. M. Gruwell is assisting in the postoffice during the postmaster's sickness. Cartter's addition to Strong City, has been sold to the following parties: C. I. Maule, 35 acres, Con and Wallace Harvey, 27 acres. Little Lottie Murphy returned last Thursday, to her grandfather's M. P. Strail, from her visit to her grandmother Murphy in Illinois. John Boylan, of Strong City, has gone to one of the hospitals at Kansas City, where he will remain for sometime to recuperate his health. If you want a good job of plastering done call on W. E. Braco, Cottonwood Falls, Kansas, who also does paper-hanging. 15/204f

Farmers, bring your eggs and poultry to Smith's and get the highest price the market affords. oct28 Isaac Wright, of Kansas City, is visiting his sisters, Mrs. Hemphill and Deshler. He is also trapping a few quails and jack rabbits while on his visit here. The editor of the COURANT still being confined to his home by sickness, the Reville and Phil Goodreau are again kindly assisting us in getting out the paper, this week.

F. A. Schade, of Strong City, has a number of pure stock S. C. White Leghorns for sale.

Millers in this part of Kansas should remember that W. C. Giese, of this city, does an A. No. 1 job in sharpening mill picks, and should patronize a home institution. aug 8th Jerry Madden, of Chase county, brother of John Madden, has a reputation top. He is the most successful hunter in Kansas. He goes to Colorado once a year to get big game. Florence Bulletin.

W. E. Timmons is suffering with bronchitis, and he wishes his subscribers to pay up their subscription, as he is standing badly in need of money and is unable to get out and do any collecting whatever.

The Western Stars, consisting of Mr. Palmer, impersonator, Miss Dent, soloist, Miss Clarke, violinist, Miss Tyler, harpist and Mr. Caveny, chalk talker, will be at Music Hall, Nov. 23, under the auspices of the High School.

The prettiest song of the season, "Pretty White Lily," waltz song, words and music by Louis Morgan. Marked price 50 cents. Send 25 cents in stamps to the publishers, Morgan Music Co., Arkansas City, Kansas, and secure a copy. When ordering mention this paper.

All you guess about difficulty in selling Stark Trees may be wrong. If you wish to know the truth drop a postal to Stark Nursery, Louisiana, Mo., or Rockport, Ill. Name reference. Cash paid to salesmen the year round. Outfit free—takes no money to TRY the work. Also want CLUB MAKERS—get their trees free.

We, the undersigned received another car load of that good flour, and are prepared to deliver flour, feed or hay to any place in this or Strong City, and will sell to one and all at wholesale prices. Those ordering through mail we will refund stamps for address. SEIKER & CO.

Jerry Madden, living 7 miles south of this city, on South Fork, shot and killed an eagle, measuring 7 feet from tip to tip. It had been in the neighborhood for several months and had frequently carried off hogs. It was in the act of attacking a 12 year old girl when shot. Mr. Madden expressed it to Kansas City to Isaac Wright, a taxidermist, to have it mounted.

Subscribers, in arrears to the COURANT can, for a short time longer, pay up their subscription at the rates of \$1.50 a year, and they can, each, see on his paper to what date he last paid up, and remit at that rate; but when we put our bills into the hands of a collector, which now looks to us like will have to be done soon, it will be done at the rate of \$2.00 a year, giving the collector the benefit of the 25 per cent. discount, instead of the subscriber.

That great farm paper, The Prairie Farmer of Chicago, will make special low clubbing prices to our readers. They offer to send The Prairie Farmer and Kansas City Times a week for \$1—just one-half rate—or they will send The Prairie Farmer and Weekly Enter Ocean, both papers one year for \$1.25; or in clubs of two, both papers for \$1. Send for special clubbing terms on clubs of five—yourself and four neighbors. It will pay you big. Try the Prairie Farmer next year and you will always read it.

Isaac A. Wright, a real estate dealer, from Kansas City, was hunting in this county, near Bazaar, last week, when he shot and killed a rabbit with well developed horns. Bunny was an ordinary "Cotton tail" and the horns which are three quarters of an inch long and rough and hard like those of a goat, are less than an inch apart just in front of the rabbit's left ear. The first horn is close to the left ear and the other is slightly to the left of the center of the head. The horns are regular in shape and well developed. Their size and substance dismisses the thought that they could be mere blemishes on the skin. When the remarkable specimen has been mounted Mr. Wright will preserve it as a curiosity.

Sheriff McCallum received a double header surprise, this week. First came a delegation from Strong City and caught the Sheriff in contempt of court, his Hon. Judge Ralph Breese pro. tem, having fined the Sheriff the cigars for walking into court with his hat on. There was twenty couple in the Strong City party and they came on Monday night bringing with them lots of good things to eat. Wednesday night another party of Cottonwood Falls people caught the Sheriff again just as he had his overcoat on, going out, and was held in his office till the ladies could get the courtroom tables loaded down with delicious eatables and fragrant coffee. The Cottonwood Falls Glee Club furnished music and sang songs after which Mr. McWilliams and Prof. LaCoss entertained those present with speeches.

LOST. A ladies' pocket book containing a \$5 bill, 10 or 15 cents in change, a 50 cent World's Fair souvenir, two Canada quarters I have had since 1876, an 1860 silver dollar, I have had since I was 8 years old. Will reward any one that brings the above to Mrs. O. S. WILEY.

Ripans Tabules. Ripans Tabules: at druggists.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

District Court convened in this city, Nov. 3d and adjourned Nov. 8th to Dec. 2d. State vs Geo. Cooley, who was charged with statutory rape, was the first jury case. It occupied the first day in court. The jury was out several hours but failed to agree. It was discharged. They stood nine for conviction and three for acquittal. Cooley was put under bond and the case continued.

The case against young Albin Brandley charged with burning Geo. Hays' barn was next. The jury brought in a verdict of "not guilty," and Brandley was discharged.

In case of State vs Hudson, for fence cutting, the jury returned a verdict of "not guilty."

The case against Charles Hays for assault and battery was dismissed at the request of the County Attorney.

The case against W. H. Humphrey charged with stealing a set of harness was dismissed for the want of evidence to start a case.

Wm. Perrin, et al vs Isaac Alexander, for damages, was the last jury case. The jury failed to get together standing six for a judgment and six against. They were discharged and the case continued.

TRIAL BY COURT. Howard Investment Co. vs Charles Bartlett, S. H. Warren, et al, and J. N. Sanford, et al, and Irwin Blanchard, et al; three cases, to quiet title. L. T. Heritage substituted for Howard Investment Co. as plaintiff. Judgment for plaintiff.

G. W. Shurtliff vs Emma J. Palmer, et al, motion to retax costs. Motion sustained and costs claimed by defendants disallowed. Sale confirmed and deed ordered.

Merrimaek County Savings Bank vs A. Z. Scribner, et al, foreclosure. Judgment for plaintiff.

Lulu McCombs vs John McCombs, divorce, continued.

J. M. Kerr vs W. E. Timmons, et al, foreclosure lumberman's lien. Plaintiff given 20 days to file amended petition.

George H. Storch vs A. Z. Scribner, foreclosure. Judgment for plaintiff.

Henry Watson vs Wm. Sherffins, et al, foreclosure. Settled and dismissed.

P. S. Tinnan vs James Ransford, et al, foreclosure. Judgment for plaintiff.

G. W. Shurtliff vs L. E. Sheehan, et al, foreclosure. Judgment for plaintiff.

Farmland Mortgage and Debenture Co. vs D. W. Eastman, et al, confirmation. Sale confirmed and deed ordered.

G. W. Shurtliff vs Walter B. Gibson, confirmation. Sale confirmed and deed ordered.

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.

THE KANSAS CITY TIMES.

The Only Metropolitan Free Silver Paper in Missouri and the West. DAILY, \$4 A YEAR. TWICE-A-WEEK TIMES, \$1 A YEAR.

Fearless, Democratic, absolutely and unalterably in favor of free silver. It is the one and the only one metropolitan daily supporting the cause of free silver and the Chicago platform. It stands at all times for the interests of the people and the West and against the trust domination, political corporations, gang rule, combines and Wall street Shylock. Pledged to the cause of the people and against the bosses, always fighting on debatable ground and strong in its belief of the tenets of true Democracy as enunciated in the Chicago platform, The Kansas City Times is now the only free silver paper in the State of Missouri and the great Middle West and Southwest. It is the paper for the western man, for the reason that western interests find their strongest advocate in The Times. Its editorials are widely quoted and its devotion to the silver cause has the unqualified indorsement of the press. Its corps of writers and correspondents are thoroughly trained in the preparation of news and the way to produce a bright, readable paper. Aside from its political views, its columns receive more attention from the national press, and it is quoted by them more than all other Kansas City papers combined. The cause of silver is constantly growing, and to keep alive to its progress you must have The Times. It prints the news—all of it—all the time. Daily, for one year \$4.00. Twice-a-Week Times, one year, \$1.00. Send your order now to Kansas City Times, Kansas City, Mo.

Chase County Tax Levies for 1897.

Notice is hereby given that I. C. A. Cowley, Treasurer of Chase County, Kansas, have received the Tax Roll of 1897 and the amount of taxes charged for state, county, township, city and school purposes on each one dollar valuation is as follows:

Table with columns for State Tax, County Tax, Railroad Road Interest Tax, Road for 1895, Township Levies, Cities, School District Levies, and various township levies (Bazaar, Cottonwood Falls, Elmdale, etc.).

C. A. COWLEY, County Treasurer.

OFFICIAL CANVASS. Table showing votes cast at a General Election held in Chase County, Kansas, November 2, 1897. Columns include candidates like Treasurer B. M. Garth, Clerk W. C. Austin, Sheriff J. F. Campbell, etc., and their respective votes.

TRY THE PRAIRIE FARMER NEXT YEAR

PUBLISHED WEEKLY--\$1 A YEAR. By special arrangement we can send BOTH OUR OWN PAPER AND THE PRAIRIE FARMER A FULL YEAR FOR ONLY \$1.50. Regular price of The Prairie Farmer \$1; We send both for \$1.50. Regular price of COURANT \$1.50. This offer is made to our old subscribers who will renew for next year; and to all new subscribers who will pay one year in advance. Come in and look over a sample copy of The Prairie Farmer, or send to The Prairie Farmer, Chicago, Ill., for a free copy.

BULBS PLANTS SEEDS

Catalogue for asking. Send to-day. Bulbs for planting—out of doors. Bulbs for Winter blooming in the house. Plants for blooming during the winter. Plants for decorating. Seeds for Fall sowing—out of doors. Seeds for Winter sowing in the house. Send us 10c to pay postage and package and we will send you 15 Selected Bulbs, or six packages of Selected Flower Seeds, or six packages (all different) Sweet Peas, or all three collections for 25 cents.

The PAGE SEED CO., - GREENE, N. Y.

DELAND & CO'S GAI SHAF SODA Best in the World. WRITE FOR OUR COOK BOOK FREE! DELAND & CO., Fairport, N. Y. sept. 1.7-1y

W. L. DOUGLAS \$3 SHOE Best in the World. For 14 years this shoe, by merit alone, has distanced all competitors. W. L. Douglas \$3 shoe, \$4.00 and \$5.00 shoes are the productions of skilled workmen, from the best material, possible at those prices. Also \$2.50 and \$3.00 shoes for men, \$2.00, \$2.50 and \$1.75 for boys and youths. W. L. Douglas shoes are inferior by over 1,000,000 wearers as the best in style, fit and durability of all shoes ever offered at the prices. They are made in all the latest shapes and styles, and of every variety of leather. If dealer cannot supply you, write for catalogue to W. L. Douglas, Brockton, Mass. Sold by KING & KING, Opposite the Courant office.

ST. JAMES HOTEL, ST. LOUIS. TURKISH BATHS, Open all Night.

RATES: \$2.00 PER DAY. Room and Breakfast, \$1.00. EUROPEAN PLAN, \$1.00 Per Day. Good Rooms. Good Meals. Good Service. When you visit St. Louis stop at ST. JAMES HOTEL, Broadway and Walnut. Street Cars Direct to Hotel. BEFORE ITS TOO LATE. Leave your business occasionally and try a new climate and new surroundings. No better medicine. The principal health and pleasure resorts of the Southwest are reached via the Santa Fe Route. Low rates, quick time, comfortable service. For specific information inquire of local agent, or address W. J. Black, G. P. A., A. T. & S. F. Ry., Topeka, Kansas. Ripans Tabules cure constipation.

LAST OF GREAT CHIEFS.

Red Cloud, the Diplomatic Head of the Sioux Nation.

The Famous Chief is Now Closing His Earthly Career on the Pine Ridge Reservation in South Dakota.

(Special Correspondence.)

Old Red Cloud, the Talleyrand of the Sioux nation, is closing his earthly career on the Pine Ridge reservation in South Dakota. With his death the last famous and historic character among the American Indians, the peer of Powhatan, Osceola, Black Hawk, Geronimo and Sitting Bull, will pass away. Red Cloud is now 82 years old. The infirmities of age are weighing heavily upon him, and physicians say he can live only a short time. He realizes his enfeebled condition, and accepts it with Indian stoicism. To the reservation agent who recently made a call upon him, Red Cloud said:

"My days are numbered. The Great Spirit will call me, and Red Cloud will answer the summons without flinching. I would like to see the Great Father at Washington once more, but I am too feeble to stand the long journey. I want his pledge that my people will be protected. They are at peace with the whites, but they are not well treated. Bad white men rob them and make trouble by giving the young braves whisky. My counsels of late have been for peace, but when I am gone the conditions may be changed. The Great Father ought to know these things and guard against them."

For 40 years Red Cloud has been the head chief of the Sioux, the most numerous and powerful Indian nation in this country. The Ogalallas, the Brules, the Crows, Winnebagoes, Mandans, Arrikarees, Gros Ventres and 14 other well-known tribes belong to the Sioux fam-



RED CLOUD, AS HE APPEARED AFTER THE CUSTER MASSACRE.

ily and acknowledge allegiance to Red Cloud, although each tribe has its own sub-chief. At one time the Sioux could put 25,000 warriors in the field. They are a nation of fighters, and up to seven years ago caused the government more trouble than all the other red men in the west combined. Their last uprising was in 1890, when the ghost dance excitement led to the killing of Wounded Knee and subsequently to the killing of Sitting Bull. Since then they have ostensibly been at peace with the whites.

Sitting Bull, Two Strike, American Horse, Gall and Rain-in-the-Face have been more prominently before the public than Red Cloud because they were fighting chiefs and conducted operations in the field. They were in fact, however, only lieutenants who carried out the plans and orders of the wily old Indian. Red Cloud remained at home and mapped out campaigns, enthused the young men, forwarded supplies, and in other ways enacted the role of general in chief. He was the brains, the plotter of the nation, while Sitting Bull and the others were the actual fighters.

Red Cloud was a master in the art of diplomacy—a veritable Talleyrand in red. He would meet the army men and agents of the government and make them believe he was seeking to secure peace and had counseled his people

sythe's command into a trap at Drexel Mission, during the Wounded Knee campaign in 1890, and the massacre of Custer would have undoubtedly been repeated were it not for the fact that Forsythe saw the danger he was in and just before the fight began dispatched a messenger for reinforcements. These came up in time and the Indians were beaten off. The similarity in strategic methods employed at Wounded Knee and Little Big Horn convinced army men that Red Cloud planned both engagements, but the wily chief denied the charge, maintaining that he was a friendly Indian. When asked how he came to be present at the last fight he made the astonishing assertion that he was really a prisoner in the hands of the hostiles, they having forced him to accompany them for fear if left behind he would assist the whites. Officers and soldiers who participated in the battle say no one except Red Cloud could have handled the warriors with such shrewd generalship and ability.

It was not until after word of Custer's sad fate was received that Crook realized the full effect of his timely action. It was the intention of the Indians in case a junction between the forces of Red Cloud and Sitting Bull had been effected to hold their position on the Little Big Horn and conduct a long warfare against the whites. The prestige gained by the victory over Custer would have brought other tribes into the fight, and it would have been comparatively easy to make the struggle a long and bloody one. As it was, Sitting Bull was unable to get reinforcements and had to fall back before the army sent to avenge Custer, retreating across the British line. Maddened by the defeat of his plans, chafing under Sitting Bull's stolen glory, Red Cloud was still too foxy and diplomatic to make open complaint of his real feelings. But he did not let the matter pass in silence. He filed a claim at Washington demanding pay for the ponies taken by Crook on the ground that he and his immediate followers were peaceful Indians who had been deprived of their property without cause. Gen. Crook was called upon for an explanation, and he made it so strong and clear that the government declined to allow Red Cloud's claim, although he paid several visits to Washington.

It was Red Cloud who drew Col. For-

sythe's command into a trap at Drexel Mission, during the Wounded Knee campaign in 1890, and the massacre of Custer would have undoubtedly been repeated were it not for the fact that Forsythe saw the danger he was in and just before the fight began dispatched a messenger for reinforcements. These came up in time and the Indians were beaten off. The similarity in strategic methods employed at Wounded Knee and Little Big Horn convinced army men that Red Cloud planned both engagements, but the wily chief denied the charge, maintaining that he was a friendly Indian. When asked how he came to be present at the last fight he made the astonishing assertion that he was really a prisoner in the hands of the hostiles, they having forced him to accompany them for fear if left behind he would assist the whites. Officers and soldiers who participated in the battle say no one except Red Cloud could have handled the warriors with such shrewd generalship and ability.

Red Cloud in his early years was a drinker and boisterous. One day, while on a buffalo hunt on Chugwater creek in Wyoming, he got drunk and killed Little Wound, a sub-chief. Since then he has never tasted liquor. The writer met Red Cloud in Omaha some years ago when he was on his way to Washington to urge payment of his pony claim, on which occasion one of the merchants of that city entertained him at an informal luncheon. Red Cloud ate heartily of the food but refused to taste the wines or liquors. He showed his disapprobation of the custom of drinking by rising from the table and turning his back to the company whenever liquor was passed. Lewis Hamilton, a half-breed, who was with Red Cloud as an interpreter, was asked to ascertain the cause of the old chief's action. There was some talk in the Sioux tongue, after which Hamilton said:

"Red Cloud doesn't believe in whisky-drinking. He had serious trouble once when he was drunk, and has never tasted liquor since. He says men who drink are fools. He turns his back on them to show he does not like the practice."

If an Indian can be handsome, Red Cloud is a handsome man. He was over 70 years of age at the time of the incident mentioned, but bore his six feet of height and 190 pounds of weight with the vigor and activity of a man of 40. His features were strong, but pleasant in outline, and in his conversations through an interpreter he gave ample evidence of having a bright mentality and being well informed on many things aside from Indian affairs. Red Cloud discarded the blanket uniform many years ago. His favorite costume is a black cloth suit, white shirt with a black knotted scarf and a black slouch hat. He is neat in his manners and appearance and, were it not for his color, might pass for a well-to-do farmer come to town for a holiday.

W. J. JACKMAN.

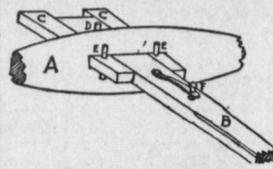
Why he troubled about the trouble that may never happen?

AGRICULTURAL HINTS

A HINT FOR WINTER.

An Effective Way of Fastening the Farm Sled Tongue.

I have experienced so much difficulty in getting a tongue that could be kept in my sled that I have given considerable attention to various methods. The usual one is to cut two mortises in the sled and a foot apart. A sapling is then secured and split or ripped back two or three feet and spread apart so that with tenons on end of each part dressed to right size it can be inserted in these mortises and held by pegs through tenons back of roller and the mortise holes filled with wooden wedges. The objections to this method are numerous. In the first place the tongue can never be anything but rough and ugly. Why should we take so much pains to have buggy and wagon look decent and then be content with an



FASTENING A SLED TONGUE. A, Roller; B, Tongue; C, Side Wedges; D, Tongue Peg; E, Wedge Peg; F, Double Tree Bolt.

ugly sled tongue that is a disgrace to the owner? Further, it is almost impossible to split the sapling to get each part the same thickness, and so it must be ripped, which is hard work. It is, further, a delicate job to get the split ends trimmed down so as to fit mortise, with the danger that the dressed end will be split in putting in the back peg. If all these things are safely met the wedges are continually working out and allowing the tongue to work and finally break or pull through.

The accompanying drawing illustrates a method of overcoming this. Mortise is cut in middle of roller a scant inch wide and usually about eight inches long. A piece of sawed timber, two by four, dressed to proper proportions, can now be used, or the regulation sapling, if desired. Cut a square tenon on end, with room for a peg back of roller. Then cut two wedges from catch stuff two inches wide at narrow end and wider at other so as to fill mortise entirely when driven in tight. Put tongue in first and bore three-quarter-inch hole for peg back of roller and insert it, drawing tongue tight. Then put in the wedges, one on each side, and drive tight, and then put a half-inch peg in each wedge in front of roller. This tongue cannot work, for the wedges cannot slip back on account of pegs. If there is any shrinkage wedges may be driven in farther and peg hole much farther back. The accompanying drawing will make all clear, I think.—Homer W. Jackson, in Agricultural Epitomist.

HEALTH OF THE FLOCK.

How to Tell When There is Disease Among the Poultry.

The experienced poultry keeper can tell at a glance whether a flock is in a healthy condition or not. The hen that is well is always alert and on the watch. She may not be fearful or shy, but she looks alive and has her head up two or three times a minute. Her comb is red and clean and her feathers are in their proper position. During moulting time of course the comb withers and the plumage becomes ragged, but the hen does not mope if she is well. When the flock is looking for feed, singing and talking among themselves they are in good health.

If you suspect roup, go into the poultry house after dark when the fowls are all settled for the night, and if you do not hear some of them wheezing there is no danger of roup.

If the droppings are solid and white at one end there is no disease in the flock.

If the movement is slow and sluggish and the comb is inclined to be purple color look out for trouble. The hens may be too fat or they may be bilious. In the one case cut down the feed and in the other see that they have light feeding and plenty of good, hard grit.

If young poultry seems to be trying to swallow something look for the large gray lice about their necks.

As soon as a single fowl begins to show symptoms of ill-health, remove it from the flock and keep it at a distance from the others until you can determine what the trouble is or it dies or gets well.—Farmers' Voice.

A GREAT DIFFERENCE.

Neatness and Attractiveness Mean Much in the Milk Trade.

I noticed two village milkmen this morning. Both deliver the milk from their dairies direct to customers. One drives a fine-looking team of horses, wearing a well-polished harness, and hitched to a bright new wagon, painted and lettered in an attractive manner. The name of the dairy displayed on the wagon is neat, clean, well dressed, and the whole outfit tends to inspire confidence. His milk is delivered in bottles. The other milkman drives a bony old horse, attached to a wagon which was evidently originally intended for some other purpose, and is now weather-beaten and dilapidated. His milk is carried in old tin cans rather than cans for wear, and the milkman himself is not an attractive-looking object. The milk one carries may not be any better than that of the other, but if one were to choose his milkman just from the appearance of these two rigs, it wouldn't take the most of us long to decide which it should be," says the Rural New Yorker.

There is no economy in wintering more cockerels than will be wanted for breeding. The sooner the others are marketed the better.—St. Louis Republic.

FARM IMPLEMENTS.

If Given Decent Care They Will Last a Great Many Years.

Every farmer in this country has a certain amount of his capital invested in farm implements. It is not an uncommon occurrence to meet men who say that the outlay each year for new implements eats up nearly all the profits in their business. This expenditure may be materially reduced, says Farmers' Advocate, by giving better attention to repairing and housing all the machinery as soon as convenient after the busy season is over. On many well-regulated farms it is customary to put the implements under cover throughout the summer when not in use. By this means the implements will wear much longer and do more satisfactory work. It also adds much to the appearance of a farm to have the implements inside rather than having each one used to close up a hole in the fence or perhaps for a less suitable purpose. Though it may be the rule on many farms to put away the harvesting implements for the winter at this season, it is the exception to find a farmer who goes carefully over his machine and puts it in proper condition for next season's work. The person who has used the implement during the summer knows exactly what repairs are required, and unless it is looked after at once or a note made of it the chances are that nothing will be done until the machine is taken out of the shed to begin operations next year. A good plan is to carry a notebook and keep an account of all repairing required. Then, during the fall or winter season have all the necessary repairing done. A blacksmith or machinist has more time to examine the work in winter than just before harvest when every person is crowding him with some little job. He can do the work more satisfactorily, and the cost will not be so great. In many cases the repairing can be done by the farmer himself, when he has some leisure time, and thus avoid the trouble and cost of taking it to a repair shop. If farmers would pay close attention to repairs each year, and give the implements an occasional coat of paint, many would be surprised by the difference they would find in the working of the machinery, as well as in time their implements would wear. Then by supplying suitable sheds and a small repair shop there would be less discussion about the excessive cost of agricultural implements.

WEIGHT OF CHICKS.

Increase is Most Rapid During the First Forty Days.

Mr. W. H. Brundige, Bridgeport, Ala., desires us to give some weights of chicks, and we do so, as it will prove interesting to many.

He writes: I would be pleased if you would publish in your next issue the weights of Brahmas, Langshans, Plymouth Rocks and Wyandottes, chicks from one to fifteen weeks old. That is, what they should weigh when you are raising for breeding stock. Also the weights from one to ten weeks old when you are forcing for broilers. Give the weights of each week.

To test weights we took ten chicks of



PURE-BRED POULTRY. (A Typical White Wyandotte Cockerel.)

Light Brahmas and ten of Leghorns, kept them together and fed all alike. In one month from date of hatching the ten Light Brahmas weighed seven pounds and the Leghorns 6½ pounds, showing but a small difference per chick to one month old, both lots being forced in growth. When two months old (62 days) the Brahmas weighed 16 pounds and the Leghorns 13 pounds. At three months old the ten Brahmas weighed 21 pounds and the Leghorns 16½ pounds. Wyandottes, Plymouth Rocks and Longshans will lose only one ounce per chick in two months compared with Brahmas.

One hundred chicks when hatched should weigh five pounds. In ten days ten pounds, in 20 days 20 pounds, thus doubling their weight every ten days until 40 days old, when the increase is not afterward so rapid.

The forcing of chicks is now deemed unnecessary, as they thrive best when not fed too highly.—Poultry Keeper.

AMONG THE POULTRY.

Fowls allowed to roost in trees at this time are liable to crop.

Generally on the farm medium-sized breeds will give the best returns.

In mating the breeding fowls, select the hardiest, most perfect specimens.

Whitewash is better than paint on the inside of the poultry house and costs less.

Feed alternately with wheat, bran and oats. These make a good egg producing food.

Boiled potatoes mixed with scalded cornmeal makes a splendid fattening ration.

When eggs are to be kept, care should be taken to turn them half over every few days.

One of the secrets of egg-producing in winter is warm, dry quarters for the laying hens.

There is less risk of disease with ducks than with any other kind of fowls. They are easily kept healthy with plenty of range.

DEPLETING THE TREASURY.

Republicans Are Not Bragging About Their Tariff Revenue.

The republican party organs are still precluded from bragging about what the new tariff is doing for the treasury and are forced to confine their bragging to the great things it is going to do by and by.

The returns show that during the four expired months of the present fiscal year the expenditures have exceeded the receipts by \$38,009,010. This is at the rate of more than \$114,000,000 for the year, or \$42,000,000 more than in any year since the disbandment of the volunteer armies after the civil war and over \$71,000,000 more than in any fiscal year under the tariff of 1894.

According to the "corrected figures" given by the treasury bureau of statistics in the August summary the expenditures exceeded the receipts by \$69,803,261 during the last fiscal year under the McKinley tariff of 1890; by \$42,805,223 during the next fiscal year, which was mostly under the tariff of 1894; by \$25,203,246 during the fiscal year 1896 and by only \$18,052,254 during the fiscal year 1897—the last wholly under the tariff of 1894.

But, as above stated, the shortage for one-third of the current year, mostly under the Dingley tariff, has been over \$38,000,000, or more than double the shortage for the whole of last year. Once more it is proper to ask the republican philosophers what has become of their cherished doctrine that the only reason why the country was not prosperous a few months ago was because the treasury outgo exceeded the treasury income. They now claim that the country is prosperous almost beyond precedent. How do they account for that when the excess of outgo over income is vastly greater than it was a few months ago or ever has been since the stoppage of the enormous expenditures of the civil war? Some explanation is due to those who have been accepting their teachings with implicit faith.

But, as has been stated, they make up for the lack of boasting about what the Dingley law has done by much boasting about what it is going to do. But here the facts do not better their case very much. The expenditures last month exceeded the receipts by \$9,310,097, or only \$192,155 less than the average for the four months of the fiscal year. At last month's rate the shortage for the fiscal year would be over \$111,600,000.

Perhaps they will tell us that it isn't fair to assume that the deficit will continue at the same rate throughout the year. If that were true people who persist, in season and out of season, in attributing a disastrous panic and the consequent hard times to a tariff which did not exist until 14 months after the panic have no sort of right to complain of unfairness.

Nor have people who for four years preached the doctrine that the one thing needed to make the country prosperous was to take millions on millions more from the pockets of the taxpayers to put in the treasury and in the pockets of tax eaters and favored tariff beneficiaries. There is not the faintest semblance of fairness about this in either theory or practice.—Chicago Chronicle.

CONGRESS THIS WINTER.

Will Have Hard Work to Bolster Its Discredited Party.

No congress of recent years assembled with as many perplexing difficulties confronting it as will harass the forthcoming session. This is due mainly to two causes. The first is that the party in power finds itself in complete control of the house, with a majority large enough to initiate any legislation that pleases it, and with a senate that cannot be relied upon with confidence to ratify the action of the coordinate body. The second is that the tyranny of republicanism exemplified in Speaker Reed's unprecedented course has demoralized the membership of the house beyond the bounds of restraint. Had the speaker named his committees, as he should have done, in time for them to familiarize themselves with their duties before adjournment of the last session, they could have entered upon their labors this winter with a knowledge of the finer details of legislation essential to the carrying out of fixed policies and invaluable to the equipment of intelligent and patriotic lawmakers.

But there will be so little seasoned experience in the house this winter among the republicans that blunders and failures innumerable are certain to follow the efforts of the majority to do something to bolster up its discredited party. In their desperation to do something to secure reelection many members may be expected to defy Reed's despotism and organize a revolt should he pursue his characteristic tactics of tyranny and oppression. The administration, having dispensed its choicest patronage, cannot rely upon the spoils as effective weapons with which to whip the refractory element into line. The result of the fall elections, whatever it may be, cannot strengthen the administration in the senate, because the new senators will not take their seats in time to be either of benefit or harm to the president.

Viewed from every aspect, it is obvious that the republicans will be on the defensive from the opening to the close of the forthcoming session of congress. They will have so many shortcomings and disappointments of party policy and administration to explain that on no proposition of general interest can they be aggressive. Cuba and the currency will be the questions around which the debates will rage with great fury, without immediate hope of settlement on any basis satisfactory to the national will or conscience.—St. Louis Republic.

What right has President McKinley to swing the federal power and prestige in favor of a candidate in a local municipal election? What consideration of decency can justify such action?—Boston Post.

A PROTECTION DANGER.

An International Conflict of Tariffs Threatens.

Energetic and systematic agitation prevails throughout Austro-Hungary with the purpose of urging upon the government at Vienna the necessity of effecting a coalition with other European states for the enforcement of retaliatory tariff measures against the United States. So grievous have become the conditions growing out of the prohibitive and restrictive provisions of the Dingley act that prompt and effective action is deemed necessary to teach Americans that protection is a double-edged sword and that Europe has the power and the skill to use the same instrument in defense of her industrial interests. Just what these retaliatory measures are to be is not yet suggested, but with the rapid development of agricultural lands in Russia and India it is not unlikely that the first blow will be aimed at the export of American food products. It is quite possible, by drawing upon all available resources, for Europe to cause a sudden and alarming, if not prolonged, slump in American products and to send meat and grain prices back to panic figures and to undo the prosperity boom which was built upon the advanced prices.

Under present conditions the United States could offer no argument against such united action by the powers of Europe. The McKinley and Dingley acts were not based upon the idea of fair play or to cultivate the sentiment of mutual benefit in the commerce of nations, but were enacted solely with the purpose of pandering to the demands of certain classes who profit by increased import taxes upon specified articles of manufacture. The protection of these favored few by an increased duty on foreign goods of like quality is for the enrichment of some at the expense of many, the consumer in all cases paying the tax. The principle and operation of this system of taxation is understood both abroad and at home and is equally condemned by the foreign producer and the American consumer.

Only by the repeal of existing laws and the enactment of others more nearly on a revenue basis can the pending international conflict of the tariffs be averted and the people as a whole receive that widespread benefit which must come from world-wide competition. That a thing is never settled until it is settled right is generally believed, and this truism gains added force and is particularly applicable to so important a question of economics as that of taxation.—Kansas City Star.

MAKING A DEFICIT.

The Dingley Law is Emptying the National Treasury.

The treasury statement for the month just closed is not as flattering as the admirers of the Dingley robber tariff would like to have it appear. Here is the plain fact:

Expenditures.....\$25,368,815

Receipts.....21,923,088

Deficit.....\$3,435,727

This brings the total deficit for the first quarter of the fiscal year up to \$29,015,954. Had there not been an advance in the internal revenue receipts of \$1,000,000 the deficit would have been that much larger. We are told by the friends of a high tariff that by the close of the next quarter the treasury will make both ends meet, and then all will be clear sailing. In one sense this is true. Thanks to the large reserve put in the treasury by Mr. Cleveland's bond sales, which the Dingleyites roundly denounced, there is no immediate danger of having to borrow. Moreover, should the government let the railroad foreclosure go ahead it will get some \$50,000,000 from that source—a veritable godsend. But after that either the Dingley rates will "protect" and prevent imports, in which case a deficit will continue, or imports will be large enough to make up the deficit, in which case there is the "protection."—N. Y. Times.

POINTS AND OPINIONS.

—What a lucky thing it is for this country that Mark Hanna wasn't born twins!—Columbus (O.) Journal.

—"The first six months of the McKinley administration were the most disastrous in the history of the country."—W. J. Bryan.

—"Unless the press can keep Mr. McKinley in the traces he will leave Uncle Samuel a worse bankrupt than he left his own state of Ohio."—St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

—"Platt, after visiting McKinley, said their conversation did not interest the public. In fact, the whole administration seems to be a private affair."—N. Y. Journal.

—"Unless all signs fail, President McKinley, in taking sides in New York's mayoralty contest, has committed the first great error of his administration and has given reason to doubt the political sagacity with which he has generally been accorded."—Chicago News.

—"The McKinley administration has been in charge of the national finances about eight months. It came in with the boast that now the country would see a management that would not have to borrow gold, but would reduce the bonded indebtedness, and in these few short months all this seems to have changed, and the new secretary of the treasury—if the plan reported is really his—proposes to start right in with a \$200,000,000 bond sale."—Minneapolis Times.

—"During the campaign last year the most distasteful pledges were given by everybody connected with the republican party that if the people would elect McKinley and place the republican party in power confidence would be restored, prosperity would return, and everything would go on swimmingly. How has this pledge been fulfilled? During the less than eight months of McKinley's administration more foreign capital has been withdrawn from investment in American securities than the whole of our immense wheat crop amounts to."—Atlanta Constitution.



GEN. J. W. FORSYTHE. (The Brave Commander Who Proved Too Much for Red Cloud.)

against war, when at the same time he was actively directing operations in the field and forcing his warriors to conflict.

In the opinion of such good judges as Gens. Crook, Gibbon and Terry, and Col. Forsythe, it was Red Cloud himself who planned the trap into which Gen. Custer and his command was drawn in the battle of the Little Big Horn, June 25, 1876. Sitting Bull had never shown himself possessed of so high an order of strategic ability. He was simply a brave, desperate fighter. During all of his memorable and disastrous campaign couriers were continually carrying orders from Red Cloud to Sitting Bull. The former had intended to be in at the death of Custer himself and personally direct the slaughter. That he did not do so was owing to the prompt action of Gen. Crook in seizing all the Indian war ponies on the reservation.

Waters of Lethe.

By Gwendolen Overton.

IT IS a dangerous thing to tamper with the self-esteem of a woman. If you hurt a man's pride, he will probably go off and sulk for a greater or less time; or it may be, if the case is very bad, that he will even kill himself. But a woman will have revenge. You may think she has forgotten, you may fancy she is impotent, but there is this much of the oriental in every woman—that she can wait. Break her heart and she will still let it be in the dust for you to trample upon, and she will find the pain pleasant; yet beware how you so much as scratch her pride; for the wound will trickle a stream of poison that may flow slowly, but will reach you in the end.

James Dudley's case went to prove this. Very few knew why he came to the end he did, but this was the way of it:

When he was very young and just out from the Point, he was sent to a post miles from anywhere, and there he became engaged to marry the 14-year-old daughter of Maj. Gorschkov. She was beautiful beyond the dreams of art—far too gorgeous for a mere little girl. She should have been historical. Such as Semiramis, or the Queen of Sheba, or Zenobia must have been, she was; therefore it was natural enough that Dudley should have thought himself in love with her. But he was a clever fellow, with a very fair share of brains, and she was an average child who was not old enough to return his love, but was mightily pleased in an innocent fashion at the importance the engagement gave her.

At the end of a year Dudley was ordered away. Absence opened his eyes to the fact that beauty alone was not enough to make him happy in his wife. And he wrote to Esther and asked her to release him, and to her parents he sent an explanation of his conduct. The mail orderly put both letters into Esther's hands. She read her own first. She was 16 years old now, and very proud. She had also grown to care in a vague sort of way for the memory of the lover of her childhood. The letter cut her through the Russian down to the Tartar, and she hated the man who she chose to think had humbled her. She tore it and the one to her father into small pieces. There was one sentence in the former that she did not understand. The lieutenant had said: "In time you will drink of the waters of Lethe, and forget me as utterly as I deserve to be forgotten."

A few days later she told her father she was not going to marry James Dudley.

"Does he know it?" asked the major. "Yes."

"What is your reason?" "Nothing in particular. I simply don't want to."

"Perhaps that won't satisfy him. However, it is just as well. I never supposed a childish affair of that sort would amount to much. You are old enough to act for yourself now."

In truth, Maj. Gorschkov had ambitions that soared above a mere lieutenant for his superb daughter. Esther was thankful to escape so easily. Presently she asked: "Papa—what does it mean to drink of the waters of Lethe?" The major explained.

"Oh," she said, "I see," and her long eyes narrowed cruelly. Now it might have happened in civil life that Dudley and Esther Gorschkov would never meet again, but partings can only be temporary in the service. Some years later Lieut. Dudley walked into a San Francisco theater one night after the curtain had gone up. The house was dark, and he kept his eyes on the stage. At the close of the act he looked about him, and the first thing he saw was a woman whose beauty startled him. And then he realized that she was the one he might have married. She was in a box with an older woman whom he knew. Dudley was seized with a wonderful dread of meeting those wonderful dark-gray eyes. He would go at once before he should do so. But as he rose the older woman saw him, and smiled and beckoned to an empty chair beside her. There was nothing for it now but to go to the box. He was cold with fear of the low-browed, black-haired, black-gowned girl with the magnificent neck and shoulders.

She would not have forgotten him. He knew that; and he doubted if she would have forgiven. If she had been less beautiful he might have felt less culpable, for such is the nature of man. She smiled when they met with the regally indifferent smile that had been hers even in childhood.

"Oh, I knew Mr. Dudley years ago!" she said. "I was a little girl and was very fond of him because he used to buy me sutler's store candy and ribbons."

If that was her view of the past, Dudley resented it. A man does not want a beautiful girl to treat him as an old friend of infancy.

"You might suppose, Mrs. Graves," he told the other woman, "that she had been a toddling child and a crusty bachelor in whose pockets she felt for sweetmeats."

Then Esther questioned him in her deep, sweet voice. "How long shall you stop here?"

"For a fortnight possibly."

"Where are you stationed now?" She knew well enough.

"At Apache. So you can imagine what a treat civilization is to me. How does it happen that I find you here?"

"How beautiful you are, Esther," he said, after a moment. "I always was."

"You have no more false modesty than of yore."

"Why should I have? I didn't make myself, so I'm not prising my own handiwork. And I frankly admit that if I were to have made myself, I think I should have chosen my present model."

"But there is more than mere beauty of feature, now."

"Character, I suppose—which I lacked as a child. It is odd that character, even if it happens to be bad, can so improve a face."

Then she turned her head and bestowed the light of her countenance on the civilian beside her, whose infatuation was obvious.

"Every man in the post and the city will hate you with a deadly hatred, if Miss Gorschkov happens to take a fancy to you for old sake's sake," Mrs. Graves warned him.

"Even her fancy would be cheaply purchased at that cost."

"Perhaps. A woman of her beauty is not born into the world once in a cycle, certainly."

And Miss Gorschkov was pleased to fancy him. She advertised the fact. She was not one to fear any means that would gain her ends. She threw away her pride and came at his call. She forgave him the past and met him more than half way.

But Dudley was too much in love to despise or mistrust her for this. He applied for a two-months' leave and spent every available moment of it with her. Mrs. Graves, in her quality of a school-chum of his mother's and an old friend of himself, warned him. "Esther has done this same thing before, James. Take care. She is as beautiful as Cleopatra, and there are many who say she is as bad—at heart. Make love to her, if you choose, Caesar, but let your wife be a woman who is above suspicion."

Dudley never spoke to her again. And he continued his fanatical cult of his goddess.

His leave came to an end, and he went back to Apache. He who had been a light mocker and a philosopher of life, saw the bottom drop out of his universe when he had to go from her. She wrote to him twice a day, for a time, then once a day, then once a week, and finally the mail orderly handed him a letter from Esther that was almost a verbatim copy of the one he had sent to her six years before, even to the closing phrase. "In time you will drink of the waters of Lethe and will forget me as utterly as I deserve to be forgotten."

A light of memory broke, harsh and crude, through the rosy clouds that had enveloped him. But he said to himself that justice had been meted out to him, stern and untempered. And he made no appeal.

Something more than a twelvemonth later, Esther Gorschkov sat at dinner beside the man whom she was then playing fast and loose, who would not be warned by the fate of the many whose bodies were strewn upon the shores where this Cythera had trod.

"You promised, you know," he said to her, "that you would answer my question to-night."

"What question?" "Don't banter, please. I am in earnest."

"You appear to be. And everybody can see it, too. Go on and eat, and look as though you were discussing the dynamite gun or something."

"I will do whatever you choose, if you will tell me if you will marry me."

"Oh! is that what you mean? I couldn't remember whether it was you or Mr. Clayton who had asked me. Maybe it was both of you. But I can't see why you should bother about that sort of thing at dinner. Why don't you wait until the dance. It would be so much better form. Fancy saying 'no' to a man and then putting a piece of harmless little lamb in one's mouth."

"Are you going to say 'no'?" "Gracious! but we are insistent. How should I know what I am going to say? Go on and eat, and stop hanging on my words, or I won't answer you at all. It is so fearfully conspicuous."

Even in his suspense, the man could not but return. "Whence this new-found dislike to being conspicuous?"

Miss Gorschkov smiled slowly and started to answer, but a voice from across the table stopped her.

"What is it, Capt. Lawrence?" she asked.

"Have you heard of Lieut. Dudley's death?"

"No. Is he dead?" "He died at Apache a week ago."

"I'm so sorry; but, frankly, I don't think a dinner-table the place for funeral notices," she rebuked him. He disliked her, and she saw the purpose of his announcement. Her dead-white skin could turn no whiter, and her smiling red lips were painted.

"Cold-hearted devil," the captain muttered, as she turned back to the man at her side.

"So you want me to marry you? I will. But I want you to understand why. It is because I have just been told that the only man I have ever loved or ever will love is dead. Do you want me—knowing that?"

"Even knowing that—yes?" "Very well."

She spoke across the table again. "Capt. Lawrence, do you happen to know how Mr. Dudley died? We might as well have the coroner's verdict, since you have given us the other notices."

"He died of drink," he told her, mercifully.

"I never knew that he drank."

"He never did until he went back from here a year ago. He took to it furiously after that, and would have been dismissed if he had not died, probably. Can you account for it?"

Miss Gorschkov smiled. "Perhaps he fancied he was quaffing the waters of Lethe," she said.—San Francisco Argonaut.

Loss of Vessels. The average weekly loss of vessels on the seas throughout the world is 12.

KILLING GERMS IN BOOKS.

Process Used in the New York Public Library.

Charles Lamb, in one of the quaintest and most charming of his essays, declares that he prefers some books when they are soiled and dog-eared; that a copy of Fielding or Richardson pleases him better when it bears evidences of having been read and reread—maybe by some lonely seamstress in her garret—than in all the immaculate whiteness and cleanliness of a new edition.

The sentiment is a pretty one, and other writers, notably the present poet laureate, have confessed to sharing it with Elia. But it must be a good deal harder nowadays to feel it than it was in the days of Lamb. Science has made tremendous strides since then, and with each stride has crushed some sentiment or belief dear to our ancestors. Science takes the well-thumbed volume, forgets all the paths in it and finds instead germs. And most people would confess that sentiment comes a little dear when it carries typhoid or diphtheria along with it.

Such, at any rate, is the opinion of the authorities of the New York public library. When the reservoir is removed from Bryant park and in its place is a splendid library there will be a free lending department, as well as the reading-rooms and reference library. Every inhabitant of New York of good character will be able to borrow books free of charge, and the public library authorities have been for some time considering how the dangers inevitably resulting from circulating volumes in every part of the city may be avoided. Preventive measures are naturally out of the question. It would be as impossible to discover whether every volume lent would be used by persons free from diseases as to prophesy where such diseases were about to break out. The measures taken must be corrective, and the question resolved itself into an inquiry as to whether a satisfactory disinfectant could be found.

For some time Dr. John S. Billings, director of the library, has been experimenting in order to discover a perfect disinfectant. Last year Mr. Horton, under Dr. Billings' direction, conducted a series of experiments in the latter's laboratory in Philadelphia. A number of old patent office reports were inoculated with a choice assortment of bacteria, and in a short time the books were full of germs of measles, scarlet fever, smallpox and other diseases.

Trials were then made of various germ-destroying substances, and as a result of the experiments Dr. Billings says that he has a perfect disinfectant in the form of formaldehyde. The volume is placed in a glass or metal box with a saucerful of a solution of formalin in water and left for an hour or two. At the end of that time the vapor has penetrated into every particle of the book, and not a live germ can be found.

This process will be used in the circulating department of the New York public library, and the patrons of the institution may ease their minds of any fear that the volumes they borrow may bring the dreaded germs of diphtheria or typhoid fever into their houses.

Bibliophiles, too, will be glad to know that the formalin will destroy the croton bug, responsible for the ruin of so many fine bindings in this country. The traditional bookworm is now a rarity in America, but the croton bug has taken its place, and the collector of Le Gascons or Groliers has in Dr. Billings' discovery a preventive of the ravages that the insect's passion for morocco and calfskin causes.—N. Y. Tribune.

INDIANS DO NOT INTERMARRY. Queer Rules Which Govern the Tsimpsean Tribe.

The Tsimpseans are composed of the following tribes: The Crow, Bear, Whale, Frog, Wolf, Beaver and Eagle. Each of these represent a family tribe corresponding to the Clan Campbells, of Scotland, or the Nakamura, of Japan. Each tribe has its own crest, as in Japan at this day. A member of the Wolf tribe has the wolf for his crest and a Bear has the moon and stars, showing his celestial origin. An Indian may not marry one of his own crest, but he may marry into any other clan excepting an allied tribe. A Crow may marry into any clan except the Frog; the Frog into any but the Crow, the Whale any but the Bear, the Bear any but the Whale, the Beaver any but the Eagle, the Eagle any but the Beaver, and the Wolf, being so different from all in ancestry, may marry into any tribe.

Suppose a Wolf marries a Crow woman; the children are all Crows. They are named after the mother, not after the father. In quarrels between two tribes, as the Wolf and Crow, the children, being Crows, would be forced to join their mother against their father, and he would fight against all Crows, including his own family. A Crow is a member of a Crow family, or crest, to such an extent that when in a distant village he would sojourn with a Crow household and would there be treated as a veritable son or brother. If in the village there were no Crows, then, as the Frogs are closely allied, he would go to them and receive the same treatment as if he were a Frog. So among all other allied crests, the same loyalty is maintained.—Chautauquan.

A Curious Island. One of the most curious islands in the world is Merken, in the Zuyder Zee. Horses and trees are unknown to the natives, as also is drunkenness. The island produces one crop a year, viz., hay, and the women manage the growing and harvesting of this.—Chicago Chronicle.

A Deliberate Insult. Jack stole a kiss from Miss Lovett, the other evening, and now she won't speak to me.

Tom—Why didn't you apologize? Jack—I did. That's what made her mad.—Chicago News.

The Apaches have three different kinds of violins, each having but one string, and played with a small bow.

COMPREHENSIVE SYSTEM.

How Great Britain's Railways Are All Effectively Managed.

Great Britain's 13,000 miles of railway are organized practically into one great system.

This is effected through the railway clearing house, which adjusts the accounts of the 200,000 railway stations in the kingdom. This institution was established 55 years ago. Robert Stephenson himself, a few years after he built the first successful steam locomotive, was the chief mover in the inauguration of the railway clearing house.

Up to the time of its establishment the several companies had conducted their business independently. They had found it necessary to make certain agreements for rebates in use of rolling stock when goods were transferred from one road to another; but settlements were difficult to adjust, and delays many and vexatious.

So intolerable did the resulting disputes become that the leading companies were at length induced to establish a central office for their adjustment. The first railroad clearing house was opened January 2, 1847, at a small house on Drummond street, London. The system extended from London only to Darlington in one direction and to Manchester and Hull in another. The business required a staff of only four clerks.

In brief, the system is simply a businesslike way of ascertaining the amount of stock that has run upon the different lines and of balancing the accounts among the roads. It performs the same function for the railroads that a similar institution does for the banks. The fundamental principles are that passengers and freight shall be booked through to their destination without change of carriage from all principal stations; that the companies shall pay a fixed sum for the use of rolling stock not their own, and that settlements shall be made between the companies only through the clearing house.

The advantages of the system became apparent at once. Company after company has been drawn in, until now practically all the roads of the United Kingdom are included. The business is done in a great building in Seymour street, and requires a force of 1,750 clerks, besides 500 employees who are scattered throughout the country.

The governing board is a clearing house committee made up of representatives from each of the roads. The representative is either the president or a director of his line, whose interest he watches with extreme vigilance. From the decisions of this body there is no appeal. There are subcommittees also, whose work is the supervision of the different activities of the clearing house. The expense of maintaining the establishment is divided among the companies in the ratio of the business transacted for them.—George B. Waldron, in Illustrated American.

Rapid Oxidation of Wood.

The fact that wood rapidly oxidizes at certain high temperatures and becomes inflamed is well attested. The wood lagging which encircles locomotive boilers has frequently been found to have been burnt to cinders, and in some instances has actually taken fire on removing the outer casing. Here the temperature would not be over 300 degrees Fahrenheit, and though the heat would not of itself be sufficient to ignite wood, rapid oxidation at such a temperature must soon bring about sufficient heat to cause ignition. The temperature at which wood takes fire is computed at 600 to 800 degrees Fahrenheit. The more oleaginous or resinous matter the wood contains the greater its susceptibility to inflammation, and this fact is to be made account of in all calculations.—Philadelphia Press.

Whales as Travelers.

Mr. William H. Dall, of the Smithsonian institution, says that during the early days of the whale fishery several well-attested instances occurred of whales struck in one ocean, as the Atlantic, being afterward killed in the North Pacific, and vice versa. This would indicate that some whales are great travelers, for to get from the Atlantic to the North Pacific they would have to go many thousands of miles, passing either around Cape Horn, or around the northern end of North America and through Behring Strait.—Science.

THE GENERAL MARKET.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Nov. 8.	
CATTLE—Best beefs.....	4 25 @ 4 06
Stockers.....	3 15 @ 4 30
HOGS—Native cows.....	1 75 @ 3 40
HOGS—Choice to heavy.....	3 20 @ 3 60
SHEEP.....	2 85 @ 4 15
WHEAT—No. 2 red.....	83 @ 82
No. 2 hard.....	80 @ 84
CORN—No. 2 mixed.....	23 @ 23 1/2
OATS—No. 2 mixed.....	19 1/2 @ 20
RYE—No. 2.....	39 @ 40
FLOUR—Patent, per barrel.....	4 65 @ 4 70
Fancy.....	4 10 @ 4 30
HAY—Choice timothy.....	8 00 @ 8 50
Fancy prairie.....	6 75 @ 7 00
BRAN (sacked).....	40 @ 50
BUTTER—Choice creamery.....	19 @ 22
CHEESE—Full cream.....	11 @ 11 1/2
EGGS—Choice.....	12 @ 14
POTATOES.....	45 @ 50

ST. LOUIS.	
CATTLE—Native and shipping.....	4 25 @ 5 30
Texas.....	3 10 @ 4 10
HOGS—Heavy.....	3 60 @ 3 70
SHEEP—Fair to choice.....	3 25 @ 4 50
FLOUR—Choice.....	4 50 @ 4 90
WHEAT—No. 2 red.....	98 @ 98 1/2
CORN—No. 2 mixed.....	24 1/2 @ 27 1/2
OATS—No. 2 mixed.....	20 @ 20 1/2
RYE.....	45 @ 46
BUTTER—Creamery.....	19 @ 24 1/2
LARD—Western mess.....	4 15 @ 4 25
PORK.....	8 25 @ 8 80

CHICAGO.	
CATTLE—Common to prime.....	3 90 @ 5 15
HOGS—Packing and shipping.....	3 45 @ 3 75
SHEEP—Fair to choice.....	4 50 @ 4 60
FLOUR—Winter wheat.....	4 70 @ 7 75
WHEAT—No. 2 red.....	92 @ 93 1/2
CORN—No. 2.....	24 @ 25
OATS—No. 2.....	19 @ 19 1/2
RYE.....	45 @ 46
BUTTER—Creamery.....	19 @ 23 1/2
LARD.....	4 25 @ 4 27 1/2
PORK.....	7 50 @ 7 55

NEW YORK.	
CATTLE—Native steers.....	4 00 @ 4 95
HOGS—Good to choice.....	3 80 @ 4 10
WHEAT—No. 2 red.....	96 @ 96 1/2
CORN—No. 2.....	32 @ 32 1/2
OATS—No. 2.....	14 @ 14 1/2
BUTTER—Creamery.....	34 @ 28 1/2
PORK—Mess.....	8 50 @ 9 25

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It takes a cheerful man to be thankful that he is bald-headed, thereby saving a barber bill.—Washington Democrat.

There is a foe to pain; that's Sure. St. Jacobs Oil will cure. The pig would rather have swill than roses.—Ram's Horn.

Takes the pennant. St. Jacobs Oil is champion in the cure of Neuralgia.

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Nature has given to men one tongue, but two ears, that we may hear from others twice as much as we speak.—Epictetus.

To Cure a Cold in One Day. Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund money if it fails to cure, 25c.

It is not always wise to tell all one knows, but it is well to know all one tells.—Chicago News.

Wake up sore, stiff. Use St. Jacobs Oil; you'll wake up cured. We are liable to be most miserable expecting troubles that never come. A window crack; result lameback. Use St. Jacobs Oil; result, cures attack. Marrying for money is an expensive investment.—Ram's Horn.

"MY WIFE'S LIFE."

How I was the means of saving it.

When the lungs are attacked and the symptoms of consumption appear, then begins the struggle between affection and that destroying disease which slays its thousands annually. It is a happy issue to the struggle when disease is conquered and health restored. Such an issue does not always end the struggle, but it did in the case of Mr. K. Morris, Memphis, Tenn., who saw his wife wasting and weakening and physicians helpless, and then suggested the simple remedy that wrought the cure. He tells the story thus: "Seven years ago, my wife had a severe attack of lung trouble which the physicians pronounced consumption. The cough was extremely distressing, especially at night, and was frequently attended with the spitting of blood. The doctors being unable to help her, I induced her to try Dr. Ayer's Cherry Pectoral and was surprised at the great relief it gave. Before using one whole bottle she was cured, so that now she is strong and quite healthy. That this medicine saved my wife's life I have not the least doubt. I always keep Dr. Ayer's Cherry Pectoral in the house. Whenever any of my family have a cold or cough we use it, and are promptly cured."—K. MORRIS, Memphis, Tenn.

The question: "Is consumption curable?" is still debated, and still debatable. It is easy to say that this was not a case of consumption. Yet the physicians said it was. They should know. As a matter of fact, Dr. Ayer's Cherry Pectoral has wrought so many similar cures that it seems to argue the curableness of consumption in its earlier stages, by the use of this remedy. There is no better medicine for pulmonary troubles than Dr. Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. It gives relief in cases of Asthma, and Bronchitis, where relief has been heretofore unobtainable. It promptly cures Coughs and Colds, La Grippe, and all affections of the throat and lungs. Heretofore, Dr. Ayer's Cherry Pectoral has been put up in full size bottles only, at \$1.00 per bottle. To meet a world-wide demand for a smaller package, the remedy is now put up in half size bottles, at half price—50 cents. Write for Dr. Ayer's Curebook (free) and learn more of the cures effected by Dr. Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. Address J. C. Ayer Co., Lowell, Mass.

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BATTLE OF BALLOTS.

Result of Tuesday's Election Held in Ten Different States.

Hanna's Re-Election to the Senate Closely Contested—Maryland May Retire Gorman—Kentucky Is Democratic—Other Results.

COLUMBUS, O., Nov. 4.—Yesterday was a day of anxiety with the Ohio politicians. It opened with the republicans and democrats both claiming the election of their state tickets and a majority of the members of the legislature. Before noon the democrats conceded the election of the republican state ticket by larger pluralities than were given Tuesday night as the claims of the republicans. Last night the democratic committee announced no definite claims on the legislature and the republican state committee raised its claims to a majority of five on joint ballot, as follows: Senate, 17 republicans, 19 democrats; house, 58 republicans, 51 democrats; total, 75 republicans, 70 democrats. On the returns at republican state headquarters the democrats will have a majority of two in the senate and the republicans a majority of seven in the house. In the claims the fusionists from Cincinnati are all counted as democrats. The republicans can organize the house



ASA S. BUSHNELL. (Re-Elected Governor of Ohio.)

without fusion. There is only one of the four senators elected on the fusion ticket in Cincinnati who is a republican and he now becomes a factor. If Senator Voight, of Cincinnati, who is a republican, elected on the fusion ticket, should vote with the republicans on the organization of the senate, or on anything else, that body will be a tie, with Lieut. Gov. Jones, republican, having the deciding vote. If the democrats had secured a majority of the legislature, or the fusionists held the balance of power, it is said that the fusionists would have voted with the democrats. The republican state committee has complete returns from 86 counties on the vote on the state ticket and the other two counties of the state, Stark and Winton, are estimated. In giving the pluralities by counties the plurality for Bushnell, for governor, and the rest of the state ticket is placed at 26,520. The plurality in Ohio last year for McKinley was 51,109.

Looks Bad for Gorman. BALTIMORE, Md., Nov. 4.—State Senator Norman B. Scott, chairman of the republican state central committee, yesterday afternoon made the following statement concerning the legislative situation: It does not avail now to do any claiming that will not be sustained by the returns. We have 16 republican senators to nine democratic and one doubtful, the one from Calvert, although I am assured that both the republican senator and member of the house were elected there. Of the 16 senators nine are holdovers, as follows: Washington, Frederick, Baltimore county, two from Baltimore city, Anne Arundell, Somerset, Howard and Kent. Those who have been elected this time are the senators from Allegany, Garrett, Baltimore city, Hartford, St. Mary's, Charles and Caroline. If we elect a senator from Calvert, and I have no doubt that we will, we will have a majority of eight in the senate. In the house there are 91 members. This takes 46 to organize the house. I can show that we have 46 votes in the house. They are as follows: Allegany, 5; Garrett, 2; Frederick, 5; Washington, 1; Montgomery, 3; Charles 2; Somerset, 3; St. Mary's, 2; Baltimore city, 18; Carroll county, 2; Caroline, 1; Calvert, 2; Talbot, 1. This gives us a majority of 1 in the house, and either 7 or 9 on the joint ballot.



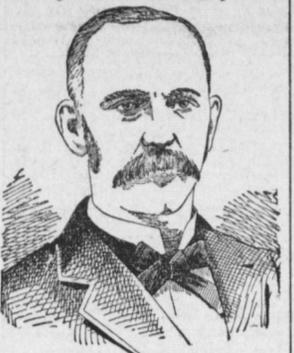
SENATOR ARTHUR P. GORMAN. (Probably Defeated for Re-Election.)

Estimated Pluralities. PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 4.—The complete vote of Pennsylvania is as follows: For state treasurer, Beacom (rep.), 304,597; Brown (dem.), 240,216; Swallow (pro.), 116,163; Thompson (ind.), 13,293. Beacom's plurality, 134,381. For auditor general, McAuley (rep.), 400,025; E. ter (dem.), 230,104; Lathrop (pro.), 55,882. McAuley's plurality, 140,531. The total vote for state treasurer is 734,259, as compared with 767,087 in 1895 and 1,194,355 in 1896.

Wants It Fortified. Gen. Miles Would Mount the Chicago Government Building with Gatling Guns. CHICAGO, Nov. 4.—Gen. Nelson A. Miles has suggested to the supervising architect for the new Chicago post office building that it would be a wise precaution to make provision for mounting a few gatling guns over the several approaches to the new structure. Gen. Miles has had some experience in handling strikers and riotous mobs; and one of his first thoughts was that some precaution should be taken to protect the building from being sacked and destroyed in a time of great excitement or local commotion.

Wolcott Re-Elected in Massachusetts. BOSTON, Nov. 4.—Roger Wolcott, the republican candidate, was re-elected governor of Massachusetts by a plurality of nearly 56,000. There are still a few remote precincts to be heard from, but the total vote in these districts is only a few hundred. Revised returns show a total vote of 165,

818 for Wolcott, 79,395 for George Fred Williams, regular democratic candidate, and 14,129 for William Everett, the nominee of the national democrats. Shaw Elected Governor of Iowa. DES MOINES, Ia., Nov. 4.—The returns by counties are nearly all in



LESLIE M. SHAW. (Iowa's Newly Elected Governor.)

now. Chairman McMillan, of the republican state committee, has complete returns from 94 counties, and has estimated returns from the five remaining counties. By this means he has figured a plurality for Shaw, republican, of about 31,782. The plurality may be set down as above 31,000 and below 32,000. Chairman Walsh, of the democratic state committee, thinks that errors in the returns may reduce the plurality for Shaw to 20,000. The republican plurality last year was 65,523, according to republican estimates; it is, therefore, just about cut in two. The legislature is safely republican.

Nebraska Surely Fusion. LINCOLN, Neb., Nov. 4.—At midnight returns had been received from 46 of the 88 counties of Nebraska, casting more than half the vote of the state. These give: Post, 53,748; Sullivan, 60,133. Last year the same counties gave MacCall, 61,450; Holcomb, 74,638. If the vote falls off in the same ratio in the remainder of the counties, Sullivan's plurality cannot exceed 10,000.

The Empire State's Great Change. NEW YORK, Nov. 4.—Returns from the state and city elections received yesterday do not change the result announced by the Associated Press Tuesday night. Returns from all the counties in the state indicate a plurality of



JUDGE ROBERT A. VAN WYCK. (First Mayor of Greater New York.)

more than 58,000 for Alton B. Parker, democratic candidate for chief judge of the court of appeals. His plurality in Greater New York is 133,058. Van Wyck, Tammany candidate for mayor of New York, has 81,548 plurality over Seth Low, and 118,401 over Gen. Tracy. The state legislature remains republican.

Colorado Still Doubtful. DENVER, Col., Nov. 4.—The result of Tuesday's election in this state is still in doubt, so far as justice of the supreme court is concerned, and it will take the official canvass to decide who has won. The Times, which supported Hayt, candidate of the republicans and silver republicans, claims his election by less than 1,000.

Democratic Gains in Virginia. RICHMOND, Va., Nov. 4.—The latest returns from the election in Virginia give the democrats all the senators elected and 94, and perhaps 95 members of the house. The republicans get four, perhaps five, members of the house, and the independents one member. The democrats made heavy gains in the southwest and in the valley.

Kentucky Fifteen Thousand Democratic. LEXINGTON, Ky., Nov. 4.—The headquarters of the democratic state chairman were not open last night and no further returns were received. There is little interest in the size of Shackelford's majority, as it is conceded to be somewhere in the neighborhood of 15,000.

New Jersey Goes Republican. TRENTON, N. J., Nov. 4.—The New Jersey assembly will have a republican majority of 21 on joint ballot.

WANTS IT FORTIFIED. Gen. Miles Would Mount the Chicago Government Building with Gatling Guns. CHICAGO, Nov. 4.—Gen. Nelson A. Miles has suggested to the supervising architect for the new Chicago post office building that it would be a wise precaution to make provision for mounting a few gatling guns over the several approaches to the new structure. Gen. Miles has had some experience in handling strikers and riotous mobs; and one of his first thoughts was that some precaution should be taken to protect the building from being sacked and destroyed in a time of great excitement or local commotion.

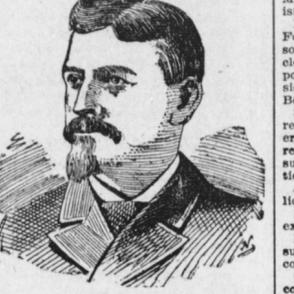
Looking for a Missing Cashier. NEW YORK, Nov. 4.—The Herald says: "Alec" Uhlman, a member of the Metropolitan Turf association and one of the heaviest layers of odds in the betting ring at local race tracks, makes public the fact that he is looking for Frederick Fishel, his cashier, and a sum of money estimated at from \$12,000 to 15,000. Uhlman says that Fishel carried the money for his book and that he had not been at the Morris Park race track for several days and left no notification of his departure.

NO DECREASE YET.

Long Anticipated Falling Off in Pension Roll: Not Yet Realized.

Commissioner Evans' Report Shows 978,014 Names Now on the Roll—Last Year \$139,949,717 Was Paid—Against Consolidation of Agencies.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 6.—The first annual report of Commissioner of Pensions H. Clay Evans to the secretary of the interior was made public yesterday. A summary follows: There were added to the rolls during the year the names of 50,101 new pensioners and there were restored to the rolls 3,971 pensioners who had previously been dropped, a total of 54,072. During the same period the losses to the roll were 31,960 by death, 1,074 by remarriage of widows and mothers, 1,845 by legal limitation (minors), 2,683 for failure to claim pension for three years and 4,560 for other causes, an aggregate of 41,192. The whole num-



H. CLAY EVANS.

ber of pensioners on the rolls June 30, 1897, was 976,014. The gain over the previous year was 5,336. It will thus be seen that the pension roll has not yet begun to show any diminution, though it has been anticipated for several years.

The report gives the number of western pensioners and the amounts of pensions disbursed for the fiscal year 1897 as follows: Missouri, 53,257 pensioners, \$7,226,425.04; Kansas, 40,843 pensioners, \$6,284,196.36; Indian territory, 2,636 pensioners, \$369,003.81; Oklahoma, 6,172 pensioners, \$911,209.16. Seven widows of revolutionary soldiers and nine daughters of revolutionary soldiers are still on the rolls.

During the year 94,454 pension certificates were issued, of which number 50,101 were original allowances and the balance were reissues, increases, restorations, etc. During the same period 76,234 claims of various classes were disallowed. This number, however, does not include claims which were made for higher rates of pensions. The amount disbursed for pensions during the year was \$139,949,717.35. This exceeds the amount disbursed during the fiscal year 1896 by \$1,504,480.18. The average annual value of each pension at the close of the year was \$133.17. The average annual value of each pension under the general law was \$162.04; each under the act of June 27, 1890, was \$109.25. The aggregate annual value of all pensions at the close of the year was \$29,795,428. This, of course, excludes the cases that were held up. There were 44 original and seven duplicate bounty land claims admitted and 145 original claims of this character rejected.

Referring to the consolidation of agencies, Commissioner Evans recommends that the executive order of July 14 last, suspending the operation of the order of February 6, 1897, the latter of which provided for the consolidation, be continued indefinitely, and adds: "I am still of the opinion that the reduction and consolidation of the pension agencies at this time is not only unnecessary, but inexpedient; that the disruption of business in the agencies, the business of the interior department and the general inconvenience of the service would more than offset the anticipated saving to the government." Attention is called to a significant saving in rentals of agencies, a policy still being continued. In conclusion, the report recommends the publication of a complete list of pensioners, and of the passage of a law to the end that no pension be granted to the widow of any soldier that shall marry hereafter.

AGAINST PROHIBITION.

Georgia Legislature Votes Down a Measure Tending in That Direction. ATLANTA, Ga., Nov. 6.—The Georgia senate yesterday defeated a measure, which, if passed, would have had the effect of making Georgia a prohibition state. The bill has been pending in the legislature since last year, and has been exhaustively argued. The vote on the bill was 18 to 15. It is understood that the majority against the passage of the bill would have been proportionately much greater in the house if the measure had ever reached that body.

Missouri National Democrats. ST. LOUIS, Nov. 6.—The members of the state committee of the national democratic party have determined to maintain their organization in Missouri and continue the fight along educational lines. To this end permanent headquarters will be established here with Secretary L. R. Wilfley in charge. It has been decided to put up candidates for every office at every election hereafter.

Currency Legislation Impossible. WASHINGTON, Nov. 6.—Senator Platt, of Connecticut, expressed himself as follows concerning the outlook for currency legislation at the coming session of congress: "Effective legislation by congress upon a currency bill is rendered impracticable by the lack of a majority in the senate."

Gabbert's Plurality Is Over 3,000. DENVER, Col., Nov. 6.—Chief Justice Charles D. Hayt yesterday conceded the election of his opponent, William H. Gabbert, the populist, and democratic candidate Gabbert's majority is over 3,000.

ELECTION IN KANSAS.

Result of Tuesday's Contest in the Various Counties, as Far as Reported.

TOPEKA, Kan., Nov. 4.—Following is a partial result of the election in Kansas on Tuesday.

Leavenworth county—Almost complete returns from the county indicate with reasonable certainty that republicans have elected treasurer, register of deeds, surveyor and coroner; fusionists state senator, and democrats, sheriff and commissioner.

Lyon—There was a surprise party in Lyon county this morning. The republicans went home last night conceding the election of the populist ticket on the basis of the light town vote. But an unexpected change in the country, which is usually overwhelmingly populist, has elected the republican ticket, except for treasurer and commissioner by majorities ranging from 300 to 500.

Montgomery—Complete returns from 23 out of 25 precincts give the following majorities: For treasurer, Palmer, rep., 61; register of deeds, Burke, rep., 101; surveyor, Hubbard, rep., 183; coroner, Raider, rep., 94; clerk, James, fusion, 49; sheriff, Squires, fusion, 123. Republicans also elect a commissioner.

Rice—Clark, rep., carried Rice county for judge by about 100 majority, and the following county officers were elected: Sheriff, R. J. Watkins, fusionist; treasurer, Theodore Godshalk, fusionist; register of deeds, J. T. Nash, rep.; clerk, J. D. Bright, rep.; surveyor, G. W. Morser, rep.; coroner, L. E. Vermillion, fusionist.

Lincoln—Lincoln county's official majorities: For judge, Thompson, rep., 35; sheriff, Jackson, rep., 39; treasurer, McCarles, dem., 100; clerk, Stover, rep., 132; surveyor, Bishop, pop., 200; coroner, Strange, pop., 80; commissioner, Swank, pop., 25; register of deeds, Both, rep., 75.

Sheridan—Sheridan county has given Smith rep., judge, 141 majority; Evans, rep., treasurer, 204; Crum, rep., sheriff, 82; Waite, rep., register of deeds, 53. Populists elected clerk, surveyor and commissioner by small majorities.

Johnson—Johnson county is wholly republican, 100 to 300 majorities. Butler—Fusionists elect entire county ticket except county clerk.

Fort—Republicans elect treasurer, register, surveyor and commissioner; sheriff, clerk and coroner fusion.

Clay—Fusionists elect everything except commissioner.

Brown—Republican ticket elected entire by 600 majority.

Ellis—Ellis county downed the republican-populist fusionists and elected the entire democratic ticket by a large majority. Population had much to do with the novel result.

Norton—Republicans elect entire ticket except register of deeds and give Hamilton dem., for judge 310 majority.

Cherokee—Fusionists elect treasurer, clerk and surveyor and republicans, sheriff and register of deeds.

Pottawatomie—Republicans elect treasurer, sheriff, clerk, surveyor, coroner and commissioner, and fusionists register of deeds.

Waubesa—Fusionists elect sheriff, treasurer and clerk and republicans the balance.

Pawnee—Republicans elect clerk, register, surveyor and coroner; populists, treasurer and sheriff.

Woodson—Republicans elect everything but sheriff and surveyor.

Mitchell—Fusionists elect sheriff, register, coroner and commissioner; republicans get treasurer, clerk and surveyor.

Saunders—Fusionists elect everything except treasurer.

Sumner—Fusionists elect their entire county ticket.

Nemaha—Republicans elect everything except register of deeds.

Harvey—Republicans carried this county by decreased majorities.

Renos—Entire republican ticket elected, but Hettinger (fusion) for judge carried the county.

Dickinson—Republicans elected clerk, register of deeds, surveyor and commissioner; populists treasurer and sheriff.

Sedgewick—Republicans elect everything except surveyor and register of deeds by increased majorities.

Russell—Republicans elect everything except commissioner.

Noosho—Fusionists elect everything except sheriff.

Crawford—Fusionists make a clean sweep.

Barber—Republicans elect entire county ticket.

McPherson—Returns indicate election of entire republican ticket except commissioner.

Judge Simpson gets 400 majority in the county.

Boonville—Fusionist ticket elected with possibly one or two exceptions.

Cherokee—Fusionists elect entire county ticket.

Barton—Republicans carry everything with possibly one exception.

Ellsworth—Entire republican ticket elected except sheriff.

Douglas—Republicans make a clean sweep.

Shawnee—Republicans elected their entire county ticket.

Anderson—Republicans elect everything except county commissioner.

Allen—Entire republican ticket elected.

Wyandotte—Republicans elect every county officer except clerk by large majorities.

Rice—Fusionists elect sheriff and treasurer, republicans the balance by majorities averaging 130.

Riley—Republicans fill all offices in Riley county and give a majority of 380 to Judge Spillman over Judge Glass, for judge of the Twenty-First judicial district.

Osage—Osage county elects entire republican ticket, except treasurer. The republicans carried for sheriff county clerk, register of deeds and coroner are elected by majorities ranging from 100 to 500. Judge Thomson carried the county by 300.

Washington—Republicans elect county clerk, sheriff, register of deeds, surveyor, coroner and county commissioner by majorities ranging from 300 to 800. On treasurer the vote is very close.

Lincoln—Republicans elected sheriff, treasurer and register of deeds, and the fusionists, clerk and surveyor.

Atchison—Republicans elected entire ticket, excepting county commissioner. G. W. Glick, republican senator, lost the city by nearly 200.

His friends had claimed a majority of 500 in the city.

Rooks—Republicans elect four officers and fusionists two.

Cloud—Republicans elect treasurer, sheriff and register, republicans the balance.

Kingman—Republicans elect four officers and populists four.

Ottawa—Entire republican ticket elected except treasurer.

Ness—Fusionists elect everything except sheriff.

Osborne—Republicans elect entire ticket.

Marion—The county carried by the republicans by majorities ranging from 600 to 1,000.

Coffey—Fusionists elect clerk, sheriff, coroner and commissioner; republicans get treasurer, register and surveyor.

Doniphan—Republicans elect entire ticket except commissioner. A. L. Perry, republican candidate for this office and a nephew of Cyrus Leiland, probably beaten.

Geary—Fusionists elect everything except clerk and surveyor.

Miami—Republicans elect entire county ticket, but Burris, fusion candidate for judge, carries the county.

Harper—Republicans carry the county for the first time since the people's party was organized.

Jefferson—Entire republican ticket elected except treasurer.

Tracy—Fusion forces carried the county.

Edwards—Republicans elect entire ticket except coroner and district judge.

Kearney—Republicans make a clean sweep.

Stafford—Republicans elect register and treasurer and populists the clerk, sheriff and surveyor.

Wichita—Republicans elect everything except register.

Celebrates Her 100th Birthday.

ATCHISON, Kan., Nov. 4.—Mrs. Nora Finnigan, who resides with her son, Thomas Finnigan, at Good Intent, was 100 years of age Tuesday. She is the mother of 11 children and has never experienced any illness to speak of.

THE SAFE DYNAMITED.

Robbers Hold Up a Santa Fe Train in New Mexico.

Wild Career of an Eight-Year-Old Boy—Brutal Hold-Up in Chicago—Fifty Miners Robbed—Nineteen Sailors Drowned—Other Casualties.

ALBUQUERQUE, N. M., Nov. 8.—Atlantic & Pacific passenger train No. 2 from the west was held up by four men near Grant's station, 95 miles west of this city, at 7:30 yesterday evening. After blowing open the express company's safe, the robbers wrecked the train, which caught fire, the express, baggage and smoking cars being totally destroyed. It is not yet known whether they were successful in obtaining booty, but it was thought a large amount of money was carried by the train. The robbers had boarded the train at some point further west and when near Grant's, one of them boarded the engine and, covering the engineer with a gun, ordered him to stop the train. The coaches were cut off and left at the stock yards. The rest of the train was then run out 1 1/2 miles from the station, where the express safe was dynamited. After robbing the safe the robbers reversed the engine and made their escape.

Destroyed His Power of Speech. CHICAGO, Nov. 8.—William Kastner, a cook, was held up by two footpads when passing under the Lake Street Elevated railroad structure in Market street yesterday evening. The robbers searched Kastner's pockets, but finding nothing of value there, they determined to rob him of his speech. One of them placed a revolver close to the victim's throat and fired. The bullet cut through the vocal cords and completely destroyed Kastner's power of speech. The robbers escaped.

Wants to Be a "Bad Man." CHICAGO, Nov. 8.—James Howe, aged eight, by occupation a highway robber and by confessed tastes a murderer, has temporarily stopped his wild career of crime. Jimmie was arrested Saturday evening. It was reported that he had attempted to hold up the agent at the Lake street station of the Metropolitan railroad. Jimmie declares that as soon as he is liberated he will buy a gun and kill a policeman.

Three Men Rob Fifty. DES MOINES, Ia., Nov. 8.—Three colored desperadoes, armed with a shotgun and two big revolvers, held up the mining town of Marquisville, four miles north of here. They walked into the pool room and, calling on 50 miners to hold up their hands, one of the party went through their pockets. The miners had just been paid and quite a sum was taken, but it is not known just how much.

Nineteen Sailors Perish. BUFFALO, N. Y., Nov. 8.—The Western Transit company's steamship Idaho, which left here for Chicago Friday, foundered at four o'clock Saturday morning off Long Point, Lake Erie. The first mate and a sailor, who got into the rigging, were rescued by the steamer Mariposa and brought here. Nineteen men, all sailors, were drowned. The boat carried no passengers.

WOULD BURN THE SHIP. Three Sailors on a Whaling Bark Were Anxious to Go to Klondike. SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 8.—The whaling bark John N. Winthrop arrived yesterday from Behring sea. She reports a catch of seven whales, which yielded 10,300 pounds of bone and 900 barrels of oil. Early in July the Winthrop spoke the whaler Gayhead and for the first time heard of the Klondike gold discoveries. The crew became greatly excited and three of the sailors, J. A. Krueger, O. W. Dingman and H. J. Jones, formed a plan to destroy the vessel and make their way to the Alaskan coast, with a view of ultimately reaching the gold fields. The men stole tar and turpentine from the ship's stores and with other inflammable material started a fire in the forehold. Fortunately the flames were extinguished before much damage was done. The three conspirators were at once placed in irons.

RESULT OF JEALOUSY. Oklahoma Youth Tries to Kill His Cousin, Then Commits Suicide. ARDMORE, I. T., Nov. 8.—Last night, five miles northwest of this place, Charles Reinard cut the throat of his cousin, Miss May Reese, and then cut his own throat. The young lady will recover, but Reinard will die. Reinard lives at Shawnee, Ok. He was in love with Miss Reese and because of her refusal to go to Oklahoma with him, made the attempt on her. There was a strong sentiment in favor of ending the career of Reinard with a rope, but cooler counsel prevailed. He is in charge of the officers.

Florida Hotel Burned. ST. AUGUSTINE, Fla., Nov. 8.—The San Marco, one of the finest and most commodious hotel properties in this city, was burned to the ground yesterday morning, entailing a loss of about \$250,000, with less than \$50,000 of insurance. The fire was discovered at three o'clock, and Marshal Highch and Officer Benet were soon on the scene and after firing their pistols an alarm was sounded. It was found that incendiaries had cut the fire bell rope, and steam whistles had to be resorted to. The citizens of the city have offered \$500 reward for the capture of the incendiaries.

Strikers Succeeded by Celestials. CHICAGO, Nov. 8.—Chinese coal miners are to take the place of Americans in the northern Illinois district. An attempt will be made to break the strike that exists and 800 skilled Celestials have been picked for the work. They will bear arms, live inside a gatling-gun equipped stockade and be body-guarded by 100 former Chicago policemen.

Arizona's New Chief Justice. WASHINGTON, Nov. 8.—The president has appointed Webster Street, of Arizona, to be chief justice of the supreme court of Arizona.

SOME KANSAS HAPPENINGS.

Are Grocers in a Combine? A judicial inquiry was held at Chanute last week by District Judge Stillwell, under the Farrelly anti-trust law, Assistant Attorney General Snelling conducting the inquiry. It resulted in placing the Kansas Wholesale Grocers' association in an embarrassing position. A score of traveling salesmen were examined, and upon their being compelled to submit their correspondence to the court it was shown that the association fixed prices on sugar, tobacco, soaps, yeast and other staples. As a result of the revelations it is said Attorney General Boyle will proceed against the officers of the Kansas Wholesale Grocers' association by means of injunction for dissolution of the so-called trust. W. N. Todd, of Leavenworth, is president of the association.

New District Judges. Incomplete but apparently reliable reports from the recent election indicated that the republicans elected nine district judges and the fusionist four. The republican judges are: M. P. Simpson, Ninth district; R. M. Pickler, Fifteenth; Ansell R. Clark, Twentieth; R. B. Spillman, Twenty-First; R. F. Thompson, Thirtieth; F. T. Price, Thirty-First; W. E. Hutchison, Thirty-Second; C. W. Smith, Thirty-Fourth, and William Thomson, Thirty-Fifth. The fusionists elected these judges: John T. Burris, Tenth; A. C. T. Geigher, Seventeenth; W. T. McBride, Nineteenth, and J. E. Andrews, Thirty-Third.

Victim of Mistaken Identity. J. Barger, a young man who said he was the son of a Chicago lawyer, was arrested at Fort Scott recently under peculiar circumstances. Winchester (Ill.) officers had advised Fort Scott officers to arrest a young man answering a certain description when he called at the express office for a package. Barger, who in every way answered the description, was arrested and held for several hours, when it was shown that he was not the man wanted.

F. A. Dolbee a Madman. In Lawrence the other day P. A. Dolbee, until recently a wealthy farmer and stock raiser of Douglas county, now a poor man, was adjudged insane. Four years ago he was a candidate for the republican nomination for state treasurer, but was defeated. A year ago he joined the free silver forces and became chairman of the free silver committee of Douglas county. It is said too much political agitation caused his mental trouble.

Estimates by Party Leaders. The chairman and secretary of the republican state committee claim their party carried Kansas on November 3 over the combined opposition by 20,000 majority, basing the estimate on aggregate vote polled for county clerk in the 105 counties. Ex-Chairman Breidenthal, of the populist committee, concedes republican gains, but says the majority will not exceed 15,000 or 16,000.

Advice to Cattle Shippers. Attorney General Boyle has issued a circular letter to patrons of the Kansas City stock yards, urging them to keep a memorandum of the overcharges which they may have to pay, so that they may be better prepared to claim a rebate against the stock yards company in case the supreme court sustains the decisions by Judges Foster and Thayer.

Woman Elected County Treasurer. The republicans of Norton county elected Miss Kate Johnson county treasurer. While Kansas women are frequently elected to the office of register of deeds, county clerk or county school superintendent, this is believed to be the first instance where one of the fair sex has been honored with the important office of county treasurer.

Wholesale Grocers Will Resist. It is said the wholesale grocers of Kansas will vigorously oppose any efforts by the state to apply the Farrelly anti-trust law to their business. They claim that, if literally construed, the law would actually prohibit any person from buying trust goods, even from a retail dealer. This, they claim, is a restraint of trade.

Crossed the Plains in '49. John E. Baer, who died in Kansas City the other day, had lived in Ottawa 80 years, where he engaged in the cattle business and grew rich. He was one of the "49ers" who crossed the plains to California in the rush for gold.

Valuable Property Burned. The large barn on the farm of William White, near Moline, was burned the other night and with it ten good horses, wagons, buggies and other farm utensils, 8,000 bushels of corn and other grain.

More Diphtheria at Atchison. Twenty children and three teachers at the state soldiers' orphans' home at Atchison have diphtheria, the disease having broken out anew, owing, it is alleged, to insufficient water supply.

Their Lives to the Heavens. Miss Elizabeth Barney, of Topeka, and Miss M. A. Livermore, of Smith Center, will soon sail for India to become life missionaries for the Methodist Episcopal church.

Said He Had a Divine Mission. G. H. Curtis, a farmer near Utica, Kan., arrived in Boston recently and said he had been commanded by the Lord to go there and preach to the lost.

May Extend the Road to Oakley. It is rumored that the Leavenworth, Kansas &