

# Chase County Courier.

W. E. TIMMONS, Editor and Proprietor.

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

VOL. XX.

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 28, 1893.

NO. 14.

## THE WORLD AT LARGE.

### Summary of the Daily News.

#### WASHINGTON NOTES.

SENATOR MANDERSON has introduced a bill in the senate providing for a duty of 10 per cent. ad valorem on all teas, the growth or product of the countries east of the Cape of Good Hope, when imported from places west of the Cape of Good Hope.

THE demand of the contractors of the Marblehead for a new speed trial having been withdrawn, they will be paid their premium of \$125,000.

THE secretary of war has sent to the house a report upon the tonnage which passed through the St. Mary's canal during 1893. There was navigation for 219 days, fourteen less than in 1892. The number of vessels passing through the canal was 42,000, 572 less than in 1892.

SECRETARY CARLISLE has received the resignation of Amos Smith, Jr., surveyor of customs at Cincinnati.

THE house has passed the bill extending to citizens holding fractional quarter sections along the Kickapoo reservations the privilege to fill out quarter sections from the adjoining Kickapoo reservation when that is opened to settlement.

THE senate on the 20th confirmed Wayne McVeagh ambassador to Italy.

AN inquiry is being made by the geological survey to determine what water supply can be used for irrigation in the arid lands of the west. Twelve scientists of the bureau are now at work making maps and taking computations.

BIDS have been opened at the treasury department for the transportation of public moneys and securities, the contract for which is now held by the United States Express Co. There were but two bidders, the present company and the Adams Express Co. The terms of the proposals were withheld.

THE Kearsarge has been ordered from New York to San Domingo, to protect American interests. A disturbance of some sort has occurred there, but its exact nature cannot be learned.

THE comptroller of the currency has issued a call for a statement of the condition of the national banks at the close of business December 10.

THE house committee on foreign affairs agreed to report a resolution censuring ex-Minister Stevens for his conduct in Hawaii.

CHARLES F. MESERVE, superintendent of Haskell institute at Lawrence, Kan., has forwarded his resignation to Washington. He has been elected president of Shaw university at Raleigh, N. C.

THE capital police are much exercised over the expected coming to Washington of a crank who has threatened to do terrible things.

#### THE EAST.

IN Philadelphia the Rockford Knitting Co., manufacturers of underwear, have started their mills on full time, employing 125 hands.

VOLTAIRINE DE CLEYRE is the name of the new female leader of the New York anarchists.

GEORGE KEIM, ex-president of the Philadelphia & Reading and of the Philadelphia Coal & Iron Co., died at Reading, Pa., recently.

TEN persons were injured, two fatally by a collision at the Edgar Thompson steel works, Bessemer, Pa.

THE locked-out Danbury hatters are beginning to show signs of weakening and many are leaving town daily for Newark, N. J., and other hatting towns.

ACTOR FREDERICK WARDE was in the poor debtors' section of the Boston municipal court and took the oath for the relief of poor debtors on an execution obtained in a St. Louis court.

WHILE digging for the foundation of a house on Boyle street, Allegheny, Pa., James Dixon, a contractor, unearthed a crook containing nearly \$500 in gold. It is supposed to have been buried by James Graham, an eccentric old gentleman, who died fifty years ago.

THE St. Nicholas state bank, New York, was ordered closed by the state bank superintendent. The president of the bank protested.

THE Lehigh Valley men are preparing for another strike.

DESTITUTION at Paterson, N. J., is increasing rather alarmingly.

A LARGE body of water imprisoned in the old abandoned colliery worked by the Harpers in Black Valley, near Minersville, Pa., thirty years ago, broke into the Oak Hill colliery and three miners perished.

THE firm of Schwartz & Graff, composed of Charles W. Schwartz and Albert Graff, wholesale dealers in carpets, mattings and oil cloths, Philadelphia, made an assignment without preferences.

DR. HENRY C. F. MEYER, will have to be tried again at New York, for the poisoning of Gustave Baum. The report of the sanitary experts on the condition of Juvor Low, whose mind became deranged, shows that the juror will not be able to officiate.

THE Shoe Fly express, leaving Nashua, N. H., for Ayer Junction, collided with a sleigh containing four persons out for a ride, demolishing the vehicle and killing three and fatally injuring the other occupant.

GEORGE C. MAGOIN, of Baring, Magoun & Co., bankers, the financial head of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe, died at New York on the 21st.

THE Roman Catholic Church of the Ascension at North Tonawanda, N. Y., and its rectory were destroyed by fire. Loss, \$75,000; insured.

#### THE WEST.

AT Deadwood, S. D., Austle Trevis and Maggie McDermott quarreled over a man with whom both were in love and the former shot and killed the latter.

THE steamer Wheels, which recently ran ashore on the beach near Michigan City, Ind., went to pieces during the late terrific gale. She had just changed hands for \$120,000, and preparations had been completed to relieve her from her perilous position.

JOHN P. HOPKINS, democrat, was elected mayor of Chicago over Swift, republican.

CHRIS HANSON, formerly postmaster at Poplar, Ia., was arrested at San Francisco, accused of having robbed registered packages.

THE delegates to the liberal city convention, at Salt Lake City, voted almost unanimously to disband the party.

AT Dubuque, Ia., the United States grand jury reported on the Van Lewen pension fraud cases. There are twenty-eight separate indictments against Van Lewen. There are eleven separate indictments against Dr. Kissella, charging him with conspiracy, accepting bribes and altering returns.

JUDGE CONRAD overruled the motion for a new trial in the Des Moines, Ia., grave robbery cases and sentenced Dr. John W. Schaeffer to six months in the penitentiary and fined two of his associates, J. W. Sloan and James Martin, \$300.

Hog cholera is raging in the vicinity of Webster City, Ia., and many hundreds of hogs have died.

REPORTS of the railway commissioner of Ohio show that not one passenger was killed in the state during the year ended November 15.

FOUR men fell from a scaffold at Kokomo, Ind., and all were seriously injured.

THE latest gigantic mining enterprise to be undertaken in Colorado is the driving of a tunnel under the Pitkin gold belt in Gunnison county. The tunnel will cut the belt of gold 1,300 feet below the surface and encounter such gold producers as Monte Vista, Toronto, Legal Tender and others.

THE Hebrew charity ball in Chicago netted \$18,000. The largest sum realized in previous years was \$15,000.

IN Breckenridge, Col., John Rober, a miner, is under arrest, charged with having attempted to assassinate Banker Eagle by throwing a bomb into his bedroom.

THE miners employed at the Slope coal mine of the Ohio and Pennsylvania Coal Co., at Salinville, O., have struck against a 15 per cent. reduction. Fifty day laborers also quit work rather than suffer a 30 per cent. cut.

THE wool growers of southern Colorado and northern New Mexico are preparing a petition to Gov. Waite asking that an inter-state convention in the interest of that industry be called in Denver at an early date.

THE Masonic temple at Adrian, Mich., built in 1865 at a cost of \$85,000, was burned.

THE rumored withdrawal of the Frisco and Atchison from the Western Passenger Association is denied by Chairman Caldwell.

MRS. L. DEVERE, who was burned at Aspen, Col., by the explosion of an oil lamp, is dead. The two children, who were also badly burned, cannot recover.

REGISTER JAMES MALONEY, of the Perry, Ok., law office, was indicted by the grand jury for permitting filings that are claimed to have been made during the absence of proper filers.

FIRE caused by an explosion of a kerosene can set fire to the cable house in the bottom of the Chicago and Minonk coal mine at Minonk, Ill., and 300 men who were at work at the time had a narrow escape from death.

A DESPERATE shooting affray occurred between Watchman F. M. Byrd and John W. Harris, at Hanford, Cal., in which both men were fatally wounded. Some time ago Byrd arrested Harris, since which Harris has often threatened the life of the officer.

#### THE SOUTH.

THE American Protective association is developing with great rapidity in West Virginia.

JOHN TEMPLE GRAVES, the Georgia orator and humanitarian, advocates as a solution of the negro problem the creation of a separate state for them and its regulation by the government.

IN the Virginia legislature on the 19th Gen. Epha Hunton was elected United States senator for the short term and Thomas S. Martin for the long term.

THE body of Express Messenger Richardson was found in his car on the Southern Pacific road near Houston, Tex. He had been brutally murdered and the safe robbed by unknown men.

JAMES W. DOWLING, late cashier of the New Orleans mint, has been indicted for embezzling \$25,000 by the federal grand jury.

LATE developments in the Kentucky Maiting Co.'s affairs which recently failed, show a bad state of affairs. It is hardly probable now that the creditors will receive more than 25 cents on the dollar.

J. B. BREEMAN, ex-congressman, was called to the door of his residence near Ely, Miss., and after being brutally beaten was robbed of \$350. He was seriously injured.

TWO prisoners who had been denied bail escaped from the Camden, Ark., jail the other night.

GEORGE R. PROCHAPKA, proprietor of the American rice mills at New Orleans, whose works were destroyed by fire, committed suicide by shooting himself in the head. The fire and business reverses unsettled his mind and are given as the causes for his rash act.

#### GENERAL.

A DISPATCH from Hamburg says that Hans von Bulow, composer and pianist, who had suffered long from several disorders, was in a hopeless condition.

THOMAS KELLY's extensive terrace of residences at Winnipeg, Man., was gutted by fire. The loss was \$50,000.

EMPEROR WILLIAM has pardoned Gen. Kirshoff, who was tried by court-martial and sentenced to three months imprisonment in a fortress for shooting the editor of the Tageblatt, whom he accused of defaming his daughter.

FOUR young people skating on Choate lake, four miles from Halifax, N. S., broke through the ice and were drowned.

SERIOUS disorder, resulting in loss of life, has occurred at Yuzgat, a town of Asia Minor. The governor-general of Anzora, Hedin Pasha, has been recalled.

THE bill authorizing the Indian government to borrow \$50,000,000 to meet maturing obligations between now and March has passed its third reading in the British house of commons.

PREMIER CRISPI, of Italy, will visit Sicily in January to inquire into the popular grievances which gave rise to the recent riots.

THE Rome Official Gazette publishes a notice to the effect that Premier Crispi has dismissed the mayor of Monreale for inciting the populace against the government.

ON account of the receipt by several members of the Paris bourse of threatening letters, the officials have had wire nettings placed in front of the galleries to prevent the throwing of bombs onto the floor.

THE rumor that Mgr. Satolli, the apostolic delegate, has been appointed archbishop of Bologna cannot be confirmed.

JUDGE FRAZIER, of the supreme court of New Brunswick, has been appointed lieutenant-governor of the province to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Lieut.-Gov. John Boyd.

A NEW wagon wheel trust is proposed. BOYNTON, the Rio de Janeiro dynamiter, was ordered to be released by Secretary Herbert.

THE annual reports of the Michigan Central and Canada Southern railways show decreased earnings.

THE recently announced rates of the Pacific coast lines may not go into effect unless the Canadian Pacific fixes its rates likewise.

BERLIN does not favor the government's policy of adding to its limits a number of districts inhabited by the poorer classes.

THE English Court of Queen's Bench decided the suit of Chill against the Royal Mail Steamship Co. for 388 silver bars against the republic.

THE Mexican congress has given President Diaz power to forfeit railway franchises held by foreigners whenever he thinks proper.

THE building occupied by Hovey & Sons, drapers, in Sheffield, England, caught fire. Sixty assistants of the firm were rescued with difficulty. Five other buildings were burned. The damage amounted to £200,000.

#### THE LATEST.

A BAD fire broke out in the stables of the Homewood driving park, Pittsburgh, Pa., on the morning of the 26th. Every building was burned.

EXTENSIVE fires were raging in Birmingham, Ala., on the night of the 25th.

A PROMINENT German ecclesiastic believes that the action of the reichstag in voting to admit the Jesuits to Germany will not be ratified by the federal council.

EX-GOV. BIGGS, of Delaware, died at Middletown, Del., recently.

THE extensive plant of El Democrita, a City of Mexico daily newspaper, which was confiscated by the government several months ago, has been donated to the orphans' asylum of that city.

CHRISTMAS at Washington passed very quietly, the principal feature being the large number of presents received by the White house babies.

FIRE on the 25th destroyed a large block in San Francisco, including the offices of the Call and Bulletin.

CHAUNCEY H. ANDREWS, a noted manufacturer and millionaire of Youngstown, O., died there recently.

THE Grecian chamber has been dissolved.

SENATOR WHITE, of California, expresses the belief that the Chinese have fully made up their minds to comply with the requirements of the Geary law.

CHAIRMAN SAYERS, of the house committee on appropriations, desires to do away with the present laws relating to permanent and indefinite appropriations.

GOV. FISBACK, of Arkansas, has addressed an open letter to President Cleveland, calling his attention to the fact that the Indian territory is a hot-bed of criminals.

THE meeting of the so-called congress of Dutch socialists at Grogining resulted in violent quarrels and disorder. Fifty-six sections of the socialist party were represented.

REFERRING to the action of the board of stewards of the Blood-horse association in refusing to permit further entries of the horses of Frank Van Ness, the San Francisco Examiner prints a statement that the in and out running of the Elkton horses was due to the fact that they had been drugged, hypodermic injections being used to stimulate the runners to overdo themselves.

THE Nietheroy has gone to sea, seeking the revolutionary vessels, and it is believed that a great naval battle between the opposing forces of Brazil is imminent.

## KANSAS STATE NEWS.

A new populist daily paper is to be started at Leavenworth.

Miss Gertrude Canutt died at Olathe the other day from the effects of a dose of carbolic acid, administered to her, which was supposed to be medicine.

The Missouri river has transferred the eighty-acre farm of Pleasant Little, above Atchison, from Missouri to Kansas. The river cut around the farm on the Missouri side a year ago, and the land is now high and dry on the Kansas side.

The contractors have commenced the excavations for the new physics and electrical engineering building for the state university at Lawrence. The appropriation for this building was \$50,000. It will have three stories and a basement and will be 108 feet long and 66 feet wide.

State Labor Commissioner Todd and J. E. House, editor of the Florence Bulletin, lately had an unpleasant meeting at the depot in that town, the labor commissioner assaulting the editor with a cane. The trouble grew out of charges made by the editor against Mr. Todd.

J. H. Weigart, grand director of the Knights of Honor of Kansas, recently met the bondsmen of George Klockson, of Fort Scott, the defaulting treasurer of the order, and entered into an agreement to let them off by their paying seventy-five cents on the dollar of Klockson's shortage, which amounts to \$20.

The bank commissioner is examining the affairs of the Selden State bank, which went into voluntary liquidation some time ago, and now desires to retire from business. The law requires the commissioner to examine the records of the bank and certify to the district court that the liabilities have been wiped out.

Charles Johnson, a prisoner from Stafford county, sent to Hutchinson for safe-keeping, broke jail the other day. A female domestic employed about the jail had, in the absence of the turnkey, unwittingly gone inside the corridor where Johnson was confined. The latter overpowered the woman, took the keys from her and escaped.

G. H. Shirley, charged with burning the records of the register of deeds of Harvey county last March, failed to appear in court at Newton to answer to the charge of arson and burglary. His bond of \$5,000 was ordered forfeited and an alias warrant issued for his arrest. Bond for his appearance, should he be arrested, was fixed at \$10,000.

Ward Briggs, a young man whose home is in Pratt, attempted to commit suicide at Wichita the other afternoon by cutting his throat. His parents are quite wealthy, his father being a dry goods merchant, and has always furnished his son with money. He had been flying high at Wichita and attempted suicide while suffering from delirium tremens.

The city council of Mankato has adopted a novel method of putting money in its depleted treasury, if reports are true. It has unanimously passed an ordinance making it a nuisance for any person, man, woman or child, to hereafter whistle or sing "After the Ball" between the hours of 6 a. m. and 10 p. m. The offense is punishable with a fine of fifty cents for each performance.

In the district court at Topeka Judge Hazen made a decision that the assets of the defunct United States savings bank of Topeka are not subject to taxation. The receiver of the bank brought suit for an injunction to restrain the collection of the tax assessed this year, which Judge Hazen allowed on the ground that while the stock of the bank is subject to taxation, it would be unjust to assess both the stock and the assets.

William E. Logan, 25 years of age, was married at Armourdale about three years ago. Some time since his wife left him and sued for a divorce. The other day he started to Leavenworth, saying he had secured work there. He went to Platte City, Mo., and committed suicide by shooting himself. When found he held in his hand a note addressed to his mother, reading, "Birdie (his wife) is the cause of it all." He had life insurance of \$2,500 in favor of his mother.

The Topeka police commissioners, who recently destroyed the strong cell in the basement of the calaboose, known as the "bull pen," in compliance with the governor's "tramp circular," are in trouble with the city council, and will probably be required to explain their action in the courts.

The strong cell was built a short time ago at considerable expense, the appropriation being taken from the general revenue fund of the city. The right, therefore, of the police commissioners to destroy public property is questioned.

The Kansas board of world's fair commissioners has filed with the secretary of state a voluminous report of its work from its organization, March 6, to the present time. The report shows that out of the legislative appropriations of \$65,000 the board spent for all purposes \$62,653.97 returning to the state \$2,346.93 in cash, and property and exhibits to the value of \$1,419.

Twenty-four diplomas and medals were awarded to the Kansas dairy exhibit out of a total of 104 exhibits. Exhibitors of cereals, fruit and horticulture received 148 certificates. In addition, many other awards were made to Kansas exhibitors and to city and county schools.

## SUSPENDING PENSIONS.

### First Attempt to Get a Judicial Determination.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 23.—The first attempt to get a judicial determination of the right of the commissioner of pensions to suspend a pensioner from the rolls came up before Justice Bradley, of the supreme court of the District of Columbia. It is brought in the form of an application by Charles D. Long, a justice of the supreme court of Michigan, for a mandamus to compel Commissioner Lochren to restore him to his full rating at \$72 per month.

Commissioner Lochren and ex-Commissioner Tanner were present, and the legal array included Mr. E. B. Whitney, assistant attorney-general, representing the government, and Mr. Thomas S. Hopkins, of Washington, and Mr. F. A. Baker, of Detroit, representing Judge Long.

Mr. Hopkins opened for the petitioner. He spoke of the legal aspects of the case, and then vigorously attacked the pension policy of Commissioner Lochren and President Cleveland, declaring "the first administration of President Cleveland was narrow, illiberal and parsimonious to the soldier."

When Assistant Attorney-General Whitney arose, he scored Counsel Hopkins for his reference to the refusal to allow him access to papers. He accused Hopkins of speaking for the newspapers, and said that the former loose administration of the pension bureau was a matter of public scandal. He spoke of the pension for permanent helplessness granted to Judge Long, and referred to the complainant's occupancy of the office of supreme court judge in Michigan at \$5,000 a year.

Commissioner Lochren, in defending his action, said he had suspended pensions only in cases where they were plainly illegal. He referred to the Norfolk case, where the claims were based on fraudulent testimony. As he had the power of suspension his oath of office required him to exercise it when necessary in his judgment. In every case, he concluded, he had given the benefit of the doubt to the soldier.

### THE CRONIN CASE.

Mrs. Foy Gives Damaging Testimony Against Coughlin. CHICAGO, Dec. 23.—Mrs. Andrew Foy, pale and nervous and guarded by a police officer, appeared in court ready to testify in the Coughlin case. Her husband, she said, did not appear at her home last night, and guarded by a detail of policemen she had been undisturbed. For fear that she would be intercepted on her way to the scene of the trial she appeared in the court room long before the hour for the convening of court and patiently waited to be called to the witness stand. The warning letter received by her is as follows:

"Don't be a traitor. Look out for yourself and little family, and remember the face of Judas, who went out and hung himself, and whose body burst open and let his bowels be scattered on the ground."

When Mrs. Foy was called the spectators leaned forward in their seats and the attorneys crowded toward the witness stand eager to hear every word. During the examination the defense interposed objections to almost every question put by the state, and her story proceeded slowly. She stated that she knew Coughlin, Martin Burke and Patrick Cooney, all of them having been at her home. Coughlin first appeared there in March or April, 1890, several times. He had visited her husband and the two talked in whispers. On one visit she surprised her husband and the prisoner, while reading a letter. Coughlin read it aloud. As she entered from another room she caught the words: "Remove him at all hazard but use your discretion." Coughlin had staid two hours that night and then went away without speaking to her.

Mrs. Foy then told of two visits of Cooney at which he and her husband had held conversations in low tones, always with the door closed.

Mrs. Foy gave in detail a full history of the meeting of the conspirators and Coughlin's connection with it. Her testimony created quite a sensation.

### A GRANGER'S GOOD WORK.

Farmer Pilla Tells How He Killed Two Confidence Men While They Were Robbing Him.

SIoux CITY, Ia., Dec. 23.—It has been established that G. H. Myer and George Blum, the crooks who were killed in a confidence gang's rendezvous in this city, were shot by A. H. Pilla, a well-to-do farmer from Chadsworth, Ia. Pilla arrived in the city from Kansas City last evening and gave himself up to the police.

He said: "I was at the Union depot; Myer asked me out to have a drink and coaxed me to the confidence joint. They wanted me to draw in a lottery to get a suit for \$1, and demanded that I show them more money."

"I took \$5 out of my pocketbook, which contained \$50, and both Myer and Blum grabbed for it. They held my hands and we fought quite a while before I got loose. Then they grabbed me again and I shot them. I would have given myself up before, but had business to attend to and did not know how long I would have to stay, so I went on and transacted my business. When I got through I came back here to stand trial if necessary."

### FOURTEEN MEN KILLED.

Terrible Accident at Carnegie's New Mill at Homestead.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Dec. 23.—In a cave-in at Carnegie's new mill at Homestead early yesterday morning fourteen workmen were killed and four badly hurt. Most of the dead bodies have been recovered.

## CONGRESSIONAL.

### The Week's Proceedings of Senate and House.

SOON after the senate met on the 18th the president's special message on Hawaiian affairs was received. That and other papers sent led to a warm debate. Many bills were introduced, among them one by Mr. Peffer (Kan.) providing funds for immediate use in relieving the want and distress of the country. Mr. Hanson brought then addressed the senate on his bill for the destruction of noxious weeds, and Mr. Dolph spoke upon the president's annual message. Adjourned.

The house continued debate upon the pension question, which delayed the reading of the president's message until after 3 o'clock, when the message was read. A very lively debate followed. A resolution by Mr. Boutelle (Me.) declaring the administration policy inconsistent with the spirit of the constitution and traditions of the government, was ruled out of order. The instructions to Minister Willis were ordered read and the house finally adjourned.

On the senate on the 19th Mr. Berry (Ark.) spoke in favor of the federal elections repeal bill and Mr. Peffer (Kan.) advocated his bill appropriating money for immediate use in relieving want and distress throughout the country. The bill was referred. After an executive session the remainder of the time of the senate was occupied in debate upon Mr. Cockran's bill to expedite work in the post office department. The house met in a hot temper, the Hawaiian question being the front. Mr. Cockran's resolution of the day before was referred and Mr. Boutelle's resolution on the Hawaiian matter was before the house. Mr. Boutelle spoke against the policy of the administration. His resolution was finally referred, after a time of excitement and confusion. The urgency deficiency bill was considered in committee of the whole. The majority of the ways and means committee, through its chairman, made a lengthy report in favor of the tariff bill known as the Wilson bill. The minority report will be made later. Adjourned.

The Hawaiian question was discussed in the senate on the 20th. Mr. Hoar made a long speech against the policy of the administration, at the conclusion of which the whole matter was referred to the foreign relations committee. A resolution offered by Mr. Morgan was agreed to directing the foreign relations committee to inquire and report whether any irregularities, if so what, have occurred in our diplomatic relations with Hawaii. The urgency deficiency bill was then further debated and passed. After an executive session the senate adjourned. The house was engaged all day in considering conference reports. The conference on the urgency deficiency bill was agreed to. A resolution for a holiday recess from December 21 to January 3 was agreed to and several private bills passed. The committee on territories reported favorably the bill for the admission of Oklahoma as a state. Under the bill Oklahoma will be entitled to two congressmen.

In the senate on the 21st Mr. Proctor (Vt.) introduced a bill to annex the territory of Utah to the state of Nevada. The senate soon referred to executive committee. When session was resumed several minor resolutions were disposed of and at 3:45 the senate adjourned until January 3. The Hawaiian matter was again at the front of the house. Messrs. Boutelle and Blair each offered resolutions calling for information. Objections were raised and the resolutions went over. The chairman of the foreign relations committee reported substitutes for the Boutelle and Blair resolutions heretofore offered. At the expiration of the morning hour Mr. Wheeler moved to go into committee of the whole on the New Mexico admission bill. The objection was made. Mr. Wilson gave notice that debate on the tariff bill would commence when the house met after the holiday recess. At 3:15 the house adjourned to January 3.

### WINDOW DRAPERIES.

The Adaptability and Picturesqueness of Dotted Swiss.

A lady seeking advice from an authority in such matters as to how she should curtain the windows of her new house (some forty-five in all) received the unhesitating answer: "Use dotted Swiss," and the charming effect resulting proved the wisdom of the selection.

This delicate material seems to be more popular for window curtains than ever before, and the reason undoubtedly lies in its adaptability, for it is suited alike to the cottage and the more pretentious dwelling, being not too fine for the one nor too simple for the other. The more sheer the goods, the better the effect will be, however, and by far the best finish for curtains of this sort is a full ruffled trimming of plain Swiss about three inches in width. By sewing a tiny cord in one edge of the ruffle, and gathering up at the same time, it may easily be secured to the selvage edge of the curtain either by hand or by machine.

Ruffled bands of the Swiss or cords and tassels of white cotton are the most suitable for draping. A new way of hanging Swiss curtains is particularly adapted to low windows. For a window four and a half or five feet high a full valance eleven inches deep when finished is used, the goods taken lengthwise to avoid a seam. This should be trimmed at the edge with ruffles or lace. The lower curtains are supplied with small brass curtain-rings, which slip easily on a brass rod set just below the valance, the advantage of this arrangement being, aside from its picturesqueness, that the curtains may be drawn at will to act as a screen. They are not draped, and look best when pushed to one side into a space of about ten or twelve inches. For a six-foot window the valance may be thirteen inches deep, and in both cases the curtains should come just to the window frame.—Harper's Bazar.

An Explanation. "The barber who cut my hair told me some horrible stories about murders and lynchings that have occurred here lately," said a New Yorker to the landlord of a Texas town.

"The barber has an object in telling you those blood-and-thunder stories," replied the landlord.

"What is his object?"

"He wants to make your hair stand on end so he can cut it easier."—Texas Siftings.

### Business.

"Great Scott!" exclaimed one prisoner to another immediately after a brief but decisive interview with the police justice. "He gave me sixty days' time. He only used ter gimme thirty."

"Dat's business. He recognizes yer ez a stiddy customer an' gives yer better measure."—Washington Star.



with "all sorts and conditions of men," and it is astonishing what curious and immense amount one thus gets at of odd experiences, minds and information which never finds its way into any book here. Each unit of the great human family, be he ever so humble and ignorant, will know something which another does not, or have had some experience, however trifling, which another has not.

You will find, too, if you keep your eyes, ears and sympathies open, that under the surface of these so-called hard prosaic days there lies far more of romance and dramatic element than many folks suppose. It is human nature in its very essence from its Alpha to its Omega—which occasionally bursts forth in some grand form that all the world must need recognize, but is mostly scattered hidden away in humdrum lives and secret heart niches. These have to be got at, where perhaps they are least suspected.

Amongst my many such experiences and free and easy "chummings," I remember one which may interest you, as it did me.

Some few years ago I found myself obliged to wait a couple of hours at a little wayside station for the train that would take me on to my destination. I soon noticed a tall, powerful-looking man, about forty-five to fifty, sitting on a bench at the far end of the platform. His dress and whole appearance told the railway employe.

Of course I speedily ranged up alongside and got into a chat, and I found that he was an engine driver also awaiting my train, on his way back home, after having been called to London to give some evidence for the company in a damage action.

We sat back on the track, but facing a long disused coal siding, on which stood a derelict truck. On this was playing as we talked a small country boy of tender years; but presently the child climbed down and began to roll its ball between the disused rails, which ended at the track.

Nothing could possibly come from the main track; the brat was as safe as at home, yet my new friend startled me by suddenly breaking off his conversation to call out with a sharpness that belied his kindly face:

"Get out of the track, at once, boy! D'ye hear? Get out!"

The urchin stared, laughing at what he thought fun.

"Me shant," said he; "me plays in dis always."

The man sprang into the siding, snatched up the astonished and now frightened child, and set him on the platform with a rough push and "Get out when you're told, you little beggar! Get home!"

And, as the urchin ran away in terror, the man came back, and almost dropped on to the bench. He was deadly pale and shaking from head to foot—this fine, strong fellow.

I felt at once that there was something more behind this upset, which, doubtless, the trifling incident had recalled. Had the poor fellow had a child killed on the line? But I didn't speak. I only put my hand gently on his arm for a minute in silent sympathy, and in a few moments he recovered himself with a grateful, earnest "Thank you, ma'am."

Then, after a pause, he added, huskily, with a shiver: "I beg pardon, but I couldn't help it; I can't bear to see a child on the line; I never shall again—never no more, I b'lieve; the sight of it just upset me like as if it was all yesterday."

"Yes," I said, gently, "that is the way too often after a great shock to the nervous system. One never quite gets over it if anything recalls it vividly."

"Just so, ma'am—you 'ake me quite," said the engine-driver, with the eager gladness of being understood, and of having put into words for him the feeling he had no language to adequately express. "I'll tell you how it was if so be you'd care to hear."

"Care? I shall be more than pleased and interested," I answered; "that is, if it does not pain you too much to tell me the story."

"No, no, ma'am, thank ye kindly. I feel honored by your being interested. It ain't much to sound so fur, but to me—well, there, I can't never see a kid 'twixt them metals again without making a fool of myself, so it's no use to say I can."

He paused a minute, and then, sometimes looking straight out before him, sometimes at me, he said:

"Well, it happened five years ago or thereabouts. I was on this line, as I am still—have been these fifteen years. Do you know the line when it gets up northwards into Blankshire?"

"No, not intimately," I said; "it's years since I was through Blankshire."

"Ah, well, there's a part where the country's very flat—leastways, not hilly—but when you've passed L—there's a splendid running bit, where the track keeps nearly a bee-line, bless you, for seven miles down a slight decline, but still which it's bad to pull up short in. We chaps call that the 'sraight seven,' and if we've lost a few

minutes before reaching it we always reckon to make up time there easy without putting on steam or waste of coal for the engine. We just let her have it as she is, and Lord! she'll go, I tell you! When you come around the curve into the straight seven you can see ahead the whole distance where the track goes into a cutting again.

"Is the curve sharp, so that you have to 'sack off speed?' I asked.

"Oh, no, ma'am, the curve's very slight after passing L— Well, one day we left L—three or four minutes late, so I says to my mate, Jem, 'It don't matter; we shall make the time square at the straight.' We always get up full speed about three or four miles before we get to it, and being all snug and quiet for a good way there wasn't much to be done but for me to keep my usual lookout ahead.

"Here we are, Jem, and now for a spin," says I joyously, as we dashed into the running bit. I've got a wonderful long keen sight and in that second I caught sight of a small white object in the track right away far ahead. I could see it was a little child dancing to its own shadow, never seeing the train tearing on behind it like a mad devil. If I was to live a hundred years I could never forget that awful moment," said the man hoarsely, putting one hand over his eyes—"nor the few minutes that followed. 'Jem, the brake! the brake!' I shouted, and started the steam whistle shrieking like a demon to frighten the child from the track, then shut off the steam. The poor baby heard the whistle and saw the black monster coming on behind. I heard her shriek of terror above the roar of the train—yes, I did, I'll swear it was not fancy—and then, my God! she started running away from the train straight on in the track. Fancy that sight—and I with children of my own!

"Nothing in the world can in one minute bring to a dead stop a train at high speed going down ever so slight a gradient, and though she was slackening every second with steam shut off and brakes on as hard as we dared till she had got slowed enough to stop her dead she still swept on as if in defiance of me and gained on the child hand over fist. It was a simply awful race—to win by stopping short. I tell you in those few minutes I lived years of torture—nothing less. The sweat stood out on me in great beads, every nerve felt stretched and dragged to breaking, and to breathe seemed like tearing my heart up. Minutes!—Lord above! I say it was a lifetime from the start after that innocent baby to the last clap down of the brakes that brought the train to a sharp stand-



CATCHING UP THE BABY INTO MY ARMS, still, that sent the coaches, buffers and chains clashing and driving into each other as if the train was alive—brought her up within half a foot of the child. Think of that!

"I remember leaping off my engine and catching up the baby into my arms frantically, as if I was mad, and then I burst into an agony of sobbing that was like tearing me to pieces. I couldn't help it, for all the people that were crowding around; and then all seemed confusion to me, only for the little creature that was clinging so to me, bless her—" He stopped abruptly.

"Poor fellow!" I said, deeply moved, "such a terrible strain would have shattered any man, much more a father. And where did the child come from?"

"A cottage a good way off, ma'am, they told me afterwards," he answered, drawing a long breath—poor fellow, he had almost lived again the horror of that race in recalling it—"but at the time I couldn't feel like knowing anything, only that I'd got to take my train on somehow. And I did—to the next station, no farther, you believe me. I simply couldn't."

"I had nervous fever after that, and then it was months and months before I could take a train over that track again, that's a fact, ma'am; and as you see by me to-day, I can't never stand seeing any child get between the metals—no, not if two lines of rail was laid down in my back garden. Ah—here comes our train, ma'am, and I'll carry your bag, please," he added, taking it.

"Thank you; and thank you so much for your deeply interesting story," I said, as we got into the same compartment.

"You're too kind to have listened to it, ma'am," said he, simply, "for it's nothing much seems like to tell—only an engine driver's story."

On His Mind.

Blaggins is one of the men who speaks disrespectfully of eminent people. A great pianist was pointed out to him recently, with the remark: "Do you see the very expression of his face?" He seems to have a great deal on his mind, doesn't he?"

"A great deal on his mind?" repeated Blaggins, scornfully; "O yes, you mean hair."—Washington Star.

"If you like the terms of the loan, down with the dust," was the exhortation of Dean Smith, in a sermon on the text: "He that giveth to the poor lendeth to the Lord."

### AWAY WITH THEM.

Levy No More Indirect Taxes—Necessities Not Luxuries.

Queer reports have gone out from Washington lately. Democrats sent there to lift the heavy tax burden off the shoulders of the masses are said to be seriously considering the placing of new duties that will rest almost entirely upon the shoulders of farmers, laborers and mechanics. It is estimated that a tax of 10 cents per pack on playing cards will yield a revenue of \$1,500,000; that a tax of one cent on each package of proprietary medicine will produce \$4,500,000; that an increase of the tax on cigars from 50 cents to \$1 per 1,000 will add \$1,500,000. Estimates have also been made of the revenue that would come from increasing the tax on whisky and from placing a tax upon leaf tobacco.

Nine-tenths of all such taxes are paid by people who work for a living and whose incomes are less than \$4 a day. It is not to the point to say that these articles are luxuries or are even unnecessary and harmful. The fact is that the workman now uses them and would continue to use them to about the same extent even if the proposed taxes be imposed. He considers it his privilege to dose up with proprietary medicines, to play cards, to chew and smoke tobacco and to drink whisky. These are a part of his personal liberties. It is to maintain them intact that he votes the democratic ticket. He did not vote for the sub-committee on internal revenue to act as a monitor over his affairs. Nor, in fact, does this committee intend these taxes for disciplinary purposes. Why, then, levy any more taxes upon consumption—taxes which always bear heavily upon the comparatively poor and compel individuals to pay, not in proportion to their ability, but to their needs.

It is scarcely possible to lay an indirect tax that will not be paid by the already over-taxed poor consumer. It is entirely possible to lay a direct tax that will not touch the ordinary wage earner, but will compel the now exempted millionaire to contribute a moiety of his immense income to the support of the government that protects his possessions. A tax on legacies, a tax on the incomes of corporations that partake of the nature of monopolies, or even the inquisitorial tax on individual incomes are preferable by far to any indirect tax. Any or all of these can be levied and made to yield an immense income without taxing over and over again the same persons who are now taxed almost out of house and home.

But aside from this double taxation of the masses and the practical exemption of the rich under indirect taxation, there are other important reasons why we should change to direct taxation as rapidly as possible. All of the revenue from a direct tax goes to the support of the government. An indirect tax usually puts more in the pockets of private individuals and corporations than into the government vaults. Thus the import duty of one-half cent per pound on refined sugar has taxed the American people to the extent of \$20,000,000 a year. The duty of \$13.44 per ton on steel rails has drained about \$60,000,000 from the people during the last three years. In neither case has the government received any benefit from these indirect taxes. When a person pays a direct tax he realizes that he is paying a tax and he keeps his eye on the government to see if it needs all of the revenue collected and does not waste any of it. Indirect taxes are not seen or felt when paid and the payer of them does not concern himself about the way to which they are put. They thus drain away his substance and weaken and deaden his feeling of responsibility as a citizen.

It is no part of the business of demagogues to levy new indirect taxes, or even to spend time discussing taxes that are better adapted for instruments of extortion in the hands of monarchs than as revenue measures in a republic, where every voter should be made to feel in part responsible for every act of government. BYRON W. HOLT.

### THE MERCILESS SUGAR TRUST.

Chairman Wilson Should Have Left No Bonus at All for It.

The ways and means committee proposes to reduce the duty on refined sugar from 1/2 to 1/4 cent per pound. This practically says to the trust: "Hereafter you will be permitted to take only \$10,000,000 instead of \$20,000,000 per annum from the pockets of the people. If any duty is to be left on sugar it should be levied equally on raw and refined. This would turn the revenue collected into the United States treasury and not into the bulging pockets of the trust. In discussing the "prospects of the sugar trust," the Journal of Commerce and the Commercial Bulletin, the greatest commercial daily in this country, said on December 9th:

"Gentlemen interested in the refining of sugar have made through newspaper interviews two predictions of the course they and their associates would take if the sugar duty were reduced as the Wilson bill proposes. One gentleman predicts the closing of the refineries; the other, without going into details of explanation, announces that no foreign sugar is to be admitted; the refiners will make prices that will prevent this."

"We have no doubt that the latter statement is much nearer the truth than the former. There is already considerable capital invested in refineries, and we have no idea that this will be abandoned. The profits of the refiners are such that they can reduce prices a good deal without reducing their profits below figures with which most business men would be satisfied. Of course, they will endeavor to reduce prices without reducing their profits, and, like many other manufacturers, they are announcing that if they continue in business they will make heavy reductions in wages. The truth is that, as business men, they will get their labor as cheap as they can whatever the duty on sugar may be; they will pay the wages that the condition of the labor market compels them to pay, and if their protection were increased four-fold they would not on that account raise wages; and their

protection might be removed entirely without compelling them, or perhaps without allowing them, to reduce wages. Whither the condition of the labor market will enable the refiners to reduce wages remains to be seen; it depends upon many things besides the duties on raw and refined sugars.

"When the Wilson bill was promulgated it was promptly announced that a reduction of the present duty would be disastrous to the refining industry, because that was now paying only 7 per cent on its preferred and 12 per cent on its common stock. Most of the productive interests of this country would regard themselves as in a thoroughly vigorous condition if they could pay 7 per cent on the preferred stock and have enough profit left to divide 12 per cent on the common stock, even supposing that the preferred and common stock represented the actual investment of capital in the business. But we apprehend that no one will seriously deny that the sugar refineries are capitalized at three times the value of their plants. They may reckon their good will and various other intangible assets as worth millions of dollars, and there may be some dispute about the propriety of capitalizing these so-called properties; but probably no one will pretend that the visible investments of the sugar trust are worth more than one-third the sum at which the trust is capitalized. On the actual investment, then, the trust may be deemed to be earning 21 per cent on its preferred and 36 per cent on its common stock, and these profits might be very much reduced without tempting any of the sugar refiners to withdraw their capital and put it into any other industry.

"As the government needs additional revenue, we should have been glad to see a duty of say 25 per cent. ad valorem, or, as now proposed by Mr. Harter, one cent per pound, levied on all sugars, raw and refined. The refiners would then have had an amount of protection measured by the extent to which refining abroad adds to the value of the sugar. But the dividends paid on an extremely inflated stock prove that on the score of profits the trust has no claim upon the consideration of congress. Certainly from no other point of view has it any claim upon the sympathies of congress or the people even, if sympathies were a proper foundation for a tax law. Neither capital nor labor has ever received the slightest consideration from the trust, and we see no reason why the trust should be treated with a mercy it has known nothing of when dealing with others. It is willing now to shield itself behind its employees, as to whose constant employment at remunerative wages it seems solicitous. But no humane considerations have deterred the trust from shutting down refineries in the interest of its absolute control of the market. It has always been perfectly willing to render capital profitless and labor unemployed if necessary to tighten its grip upon the market, and enable it to earn such profits as only lottery managers are familiar with. It has crushed the capitalists whom it could not force into alliance with itself, and its solicitude for the welfare of the American workman has been limited strictly to political emergencies.

"A significant response to the complaint that the reduction of the duty on refined sugar would ruin the refining industry, is the fact that within a short period a new refining company with a capital of a million dollars and a refinery in Yonkers will put a thousand barrels of sugar a day on the market. It is seldom that capitalists put a million dollars into an enterprise just as it is about to be ruined by adverse legislation."

### THE DIFFERENCE.

Ad Valorem and Specific Duties De. fined.

Under an ad valorem tariff our customs officials must watch for undervaluation frauds. Under specific duties the people cannot escape being robbed whether they watch or not.

Specific duties group a number of articles together and charge as much upon the cheaper as upon the more costly. The poor family gets the worst of the deal right along.

When a tariff of specific duties is framed the lobbyist is on hand to have classifications arranged so that his protected infant shall have prohibitive rates under cover of apparently low rates on articles which are little used or which need no protection. While the lobbyist is at work the foreign manufacturer and the importer are not asleep. They modify their goods a little, change the style of packing and employ various arts to slip into the most advantageous classifications. Sometimes they succeed, often they fail. But when they do succeed they make fortunes.

While the ad valorem system may permit John Wanamaker to import undervalued ribbons and trimmings, the specific system is a born fraud. In the one there is some risk of fraud, increasing rapidly as the rate is made higher and decreasing rapidly as the rate is reformed, while in the other is a certain fraud, constantly acting.

Chairman Wilson's preference for ad valorem duties is democratic. The party always preferred them and its great reform achievement of 1846 was founded upon that principle.—St. Louis Republic.

### Tariff Bill Prospects.

There seems to be no room for doubt that the business men of the country, irrespective of party, are anxious to have the bill passed and put in operation as soon as may be consistent with proper deliberation and attention to harmony of detail. If the republicans as politicians really think that the bill will be injurious to the country, they must think that it will be injurious to the party responsible for it. Therefore they ought to be entirely willing to see it put in operation as soon as possible, so that its effects might be seen before the congressional elections next November. Hence there is ground for the hope that they will not lend their aid to any faction of the majority which may attempt to emasculate the bill.—Chicago Herald.

### IN THE ELECTRICAL WORLD.

The long-distance telephone has been put in operation between Norway and Sweden, and his majesty at Christiana can communicate directly by word of mouth with his ministers at Stockholm.

A few years ago it was possible to send but two telegraphic messages in opposite directions simultaneously. Now seventy-two messages can be sent, thirty-six in each direction, on one wire without interference. Then, the telephone was first exhibited on a line the length of a building. Now one can talk with another 1,000 miles away.

It is believed that lightning is visible at a distance of one hundred and fifty miles, but it is still a controversy how far away thunder can be heard. A French astronomer has made observations on the subject, and he declares it impossible for thunder to be heard at a greater distance than ten miles. An English meteorologist has counted up to one hundred and thirty seconds between the flash and the thunder, which would give a distance of twenty-seven miles.

The lighthouse light at Cape de la Have, France, is said to be the most powerful in the world. It is of 30,000,000 to 40,000,000 candle power. Both direct and alternating currents are employed. In order to produce rapid flashes, the revolving panels are placed in a float in a mercury bath, thus diminishing the friction, and allowing it to make a complete revolution every twenty seconds, while in ordinary lighthouses at least four minutes are required.

The telautograph, invented by Elisha Gray, has many advantages over any other means of rapid communication. The person sending the telautograph himself writes with a pencil-point on a piece of paper at the transmitting instrument, and by means of a wire attached to this pencil-point, he writes at the same time exactly the same thing in ink at the distant receiving office. Columns of figures, drawings, plans, sketches and diagrams and maps may be sent in this way, with no danger of a mistake in transmission, since the writer is at the same time the transmitter.

The Scientific American tells young men how to become electrical engineers. It says that an educated mechanical engineer can become an electrical engineer with a few months of study. The electrical station of the day is based for its successful operation largely on economy in the generation and utilization of steam, so the student must make up his mind to acquire the fullest knowledge of steam engineering and practice. When he feels that he is a thorough mechanical and steam engineer it will be time for him to think of completing his education by special attention to the electrical branches.

What is described as the "cheapest electric light supply in Europe" is being offered to the inhabitants of Trente, a town in Austria. The station, it appears, is owned by the municipality, and has at its disposal a large motive force from a waterfall, under excellent conditions. The light is furnished to private consumers at the rate of ten pence, or twenty cents, per year per candle power, no regulation being made as to the number of hours. To put the electric light within the reach of the poorer inhabitants the house wiring, done by the town, may be paid for in annual payments. The station also supplies electric power. A flour mill and a spinning mill have already adopted it, and it is expected to spread among the small local industries. The price of electric power is also very low.

### STRONG COMMERCIAL INSTINCT.

How a Bible Drummer Sought to Make a Sale.

Unfortunately it is not always possible to vouch for the truth of a drummer's story, but that many of them are witty and mirth provoking is not to be denied.

Just at the present time there is in circulation a rather interesting tale which purports to narrate the truthful experience of a salesman for a publishing house as a witness in an assault case.

"Mr. John Smith," called out the police justice. The man's name is not John Smith, but that can be assumed for the purposes of the story.

The words had scarcely ceased to echo through the court-room when a well-dressed young man walked quietly to the front. Everything about the witness betokened a gentleman.

"Kiss the book," growled the clerk.

"I respectfully decline, Your Honor," was the reply.

The tone of the young man rather startled the justice, and the remark at once attracted the attention of the prisoner, counsel and spectators, as well as the court itself.

Recovering somewhat from his surprise the justice asked, "Are you an infidel?"

"I am not."

"An atheist?"

"Not at all."

"And you refuse to kiss this book?"

"I most certainly do."

"Do you believe in the Bible?"

"Yes," replied the young man. "I see no reason to doubt its precepts or origin, but I refuse to kiss that book."

"Ah, I see," remarked the justice. "You object to it on the score of cleanliness. Well, I have no other, and you will have to kiss that or stand committed for contempt."

Such a remark, the story goes, was what the young man was waiting for. "Your honor," said he, "fortunately I have my samples with me. I carry the finest line of Bibles in the trade. Here's one now which will answer your purposes nicely," and with that he drew one from under his coat, offered to sell it with all discounts off on long time, and, so the story goes, effected a sale.—N. Y. Herald.

### A Question of Prepositions.

Mrs. De Brown—And have you really discharged Ellen? I thought you swore by that girl.

Mrs. De Jones—So I did, but Mr. De Jones swore at her cooking and I had to let her go.—N. Y. Times.

### \$100 Reward, \$100.

The reader of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages, and that is Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers, that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials.

Address, E. J. CUREY & Co, Toledo, O.

Sold by Druggists, 75c.

Hall's Family Pills, 25c.

Mr. BERTHIERE—"Well, I think marriage at the best is but a lottery." Miss Yellowhead (eagerly)—"You don't happen to know where they sell tickets, do you?"—Chips.



### Catarrh in the Head

"For the past nine years my head and nasal passages have been clogged up, and in consequence I was unable to breathe through my nose. My eyes became very bad and offensive. Powders and medicines of various kinds were used, but without any considerable amount of the good being done by Hood's

### Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures

Sarsaparilla and decided to give it a trial. I had not taken more than one bottle before I began to feel better, and after taking a few more my expectations were realized. My effects have been wonderful for I feel like a new man. A. H. SMITH, 14 South Tenth St. Be sure to get Hood's.

Hood's Pills are purely vegetable, and do not purge, pain or grip. Sold by all druggists.

### "German Syrup"

My niece, Emeline Hawley, was taken with spitting blood, and she became very much alarmed, fearing that dreaded disease, Consumption. She tried nearly all kinds of medicine but nothing did her any good. Finally she took German Syrup and she told me it did her more good than anything she ever tried. It stopped the blood, gave her strength and ease, and a good appetite. I had it from her own lips. Mrs. Mary A. Stacey, Trumbull, Conn. Honor to German Syrup.

### WE CANNOT SPARE

Healthy flesh—nature never burdens the body with too much sound flesh. Loss of flesh usually indicates poor assimilation, which causes the loss of the best that's in food, the fat-forming element.

### Scott's Emulsion

of pure cod liver oil with hypophosphites contains the very essence of all foods. In no other form can so much nutrition be taken and assimilated. Its range of usefulness has no limitation where weakness exists.

Prepared by Scott & Bowne, Chemists, New York. Sold by all druggists.

### ELY'S CATARRH

### CREAM BALM

Cleanses the Nasal Passages, Allays Pain and Inflammation, Heals the Sores, Restores the Senses of Taste and Smell.

### TRY THE OURE, HAY-FEVER

A particle is applied into each nostril and is successful. Price 10 cents at Druggists.

ELY BROTHERS, 55 Warren St., New York.

### "It will all come out in the wash,"

if you use Pearlina.

### FAT REDUCED

From 15 to 25 lbs. a month. Home treatment by using Fat Reducing Pills. No starving. Thousands cured. Sent by mail. O. W. F. SNYDER, M. D., Mail Dept. 24, McVicker's Theater, Chicago, Ill.

### YOUNG MEN Learn Telegraphy and Railroads

Agents' Business here, and secure good situations. Write J. D. HUNTER, Montgomery, Ala. Send THIS PAPER every time you see it.

### CURES RISING

### .. BREAST ..

"MOTHER'S FRIEND" is the greatest blessing ever offered child-bearing women. I have been a mid-wife for many years, and in each case where "Mother's Friend" had been used it has accomplished wonders and relieved much suffering. It is the best remedy for itching of the breast known, and worth the price for that alone. MRS. M. M. BRISTON, Montgomery, Ala.

Sent by express, charges prepaid, on receipt of price, \$1.50 per bottle.

BRADFIELD REGULATOR CO., Sold by all druggists. ATLANTA, GA.

**THE THREATENED FAD.**  
 [The good old lady in Farm Ballads who did not like the new church organ, speaks again.]  
 "There'll come an awful judgment, Sue,  
 Upon this land, I fear,  
 If half the doleful things is true  
 That rankles in my ear.  
 The women think there's no escape  
 From this their mothers bore,  
 An' hoops of different size an' shape  
 Is coulin' round once more.  
 Oh, if this world, as some avow,  
 Grows smaller each day through,  
 Why should folks try to take up now,  
 Three times the room they do?"

I recollect when first it came,  
 Some thirty years ago,  
 Though who or what was then to blame  
 I never got to know.  
 But spite of all the men folks said,  
 An' called their sister fool,  
 The hoop distemper seemed to spread  
 Like measles in a school.  
 An' gals that wove, an' stamped their  
 feet,  
 They wouldn't be drove or won  
 By such a style, went straight an' put  
 The queer contraptions on.

Miss Polly Got-there strode ahead,  
 An' braved the village wrath;  
 But, goodness mercy! didn't she spread  
 Destruction in her path?  
 What furniture she chanced to strike,  
 Disaster sure would greet,  
 An' children learned to dodge her like  
 A cyclone in the street!  
 An' while the people frowned and laughed,  
 'Twas good part of a year  
 Before she learned her pirate craft  
 Appropriate to steer!

Then six young sisters, blithe an' gay,  
 The banners spread in view;  
 Their father went to church that day  
 An' bired an' extra pew.  
 Then sim'lar gals—we couldn't condemn—  
 Felt fashion's warden's touch,  
 An' people also laughed at them,  
 But didn't laugh so much.  
 An' soon, in spite of all the fings,  
 The lan'ful grew a host,  
 An' them that didn't wear the things  
 Got hooted at the most!

An' long I vowed that I would take  
 My path unhooped an' free,  
 An' meant that style should never make  
 A barrel out o' me;  
 But bitterness was in the cup  
 From which I quaffed the right,  
 An' juveniles would chase me up,  
 An' show me for a sight;  
 An' finally the deed was done:  
 My pride was headlong cast;  
 I trusted to a skeleton—  
 Then put one on at last!

But I am all untrammelled now,  
 No longer bent; you know,  
 An' thought is thronged upon my brow,  
 An' candor tries my tongue.  
 I know frivolity is just  
 A stepping-stone to sin,  
 I'll fight 'em both, an' beat 'em must,  
 For right is bound to win.  
 But, Sue, when next in town, if such  
 A step isn't labor lost,  
 Drop in the store, an' learn how much  
 Hoopskirts is put to rest!  
 —Will Carlton, in Harper's Bazar.



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III.—CONTINUED.  
 "Isn't her mother with her, and, being in mourning, doesn't she have to stay in her latticed loge instead of promenading in the foyer and drinking that two-heads-for-a-penny punch?" queried Ferry, eager for a diversion.  
 "Suppose she is," answered Pierce, stonily. "I'm a crank—straight-laced, if you like. It's the fault of my bringing up. But I know, and you know, that that little woman, in her loneliness and in her natural longing for some congenial spirit to commune with, is simply falling madly in love with Sam Waring, and there will be tragedy here before we can stop it."  
 "See here Pierce," asked Ferry, "do you suppose Mrs. Cram would be so loyal a friend to Waring if she thought there was anything wrong in his attentions to Mme. Lascelles? Do you suppose Cram himself wouldn't speak?"  
 "He has spoken."  
 "He has?"  
 "To me, three days ago; said I had known Waring longest and best, perhaps was his most intimate friend, and he thought I ought to warn him of what people were saying."  
 "What have you done?"  
 "Nothing yet; simply because I know Sam Waring so well that I know just what he'd do—go and pull the nose of the man who gossiped about him and her. Then we'd have a fight on our hands."  
 "Well, we can fight, I suppose, can't we?"  
 "Not without involving a woman's name."  
 "Oh, good Lord, Pierce, was there ever a row without a woman at hand?"  
 "That's a worm-eaten witticism, Ferry, and you're too decent a fellow, as a rule, to be cynical. I've got to speak to Waring, and I don't know how to do it. I want your advice."  
 "Well, my advice is Punch's: 'Don't.' Hello! here's Dryden. Thought you were on court duty up at headquarters to-day, old man. Come in and have a vet?" Mr. Ferry had seen some happy days at Fortress Monroe when the ships of her majesty's navy lay off the Hygeia and the gallants of England lay to at the bar, and Ferry rejoiced in the vernacular of the united service, so far as he could learn it, as practiced abroad.  
 "Thanks. Just had one over at Merton's. Hear you've been having review and all that sort of thing down here," said the infantryman, as he lolled back in an easy-chair and planted his boot-heels on the gallery rail. "Glad I got out of it. Court met and adjourned at ten, so I came home. How'd Waring get off?"  
 "Huh!—Cram's wagon," laughed Ferry, rather uncomfortably, however.  
 "Oh, Lord, yes, I know that. Didn't I see him driving Mme. Lascelles up Rampart street as I came down in the mule car?"  
 And then Pierce and Ferry looked at each other, startled.  
 That evening, therefore, it was a comfort to both when Sam came tooling the stylish turnout through the sally-port and his battery chums caught sight of the Allertons. Pierce was just returning from stables and Ferry was

smoking a pipe of perique on the broad gallery, and both hastened to don their best jackets and doff their best caps to these interesting and interested callers. Cram himself had gone out for a ride and a think. He always declared his ideas were clearer after a gallop. The band played charmingly. The ladies came out and made a picturesque croquet party on the green carpet of the parade. The officers clustered about and offered laughing wagers on the game. A dozen romping children were playing joyously around the tall flagstaff. The air was rich with the fragrance of the magnolia and Cape Jasmine, and glad with music and soft and merry voices. Then the stirring bugles rang out their lively summons to the battymen beyond the wall. The drums of the infantry rolled and rattled their echoing clamor. The guard sprang into rank, and their muskets, glistening in the slanting beams of the setting sun, clashed in simultaneous 'present' to the lieutenant with the lovely girl by his side and the smiling elders on the back seat as the team once more made the circuit of the post on the back trip to town, and Miss Flora Allerton clasped her hands and looked enthusiastically up into her escort's face.  
 "Oh," she cried, "isn't it all just too lovely for anything! Why, I think your life here must be like a dream."  
 But Miss Allerton, as Mrs. Cram had said, sometimes gushed, and life at Jackson barracks was no such dream as it appeared.  
 The sun went down red and angry far across the tawny flood of the rushing river. The night lights were set at the distant bend below. The stars came peeping through a shifting filmy veil. The big trees on the levee and about the flanking towers began to whisper and complain and creak, and the rising wind sent long wisps of straggly cloud racing across the sky. The moon rose pallid and wan, hung for awhile over the dense black mass of moss-grown cypress in the eastward swamp, then hid her face behind a heavy bank of clouds, as though reluctant to look upon the wrath to come, for a storm was rising fast and furious to break upon and deluge old Jackson barracks.

IV.  
 When Jeffers came driving into barracks on his return from town, his first care, as became the trained groom, was for his horses, and he was rubbing them down and bedding their stalls for the night when the sergeant of the battery guard, lantern in hand, appeared at the door. It was not yet tattoo, but by this time the darkness was intense, the heavens were hid, and the wind was moaning about the stables and gun-shed and whistling away over the dismal expanse of flat, wet, ditch-tangled fields towards the



FERRY AND PIERCE GAZED SILENTLY AFTER HIM.

swamp. But the cockney's spirits were blithe as the clouds were black. As was usual when he or any other servant was in attendance on Waring, the reward had been munificent. He had lunched at Cassidy's at the lieutenant's expense while that officer and his friends were similarly occupied at the more exclusive Moreau's. He had stabled the team at the quartermaster's while he had personally attended the matinee at the St. Charles, which was more to his taste than Booth and high tragedy. He had sauntered about the Tattersalls and smoked Waring's cigars and patronized the jockey's gathered there for the spring meeting on the Metairie, but promptly on time was awaiting the return of the party from their drive and lolling about the ladies' entrance to the St. Charles hotel, when he became aware, as the lamps were being lighted and the dusk of the evening gave place to lively illumination, that two men had passed and repassed the open portals several times, and that they were eying him curiously, and chattering to each other in French. One of them he presently recognized as the little "frog-enter," who occupied the old house on the levee, Lascelles, the husband of the pretty French woman he and the lieutenant had dragged out of the mud that very morning and had driven up to the old D'Hervilly place on Rampart street. Even as he was wondering how cabby got out of his scrape and chuckling with satisfaction over the scientific manner in which Mr. Waring had floored that worthy, Mr. Jeffers was surprised to find himself most civilly accosted by old Lascelles, who had been informed, he said, by madame his wife, of the heroic services rendered her that morning by M. Jeffers and M. le Capitaine. He begged of the former the acceptance of the small doocour which he slipped into the Englishman's accustomed palm, and inquired when he might hope to see the brave captain and disembarrass himself of his burden of gratitude.

"Here they come now," said Jeffers, promptly pocketing the money and springing forward to kneel to his hat-brim and stand at the horses' heads. All grace and animation, Mr. Waring had assisted his friends to alight, had promised to join them in the ladies' parlor in ten minutes, had sprung to the seat again, signaling Jeffers to tumble up behind, and then had driven rapidly away through Carondelet street to the broad avenue beyond. Here he tossed the reins to Jeffers, disappeared a moment, and came back with a little Indian-made basket filled to overflowing with exquisite double violets rich with fragrance.  
 "Give this to Mrs. Cram for me, and tell the captain I'll drop in to thank him in a couple of hours, and— Here, Jeffers," he said, and Jeffers had pocketed another greenback, and had driven briskly homeward, well content with the result of his day's labors, and without having mentioned to Mr. Waring the fact that Lascelles had been at the hotel making inquiries for him. A day so profitable and so pleasant Jeffers had not enjoyed since his arrival at the barracks, and he was humming away in high good humor, all reckless of the rising storm, when the gruff voice of Sergt. Schwartz disturbed him:  
 "Chevrons, you will rebort at vonst to Capt. Cram."  
 "Who says I will?" said Jeffers, cheerfully, though bent on mischief, but was averted into instant silence at seeing that veteran step quickly back, stand attention, and raise his hand in salute, for there came Cram himself, Pierce with him.  
 "Did Mr. Waring come back with you?" was the first question.  
 "No, sir; he left Mr. Waring on Canal street. 'E said 'e'd be back to thank the capt'n in a little while, sir, and 'e' sent these for the capt'n's lady."  
 Cram took the beautiful basket of violets with dubious hand, though his eyes kindled when he noted their profusion and fragrance. Nell loved violets, and it was like Waring to remember so bountifully her fondness for them.  
 "What detained him? Did he send no word?"  
 "E said nothink, and sent nothink but the basket, sir. 'E said a couple of hours, now I think of it, sir. 'E was going back to the 'otel to dine with a lady and gen'."  
 For a moment Cram was silent. He glanced at Pierce, as much as to say: Have you no question to ask? but the youngster held his peace. The senior officer hated to inquire of his servant into the details of the day's doings. He was more than half indignant at Waring for having taken such advantage of even an implied permission as to drive off with his equipage and groom in so summary a way. Of course Nell had said: "Take it and go;" but Nell could have had no idea of the use to which the wagon was to be put. If

Waring left the garrison with the intention of using the equipage to take Mme. Lascelles driving, it was the most underhand and abominable thing he had ever heard of his doing. It was unlike him. It couldn't be true. Yet had not Draxton shown him the letter which said he was seen on the levee with her by his side? Had not Dryden further informed every man and woman and child with whom he held converse during the day that he had seen Waring with Cram's team driving Mme. Lascelles up Rampart street, and was not there a story already afloat that old Lascelles had forbidden him ever to darken his threshold again—fornidden madame to drive, dance, or even speak with him? And was there not already in the post commandeer's hand a note intimating that M. Lascelles would certainly challenge Waring to instant and mortal combat if Waring had used the wagon as alleged? Jeffers must know about it and could and should tell if required, but Cram simply could not and would not ask the groom to detail the movements of the gentleman. Had not Waring sent word he would be home in two hours and would come to see his battery commander at once? Did not that mean he would explain fully? Cram gulped down the query that rose to his lips.  
 "All right, then, Pierce; we'll take these over to Mrs. Cram and have a bite ready for Waring on his return," said the stout-hearted fellow, and, in refusing to question his servant, missed the chance of averting catastrophe.  
 And so they bore the beautiful cluster of violets, with its mute pledge of fidelity and full explanation, to his rejoicing Nell, and the trio sat and chatted, and one or two visitors came in for awhile and then scurried home as the rain began to plash on the windows, and the bugles and drums and fifes sounded far away at tattoo and more than usually weird and mournful at taps, and finally ten-thirty came, by which time it had been raining tor-

rents, and the wind was lashing the roaring river into foam, and the trees were bowing low before their master, and the levee road was a quagmire, and Cram felt convinced no cab could bring his subaltern home. Yet in his nervousness and anxiety he pulled on his boots, threw his gum coat over his uniform, tiptoed in to bend over Nell's sleeping form and whisper, should she wake, that he was going only to the sally-port or perhaps over to Waring's quarters, but she slept peacefully and never stirred, so noiselessly he slipped out on the gallery and down the stairs and stalked boldly out into the raging storm, guided by the dim light burning in Waring's room. Ananias was sleeping curled up on a rug in front of the open fireplace, and Cram stirred him up with his foot. The negro rolled lazily over, with a stretch and yawn.  
 "Did Mr. Waring take any arms with him?" queried the captain.  
 "Any what, suh?" responded Ananias, rubbing his eyes and still only half awake.  
 "Any pistol or knife?"  
 "Lord, suh, no. Mr. Waring don't never carry anything o' dat sort."  
 A student lamp was burning low on the center table. There lay among the books and papers a couple of letters, evidently received that day and still unopened. There lay Waring's cigar case, a pretty trifle given him by some far-away friend, with three or four fragrant Havanas temptingly visible. There lay a late magazine, its pages still uncut. Cram looked at the dainty wall clock, ticking merrily away over the mantle. Eleven-thirty-five! Well, he was too anxious to sleep anyhow, why not wait a few minutes? Waring might come, probably would come. If no cab could make its way down by the levee road, there were the late cars from town. They had to make the effort anyhow. Cram stepped to the sideboard, mixed a mild toddy, sipped it reflectively, then lighted a cigar and threw himself into the easy-chair. Ananias, meantime, was up and astir. Seeing that Cram was looking about in search of a paper-cutter, the boy stepped forward and bent over the table.  
 "De lieutenant always uses dis, suh," said he, lifting first one paper, then another, searching under each. "Don't seem to be yer now, suh. You've seen it, dough, captain—that cross-handed dagger wid the straight blade."  
 "Yes, I know. Where is it?" asked Cram. "That'll do."  
 "Tain't yer, suh, now. Can't find it yer, nohow."  
 "Well, then, Mr. Waring probably took a knife, after all."  
 "No, suh, I don't think so. I never knowed him to use it befo' away from doom."  
 "Anybody else been here?" said Cram.  
 "Oh! dey was all in yer, suh, dis afternoon, but Mr. Doyle he was sent for, suh, and had to go."  
 A step and the rattle of a sword were heard on the gallery without. The door opened, and in came Merton of the infantry, officer of the day.  
 [TO BE CONTINUED.]

**LUMBER REGION "CRUISERS."**

Discomforts and Danger Met by Men Who Hunt for Valuable Timber.  
 The typical cruiser of the northwestern pineries is the natural successor of those couriers des bois, or rangers of the woods, whom Irving so graphically describes in his "Astoria." The rangers of those days roamed the same woods in search of furs and peltries that the land-looker traverses to-day looking for valuable timber. Each calling requires hardihood, skill in woodcraft, and a commercial instinct upon which to test values. There is the same willingness to forego for long periods the pleasures of social life, with the same inclination to boisterous excess when back amid friends again. The discomforts of the land-looker's life, as described by Scribner, try the soul as well as the body. In summer comes the plague of sand-flies, mosquitoes and gnats, and sweltering heat and tainted food; in the winter, the numbing cold, the camp lost, and the night passed in storm and darkness pacing to and fro, lest sleep and more than sleep may come. The snow melts in the neck, and cold drops go trickling down the backbone; and then there is the plunge through the treacherous ice into the frozen stream. Feet become crippled, frozen, and every step a pang. When the snow is wet and the snowshoes load up badly, the strings which bind them to the feet are thongs of torture. During one of these trying trips vows are made, sealed with swearing on this which shake the tops of the loftiest trees, that never, never again, will the sweaver be such a fool, etc., etc.; but, like the shipwrecked sailor, necessity and habit soon send him back to new hardships and fresh trials. As to personal danger, there is little in woods ranging, and that results mainly from isolation. From wild animals it may be said that there is absolutely none. Yet the cry of the lynx and the wildcat sometimes startles you, and the howl of the wolf suggests the hair-lifting stories of boyhood days. As to bear, they are as much afraid of you as you of them, and if you do not run they will.

Some Ancient Pipes.  
 An antiquarian "find" that will interest every devotee of the "weed Nicotian" was made in London the other day, when workmen, who were excavating for the cellar of the new patent office building, unearthed a vault filled with old clay pipes. There were "church wardens" in abundance in a heap, and many of unique Cromwellian and seventeenth century shapes.

The Logic of the Bon Marche.  
 "It is not so becoming as I hoped it might be."  
 "Never mind, Matilda; it was one of the greatest bargains of the season. You got it so cheap that you can give it away and get something that will suit you and still be ahead. One doesn't pick up a bargain like that every day."—Harper's Bazar.

**THE TARIFF BILL.**  
 A Carefully and Conscientiously Drafted Document.  
 The tariff bill reported by the committee on ways and means is in one sense a moderate measure; in another sense a radical measure. Compared with the tariffs under which we lived and prospered for many years before the civil war, it leaves us still with a very high degree of protection. Compared with the tariffs of countries like France and Germany, in which there has been of late years so distinct a revival of protection, it is also a strongly protectionist measure. Compared with the completely non-protective tariff of England, its duties are immoderately high. But compared with the McKinley tariff act, it is, in one respect at least, a radical measure. It drops the policy of indiscriminate protection. It rests upon the principle that, after all, there are some things which the country is capable of producing, but which it will nevertheless permit to be freely imported. So far as the great mass of manufactured commodities is concerned, the changes in duty are not incisive; but the free admission of some important raw materials marks a radical change in policy.  
 Far and away the most important of these changes is that by which raw wool is to be admitted free of duty. For thirty years we have been imposing heavy duties on any and every quality of wool, and we have been promised by domestic wool-growers, or at least by their spokesmen in politics, that they would be able to supply all the wool of every quality that the country wanted. They have never done so; in fact, conditions of soil and climate make it impossible that they should do so. They furnish us with an abundant and sufficiently cheap supply of wool of medium quality. But they are not able to produce fine wools in any quantity, and they do not find it worth while to produce very coarse wool at all. Under these circumstances the bill wisely puts wool upon the free list, and so gives the American people the benefit of the fine quality of Australian wool and of the extreme cheapness of the coarse wool of Russia and East India.  
 The free admission of wool is the most important political change in the bill. For many years the duty on wool has been made to do service in states like Ohio and Michigan as bringing to the farmer his share of the benefits of protection. It required the courage of President Cleveland to face the situation boldly, and to declare for free wool even though Ohio was a doubtful state. This he did in his message, now passed into history, of December, 1887, when he took that unflinching attitude on the tariff question which has brought his party to the position in which it now is. If there is any one part of their programme to which the democrats are committed it is the free admission of wool; and this part of the bill may be expected to reach the stage of enactment if any part of it does. Once made, the change unquestionably will be found a beneficial one. The great mass of the wool-growers will find themselves injured to no appreciable degree; the manufacturers will have their material cheaper; and the consumers will have better and cheaper clothes.  
 So far as manufacturers are concerned, most of the changes are from duties that were prohibitory to duties that will be somewhat less prohibitory. Such is the case with most silk goods, cotton goods, glass-ware and chinaware. On wools there is a more important change. They are admitted at the simple duty of 40 per cent., which is to be reduced one per cent. each year for five years, until finally the duty on them reaches the definite rate of 35 per cent. This change is the counterpart of the free admission of wool, which entailed a complete removal of the present high and complicated duties on woolen goods, and the substitution of a simple and comparatively moderate ad valorem duty. In almost any other country duties of 35 and 40 per cent., coupled with free raw material, would be thought to give more than adequate protection. We are confident that they will be found to give all the protection that the woolen industry of the United States now needs, and that they will cheapen goods to the mass of the consumers without seriously endangering the prosperity of the manufacturers.  
 On the whole, the bill is carefully and conscientiously drafted. It faces the situation boldly, applies the knife sharply to some excrescence of a protective growth, and redeems in a substantial way the promises under which the democratic party came into power. Yet it makes no such radical or far-reaching changes as will disturb the great mass of the manufacturing industries. The country can easily accommodate itself to such changes, and within a few months after its enactment, few will advocate a return to the existing order of things.—Harper's Weekly.

Manufactured Calamity.  
 New England will be able to take care of itself against the danger of spontaneous combustion in imported coal. There is another kind of combustion going on just now that is not as spontaneous. It is the combustion which undertakes to heat public opinion against tariff reform. A portion of this is clearly manufactured, and to a large extent by a class of men who would be more patriotically employed in the legitimate manufacturing business which is their specialty. The worst kind of calamity howling is that which undertakes to depress business at the present time. Business needs encouragement in the interest of us all, and most in that of the laboring people. It is rank cruelty to aid in depressing it by throwing men out of work unless there is absolute necessity for so doing, and he who engages in this assumes a heavy responsibility.—Boston Herald.

The Manufacturers who threaten to reduce wages because of the Wilson bill will find by reference to their books that they did not raise wages because of the McKinley bill.—Detroit Free Press.

**POLITICAL TRICKERY.**  
 Efforts of High Tariff Organs to Humbug the Farmer.  
 The high-tariff press is still trying to "fool the farmer" by telling him that a reduction of the high McKinley duties on certain farm products would put him in the poorhouse. A Vermont paper says that "all over the state live stock may be bought at panic prices," and that "good young horses trained to work are quoted in many localities at \$30 to \$40 per head." Low prices for other products are mentioned, and then the farmers are asked "to figure out at their leisure" how much more deplorable their condition will be under the tariff proposed by the Wilson committee. We recently pointed out that many of the duties on agricultural products, such as wheat and corn and pork and lard, were shams from either a protective or a revenue point of view and were known to be shams by the tariff makers who imposed them. Let us see what there is to be said about these "good young horses" that are quoted in Vermont at "\$30 to \$40 per head."  
 We suspect that our contemporary in Vermont is not familiar with the provisions of the tariff concerning horses. The duty is \$30 for a horse worth less than \$150 and 30 per cent. for a horse worth that sum or more. How has it come about that under the benign influence of this high tariff (the duty was very largely increased by the McKinley act) the price of "good young horses" has fallen in Vermont to \$30 or \$40? And if this very high duty did not prevent the price from falling below the price prevailing under the old tariff in 1889 or 1890, how does our contemporary know that the restoration of the old duty of 20 per cent., as provided by the Wilson bill, would prevent the price from rising to the old figures?  
 The official reports show how much the horses imported from Canada are worth. The average value was \$102 in 1892; in 1891 it was \$102; and in 1890, a year before the duty was increased by the McKinley act, it was \$99. So it will be seen that the change of duty has had practically no effect upon the import trade in horses from Canada, so far as the value of the animals is concerned. The Canadian horse that was brought into the country last year, like the Canadian horse that was imported four years ago, is a horse worth about \$100. If "good young horses" can be bought in Vermont for \$30 or \$40, why should anyone in that state look forward with alarm to an impending "flood" of Canadian horses worth \$100 apiece before the duty is paid? The duty at present would increase the cost to \$130, and the Wilson duty would make it \$130. Even if the price of the native "good young horse" should be increased from \$30 or \$40 to \$100, it would still be lower than the cost of the imported Canadian horse. The truth is that the high duty on Canadian horses is a burdensome tax upon farmers in many parts of New England who have been accustomed to buy horses from that country for use in farmwork. Our contemporary in Vermont also professes to be depressed by the probability that the enactment of the Wilson bill will cause the New England market to be "crowded with Canadian grain." This is wholly insincere. It is the grain from our own western states with which the New England farmer must compete, and not the grain of Canada. It is the western corn that is selling now at Chicago for 35 cents a bushel.—N. Y. Times.

**COMMENTS OF THE PRESS.**  
 —Mr. Cleveland's motto of strict economy in all the departments and his advice of the same nature to congress is as good democracy as was ever conceived. Trim down the appropriations and there will be less embarrassment about devices for raising revenues.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

—Thirty-six years have passed since a tariff bill was presented by a majority party to encourage trade and production. Now we have one—as genuine a proposition of reform as was ever presented by practical statesmen who had weighed all the consequences to government and to the complex interests of a people.—St. Louis Republic.

—Delay in the passage of the new tariff bill will be as injurious to the business interests of the country as was the delay in the passage of the repeal bill at the extra session. The markets at the present time, on account of the high protective tariff laws which have been in force for the last three years, are completely under the control of trusts and monopolies.—Kansas City Times.

—Some of the protected manufacturers are now threatening that they will take their establishments to Europe if the Wilson bill becomes a law. It is true that these bluffers could save their heavy campaign assessments by getting on the other side. But how about the workman to whom their hearts go out with such unctuous and yearning solicitude?—Detroit Free Press.

—Whatever President Cleveland's motives in his course on the Hawaiian matter, they do not lie in a desire merely to discredit the course of his predecessor. No man was ever more considerate of a political opponent than Cleveland, the truth being that one of his characteristics is a disposition to be more considerate of his political opponents than of his political associates.—Louisville Courier-Journal.

—Shortly before President Harrison gave way to President Cleveland Secretary of State Foster wrote to Secretary of the Navy Tracy: "You will observe that Mr. Stevens' action is commended so far as it lies within the scope of standing instructions to the legation, and is disavowed so far as it may appear to overstep that limit by setting the authority of the United States above that of the Hawaiian government." Republican journals that have been vilifying the president for logically confirming the disavowal, according to his ability under the circumstances, are evidently unconscious that they are in fact denouncing President Harrison and casting, so far as they can, odium on him in relation to Stevens' course at Honolulu.—Chicago Herald.

The Chase County Courant.

W. E. TIMMONS, Editor and Publisher. Issued every Thursday.

STATE BOARD OF AGRICULTURE.

The annual meeting of the State Board of Agriculture convenes on Wednesday, January 10th, and continues three days. Never before has the program been so rich in topics of vital interest to farmers.

Prof. Milton Whitney, of Johns Hopkins University, has for years made a special study of water circulation in soils and has demonstrated by actual experiment facts which are of vital importance to farmers.

Col. Daniel Needham, of Boston, who is on the program for the Relation of Western Agriculture to the East, is a broad gauged man. He has been President of the New England Agricultural Society for 25 years and during that time and longer a close and interested student of the agriculture of our country.

These two men will be present during the entire meeting and will add greatly to the interest by participating in the discussions of papers.

The possibilities of irrigation in Kansas is a most vital question just now and this subject in its various bearings will be thoroughly and ably presented by men who know what they are talking about.

The Agricultural College has a strong representation on the program in President Geo. T. Fairchild, Professors C. C. Georgeson and M. S. Mayo and Mrs. Nellie S. Kozdie.

All railroads of Kansas have granted a rate of one and one-third fare for the round trip from all points in Kansas including St. Joseph and Kansas City, Mo.

Here is an opportunity for an up lifting in agriculture which will not occur again for a whole year.

THE SECRETARY.

A HUNDRED TON MAGAZINE ORDER. An event in periodical literature, not without its significance to the general public as showing the growth of the reading classes, was the receipt on the 9th of November by the Cosmopolitan Magazine of the order given below.

How Money is Made (the Mint), How the Treasury is Guarded, How the Patent Office, "The Patent Office," "The West Point Cadets," "How Armies Talk to Each Other," "Life on a Man-of-War," etc.

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From cold weather, inquire of local agent of Santa Fe relative to cheap rates for a winter tour to Texas, New Mexico or Old Mexico. To follow the sunshine may prove cheaper than buying hard coal. It don't cost much to try.

THE PANSY

announces many new and important features. A special department, "Our Christian Endeavor Bulletin," will be devoted to the work of the Christian Endeavor Society; the Editor, Mrs. G. R. Allen (Pansy), has long been one of the prime movers in Christian Endeavor work.

VIRA'S MOTTO,

will be illustrated by H. P. Barnes. Margaret Sidney's Golden Discovery Papers will have important subjects.

BABY'S CORNER,

will be continued. So will the stories about the "Baby's Fourth of July."

OUR LITTLE MEN AND WOMEN.

The Best Magazine for Beginners in Reading. "A DOZEN GOOD TIMES," by the author of "Lady Gay," will tell about some exceptionally bright, merry children.

OUR KINDERGARTEN.

A new department (six to eight pages each month) under the care of Miss Sarah E. Wiley, the well-known kindergarten authority, will be introduced.

BABYLAND.

THE BABIES' OWN MAGAZINE. DAINY, BRIGHT AND WINNING. Merry jingles, gay little stories, pictures in plenty.

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If you SUFFER FROM HEADACHE, DYSPEPSIA or TAKE RIPANS TABULES.

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If your COMPLEXION IS SALLOW, or you SUFFER TAKE RIPANS TABULES.

For OFFENSIVE BREATH and ALL DISORDERS OF TAKE RIPANS TABULES.

Ripans Tabules act gently but promptly upon the liver, stomach and intestines; cleanse the system effectually; cure dyspepsia, habitual constipation, offensive breath and headache. One TABLET taken at the first indication of indigestion, biliousness, dizziness, distress after eating or depression of spirits, will surely and quickly remove the whole difficulty.

Ripans Tabules are prepared from a prescription widely used by the best physicians, and are presented in the form most approved by modern science.

If given a fair trial Ripans Tabules are an infallible cure; they contain nothing injurious and are an economical remedy.

One Gives Relief.

A quarter-gross box will be sent, postage paid, on receipt of 75 cents by the wholesale and retail agents,

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Local druggists everywhere will supply the Tabules if requested to do so.

They are easy to take, Quick to Act and Save Many a Doctor's Bill.

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Topeka, Kansas, (Postoffice box 405) will practice in the District Court of the counties of Chase, Marion, Harvey, Reno, Rice and Barton.

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DR. HERBERT TAYLOR, M. D.

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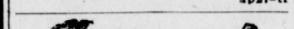
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I take my meals at Baer's lunch counter. I don't.

TOPEKA STEAM BREAD ON SALE AT BAUER'S.

Notice of Appointment of Ex-

ecutor.

STATE OF KANSAS, } ss. County of Chase,

In the matter of the estate of Catharine Colett, deceased, late of Chase county Kansas,

Notice is hereby given that on the fifth day of December, A. D. 1898, the undersigned was, by the Probate Court of Chase county, Kansas, duly appointed and qualified as executor of the estate of Catharine Colett, late of Chase county, deceased. All parties interested in said estate will take notice and govern themselves accordingly.

RICHARD CUTHBERT, Executor.

Notice of Appointment of

Guardian.

STATE OF KANSAS, } ss. County of Chase,

In the matter of the estate of the minor heirs of Richard Powers, late of Chase county,

Notice is hereby given that on the 21st day of November, 1898, the undersigned was, by the Probate Court of Chase county, Kansas, duly appointed and qualified as guardian of the estate of the minor heirs of Richard Powers, late of Chase county, deceased. All parties interested in said estate will take notice, and govern themselves accordingly.

ANNIE POWERS, Guardian.

Notice for Publication.

LAND OFFICE AT SALINA, KAN., 9025

November 25, 1898.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of her intention to make final proof in support of her claim, and that said proof will be made before the Clerk of the District Court of Chase County, Kansas, at Cottonwood Falls, on January 16, 1899, viz: Zerelda Pratt, widow of John T. Pratt, deceased, for the west 1/4 of southeast 1/4 of section 12, Township 19 south, of Range 6 east.

She names the following witnesses to prove her continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz:

John Campbell, of Eldorado, Kansas. Samuel Campbell, of Eldorado, Kansas. William H. Triplett, of Eldorado, Kansas. Thomas R. Wells, of Eldorado, Kansas. J. M. HODGE, Register.

WANTED.—Eight or ten men to repre-

sent our well known house in this State. Our large and complete stock and various lines, such as nursery stock, plants, bulbs, fancy seed potatoes, fertilizers, etc., enable us to pay handsome salaries to even ordinary salesmen. Wages run from \$75.00 to \$125.00 per month and expenses—according to material in the man. Apply quick, stating age, L. L. MAX & CO., St. Paul Minn. (This house is responsible.) nov2m3

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greatest book ever offered to the public. Our coupon system, which we use in selling this great work, enables each purchaser to get the book FREE, so everyone purchases. For his first week's work one agent's profit is \$168. Another \$136.00. A job has just cleared \$120.00 for her first week's work. We give you exclusive territory, and pay large commissions on the sales of sub-agents. Write at once for agency for your county. Address all communications to

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ELECTRICITY

NATURE'S OWN REMEDY. Delivered Anywhere by Mail or Express.

Cures Others, Why Not You?

The B. B. Bliss Electric Body Belts and their Attachments are superior to all others. Thousands have been cured of

RHEUMATISM, Paralysis, Catarrh, General Debility, Lost Manhood, Kidney, Liver, Female Complaints, all Nervous and Chronic Diseases, by their faithful use.

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We handle the only Electric invention that is successful in curing Deafness when caused by Catarrh, Fevers, Paralysis, etc.

Send 10 cents for our 100-page Catalogue, which describes treatment. Please mention this paper.

B. B. Bliss, Iowa Falls, Iowa.

**The Chase County Convant,**  
**COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANS.**  
**THURSDAY, DEC. 25, 1893.**  
**W. E. TIMMONS, Ed. and Prop.**  
 \*No fear shall awe, no favor sway;  
 'twas to the line, led the chips fall where they may."  
 Terms—Per copy, \$1.00 cash in advance; for three months, \$1.75; for six months, \$3.00; for a year, \$5.00 cash in advance.



**TIME TABLE.**  
**TIME TABLE A., T. & S. F. R. R.**

EAST.		N. Y. C. COL. CHI. MEX. K. C. X.	
AM	PM	AM	PM
Cedar Grove	11 01	1 29	12 09
Clements	12 11	1 34	12 21
Elmdale	1 44	1 23	1 45
Evans	1 48	1 27	1 49
Strong	1 57	1 35	1 56
Ellipton	2 07	1 43	2 03
Saffordville	2 10	1 50	2 07
Cedar Grove	2 19	2 07	1 48

**WEST.** MEX. X. CAL. X. D. O. X. COL. X. TEX. X.

AM		PM	
Saffordville	6 17	5 37	2 16
Ellipton	6 25	5 45	2 22
Strong	6 33	5 51	2 28
Elmdale	6 42	5 57	2 36
Evans	6 50	6 01	2 40
Clements	6 57	6 12	2 51
Cedar Grove	7 05	6 20	2 59

**O. K. & W. R. R.**

EAST.		Pass.		Frt.		Mixed	
Hymer	12 10	10 45	6 45	7 15	3 00	3 00	3 00
Evans	12 31	7 15	3 10	3 10	3 10	3 10	3 10
Strong	12 45	7 30	3 25	3 25	3 25	3 25	3 25
Cottonwood Falls	1 00	7 45	3 40	3 40	3 40	3 40	3 40
Gladstone	1 15	8 00	3 55	3 55	3 55	3 55	3 55
Bazaar	1 30	8 15	4 10	4 10	4 10	4 10	4 10

**WEST.** Pass. Frt. Mixed

AM		PM	
Bazaar	3 30	8 45	4 15
Cottonwood Falls	3 45	9 00	4 30
Strong	4 00	9 15	4 45
Evans	4 15	9 30	5 00
Hymer	4 30	9 45	5 15

We must insist on having the names of correspondents not for publication, but as a guarantee of their good faith, as we will not publish any items, no matter how important they are, unless we know who our informant is; therefore, write your name at the bottom of any items you send us for publication, and write whatever cognomen you want to appear in the paper.

# CLOSING OUT TO QUIT BUSINESS.

Nothing like it before and nothing like it will come after. All goods going at Manufacturers' cost, some less. Men's hats at a little more than half price. Men's clothing cheaper than you ever saw it before. Boys' clothing at about half price. Men's shoes that were \$2.00, now only \$1.00 per pair. Children's shoes that were \$1.25, now only 85c. The stock must be closed out by January 1st, 1894. Goods are going fast. Don't miss this great chance to get your winter's supply at wholesale prices.

Yours respectfully,

**CARSON & SANDERS,**  
 COTTONWOOD FALLS, - KAN.

**RIP-AN'S TABLETS**  
 REGULATE THE STOMACH, LIVER AND BOWELS AND PURIFY THE BLOOD.

RIP-AN'S TABLETS are the best medicine known for Indigestion, Biliousness, Headache, Constipation, Dyspepsia, Chronic Liver Troubles, Diarrhoea, Bad Complexion, Prurient, Offensive Breath, and all disorders of the Stomach, Liver and Bowels.

Ripans Tablets contain nothing injurious to the most delicate constitution. Are pleasant to take, safe, effective, and give immediate relief.

Price—Box of 10 Tablets, 50 cents; Package of 25, \$1.00. May be ordered through nearest druggist, or by mail from the manufacturer.

**THE RIP-AN'S CHEMICAL CO.,**  
 19 BRUCE STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

## LOCAL SHORT STOPS.

Richard Cuthbert is very ill. Bill Dutch, of Atechison, is in town. A. C. Gates, of Beloit, is in town. Wm. Walters, of Strong City, is on the sick list. Strong City intends buying a chemical fire engine. Dan McGinley, of Emporia, was in town, Saturday. Charles Barker, of Florence, was in town, Saturday. Mrs. McHenry will move out to her ranch this week. J. H. Kinsman, of Iola, is visiting at A. M. Clark's. B. Lantry, of Strong City, was at Topeka, Tuesday. A. Lehnerr is studying law under the Madden Bros. Rain, Tuesday night, and cool and cloudy, yesterday. Mr. and Mrs. Aaron Jones are both sick, with la grippe. Charles V. Evans spent Christmas at his home in Emporia. S. T. Slabaugh, of Wauseon, was in town, Friday, on business. C. J. Lantry, of Strong City, will leave for Arizona, to-morrow. Wm. Jeffrey has sold his farm on Diamond creek to H. D. Rider. John O'Rourke, of Strong City, was down to Kansas City, last week. John V. Sanders went to Emporia, Tuesday, for medical treatment. J. J. Holmes, of Clements, was at Peabody, yesterday, on business. Geo. Harlin, of Matfield Green, has gone on a visit to Shelbyville, Ill. First-class room and board at the Hinkley House at \$3.50 per week. H. Wagner, of Thurman, has just completed a large barn on his place. G. J. Harden, of Strong City, was quite sick, last week, with la grippe. Miss Anna Ellsworth, of Emporia, is here visiting relatives and friends. The Sunflower Club will have a dance in Music Hall, to-morrow night. H. E. Lantry, of Strong City, came home from Arizona, for the holidays. The city schools here were closed, last Friday, for a two weeks' vacation. Mr. and Mrs. E. S. Green, of Clements, are visiting friends in Oklahoma. C. C. Smith, of Cedar Point, was in town one day last week, on business. Mrs. H. C. Yarnum, of Clements, who is on the sick list, is now improving. L. W. Coleman and family left, Friday, for their future home in California. We need money; therefore pay us a part of what you owe us, if you can't pay all. Thos. Boylan, of Emporia, visited friends and relatives in Strong City, Sunday. Wm. Rettiger, of Strong City, was up to Lincoln, Neb., last week, on business. Go to J. W. Brown's, Strong City, and get prices on Coffins before going elsewhere. J. D. Minick returned, Friday afternoon, from an extended visit at Kansas City. Wm. Jeffrey, formerly of Elmdale, left, last Thursday, for his home in West Virginia. John Perrier & Co. of Emporia, will pay cash for butter, eggs, poultry, hides and furs. Do you wear pants? If so, step in and get a pair at Talkington & Son's, Matfield Green. Bert Talkington and wife, of Matfield Green, were in town, Wednesday of last week. Prof. W. M. Kyser left, last Saturday, to spend the holidays at his home, at Grenola. G. T. Myers has sold his flour and feed store at Matfield Green to B. F. Talkington & Son. F. P. Cochran went to Topeka, this morning, to attend the meeting of County Attorneys. Wit Adare, of Strong City, transacted business in Wichita and Kansas City, last week. Mrs. James Hays, of Bazaar, who has been very sick for some time past, is slowly recovering. Mrs. Henry Bonewell and daughter, Miss Lola, have returned from their visit at Kansas City. Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Rose, of Elmdale, are visiting their parents, Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Estes. John and Dennis Madden and families spent Christmas with Prof. D. A. Ellsworth, of Emporia. The Misses Lawler, of Wisconsin, are visiting their sister, Mrs. C. J. Lantry, of Strong City. Henry Bonewell, mine host of the Eureka House, has sold his windmill to C. F. Hays, of Bazaar. J. H. Mayville and family, of Emporia, spent Christmas at Mrs. Thos. O'Donnell's, in Strong City. Henry Weibrecht, of Strong City, was confined to his home, the fore part of last week, by sickness. Miss Luella Kirker and brother, Paul, of Wichita, visited Mrs. J. I. Hey, of Strong City, this week. That sterling Democrat P. J. Heez has been appointed postmaster at Matfield Green, vice B. F. Largent. Thirty cars of stone have been shipped to Salem, Iowa, this month, by the Chase County Stone Company. Mrs. Lee Clay and children, of Strong City, have returned from an extended visit with relatives in Ohio. Talkington & Son, of Matfield Green, have a large stock of hats which they wish to close out at cost. I will knock any one's prices in the county on Coffins. J. W. Brown, Strong City, Kans. Mrs. Thomas O'Donnell, of Strong City, has returned home from an extended visit with relatives in Nebraska. Geo. B. Carson and family spent Christmas at Emporia with Mr. and Mrs. R. B. Evans, the parents of Mrs. Carson.

B. Lantry, of Strong City, presented the Rev. Father Anthony, of that city, with a Christmas gift of thirty dollars in cash. If you want a good job of plastering done call on W. E. Brace, Cottonwood Falls, Kansas, who also does paper-hanging. The weather was quite warm and windy, last Friday, in fact, it was quite warm from Friday until Christmas day. Joseph Rettiger, of Strong City, has gone back to Arizona, to resume his old position in the employ of B. Lantry & Sons. Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Ferrer, of Topeka, are visiting Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Fish, of Strong City, the parents of Mrs. Ferrer. Mr. and Mrs. T. H. Grisham and Mr. and Mrs. Orson Garner, visited at Mr. C. N. Moody's, of Clements, Christmas day. Frank Johnson, son of R. H. Johnson, of Middle creek, was thrown off a horse, last Saturday, and got one of his legs broken. W. H. Johnson, of Helmiok, Morris county, returned home, yesterday, from a visit to his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Johnson. Mr. and Mrs. C. I. Maule, of Strong City, went to Enid, O. T., last Tuesday, on a visit to their sons, George and Frank Maule. Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Kirker, of Strong City, visited the parents of Mrs. Kirker, Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Moon, at Emporia, last Sunday. While fixing the sucker of a pump, yesterday, the knife blade shut on the right fore finger of H. S. Fritz, cutting off the tip of it. Please to look at the date to which your subscription for the COURANT has been paid, and see if you do not think we need money. B. Lantry, of Strong City, gave P. G. Noel, of the First National Bank, of Topeka, a four hundred dollar watch as a Christmas present. Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Morgan and daughter, Miss Anna, spent Christmas with their children, Mr. and Mrs. W. Y. Morgan, at Emporia. Virgil H. Cosper, who has been living for several years past in Colorado, has returned, with his family, to again make this city his home. The County Commissioners will meet in regular session, next Monday, but as it will be New Year's day, they will transact no business. Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Duchanois and daughter spent Christmas in Emporia, with Mr. and Mrs. P. F. King, the parents of Mrs. Duchanois. Mrs. John Hamilton has returned from her visit in Illinois, and is now visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Fish, of Strong City. If, after you have read this paper, you don't think we need money, please to call at this office and convince us of the fact and we shall be happy. Ed. Fink, of Dennison, Texas, arrived at Strong City, Saturday, for a short visit with parents and relatives, and will return to Texas, to-morrow. The postoffice in this city will be closed, on New Year's day, from 9 o'clock, a. m., till 6 o'clock, p. m. W. E. TIMMONS, P. M. Christmas has come and gone, and many a heart was made glad on that day. It was celebrated in this city and at Strong in the usual quiet way. The shooting match at Clements, the Saturday before Christmas, was well attended, and a large number of ducks and turkeys were disposed of. B. F. Talkington & Son, at Matfield Green, have many bargains in the dress goods line, as also in other lines, which you would do well to call and see. Kidder F. Priest, of Strong City, one of the most radical Republicans in Chase county, has been awarded a pension by this Democratic Administration. J. B. Davis, while carrying a couple of buckets of water, on Christmas day, and trying to open his yard gate with his foot, fell and hurt his back quite badly. W. J. Bethard, of Hays City, visited his sister, Mrs. J. I. Hey, of Strong City, last week, while on his way home, from a visit to his mother, at Bushnell, Ill. Dr. W. M. Rich, of Clements, one of the Board of Pension Examiners of this county, while in town, yesterday, gave the COURANT office a pleasant call. Robert Kelly, an old man, a brother of Squire John Kelly, of Sharp's creek, left home, Sunday morning, and had not been heard from up to Tuesday morning. Orlando Romigh and sister, Miss Onolia, of this city, and Miss Rosa Higher, of Emporia, visited their aunt, Mrs. Henry Bradley, of Matfield Green, last week. W. A. Waddell and family have moved from the Scott E. Winne house to their new and commodious residence, just completed, on South Fork, about four miles east of town. A concrete pavement, finished with handsome cut stone curbing, has been put down in front of the Jones and Cochran stone building, in Strong City, M. W. Lynn doing the work. We are beginning to mourn because the last of the year is almost here and nearly all of our delinquent subscribers are turning a deaf ear to our appeals. Are their hearts made of stone? Floyd McMorris is now learning to assist in the postoffice at Strong City, preparatory to assisting M. R. Dinan, the new postmaster, when Mr. Dinan takes charge of the office, the 1st of next month. Mrs. A. M. Breese, of Elmdale, returned home, last week, from Manhattan, where she was attending her daughter-in-law, Mrs. Claude M. Breese, who was so badly burned a short time ago. "Man's inhumanity to man makes countless millions mourn;" and we do not want to be one of the mourners; therefore, we ask our delinquent subscribers to pay us a part, at least, of what they owe us.

The supper for the Select Knights' hall will be given in Rettiger hall, Strong City, New Year's night, by the wives and daughters of the members and promises to be one of the finest ever given in that city. Before another issue of the COURANT, in fact, next Monday, New Year's day will have come and will pass away, therefore, we now take this opportunity of wishing each and every one of our readers "A Happy New Year." The report that Dr. A. H. P. Bohning was in jail at Alma proves to be untrue. However, he was at that place, under the name of Adolph Alton, but the inquiries on the part of his different wives caused him to leave there. Dr. W. M. Rich, of Clements, will be in the city, every Wednesday, as a member of the Medical Board of Pension Examiners, and persons suffering with nervous diseases would do well to consult him, as he makes a specialty of such afflictions. John E. Watrous, editor of that sterling Democratic paper, the Burlington Independent, and Deputy Internal Revenue Collector for this district, was in town, last Friday, and let his pleasant countenance illumine the COURANT office for a while. McDonald Post, G. A. R., has elected the following officers for the ensuing year: Post Com., Thos. H. Grisham; S. V. Com., M. C. Newton; J. V. Com., Joe Liverly; Q. M. C. I. Maule; Chap., W. J. C. Hansen; Del. to State Encamp., Joe Liverly; Alt., M. C. Newton. The installation of officers and the banquet and dance given by Zerodeth Lodge, A. F. & A. M., last night, was a grand affair, and was one of the leading social events of the year, being largely attended by members of the order and their wives and friends, all of whom had a most enjoyable time. Joe Ambule and Charlie Witman, of Grant Fork, Madison county, Illinois, who were visiting at Fritz A. Roniger's, and where a banquet and dance were given them the night before they left for home, started home, yesterday morning, after an absence, since September, in Colorado, Nebraska and this State. The Select Knights, of Strong City, have arranged for their first annual ball to be given on New Year's night. Although this will be the first ball given by this organization, it is not in given hands, as the members of the several committees have had a great deal of experience in this line before they joined this order, and they start out with a determination that assures success. Married, at the home of the parents of the bride, near Strong City, Kansas, Mr. and Mrs. D. W. Roberts, on Christmas day, December 25, 1893, by M. C. Newton, Justice of the Peace in and for Falls township, Mr. Charles Moretz and Miss Laura Ellen Roberts, all of Chase county, Kansas. Amongst the guests present were Mr. and Mrs. Odill Roberts, relatives of the family. "The Roman Catholic people are to be congratulated upon at last having a popular Magazine which is universally interesting to their people and which will be widely read in Protestant circles. The managers of this periodical know how to make a magazine, and they have not only aimed high, but practically reached their aim. You feel the touch of a larger and blessed life in its pages."—Boston Herald. Wm. Blosser, who bought out M. Quinn's restaurant and confectionery stand, has laid in a large supply of Christmas goods consisting of all kinds of confections, fruits, etc., which he is selling at very low prices, to suit the times; and as his goods are all fresh he expects a good run of trade, and invites all in want of anything in his line, for Christmas, to give him a call, and be convinced that they can save money by buying from him. Program for the Chase County Teachers' Association to be held at Saffordville, January 13, 1894: Song by the Saffordville and Topeka schools. Paper—How much history ought a teacher expect his beginning class to know at the end of the first four months?—W. M. Kyser. Discussion.—Miss R. A. Rogers. Debate—Resolved, That the Teachers' Association of Chase county be held on the central point. Affirmative, Prof. O. S. Wiley and A. A. Stevens. Negative, T. J. Perry and C. Smith. Song by the Association. Recess. Roll Call—Response by quotations from Lowell. Paper on Penmanship, W. C. Stevenson, of State Normal. Discussion, J. E. Vanderpool. Question box, conducted by S. E. Bailey. Miscellaneous business. As this is the last of the year, and each of us ought to turn over a new leaf at the beginning of next year, both in regard to ourselves individually and in regard to the general public; that is, let us make the world believe we are doing something, if it is only picking our teeth after drinking a bowl of soup; and a good way to begin is for every business man in the town to rent a postoffice box so that strangers and other business men will not see him getting his mail from the general delivery; that is, make out you are doing some business whether you get any mail or not; there are many little ways in which a man can improve his condition, and likewise with a community; for instance, if people will look up to a man when they think he is prospering, likewise will the outside public favor a community when it has the appearance of being a live go-ahead place; therefore, let the business men of this city get a move on them during the next year, and do a little advertising, so that when their home papers are picked up by persons at a distance those parties will not think that these papers are published in the country, but that they are located in a real live city, full of all the energies that go to make up an energetic, prosperous and happy community.

**LECTURE COURSE.**  
 For the benefit of the high school library, we have arranged for the following course of lectures to be given at the high school room: Chancellor Snow, State University, January 5, "A Common Sense View of Higher Education." Prof. A. R. Taylor, State Normal, "Measure of a Man." Prof. Olin, State Agricultural College, "Reserve Force." Prof. Carruth, State University, "Wm. Tell and Switzerland." Prof. W. C. Stevens, State University, "The Relation of Atmosphere and Soil to Vegetation." Pres. Geo. T. Fairchild, State Agricultural College. The lecture course is under the management of the Senior Class. Course tickets \$1.00, single admission 20c.; school children's course tickets 50c.; single admission 10c. The above men are the leading educators of the State and no one can afford to miss hearing them. SENIOR CLASS.

**THE FARMER'S PROBLEM.**  
 The period has been reached in the history of this country when producers in every industry must figure on close margins of profit. It is thus the more necessary that every farmer who expects to prosper in his business, avail himself of all the aid and information obtainable. And there is nothing more useful in this line than a subscription to a first-class and practical agricultural journal like the old reliable KANSAS FARMER, a 16 to 20 page farm journal which was established in Kansas in 1883. It ranks above most of the journals of its class, and no contemplating farmer can afford to deprive himself or family of it. Every issue has information worth the price of a year's subscription. It only costs \$1.00 per year. Send at once to Kansas Farmer Co., Topeka, Kansas, for a free sample copy and supplement of premiums, benefit offers, etc., and call at this office and subscribe for the CHASE COUNTY COURANT and the KANSAS FARMER, both papers for one year for only \$2.25.

**C. A. R. ELECTION.**  
 At a recent meeting of John W. Geary Post No. 15, the following officers were elected: Post Com., K. C. Harris; S. V. Com., H. C. Stuart; J. V. Com., J. W. McWilliams; Q. M. C. I. Maule; Insp., A. B. Watson; O. of D., W. A. Morgan; Del., J. M. Rogers; Alt., E. A. Kinne. The installation will take place the third Saturday afternoon in January.

**LETTER LIST.**  
 Letters remaining in the postoffice at Cottonwood Falls, Kansas, Dec. 27, 1893: Mrs. Catharine Heger, George Parker, Mrs. Rodema White Moon. All the above remaining uncalled for, January 3, 1894, will be sent to the Dead Letter office. W. E. TIMMONS, P. M.

**KEELEY DOUBLE CHLORIDE OF GOLD CURE**  
 for drunkenness and opium and tobacco habit. Any person wishing to be cured of either of the above diseases can call at my office, at Central drug store, and receive all the information in regard to these cures from me, free of charge for such services. A. M. CONAWAY, M. D.

**FOR SALE.**  
 A blacksmith shop—stone building, 22x25 feet,—two fires, with tools, also residence with three lots, good well, stone barn on premises, about 120 grape vines, will be sold cheap, on account of bad health of owner. Apply at this office or to W. C. GIESE, Cottonwood Falls, Kan.

"Its place at the head of all popular periodicals published in the English language is no longer disputed anywhere."—ALBANY ARGUS.

## HOW IS THIS?

Something unique even in these days of mammoth premium offers, is the latest effort of Stafford's Magazine, a New York monthly of home and general reading.

The proposition is to send the Magazine one year for one dollar, the regular subscription price; and in addition to send each subscriber fifty-two complete novels during the twelve months; one each week.

Think of it. You receive a new and complete novel, by mail, post paid, every week for fifty-two weeks, and in addition you get the magazine once a month for twelve months, all for one dollar. It is an offer which the publishers can only afford to make in the confident expectation of getting a hundred thousand new subscribers. Among the authors in the coming series are: Wilkie Collins, Walter Besant, Mrs. Oliphant, Mary Cecil Hay, Florence Marryat, Anthony Trollope, A. Conan Doyle, Miss Braddon, Captain Marryat, Miss Thackeray and Jules Verne. If you wish to take advantage of this unusual opportunity, send one dollar for Stafford's Magazine, one year. Your first copy of the magazine, and your first number of the fifty-two novels (one each week) which you are to receive during the year will be sent you by return mail. Remit by P. O. Order, registered letter or express. Address H. STAFFORD, PUBLISHER, Stafford's Magazine, P. O. Box 2964, New York, N. Y. Please mention this paper. oct19 16t

**YOUR FUTURE**

**IS IN YOUR OWN HAND.**

Falmery assumes to tell you the lines in your hand indicate. It will amuse you, if nothing more. The above diagram almost explains itself. The length of the LINE OF LIFE indicates the period to which you will live. Each BRACELET gives you thirty years. Well-marked LINE OF HEAD denotes brain power; clear LINE OF FOREHEAD, fame or riches. Both combined mean success in life; but you must keep up with modern ideas to win it. You will find plenty of these in Demorest's Family Magazine, so attractively presented that every member of the family is entertained. It is a dozen magazines in one. A CLEAR LINE OF HEART bespeaks tenderness; a straight LINE OF FEET, peaceful life; the reverse if crooked. A well-defined LINE OF HEALTH ensures you doctors' bills; so will the health hints in Demorest's. No other magazine publishes so many stories to interest the home circle. You will be subject to extremes of high spirits or depression if you have the GIRDLE OF VENUS well marked; keep up your spirits by having Demorest's Magazine to read. By subscribing to it for 1894 you will receive a gallery of exquisite works of art of great value, besides the superb premium picture, "The Dancer," which is a rare gem. It is a baby, and equal to the original oil painting which cost \$200; and you will have a magazine that cannot be equaled by any in the world for its local illustrations and subject matter, that will keep you posted on all the topics of the day, and all the facts and different lines of interest in the household, besides furnishing interesting reading matter, both grave and gay, for the whole family; and while Demorest's is not a fashion magazine, its fashion pages are perfect, and you get with it, free of cost, all the patterns you wish to use during the year, and in any size you choose. Send in your subscription at once, only \$2.00, and you will really get \$25.00 in value. Address the publisher, W. Jennings Demorest, 100 N. 3rd St., New York. If you are unacquainted with the Magazine, send for a specimen copy. A large QUADRANGLE means honesty; a large TRIANGLE, generosity; long FIRST DIVISION OF THUMB, strong will; LONG SECOND DIVISION, reasonable family; the MOUNT OF JUPITER betokens ambition; that of SATURN, prudence; the SUN, love of splendor; MARS, courage; MOON, imagination; VENUS, love of pleasure and idleness; MERCURY, intelligence. Take our advice as above and you will be sure to possess the last and most valuable quality.

## WORK FOR US

A few days, and you will be started at the unexpected success that will reward your efforts. We positively have the best business opportunity that can be found on the face of this earth. \$45.00 profit on a \$75.00 worth of business is being easily and honorably made by an individual in every town, city, village, and hamlet in our country. You can make money faster at work for us than you have any idea of. The business is so easy to learn, and instructions so simple and plain, that all succeed from the start. Those who take care from the outset, and who do not advance to the hold of the business reap the greatest rewards. The oldest, most successful, and largest publishing houses in America secure for yourself the profits that the business so readily and honorably yields. All beginners succeed grandly, and more than realize their greatest expectations. Those who try it find exactly as we tell them. There is plenty of room for a few more workers, and we urge them to begin at once. If you are already employed, but have a few spare moments, and wish to use them to advantage, then write us at once (for this is your grand opportunity), and receive full particulars by return mail. Address: TRUE & CO., Box No. 400, Augusta, Me.

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Best Calf Shoe in the world for the price. W. L. Douglas shoes are sold everywhere. Everybody should wear them. It is a duty you owe yourself to get the best value for your money. Economize in your footwear by purchasing W. L. Douglas Shoes, which represent the best value at the prices advertised above, as thousands can testify.

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W. L. Douglas, Brockton, Mass. Sold by CHASE COUNTY CO-OP. RETAIL MERCHANTS, CANTILE COMPANY, COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS.

THIS PAPER may be found on file at the office of the publishers by check, draft, money-order, or by cash in registered letter. Address The Century Co., 33 East 17th Street, New York. Write for a "Miniature Century," free.

# NEW YEAR THOUGHTS.



ON'T ye ever get to thinkin' when the New Year's drawin' is high, An' thar's lots o' folks a-laughin' that ye'd kind o' like to cry?

Don't ye see some dream-like faces thro' a misty veil o' tears, Visions o' the friends departed that have vanished with the years?

Don't ye stand upon the threshold when Time opens wide the door, Sort o' listenin' an' a longin' for the friends that's gone afore?

Don't ye hear strange voices callin' through the darkness an' the storm? Don't ye long to see the sunshine and the brightness o' the morn'?

Don't there come to you strange memories o' the summers long ago, An' the faces o' the lassies an' the lads ye used to know?

Don't ye wonder where they're livin', Tom an' Mollie, Jack an' Nell; If Old Time has touched 'em lightly an' they're all a-doin' well?

Don't ye think that you'd be willin' to go back for thirty years, Be again a laughin' schoolboy, with a school-boy's hopes and fears, Hear the meddler larks a-singin' an' the gurglin' o' the brook, With yer lifetime all afore ye, spread out like an open book?

Don't ye pity any feller that's so perfect in his mind, That he's no regrets or sorrows for the years he's left behind? Don't it kind o' seem a duty that a feller owes to God, To look back along the pathway where his fallin' feet have trod?

—Chicago Dispatch.

# ABIAL AND THE BEAR.



HERE was as usual a family reunion on New Year's day at the White homestead, and the cousins were saying as they sat around the large open fireplace in the old long kitchen now used as a dining room as the night closed in:

"Do you remember this reunion? and that reunion?" and as the details of former frolics were recounted the large room resounded with peals of laughter.

In a little hush Aunt Susanna, who was nearly ninety, said: "I can remember a New Year's eve nearly two hundred years ago."

"Oh, Aunt Susanna!" "What a memory!" "How can that be?"

"Oh, I have heard so many old-time stories that I seem to recall events ever since my grandmother was a girl."

"Oh, tell us the very oldest story you can think of, Aunt Susanna," they all clamored, and the lovely old gentlewoman told it after the manner following:

It will do you young people who are so fond of taking your ease no harm to hear how your ancestors roughed it when the country was new.

My grandparents moved from Mansfield to Dublin, N. H., when my mother was twelve years old. It was in the early spring, and the family walked the whole distance, carrying their few effects and implements in their arms or upon their backs.

Arrived at their destination in the shadow of Mount Monadnock, they speedily built a log house over a large flat rock at the foot of an abrupt ledge that not only formed one side of the house, but with the help of a few carefully adjusted stones made a natural fireplace and chimney with a hearth stone that served as a floor to their one room. At first they were very homesick, but as the season advanced they all with the exception of my mother became wonted.

The great gruesome mountain was from the first a terror to her, and she was never able to overcome her dread of it. As the days grew short and cold in the autumn, her homesickness increased and all the resources available were brought in play to divert Susanna, or Zanna, as she was called. She had daily lessons in spinning, weaving, knitting and sewing. Every day she learned by heart a portion of Scripture and psalm, and she had lessons from the few books they had brought, for my grandfather was well educated for those times, and highly prized his few volumes of history and poetry.

The early winter was very cold, but no snow fell and game was scarce, so that for a time the family were reduced to a diet of roasted potatoes and salt and Johnny-cake. "If only we could kill a bear," the father would say. "There are fat bears on the south side of the mountain, and if we could get one the meat would last us all winter," the mother would reply; but no bear made its appearance, and they were forced to be satisfied with an occasional rabbit.

At this juncture the nearest neighbor, who lived four or five miles away, came, begging the house mother to go to his sick wife, and my grandmother took the opportunity to accompany her and at the same time carry a bag of corn to mill.

"Don't let Zanna get lonesome," was the last instruction given the two boys—"talkative 'Bial' and 'silent

Aaron," as they were called in the family.

As Zanna watched the little party of three disappear in the dark forest her heart sank. "There will come a great snowfall," she cried, despairingly, "and our father and mother will be unable to come home and we shall starve to death." At this Abial began singing, dancing and cutting all sorts of pranks and antics on the big rock that formed the floor of the cabin.

One thing they had in plenty and that was wood, and they kept a continual roar in the stone chimney, pulling the live coals far out on the rock until it was warm for several yards from the fireplace. Here they sat and talked and talked and sang songs until Zanna was actually laughing, and then she sighed. "We must not carry on so; a judgment will come upon us, surely."

"I hope it will come in the shape of a bear," said 'Bial, "and we will coax it in and kill it."

"Oh, don't talk so," cried Zanna, "but help me now to get supper." So Abial took a peck of potatoes and buried them in the hot ashes and pounded some salt with a stone pestle on a clean place on the rock. As soon as one of the potatoes burst its coat enough to steam up, showing that it was cooked, it was raked out with a long wooden fork, and Zanna ate roast potato and salt faster than her brothers could brush off the ashes and pare them for her.

When the coat of one was not in just the right condition to be eaten they would throw it back upon the fire. "Oh, boys, don't be so wasteful," Zanna would say. "You should throw all the crumbs and morsels out for God's dear little birds."

They topped off their meal with corn parched in the ashes, and as this was a never-failing diversion they kept it up until the full moon arose and looked in at the log cabin's one window, a narrow sash with small glass panes that grandfather had brought in his arms all the way from Massachusetts.

Now, as Zanna looked sad again, Abial began talking to the moon.

"You look bright and beautiful, for all you are so old," he said. "Will you not tell us what you can see at this moment? This is the first day of the new year, and Christmas is not far behind us; tell us what they are doing in merry England, where we are told that friends remember each other with gifts at Christmastide and sing carols to celebrate. Tell us if it be wrong, indeed, it seems a goodly fashion, to rejoice over the birth of the new-born King, the Prince of Peace. Do you remember Him, oh, moon? Did you smile down at Him on the plains of Judea as you are smiling at us this wintry night? And can you remember the garden of Eden, and Adam and Eve, and Moses and Aaron—here you see a namesake of his away in this western wilderness."

"Oh, don't, 'Bial, don't!" whispered

"The mother bears do that," said Abial, "but the father bears sometimes go out on fine days when there is no snow for them to burrow under. Their habit is to curl up in some snug place and allow the snow to drift over them. He must be tired waiting for snow, and the smell of those potato skins was too much for him and he thought he would come out and get a bite for himself. Go up in the loft, Zanna."

"Poor thing! Do you think we ought to make way with him, 'Bial? The Indians, even, dislike to kill bears."

"They make it right by apologizing and excusing themselves; we can do as much as that. There, go up, Zanna; and Aaron, you go too. I will open the door and put some Johnny-cake down near the fire to make a savory smell."

The bear came slowly, sniffing like a large hog. Perhaps he thought the freight shining from the cabin-door was sunshine, for he quickened his pace, and as he sniffed the warm air grunted with satisfaction, and was not long in entering the door standing in-tritely open.

The three children looked down at him through the cracks of the hewed staddle floor of the loft as he walked about on the great flat, warm rock, winked and blinked at the fire and lay down and stretched himself and rolled over in enjoyment of the genial warmth. He took no notice when the door was closed, but continued to show his intense enjoyment of the situation.

"You are a beautiful animal, Mr. Bear," said Abial, "and I am very sorry to be so situated as to be obliged to kill you. I pray you to excuse me—no Indian could say more. I am very thankful on our own account, and no white man could say less. All ready, take aim!—fire!—I can't pull the old thing off; put your finger back of mine, Aaron."

Bang! went the old fuse. They looked down; the cabin was full of smoke; as it cleared, Zanna was the first to whisper: "He is dead!"

"Yes, he is dead, oh moon," said 'Bial, going to the window. "I take pleasure in making haste to tell you, for even you can see no further than your light shines."

"You must not, 'Bial," began Zanna, but silent Aaron said: "It has proved 'Bial was not wicked. The moonlight did show me the bear and had he not been talking to the old moon I should not have gone to the window to get a better look at it."

"Yes," said Zanna, "but it was the Lord after all, and it has proved to me that He is just as able to care for us away off up here as He was when we were at our old home—and I never will doubt Him again."

"Now we must off with his hide," said 'Bial. "Isn't it shaggy? We will cover a settle for mother and Zanna with it."

While they were excitedly getting their knives ready, they heard their

father's step, and never were there three prouder children than the three who opened the cabin-door and exhibited their big game. The bear's coat was carefully tanned and was for many years used for a great variety of purposes—for a wrap as warm, if not as stylish, as the ones you girls now wear—for a rug and a bed-covering long after Abial and Aaron were both dead.

Abial died at eighteen. "He had a poet soul," grandmother always said, when speaking of him. Aaron was killed in the war of the revolution.

The family moved back to Massachusetts, and Zanna could never be persuaded to go back in sight of Mount Monadnock, for a day even, although she lived to be an old woman. She profited, however, by that early experience, and her motto in all times of emergency was always: "The Lord will provide."—Ann A. Preston, in Springfield (Mass.) Republican.

**A Resolution That Could Be Kept.**

They say that a wise little boy whose Sunday-school teacher distributed slips of paper to her scholars and asked each to write thereon a New Year's resolution, decided to make a resolve which he would be able to keep, and to secure the prize offered to the boy who, at the beginning of another year, should have the nearest to keeping it. He wrote: "Resolve, that I will try too be a year older by nex noo years."—The Voice.

**No Jewelry for Her.**

Mrs. Muehley—And what did you get New Year's, my dear?

Mrs. Little (sadly)—An early breakfast for Mr. Little, who spent the day calling on other ladies. —Jeweler's Weekly.

—Parchment was first made at Pergamus from the sheep or the mountain goats of Asia Minor.



"ALL READY; TAKE AIM; FIRE!"

Zanna, "or judgment will surely come upon us."

"Let it come in the form of a bear, we pray thee, moon, and with thy wondrous light show us how to catch and kill him; let him be fat and not too old, and let him have a soft, shaggy skin that we can spread on our broad hearthstone here for our own comfort."

"There is something coming through the clearing," said silent Aaron, who stood by the window. "I saw it as it came out from the shadow of the wood."

The others ran to the window. "I can see it," said 'Bial. "I believe it is a bear, and if it should so prove, oh moon, we will give thee thanks for showing it to us and accept it as a gift from God at Christmastide."

"It will be a New Year's gift, and that our mother says is right and proper," said Zanna; "but she says also that all good gifts are from God, and that it is unseemly to select a day and set it apart as having more significance than other days."

"If it is a bear I shall take it as a token that the making of gifts at this season is a Christian duty," said Abial, "and by my good right arm I think me it a bear."

"Oh, 'Bial, don't carry on so," sobbed Zanna. "Are you not afraid?"

"By no means, although he is doubtless a very hungry bear. The smell of the burning potato skins tempted him to come out. We must kill him."

"But how, 'Bial?"

"The old gun is here. I will get it. We will leave the cabin door open and all go up in the loft. When he comes in I will reach down through and close the door, that will be easy, and then I will shoot him. The gun is now loaded with powder and slugs for large game."

"Do not believe in its being a bear," said Zanna; "I have heard that they curl up and sleep all winter."

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# TAX REFORM DEPARTMENT.

EDITED BY BOLTON HALL.

[This department aims to give everybody's ideas about taxation (not tariff.) It agitates a subject connected with nearly every social question, and seeks for the best system of taxation. Land owners especially should be interested, as the principal benefit of any improvement or social advance goes to them in the increase of value given to land. Write your opinions briefly, and they will be published or discussed in their turn. Address this office, or P. O. Box 28, Buffalo, N. Y.]

## More About the Cause of Panics.

The following is taken from a recent book by Prof. J. E. Dange, a leading Danish political economist. Any light on this subject seems to be worth consideration at present, and this theory, especially so to real estate men. The words are a substantial translation: All production of wealth is by land, labor and sometimes capital (which is stored up labor) nothing else can enter as a factor, therefore, the produced wealth must be divided in three parts; to the land owner, the laborer, and the capitalist as ground rent, wages or interest.

In prosperous times the land value increases very fast and with it the rent and other profits which go to the land owner as such. When these have reached a point at which labor and capital no longer get a fair share of the produced wealth, then production stops in some direction for lack of money with which to manufacture. There is no market for products (on hand, or the manufacture of which can not be stopped) because the land owner has the most of the wealth and the purchasing public is out of funds.

Bad times follow and last until (1) the land owner finds that he must abate his demands; (2) new methods of production and communication have increased the land value until the tenant or user is able to get out of it the amount that it cost him; (3) the worker has learned to be satisfied with a smaller share of the product. Then, again, commences the production of wealth, which continues until it is stopped again by the rise in land values.

In calling attention to the idea set forth by Lange I do not mean to be understood as quoting this as the only cause of panics; other causes contribute to or hasten the catastrophe—complicated credits, defects of currency and protective tariffs.

This, however, explains the curious phenomenon that, while money is "tight" and brings extravagant rates, there is always plenty to loan or to invest in real estate at a low price.

Land speculation is the primary cause of financial crises. It is fostered by bad systems of taxation. T. B.

**Liberty or License.**

The license business is becoming a nightmare. Ordinances of one kind and another are continually passed to license this, that or some other business. First it is saloons; next the drug stores; next expressmen; then hackmen; hotel runners; then peddlers; then bill posters. We wonder why our city fathers do not carry out the entire plan, and license every business. They might start in with real estate men, then barbers, bakers, blacksmiths, milkmen, cigar dealers, candy makers, grocers, insurance agents, loan agents, newspapers, and so on down the entire line. Lawyers, doctors and dentists are licensed by their diplomas. Boarding-houses and children's nurseries, and sailors' boarding houses are required to take out licenses in most cities.

If a man engages in any business make him pay a license. He has no business to go into business unless he asks permission from that august protector of the welfare of the citizens—the city council. There is nothing like a license. As regards newspapers, we would suggest an ordinance something like the "stamp act," that the American colonists were so infatuated with, something over one hundred years ago. It would also be a good way to raise revenue.—Adopted from the Dial.

[This might raise revenue. It would certainly "raise the devil."—Ed.]

**Anti-Single Tax.**

The best books showing the arguments against Mr. Henry George's theories are:

"Champions of Agrarian Socialism," Rev. Victor Cathrein; translated by J. N. Heinze, S. J.; published by Peter Paul & Bro., Buffalo.

"The George-Hewitt Campaign," by Fred Leubuscher; published by Lovell.

"Property in Land," a short discussion between the duke of Argyll and Mr. George. Published by Webster & Co., in paper cover.

"Saratoga Single Tax Discussion," reported for the American Social Science association; published at Concord, Mass.

All others known to me are based on gross ignorance of the claims of the single tax.—Th. Berkeley.

**Newspaper Tax in Turkey.**

A peculiar feature in Ottoman journalism is the fact that every publisher is required by law to pay a revenue tax of two paras, or one-fifth of a cent, per copy printed each issue. This tax is collected by issuing stamps for the purpose, which are to be pasted on each sheet, like postage stamps, before going to press, and canceled by the printing running over them. In consequence the unfortunate publisher is forced to pay a tax on waste copies as well as on unsold ones. It is therefore evident that a daily paper printing 10,000 copies is taxed at least \$20 every day in the year.—Printers' Ink.

**The World Does Move.**

For the first time in many years neither the democratic or republican conventions in New York state have any plank in their platforms asking for the taxation of personal property; on the contrary they state that our present system is extremely bad and needs revision. This is probably due to the work of the Tax Reform association, and the intelligent view taken by the late joint committee on taxation.

# Publish the Tax List.

The charge made against assessors in the council on Monday night, that they lower the taxes of wealthy corporations for a consideration, is another argument for the publication of assessment lists. No assessor, however dishonest he might want to be, would habitually "sandbag" certain taxpayers into the payment of a bribe, and deprive the city of much needed revenue, if the people were given easy access to the records. Let these records be published annually as soon as the appraisers have made their returns. Give the contributors of public money a chance to compare assessor valuations and they will do their own equalizing in a manner that will forever discourage dishonest men from seeking an assessorship. Taxpayers, themselves, place a premium upon dishonesty by maintaining the present tax system. The pretended levy on personal property, if it were not absolutely unjust and corrupting in effect, might be regarded as a farce from beginning to end. Wherever a serious attempt is made to enforce the law a grossly disproportionate weight falls upon honest people and upon those whose belongings are few and cheap enough to render them easy of appraisal.

These and numerous other evils, due to bad methods and a worse system, would be laid bare to the public eye by publication and proper distribution of assessment lists. It is within the province of the city council to recommend, at least, that assessors be required to thus give publicity to their work in detail. Exposure of abuses here and there is well enough, but the only exposure feared by crooked taxgatherers is that which compels their official acts to pass in review before the people. Publish the tax lists and let the taxpayers do their own supervising.—Chicago Herald.

**On Whose Incomes?**

Great Britain taxes only about a dozen imports. Last year she obtained \$99,000,000 of revenue from customs' duties on beer, chicory, cocoa, tea, coffee, currants, figs, plums, raisins, spirits, tobacco and wine. Of these duties tobacco brought most, \$50,000,000; spirits brought \$23,000,000, and tea brought \$17,000,000.

The rest of Great Britain's income, besides income tax, which brought in nearly \$70,000,000, is derived from "excise," or internal revenue, which is the most fertile source of income and brought in last year the sum of \$128,000,000 from land tax, post office, telegraph service, stamps, crown lands, etc.

The United States internal revenue law of 1864 provided that incomes below \$600 and \$5,000 be taxed at the rate of five per cent, and incomes above \$5,000 at ten per cent. The revenue obtained under this act in 1866 amounted to \$72,982,000. Nearly one-half of the total tax collected in that year was obtained from persons and corporations whose incomes amounted to \$5,000 and over.

The population of the entire country was then only forty million, about the same as that of Great Britain now.

**Ahl.**

Frederick C. Waite, late special agent of the eleventh census, in charge of "true wealth," has written a letter to the secretary of the interior, in which he says: "At the suggestion of Statistician Henry A. Robinson I overhauled my manuscripts and found myself able to demonstrate (1) that at the end of the year the bare land was worth \$1,000,000,000 more than at the beginning, and (2) that Mr. Robinson was correct in claiming that during the year the landlords had received from rents, royalties, stumpage or personal use the equivalent to more than another \$1,000,000,000 in gold. The fact that the average man actually pays a seventh of his income for ground rent, while his father paid only about half as much, while the prospect is that his son will be compelled to pay twice as much, indicates how vitally important the subject of ground rent is to every man in the United States."

**Papa Sam.**

What more appropriate name than "paternalism" can be applied to the public schools? Why should the man with no children be taxed to pay for the education of those of others? And yet nearly every state of the union now vies with its neighbor in the liberality with which it provides for free public instruction, and the childless man, the bachelors and the old maids are compelled by law to contribute their just share of the expense. It may be argued that education is a state matter, something with which the general government has nothing whatever to do; but, after all, the principle is there, and it makes very little difference whether the "paternalism" be exercised by the nation, the state, or the municipality.

**Try It.**

Unequal taxation as between different cities and different counties, might be avoided by the adoption of the Pennsylvania system, under which state taxes are obtained in one way and municipal taxes in another. Thus municipalities levy their own taxes in their way, and may value their property to suit themselves, while the state collects its own taxes in its own way. This plan would not require the cumbersome, expensive and never-satisfying state board of equalization. Each county would equalize for itself, and would have no interest whatever in what other counties might do.—Commercial Gazette, Cincinnati, O.

**Abolish the Inheritance Taxes.**

The inheritance taxes involve robbery, and their enlargement would be a curse instead of a blessing to the state. They should be repealed. Revenue raised by robbery dishonors the plunderer more than it discommodates the plundered. Crucifying thrift and prosperity in behalf of idleness, intemperance and improvidence is idiotic as well as immoral.—From the Golden Rule.

# USEFUL AND SUGGESTIVE.

**Carrot Soup.**—Brown an onion, sliced thin, in two teaspoonsful of butter. Add four of finely chopped ham, and four of grated carrots. When brown add two quarts of soup stock or milk, and boil one hour. Serve with toast.—Housekeeper.

**Gipsy Cake.**—One sponge of savory cake, enough sweet wine or sherry to soak it, six tablespoons of brandy, two ounces of sweet almonds, one pint of rich custard. Procure a cake that is three or four days old, cut the bottom level to make it stand firm in the dish. Make a small hole in the cake and pour in and over it the wine mixed with the brandy. When the cake is well soaked, blanch and cut the almonds into strips, stick them all over the cake, and pour around it the custard while warm but not hot.—Detroit Free Press.

**Delicious Orange Cake.**—Rub thoroughly to a cream two cups of sugar and two-thirds of a cup of butter, adding three eggs beaten separately. Squeeze the juice of two large oranges into a cup, adding enough water to fill it. Stir this into the mixture, together with three and a half cups of flour, two even teaspoonsful of cream of tartar, one of soda, and a little of the orange rind, grated. Bake in layer tins. For the filling, use one egg, yolk and white. Grate a little of the orange rind into this and the juice of half an orange, adding sugar enough to thicken.—Ladies' Home Journal.

**Good and Easy Yeast Bread.**—If yeast bread is desired, be sure to have good yeast. Do not let your hop-yeast bread get too warm. To make good hop-yeast bread very easily, when you have a good batch to start with, just save a lump of dough, keeping it in a covered earthen dish in a cool place. Mix with tepid water at night, and beat it well; stir in flour, making a thick batter; mix in potatoes if you wish. In warm weather add salt at night; in cold weather, in the morning. If the sponge gets very cold during the night, warm the flour before mixing the bread, but be careful not to mix it in when too hot. I have made good bread in this way for weeks without any new yeast in it except to steep a pinch of hops and put 1/2 teaspoonful of the tea in the sponge.—Rural New Yorker.

**Chicken en Coquille.**—This is delicious for lunch or supper, or may be served as a separate course at dinner. Prepare a nice young chicken as for boiling and put in a kettle with a quart of boiling water, a bay leaf, two cloves, half a small onion, a blade of mace, half a dozen peppercorns, and some parsley; cover and simmer until very tender; let it stand until cold in the liquor in which it was cooked. Then remove the white meat from the bones and cut into dice. Put one tablespoonful of butter in a saucpan; add a rounded spoonful of flour and mix over the fire until smooth; add half a pint of milk, cream, or the liquor in which the fowl was cooked and stir until the sauce boils and thickens. Season to taste and add the chicken meat. Put this saucepan over boiling water, and stir until very hot, when the yolks of two eggs lightly beaten are to be stirred in. Serve on sippets of toast, or in little cases.—American Agriculturist.

# CAPES AND WRAPS.

**The Three-Quarter-Length Jacket a Popular Garment of the Season.**

While the cape continues popular and is universally liked, and almost as universally worn, there are many things to be said in favor of the jacket and cloak. Capes, especially short ones, are by no means ideal wraps as far as health and comfort are concerned. They do not fit in closely to the figure, and one is much more likely to become chilled. The three-quarter-length jacket is, all things considered, the most practical and sensible of outside garments. The newest models have much less fullness in the skirt than those shown in the first importations, and are much better liked for this reason. The immense fullness was greatly in the way if the wearer desired to sit, as one must remain bolt upright in the chair or lean against a series of ridges and lumps of cloth.

Long wraps are made with quite full fronts and moderately close back, and are comfortable to the verge of luxuriousness. Enfolded in a long garment of moderately thick cloth, one is proof against all weathers, and as health is the most to be valued of all earthly possessions, these protective wraps are well worth their additional cost. They are, however, somewhat heavy to walk in, but are, notwithstanding this, among the favorites in medium to high priced wraps. All wraps of whatsoever material, have elaborate and wide spreading shoulders, and neck ruffles and enormous sleeves. Whether they be of fur or fabric seems to make no difference, the more trimming the better, and if one can devise some hitherto untried fashion so much the better.—N. Y. Ledger.

# How to Wear a Bonnet.

In the first place, to wear a bonnet properly presupposes that it is on one's head to stay, consequently in pinning it to position great care must be taken. I do not advise long bonnet-pins, instead I suggest short ones, very sharp ones that will not make holes in the felt, and the use of four or five. A famous French milliner, in showing a somewhat fantastic hat, announced that to make it look as it should, eighteen pins would be required! Without going to this extreme, I do think it wiser to use three or four medium-sized pins in preference to one large one. If you are in the habit of wearing your hair low, plait and twist a small braid, pinning it securely on the top of your head, and then fasten your bonnet to it, for if you attempt to pin it to the back hair it will make you look ludicrous.—Ladies' Home Journal.

# Always in Bloom.

**Little May.**—What kind of a blossom is a whisky blossom? Is it like a daisy? Ma—What a silly question!

**Little May.**—I heard Mr. Jones say that pa had the biggest gin blossom in the ward, and that it was a daisy.—Texas Sittings.

# FARM AND GARDEN.

## HAULING CORN FODDER.

A Number of Devices Calculated to Lighten the Work.

In answer to a number of inquiries as to the best means of hauling corn fodder, several devices are illustrated by the Orange Judd Farmer, by which the loading and unloading is made easier. Part of them have been published before, but for the benefit of new readers and others who have forgotten how to construct them they are again presented. Fig. 1 explains itself. It consists of an ordinary hay rack with a post and lever which works upon a pivot arranged upon the back part. A strong rope is tied about the shock and the hook upon the chain at the upper end of the lever placed under it. The shock is then lifted upon the rack by this means. Leave the rope

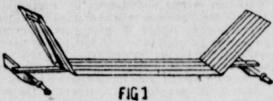


FIG. 1

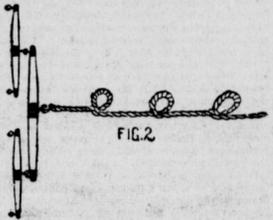


FIG. 2

on, and the shocks can be unloaded in the same manner. Fig. 1 shows platform which when placed between the fore and hind wheels of an ordinary wagon, or, better still, a low track wagon, makes it very easy to load corn fodder. Its construction is very simple, as can easily be seen from the engraving. It can be of any length desired, governed by the strength of material, height of wheels, etc. Fig. 2 is recommended by a correspondent for regions

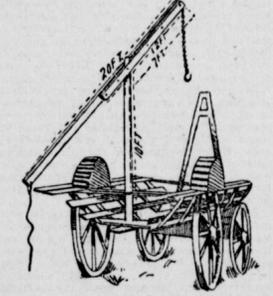


FIG. 3

where snow is on the ground most of the time. It consists simply of a rope, which is looped around three or more shocks. A team is then hitched to one end and the whole dragged to the feed yard. This will probably not be considered favorably, but it is said to work satisfactorily and may be worthy of trial during snowy weather.

## FACTS FOR FARMERS.

EARLY pork generally commands the best prices.

BI-SULPHIDE of carbon is death to the grain weevil.

A STRONG decoction of tobacco is a good thing for lice on stock.

The winter promises to be long and severe, which means more feed for the stock.

If evergreens stand where the water will get round them and freeze in winter, do something to prevent it.

It requires careful, shrewd management to make the farm any where near a paying investment in these times.

The apple crop is short and the quality is not very good. Apples, it would seem, would bring a good price before spring.

It is all nonsense to say that only poor farmers declare that farming does not pay. It can't pay at present prices of farm products.

AMERICAN consuls in Europe have been instructed by the government to ascertain how the foreign markets for American wheat can be improved.

The boy who intends to be a farmer should be a constant reader of agricultural newspapers and books and should become a student, when possible, in an agricultural college.—Farmers' Voice.

## How Many Hens Make a Pound?

The question is answered in a recent number of the American Agriculturist. Careful weighing shows that an ordinary hen, not loaded, weighs the one five-thousandth part of a pound, so that it takes five thousand hens, not loaded, to make a pound. But the loaded hen, when he comes in fresh from the fields and flowers loaded with honey or bee bread, weighs nearly three times more, that is to say, he carries nearly twice his own weight. Of loaded bees there are only about 1,800 in the pound. An ordinary hive of bees contains from four to five pounds of bees, or between twenty thousand and twenty-five thousand individuals; but some swarms have double this weight and number of bees.

## Grass for Wet Ground.

Red top grass is the best kind for damp, sandy land, as it will not be hurt by flooding for some time. Timothy will do well on damp ground if it is fertile; it does not matter how rough it is. Of the red top, twenty-four pounds per acre is commonly sown, of timothy ten pounds. As soon as the ground is cleared of the wood it may be well torn up by a sharp-toothed harrow, gone over two or three times, and then the seed may be sown. After this a lighter harrow, or a brush harrow may be used to cover the seed. No other seed need be sown. The best time will be in the spring for the seeding, but the clearing may be done now.

## EGGS FOR HATCHING.

Their Selection is the Most Important Thing in Poultry Raising.

When incubators are used there is often great difficulty to secure a large number of eggs, and operators are disposed to accept any kind that they can get, the result being that some eggs hatch well while others fail. Then the incubators are condemned as at fault, when really the cause is due to the eggs. When we consider that no two eggs are alike, and that the eggs in an incubator may come from as many as a hundred hens, it is plain that the matter of collecting and selecting eggs is one of the most important connected with hatching chicks for market.

When an egg-drawer is filled with eggs it requires but a glance over them to notice the great dissimilarity of sizes and shapes. While they are in the egg-drawer is the time to pick them over, for they can then be easily compared. All eggs of odd and peculiar shape, very small, very large or which differ from the normal egg should be removed and the drawer filled again. The object should be to secure eggs of normal size, smooth shells, regular shapes and as near perfect as appearances will indicate. There is no way of knowing the fertile from the infertile eggs until they have been in the incubator four or five days, so as to test them with an egg-tester.

When collecting eggs from neighbors, examine the hens in the yards. If they are clumsy and fat the eggs will mostly be infertile. The male should be active and vigorous. If the hens are on a free range and are enabled to exercise on clear days, it is an advantage, and it is better to endeavor to learn if the stock is inbred or unhealthy.

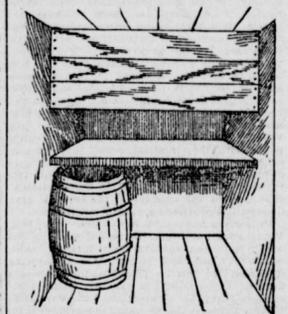
One of the best plans to adopt is for you to procure pure-bred stock, and when your young males are matured go to each neighbor and trade one of your males for his scrub and sell the scrub. It may be expensive for you at the time, but not if you expect to use eggs for hatching from those yards, as you will thus improve the stock for your benefit and add vigor by the outcross, thus securing better hatches, more rapid growth of chicks, higher prices and larger profits.—Farm and Fireside.

## KEEPING FOWLS WARM.

A Device for Securing a Comfortable Roosting Place.

It goes without saying that poultry will yield small profit in winter if not kept thoroughly warm. Fowls will, however, endure somewhat cold quarters during the daytime if kept briskly at work scratching for their living, but cold nights must be specially guarded against. The illustration shows a device for securing a warm roosting place. Above the platform are placed the roosts, and in front of these is a tight board partition coming down to within fifteen or eighteen inches of the platform. The ceiling, sides and back of the space thus enclosed being tight, a good temperature will be maintained by the heat from the bodies of the fowls themselves, for this heat rises and cannot escape, while the impure gases, being heavier, descend to the floor below.

If difficulty is had in getting fowls to go to roost in such an inclosed and partially darkened place this added partition in front can be hinged at the



top and raised during the day, being let down after the fowls have gone to roost.

The barrel below the platform is in a convenient position to receive each day the accumulation of droppings upon the platform. If the hallway is at one side or in the rear of this roosting place the nests can very conveniently be placed beneath the platform and made accessible from the hallway.—Webb Donnell, in Country Gentleman.

## The Winter Care of Sheep.

For a flock of 50 sheep the pen should be 25 feet long and 20 feet wide and a rack placed in the middle of the pen 4 feet high and wide, with an 8-inch board at the top and bottom on each side. The pen should be closed in, that it may be warm and the bottom dry. When feeding drive the sheep into the yard and leave the lambs inside where it is warm that they may eat without being crowded. When outside, the old sheep will run, kick and play about, showing good health and that they are doing well. Feed grain every day. A bushel of beans, 2 bushels of oats and 1 1/2 of corn ground together and fed 1 quart a day per sheep is a good ration. I prefer coarse to fine wools, Southdowns being my favorite, as they drop large lambs and have no horns. I believe sheep raising is more profitable than anything else if the right care is given. In fly time put a little tar on their noses to prevent gnats.—E. E. March, in Farm and Home.

## The Use of Fertilizers.

It does not pay to buy fertilizers and secure only a crop of fifteen bushels of wheat per acre. The land may not need the kind of fertilizer that has been applied, and better results may be obtained by using only a special fertilizer to balance the plant food already existing in the soil. One hundred pounds of bone dust may give better results than half a ton of mixed fertilizer in proportion to cost. The farmer should experiment and learn how to use fertilizers, as well as when to apply them.

## GIRLS' SURPRISE LUNCHEONS.

A Plan for the Meeting of Young Folks Cooking Clubs.

One of the latest fads among young girls, and one which is growing in favor, is giving small tea or luncheon parties where every dish served is prepared by the hostess. The menu also is of her own selection, and if she be clever and original she can often evolve ideas worthy of imitation by full-fledged entertainers, who are always glad of something out of the common for their own tables.

A good plan on such occasions is for the hostess to invite one or two of her more intimate friends to receive with her, with the understanding, of course, that they put in an appearance several hours before the arrival of the guests, and lend a hand in the preparations. It is well, in such cases, for the hostess to confer with her assistants beforehand, agreeing what dish each is to prepare so that everything requisite may be in readiness and things proceed "decently and in order."

A good deal of amusement might be gotten out of an original dish created by the hostess, and of which no one knows the ingredients. It should be ornamental, served as a separate course with considerable ceremony, and to be successful must be very good to the taste. Of course a wise hostess will experiment carefully with such a dish, and be quite sure of exact results before venturing to serve it. Its name should hold no indication of its nature, though it may suggest a mystery, as, for instance, "Surprise Purée," "Interrogation Pudding," "What is It?" or the like.

If it is suitable to serve in regular form on a flat dish, an effective ornamentation would be bits of fringed paper (of a color corresponding with the other decorations) on which a continuous row of interrogation points is drawn in gilt.

Considerable fun may be had by inviting the guests to guess at the ingredients, or even to write on bits of paper the dish is composed of, after which the hostess produces the real formula (carefully and minutely explained), which she reads aloud before inviting a reading of the others.

The true formula is now copied into the little receipt books which may have been given as favors at the first of a series of such gatherings, and if the company are members of a club, meeting weekly or bi-weekly, as is generally the case, the little books at the end of the season will hold directions for making a good many new and no doubt some very good dishes, while at the same time it will be a fitting souvenir of a charming season.

While the real value of such a club would be the experience gained in doing ordinary things well, and each hostess would see to it that her rolls, croquettes, coffee and chops were done to perfection, the charm of novelty and invention would add zest to what might otherwise become somewhat monotonous.—Harper's Young People.

## KITCHEN CUTLERY.

Good Knives are Necessary and Should Be Kept With Care.

Nothing is more essential to good kitchen work than good cutlery. The cook must be provided with a good bread knife, with a thin, broad blade and a keen edge, if she would cut her bread as it should be cut—into thin, dainty slices. There must also be a good, sharp meat knife. It is not possible to use the same knife for both purposes and keep it long in good condition. In addition, there must also be a little vegetable knife and a little boning knife, with a thin, sharp pointed blade.

These knives should be bright and clean, and exclusively for their own respective purposes. They should not be allowed near the fire, for heat ruins the temper of the steel, and when the temper is once destroyed it can not be restored. There should always be two or three common iron knives about the kitchen for the purpose of scraping pots and pans and for stirring any thing cooking upon the stove. One of the best knives for scrapers has a short, strong blade, broad and sharp at the lip like a putty knife. Knives that are in use in the kitchen should be systematically sharpened.

In the city, where a knife grinder is always convenient, it pays to send the knives to him about once in three months, as it costs but little to have them thus properly ground. In the country, where a knife grinder is not always accessible, a cook should learn the use of the whetstone, as a carpenter or other mechanic does, and keep her knives in order herself. Knives which are not in use should be rubbed in a little sweet oil, wrapped in chamois skin and laid away. Knives in daily use should be washed and dried thoroughly. On no account should the handles be allowed to soak in water, nor should the knives be allowed to dry in the oven, nor in any place around the range, for by such treatment their temper will be destroyed and their handles loosened.

The best place to keep knives which are in hourly requisition in the kitchen is in a knife rack hung on the wall.—N. Y. Tribune.

## Pretty Fabrics.

Among the materials for winter dresses there is a sail cloth which is very nobby. It is so wide that two breadths make a skirt. There are also the horse-blanket goods, a light, thick woolen fabric, with soft service and a large, breezy pattern. There are just a few women who can wear these large designs, but on them they are very fetching. A pink horse-blanket gown with a black horsehoe, through which, a four-leaved clover grows in natural colors, tones down in the making when the other material is a dark modest brown. It is rather a paradox that the women who like these gowns are the quietest and most conservative of their sex.—N. Y. Post.

—Lea was the pasture land, hence Lee, Lea, Lay, Leigh, together with innumerable compounds, such as Ashley, Oakley, Lindley, Berkeley, Atley, and others.

## A HISTORIC MYSTERY SOLVED.

The Alleged Identity of the Man in the Iron Mask.

Of all the historical problems perhaps that of the identity of the Man in the Iron Mask has most excited intelligent curiosity. But at last the mystery has been solved and all doubts set at rest by the patient investigations of Commandant Bazeries, of the French army. While in garrison at Nantes, M. Bazeries determined to decipher certain dispatches of Louis XIV. and his Minister Louvois, addressed to Marshal de Catinat, whose cipher system had never been unraveled, although many specialists had tried to master its secret.

The explanation of the historical enigma of the Man in the Iron Mask is found in one of these cipher dispatches of Louvois to De Catinat. After much research and patient plodding investigation, M. Bazeries was enabled to decipher the dispatch which contains the actual order from the king to imprison the Man with the Iron Mask. It is dated "Versailles, 8th July, 1691," and consists of nothing but groups of figures.

Vivien Labbe, Sig. de Bulonde, was, then, the "Man in the Iron Mask," who, having raised the siege of Coni against his orders and the king's pleasure was condemned to imprisonment for life and to wear a mask whenever he quitted the privacy of his cell.

Bulonde, a lieutenant-general of the king's armies, entered the army young and had a fairly brilliant military career. During the war with Italy he was sent with M. de Fenouilles to invest the town of Coni. The first attack on this place proved a complete failure, and on the news of the arrival of reinforcements under Prince Eugene, Bulonde was seized with panic; he raised the siege, abandoned his wounded, his artillery, and the ammunition of war. This shameful retreat provoked Louis XIV. to such anger that nothing could assuage his wrath.

Catinat's official reply to the explanation demanded by the king's minister arrived at Versailles on July 1, 1691, and on the 8th of that month, by the famous cipher message, the extraordinary punishment of Bulonde was decreed. On July 15 he was imprisoned in the citadel of Pignerol, whence he wrote letters to the king and the minister trying to justify his action. His pleas were of little avail, and in a letter to Catinat dated August 7, the king confirmed the sentence, and from that date nothing further was heard of M. de Bulonde.

The unhappy general who had retreated before Prince Eugene had henceforth to expiate his fault in prison. For two years he remained in the fortress of Pignerol, whence by Louis' order he was removed to the Isle St. Marguerite, Saint-Mars, the governor of which was ordered by a celebrated alchemist to tell absolutely nothing about "the general he had retreated before Pignerol." In May, 1798, Saint-Mars became governor of the Bastille, and in September he arrived with his "old prisoner of Pignerol, who was always obliged to wear a mask of black velvet, and of whom no one has ever known his name or estate."

Five years afterwards, in November, 1703, the man with the mask died and was buried in the cemetery of St. Paul under the name of Marchal. This historic puzzle, has, then, been spoiled of its dramatic mystery by M. Bazeries, and henceforth history will know M. de Bulonde as the legendary prisoner in the iron mask.—St. James Budget.

## THE GENERAL MARKETS.

Table with market prices for various goods like CATTLE, HOGS, WHEAT, CORN, etc. in Kansas City, Dec. 23.

Table with market prices for various goods like CATTLE, HOGS, WHEAT, CORN, etc. in St. Louis.

Table with market prices for various goods like CATTLE, HOGS, WHEAT, CORN, etc. in Chicago.

Table with market prices for various goods like CATTLE, HOGS, WHEAT, CORN, etc. in New York.

A POSITIVE CURE FOR ALL THE AILMENTS OF WOMEN, is assured with Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. It's a specific tonic and nerve, compounded by an eminent physician, for the various forms of female complaint.

DR. R. V. PIERCE: Dear Sir—Your advice to Mrs. Saylor was carefully followed, and five bottles of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription, I am happy to say, has cured her of uterine congestion. She is feeling finely. I wish you to thank you for your kindness, and, yours to command, MRS. SAYLER, Bryson, Cal.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.



## THE LAWYER OF TO-DAY.

Changes Wrought in the Profession in the Last Half Century.

"There is as much learning here in the legal profession as ever, but it is not on exhibition," said a Philadelphia lawyer. "In the first place the courts will not countenance its undue display. In old times an advocate was allowed great latitude. Formerly, in a case of damages caused by a neglected sidewalk, the attorney would be allowed to expound not only the laws relating to damages for neglect, but he might stray off into the realms of medical jurisprudence at great length, and even perorate with an allusion to the magna charter, the constitution and the American eagle. At present a lawyer must confine himself to the real merits of his case. The machinery of our courts has grown too costly to permit such waste of time. It follows that there is less oratorical skill displayed than in former days, especially at the period when some of our leading lawyers made a specialty of criminal defense. Now, few lawyers of eminence, either in Philadelphia or the east generally, undertake the defense in a criminal case.

"To-day the practice of law, like other professions, is becoming more and more specialized. A law office is simply a business office, as you may discover by visiting some of the handsome new office buildings down town. I know of one office where there are several partners, that would remind you of a banking office, and where a bookkeeper and cashier is employed to pay off clerks, typewriters and other employees. You will, however, still find veteran members of the bar pursuing old-time methods in a cosy, quiet office, sitting at a baize-covered table, amid a wilderness of well-thumbed books. They carry a dark-green bag filled with briefs when they go to court, precisely as all lawyers did fifty years ago, and as London barristers still do.

"As to young lawyers, however talented they may be, if without social or political prestige their struggle to advance in the profession is sure to be a hard one. Practice now is often inherited or transmitted in some other way. I could point out to you in Philadelphia law firms that have been confined to the members of one family, or its collateral branches, since the revolution. "I may say that there is an evident impetus to change many useless old legal methods. The remark of Lord Coleridge, when in this country, that there were many volumes of English legal decisions which it would do no harm to destroy, would answer as the mainspring of this impetus. Legislation is certainly advancing in this, that merely experimental general laws are passed with greater difficulty than formerly."

Another lawyer, older than the other, said: "Progress in the legal profession is hardly a term to apply to law, for it is founded on precedents, sometimes the older the better. For this reason jurisprudence is the least progressive of the sciences. Still there have been, no doubt, improvements in methods of practice, though I am not much of a code lawyer. I have had to study hard all my life. The younger lawyers appear to do little of that. They seem to believe, with Aaron Burr, that 'law is whatever is boldly advanced and plausibly maintained.'"—Philadelphia Record.

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# THE WOOTEN GANG.

The Recent Holdup South of Coffeyville, Kan.

## THE GOVERNMENT TAKES A HAND.

Bloodhounds Put on the Trail—Five United States Deputy Marshals and Poses Take Part in the Hunt for the Robbers.

COFFEYVILLE, Kan., Dec. 26.—Yesterday was a day of great excitement in this locality. Sunday night's daring and unusually successful train robbery on the very border of the city has aroused the people to the highest pitch and a deep settled determination to rid the country of the bold desperadoes has taken hold of the officials. All day long marshals were seizing upon clues and following up information as to who compose the gang.

A young Cherokee, who was arrested here on Saturday on a charge of stealing a pair of pants from one of the stores, when questioned yesterday morning admitted that he had been sent to Coffeyville by a man at whose house the robbers stopped on Saturday for two quarts of alcohol for the gang. He was to meet them at a certain point about ten miles from here, and as he failed to show up, they evidently came to Seminole station to intercept him, and planned the robbery while they were waiting for him on Saturday evening and returned on the same evening to carry their purpose into effect. They were seen near the station on Saturday evening and on Sunday they were observed at several points on the Verdigris only a few miles from town.

This holdup has a feature that is new in this section. In no previous instance has the United States mail been disturbed. The robbers not only went through the postal clerk, but they opened the mail bags, rifled the registered packages and carried off a lot of mail matter. This certainly will put the United States authorities on their mettle, and it is to be hoped that the strong powers of the general government will be used to catch the perpetrators of the outrage.

Last evening five deputy United States marshals and their posse, with a car-load of horses and a number of bloodhounds, were unloaded at Seminole station. A telegraph station was established in the box car that figured in Sunday night's affair and a vigorous pursuit is now under way. The direction taken by the band of robbers has been ascertained and a full description of the men obtained from parties who saw them on Saturday and yesterday.

They are undoubtedly the Wooten gang, and two young men and two boys, all white, composed the outfit. They were all very poorly mounted on Saturday, and were very indifferently clothed. This accounts for the eagerness with which they seized upon overcoats and other pieces of clothing. They took the newsboy's coat and pocketed a lot of his goods, which proves that they were hard up. The gang has been in the brush since July, and are in desperate straits.

**DETAILS OF THE ROBBERY.**  
LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Dec. 26.—The details of the Kansas & Arkansas Valley hold-up at Seminole, I. T., Sunday evening, reached Little Rock when the robbed train arrived.

Seminole, the scene of the robbery, is nine miles south of Coffeyville, Kan. There is no town there, and nothing to mark the spot save a side-track and a small platform. Train No. 232 reached Seminole Sunday shortly after dark. The switch had been turned, throwing the train on the siding. The switch is on a heavy up-grade, and the train soon came to a standstill. There were no cars upon the track, as reported.

When the train stopped three men sprang upon the engine and began robbing Engineer Bush Harris of his watch and \$40 in cash. They then proceeded to the mail car and rifled the mail pouches. Mail Clerk H. B. Pinkney, who was in charge, was forced to deliver the registered packages. After abstracting the cash the letters were handed back to the clerk. Pinkney was relieved of his watch and 35 cents in change, 25 cents of which was returned to him to buy a lunch. An entrance to the express car was gained without resistance on the part of the express messenger, as there was nothing of value on board. The robbers commanded Messenger Ford to open the safe, from which they took two small packages, value unknown, and \$100 in money.

Finishing their work in the express car, the robbers turned their attention to the coaches. Two men went through the cars while the other two maintained a constant firing on the outside. So much time had been consumed in robbing the mail and express cars that the passengers had ample opportunity to secure their valuables and very little of value was obtained in the coaches. The robbers appropriated all the overcoats and watches in the cars, but the sum total of cash they secured will approximate less than \$500. Several passengers saved large sums by hiding their purses under the car seats.

Both of the men who went through the coaches were young men, neither being over 23, and had the appearance of being unsophisticated country youths. When they went through the sleepers they displayed an utter ignorance of sleeping cars. The robbers did not use any abusive language to the passengers and offered no violence. None of the passengers were armed; there were no acts of heroism or unusual incidents. The train was held one hour and twenty minutes. It is stated positively that the railroad officials here have the names of the four robbers, and it is believed their capture is only a question of a few days.

A cardinal in Rome says that the position of Mgr. Sattoli in this country cannot be affected by the bitter attacks made on him.

# THE TREASURY.

**Secretary Carlisle's Report—Condition of the National Finances—Reforms Urged.**  
WASHINGTON, Dec. 21.—The annual report of Secretary of the Treasury Carlisle, which had been unusually delayed and long expected by business men, was sent to both houses today. The following general topics: "Condition of Treasury," "Currency Legislation," and "Review of the Revenue Laws," are discussed at length.

In opening the secretary says: "During the first five months of the present fiscal year the expenditures of the government have exceeded receipts to the amount of \$20,918,093.68. There has been not only a decrease of receipts but also an increase of expenditures during this period, as compared with the corresponding five months of the last fiscal year. The revenues from customs have fallen off \$23,589,829.74; from internal taxes, \$7,866,067.90; and from miscellaneous receipts, \$324,152.39. The expenditures on account of the war department in the execution of contracts made during the last fiscal year have increased \$5,162,132.42; on account of the navy department for the same reason the increase has been \$1,913,259.81; on account of Indians, \$536,078.55; and on account of interest, \$69,450.25; but there have been reductions in some other branches of the service to the amount of \$6,352,206 as compared with the corresponding period last year. The result of these changes is that on the first day of December, 1893, the actual net balance in the treasury, after deducting the bank note 5 per cent. redemption fund, outstanding drafts and checks, disbursing officers' balances, agency accounts and the gold reserve, was only \$11,028,448.25, and the total amount held, \$12,347,517.80, was in subsidiary silver and minor coins.

"It may be safely assumed that the worst effects of the recent financial disturbance and consequent business depression have been realized, and that the conditions will be much more favorable hereafter for the collection of an adequate revenue for the support of the government; but it can scarcely be expected that the receipts during the remainder of the fiscal year will exceed the expenditures for the same time to such an extent as to prevent a very considerable deficiency. I have, therefore, estimated a probable deficiency of \$28,000,000 at the close of the year and, if congress concurs in this view of the situation, it will be incumbent upon it to make provision for raising that amount as soon as practicable."

Reviewing the receipts and expenditures for the fiscal year 1893 the secretary says the government's revenues from all sources for the year were \$461,716,561.04, of which \$205,355,016.73 was from customs and \$161,027,632.05 from internal revenue. The total expenditure was \$459,374,887.05, leaving a surplus of \$2,341,674.29. As compared with 1892, this shows an increase in receipts of \$35,848,301.73, and in expenditures of \$38,454,623.21. On the basis of existing laws the revenues of the government for the present fiscal year are estimated at \$430,121,305.38 and the total expenditures at \$458,121,305.30, or a deficit of \$28,000,000. The principal items in these estimated revenues are: From customs, \$175,000,000, and from internal revenue, \$150,000,000, while \$132,000,000 for pensions constitutes the largest item in the estimated expenditures. It is estimated that on the basis of existing laws the government revenues for the fiscal year 1895 will be \$454,427,748.44. The estimates of appropriations heretofore submitted for the year aggregate \$445,300,759.93, or an estimated surplus of \$9,126,988.50.

Discussing foreign commerce the secretary says the total imports were for 1892: Merchandise, \$827,401,462; gold, \$40,690,454; silver, \$19,955,086; exports, merchandise, \$1,030,378,148; gold, \$50,195,327; silver, \$32,810,559.—For 1893—Imports, merchandise, \$866,400,923; gold, \$21,174,381; silver, \$23,193,373; exports, merchandise, \$547,665,194; gold, \$108,680,844; silver, \$40,737,319. The prominent facts disclosed by these figures, says the report, are that the values of imports of merchandise attained the highest point in the commerce of the history of the country; and that the exports of gold reached a higher figure than ever before in a single year since the foundation of the government. This outward movement of gold, occurring at a time of peace, will make 1893 memorable in financial and commercial experience. The imports and exports of silver and bullion were greater in amount than is recorded in any one year of the country's history—exceeding even the panic year of '73.

The secretary says economy and good administration in the collections of customs revenue would be promoted by confining customs duties to the interior to the commercial centers. He recommends that the law be so amended as to authorize him to reduce the number of customs districts whenever he thinks it to be in the interest of the service, and that he be authorized, where commerce justifies it, to station officers to enter and clear vessels.

In addition to the matters more immediately pertaining to his office, Secretary Carlisle goes extensively into the tariff question in its bearing on the treasury. He says also that there is too much money in the country and that the present complicated financial system is in urgent need of revision. He advises the issue of bonds at a low rate of interest to tide the treasury over the hard times and treats on many things that have been debated in and out of congress for some time past.

**PLEASANT TIMES AHEAD.**  
The Public Not Likely to Be Much Longed Bored by Those Cherokee Bonds.  
PORT GIBSON, I. T., Dec. 21.—The bid known as the Chadwick proposition passed both houses of the Cherokee legislature yesterday and was before the chief at a late hour last night. The bid was par and \$75,000 interest, with five days' option in which to put up a forfeit of \$100,000. It is generally thought that this will result in the sale of the bonds, but there have been so many bogus bids that it is unsafe to venture an opinion.

# CALIFORNIA HOLDUP.

**Details of a Job Where the Bandits Got Only Ten Dollars—A Mystery.**  
SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 26.—Interviews with trainmen and passengers who were on board the train which was held up near Los Angeles Sunday elicit the following facts regarding the robbery: The train left Los Angeles in charge of Engineer Stewart—Rocky Bill Stewart, as he is known by the trainmen—and Conductor Simpson. Near Rosco, a little station this side of Burbank, the engineer was shot at from the tender and told to stop the train. He stopped it. A lively fusillade followed to intimidate anyone who attempted to interfere with their plans.

The engineer and fireman were made prisoners and compelled to light the fuse of a bomb placed against the door of the express car three separate times. The first two attempts failed. At the third he was told to stay by the fuse till it fizzed and to run afterward. He obeyed. The express car door burst open and Express Messenger Potts was thrown from the cot where he was asleep. The express messenger held up his hands and got out of the car. Just what happened after that is a mystery, for Express Messenger Potts has been cautioned not to speak about it by the officers of the express company.

After the robbers left the express car they made the engineer, fireman and express messenger walk up the track a quarter of a mile, fired off a fusillade, and let them walk back to the train. Prior to bursting in the door of the express car with a bomb, the robbers had terrorized every head which showed from a car window by taking a shot too conveniently near, and the San Fernando constable, who attempted to reason with them and assert his rights as an officer, was driven back into his coach with some pretty strong language and a pistol shot. A shot was taken at a baggageman, and others were told to stay in and keep quiet.

It is reported that the robbers did not get over \$10 in booty, but the mystery of the affair, outside of the identity of the robbers, is what they did to the safe, which the officials of the Wells, Fargo & Co. will not, for the present at least, explain.

# SCENE IN CHURCH.

**A Priest's Reference to One of His Parishioners Almost Provokes a Riot.**  
ROCHESTER, N. Y., Dec. 26.—A special from Mount Morris says: There was great excitement at St. Patrick's church Sunday night at 12 o'clock mass. It was caused by some remarks made by Rev. Charles Flaherty, who, for the past ten years, and up to less than a year ago had charge of this church, but who was removed after his trial and conviction for intimacy with a young girl of his parishioner. After mass had been said by Rev. Day, who now has charge of this church, and while the usual custom of Christmas offering was being taken, Rev. Charles Flaherty passed up the center aisle to the altar rail, and facing the congregation, spoke in substance as follows:

"One year ago to-night I was at this altar as your priest, while to-night I am under sentence to a condemned man's cell. There is a man in this church that was instrumental in my conviction and he is Cornelius Leary. This man came here to-night with no sacred intention, and why he is here I do not know. It is the sentiment of this congregation that he leave this church." At this point cries of "put him out" were heard.

Cornelius Leary arose and said: "If Charles Flaherty or any of his friends attempt to eject me from this church, I will leave work for the coroner in the morning." No attempt was made, however, to put Mr. Leary out.

Father Flaherty continued speaking, saying: "Mr. Leary harbored Mary Sweeney (the girl who made the charges that resulted in this conviction) for several weeks previous to the trial, schooling her in what to say in order to bring about my conviction."

The congregation was quieted with difficulty by their priest. Yesterday morning at early mass Father Flaherty made remarks similar to Sunday night, but there was no excitement.

# FRISCO FIRE.

**Call and Bulletin Offices Burned Out—Heavy Loss.**  
SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 26.—At 11:30 o'clock yesterday morning fire broke out in the block bounded by Clay, Commercial, Sansome and Leidecker streets, and in a few minutes one of the biggest fires was raging. The block is composed of some of the oldest brick buildings in the city, and was occupied by the Call and Bulletin newspaper offices, Francis Valentine & Co., printers; the Bosqui Printing and Engraving Co., Blake, Moffit & Town's paper warehouse, E. J. Shattuck & Co., ink manufacturers; the Commercial Steam Power Co., and numerous smaller concerns. Every engine in the city was called out, and it was over two hours before the fire was out. Fire Marshal Towne estimates the loss at \$500,000. Insurance held that, but the proprietors of the concerns burned out say the loss is much less and will not be over \$100,000.

# UNHAPPY CHINAMEN.

**In Custody of a Federal Officer En Route to the Floryery Land.**  
SAN ANTONIO, Tex., Dec. 26.—Chief United States Deputy Marshal John Walter has left for San Francisco, having in charge sixty-five Chinamen sentenced to deportation for having violated the exclusion act. He was accompanied by twenty guards. All these offenders have been arrested within the past three months. Twelve of them were in jail at San Antonio, nineteen at Del Rio and the remaining number at Eagle Pass and El Paso. The Southern Pacific railroad receives \$35 per head for transporting the Chinamen to San Francisco.

The threatened bakers' strike in Madrid has collapsed owing to the arrest of sixty men, including the promoters of the strike, and to the fact that the authorities were able to fetch large quantities of bread from the provinces.

# THE SANTA FE.

**Receivers Appointed for the Great Railroad System—The Bonded Indebtedness.**  
LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Dec. 26.—The expected in the railroad world happened Saturday. The Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe and St. Louis & San Francisco railroads and branches, comprising the Santa Fe system proper, have been placed in the hands of three receivers, the order being made by United States Circuit Judge H. C. Caldwell in chambers, this city.

The application was made by the Union Trust Co., of New York, trustees for the bondholders of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe, and the Mercantile Trust Co., of New York, trustees for the bondholders of the St. Louis & San Francisco.

The first intimation of decisive action was received at 2 o'clock Saturday afternoon when a special arrived over the Iron Mountain with prominent railroad attorneys and officials on board, who hastened to the federal court house and were soon closeted with United States Circuit Judge H. C. Caldwell, who had arrived from St. Louis the night before.

The distinguished party included George F. Sharet, clerk of the United States circuit court of Kansas, of Topeka; George R. Peck, general solicitor of Chicago; E. D. Keena, general solicitor of the St. Louis & San Francisco, of St. Louis; H. L. Morrill, general manager and second vice president of the Frisco, of St. Louis; Charles B. Alexander and W. W. Green, of the firm of Alexander & Green, New York, counsel for the Mercantile Trust Co., of New York, and A. A. Rossington, of Topeka, counsel for the Union Trust Co., of New York.

They remained closeted with Judge Caldwell until 5:30, when an order was agreed upon appointing three receivers for the Santa Fe system, J. W. Reinhart, president of the Santa Fe system; J. J. McCook, general counsel of the Santa Fe system, and Joseph C. Wilson, clerk of the United States district court at Topeka, Kan., the latter being a compromise receiver, the railroads having recommended Reinhart, McCook and George C. Nickerson, the latter a director for the system, but who was objected to by the complainants. The receivers met with no resistance on the part of the railroad companies, and an agreement was easily reached.

The bonded indebtedness aggregates \$252,000,000, as follows: \$130,000,000 first mortgage bonds; \$77,000,000 class "A" second mortgage bonds; \$5,000,000 class "B" mortgage bonds. The interest due January 1 will aggregate nearly \$3,000,000, and the floating debt is about \$3,000,000, making a total liability of \$240,000,000.

J. W. Reinhart and J. J. McCook, two of the receivers, are well known in railroad circles throughout the country; the other receiver, Joseph C. Wilson, has been twice mayor of Topeka, and is considered a very level-headed man.

# HELD UP.

**Train Robbers Go Through a Missouri Pacific Train Near the Kansas State Line in the Indian Territory.**

COFFEYVILLE, Kan., Dec. 25.—South-bound train No. 32 on the Iron Mountain division of the Missouri Pacific, which left this station at 6:30 o'clock last evening, was held up and thoroughly robbed by five masked men at Seminole station in the Indian territory. The lock was broken, and the train run on the siding on which a box car was standing, on which was a red lantern. The point of robbery is a small station on the open prairie.

The engineer, James Harris, was carefully guarded by one of the men with a Winchester, while the rest proceeded to rob the mail, express car and passenger on the train, from the smoker to the sleeper.

The leader was a tall man, who went through the cars and relieved the frightened passengers of their money and valuables, while the party kept up a fusillade with their Winchesters and revolvers. They evidently secured a large amount of booty.

A party of young people from Coffeyville, who were out driving, sat in their conveyance close to the scene and witnessed the affair and were the first to bring the news of the robbery to town. Several gentlemen of this city, who do business in the territory, were on the train and were victims of the brigands. Fortunately no one was injured by the shooting, which was all done by the robbers.

One young man who was in the smoker got up as the robbers came in and walked ahead of them through the different cars in hope of evading them. When they got to the rear of the last car they caught him, took his watch and \$17 and made him jump off.

The robbers held the train about an hour and a half and the rear lights on the car could be seen from the Missouri Pacific yards here while the train was being robbed.

Conductor Brownell, the engineer, fireman and porters were relieved of everything they had, even to their pocket knives. The train continued on toward Fort Smith after being relieved, and the desperadoes mounted their horses and left in a westerly direction. They were dressed in cowboy outfits, and were all young men. They are a remnant of the Starr gang, and from the description given by Conductor Brownell the leader is Jim Wooten, the fellow who led the raid on the Mound Valley bank.

**Coal Barges Sunk in the Ohio.**  
LOUISVILLE, Ky., Dec. 26.—Between 700,000 and 800,000 bushels of coal are now along the wharf awaiting for more water to get away on. The Coal City sank four barges at Irville, Ky. The Danville sunk four boats at a point down the river between Cairo and Memphis. Eight other barges of the same fleet, which was towed by the Diamond, were stranded at this point. The Heaver lost three boats at the same place. The Jim Wood struck a pier at the Louisville and Jeffersonville bridge last night and sunk a barge. The total loss on all will be about \$50,000.

# THE TARIFF BILL.

**Chairman Wilson Reports His Bill to Congress.**

**The Present Tariff System Declared Pernicious—Free Raw Material Clauses Defended—Many Reductions Explained.**

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20.—The majority report of the ways and means committee on the recently prepared tariff bill has been made public. It was prepared by Chairman Wilson and is as follows:

"The American people, after the fullest and most thorough debate ever given by any people to their fiscal policy, have deliberately and rightly decided that the existing tariff is wrong in principle and grievously unjust in operation. They have decided, as free men are ever to decide, that the power of taxation has no lawful or constitutional exercise except for providing revenue for the support of the government. Every departure from this principle is a departure from the fundamental principles of free institutions and inevitably works out a gross inequality in the citizenship of a country.

For more than thirty years we have levied the largest part of our federal taxes in violation of this vital truth until we have reached, in the existing tariff, an extreme and voluminous system of class taxation to which history would be challenged to furnish any parallel. So many private enterprises have been taken in partnership with the government, so many private interests now share in the rich prerogative of taxing 70,000,000 of people, that any attempt to dissolve this illegal union is necessarily encountered by an opposition that rallies behind the intolerance of monopoly, the power of concentrated wealth, the inertia of fixed capital and the honest errors of a generation of false teaching.

The bill on which the committee has expended much pat and anxious labor is not offered as a complete response to the mandate of the American people. It is not proposed to be purged of all protection that to be free of all error in its complex and manifold details. However, we may delay the existence of any legislative pledge or other right of any citizen to make such pledge, for the continuance of duties that carry with them more or less acknowledged protection we must recognize that great interests do exist whose existence and prosperity is no part of our concern either to imperil or to curtail. We believe, and we have the warrant of our past experience for believing, that reduction of duties will not injure, but give more abundant life to all our great manufacturing industries, however much they may dread the change. In dealing with the tariff question, as with every other long-standing abuse that has interwoven itself with social or industrial system, the legislator must remember that, in the long run, the principle of growth is safest, having in itself the principle of growth.

A glance at the tariff legislation of our own country ought to satisfy every intelligent student that protection has always shown itself as a system of economy by its absolute failure to insure healthy and stable prosperity to manufacturers. It teaches men to depend on an artificial help, on laws taxing their countrymen for prosperity in business, rather than upon their own skill and effort. It throws business out of its natural channels into artificial channels in which there must always be uncertainty and uncertainty, and it makes a tariff system the foothold of party politics, and the stability of large business interests the stake of every popular election.

"We have recognized this truth more fully than the wise men who from time to time have engaged in the so-called protected industries. Years ago Mr. Edward Everett stated, in an address at Lowell, that the secretaries who found the manufacturers of New England were never friends of a higher tariff policy. Hon. Amasa Walker, a former member of this house from Massachusetts, and one of our greatest writers on economic questions, declared it to be within his own personal knowledge that when the proposal was made to impose the protective tariff of 1816, the manufacturers of Rhode Island, among whom was Mr. Slater, the father of cotton spinning in this country, met at the counting room of one of their number, and, after deliberate consultation, came unanimously to the conclusion that the workers rather be let alone, as their business had grown up naturally and succeeded well, and they felt confident of its continued prosperity under the protection of the government. He argued that by laying a protective tariff their business would be subjected to fluctuation and uncertainty. But as usual, the clamor of selfish and shortsighted interests prevailed. The makers to usurp the place of Providence provided. The country entered on a protective policy with the unfailing result that the government help began to demand for more protection. The moderate tariff of 1816 rapidly grew into the 'tariff of abominations' that carried the country to the verge of civil discord and provoked a natural revolution.

"Protection has run a like course since 1816. When congress began to repeal war burdens and to relieve manufacturers of internal taxes, which they had used to secure compensating duties on like foreign products, there arose a clamor throughout the country, without respect to party, for a reduction of the war tariff. Unable to resist this demand, the protected industries bailed and thwarted any reduction by passing a protective tariff which carried a hypothetical rate of 10 per cent. As soon, however, as the election of 1874 gave the next house to the demo party that bill was repealed by the outgoing republicans and rates restored to what they were before 1874.

And although the demand for tariff reform and for reduction of taxes has ever since been a burning and growing one in the country, the protected industries have exacted and obtained from every republican congress elected since 1877 an increase of their protection, occasionally permitting the repeal or the lessening of a tax that was paid into the treasury in order to meet away from or to increase duties levied for their benefit. Protection left to its natural momentum never stops short of prohibition and prohibitory walls are always needing to be built higher, or to be patched and reinforced. A protective tariff never has and never can give stability and satisfaction to its own beneficiaries. Even if its victims are too weak and too scattered to agitate for its decrease, its beneficiaries are sure to agitate for an increase.

When the reform tariff of 1845 was before congress the air was full of prophecies that it would destroy our manufacturing industries, throw labor out of employment or compel it to work at pauper wages and dwarf and arrest the growth of the country. Every representative from our great manufacturing states of New England voted against it with gloomy forebodings of its blighting effect. The rate of duties provided in that tariff was much lower than those of the bill we here offer. What was the result? Instead of practically killing the industries and pauperizing the labor of New England or the rest of the country, the tariff of 1845 gave immense vigor to manufacturers, with steady employment and increasing wages to labor, so that after eleven years' experience we find the longest period of stability we have ever enjoyed under any tariff, the representatives of these same states with a practical unanimity voted for a further reduction of 20 per cent., and by a two-thirds vote sustained the tariff of 1857 which made a reduction of 25 per cent., and so well contented and prosperous were the affairs of that and other sections of the country under the low rate of tariff of 1857 that when the Morrill bill of 1861 took the first backward step there was a general protest against it.

The history of our American industry shows that under no other policy has there been so much healthy and rapid development of our manufacturing industry than during the fifteen years of low tariff from 1840 to 1861, nor a more healthy and harmonious growth of its agriculture and all the other industries of the country. No chapter in our political experience carries with it a more salutary lesson than this, and no one could appeal more strongly to law makers to establish a just and rational system of public revenues, neither exhausting agriculture by constant blood-letting nor keeping manufactur-

urers alternating between chills and fevers by artificial pampering. In this direction alone lies stability, concord of sections and of great industries.

We have already said that the public discussion may disclose errors of minor detail in the schedules of the bill. To escape such errors would require so thorough and intimate a knowledge of all the divisions, subdivisions, complex and manifold mazes and involutions of our chemical, textile, metal and other industries, that no committee of congress, no matter how extended the range of their personal knowledge or how laborious and painstaking their efforts, could ever hope to possess. We have not forgotten that we represent the people who are many as well as the protected interests, who are the few, and while we have dealt with the latter in no spirit of unfriendliness, we have felt that it was our duty and not their privilege to make the tariff schedules.

Those who concede the rights of beneficiaries to fix their bounties must necessarily commit to them the framing and wording of laws by which these bounties are secured to them. A committee of congress thus becomes merely the amanuensis of the protected interests. It has been shown so clearly and so often in the debates of this house that nearly every important schedule of the existing law was made in its very words and phrases, and the advocates of the interests it was framed to protect that it is unnecessary in our report to present the record proof of this fact, but it may not be amiss to cite further evidence to show that this is not only the necessary rule, but the open and avowed method of framing protective tariffs.

When the senate substitutes for the bill passed by this house in the Fifteenth congress—which substitute is a real basis for the existing law—was being prepared, Senator Hoar, of Massachusetts, appeared before the senate subcommittee and used this language: "Instead of coming before your subcommittee for a formal hearing on our Massachusetts industries, I thought the best way was to carefully prepare a table of all the various industries, perhaps some sixty or seventy in all, and ask Brother Aldrich to go over them with me and ascertain what the people wanted in each case and if there were any cases which the committee had not already done exactly what the petitioners desired, or had not inflexibly passed upon the question of their hearing before you, but I find in every instance the action of the committee, as Mr. Aldrich thinks it likely to be, is entirely satisfactory to the interests I represent." He enlarged on these two or three, and the papers in regard to these cases I have handed to Mr. Aldrich."

No stronger indictment of the whole protective system could be made than that which is unconsciously carried in these words of a United States senator that laws which impose taxes on the great mass of the people must be written in language so technical that the most intelligent citizen cannot understand them, and that rates of taxation must be dictated by the selfishness and greed of those who are to receive the taxes.

We have believed that the first step towards that reform of the tariff should be the repeal of the materials of industry. There can be no substantial and beneficial reduction upon the necessary clothing and other comforts of the American people, nor any substantial and beneficial enlargement of the field of American labor so long as we tax materials and processes of production. Every tax upon the producer falls with increasing force on the consumer. Every tax upon the manufacturer in this country is a protection to his competitors in all other countries, and so narrow is his market as to limit the number and lessen the wages of those to whom he can give employment. Every cheating in the supply of his raw materials, while primarily injuring to the benefit of the manufacturer himself, passes under free competition immediately to the consumer.

It may be said that we are not justified in making so large a reduction in revenue at a time when government receipts and expenditures can no longer be balanced and when some new sources of temporary revenue must be sought for. We have been compelled to retain some articles upon the dutiable list and to leave some duties higher than we desired because of the present necessity of the treasury, but we have felt that any temporary shrinkage of revenue should be sought for as effectually as we could the instructions given by the American people when congress convened in 1890. Our own experience and that of other countries has shown that the decrease of tariff duties immediately operates for such an enlargement of commerce, of production and consumption as rapidly to make up the loss of revenue threatened by those reductions.

A most important change in the bill proposed from the present law will be found in the general substitution of ad valorem duties for specific duties. This must always be the characteristic of the revenue tariff levied upon a large range of articles, especially when they include the plain necessities of life.

It is the purpose of the present bill to repeal in toto section 2 of the tariff act of October 1, 1890, commonly but most erroneously called its reciprocity provision. That act placed sugar, molasses, coffee, tea and other articles, but authorized the president, should he be satisfied that the government of any other country producing such articles imposed duties upon the agricultural or other products of the United States which were not reciprocally unequal and unreasonable, to suspend the provision under which these articles were admitted into this country. This section has brought no appreciable advantage to American exporters and it is not in intention or effect a provision for reciprocity but for retaliation.

# WHY HE ASSUMED A NAME.

**The Strange History of a Treasury Department Employee.**

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20.—Secretary Carlisle's mail contained a curious letter. To put a stop to the practice of concealing marriages the secretary a few days ago issued an order that all clerks in the treasury must be carried on the rolls by their legal names. The order had the effect of disclosing a case which was not in contemplation when it was issued.

Dear Sir: Having read your recent order regarding employees of the treasury department bearing illegal or assumed names I hasten to set myself right before the department by telling a straightforward and truthful story. Twenty-eight years ago, when but a boy, I left home without the knowledge or consent of my parents and enlisted in the United States Army under the name of ——— which name has stuck to me ever since. Under this name I went around the world, to Europe, Asia and Africa, in the years 1857, '58, '59 and '60, on the United States frigate Powhatan, on one of her most eventful cruises. Under this name I sailed with Adm. Farragut during the war and received the medal of honor for meritorious conduct while fighting the Confederate batteries at Port Hudson. I had no reason to assume a name other than to avoid being found by my mother, who, like many other mothers, did not want her boy to go to sea. I have no reason in God's world to feel ashamed in any way of the name I then assumed. My conscience is perfectly clear, and I have always taken good care of the mother I ran away from. Having worn this name thirty-eight years, I desire to so continue, if the explanation is satisfactory to yourself and the department.

Respectfully,  
A Bomb-Thrower in Colorado.

**BRECKENRIDGE, Col., Dec. 20.—**Some unknown person attempted to throw a bomb made of gas-pipe and loaded with dynamite into the room above the State national bank. The bomb missed the window and dropped to the sidewalk, where it exploded, shattering the windows of the bank and adjacent building.

**Robert Adams Elected to Congress.**  
PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 20.—Robert Adams, Jr., ex-minister to Brazil, has been elected member of congress in the Second district to succeed the late Charles O'Neill. The district is so overwhelmingly republican that the democrats decided to make no nomination.