Chase County Courant.

W. E. TIMMONS, Editor and Proprietor. HEW TO THE LINE LET THE CHIPS FALL WHERE THEY MAY.

VOL. XXI. COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 13, 1894. NO. 12.

THE WORLD AT LARGE.

Summary of the Daily News.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

IN his annual report to congress the secretary of the treasury outlines a plan for a new system of banking and makes a strong plea for tariff reform. The revenues for the current fiscal year were estimated at $424,427,748, and the expenditures for the same period, $444,427,748, leaving a deficit of $20,000,000.

THE interstate commerce commission submitted its eighth annual report to congress on the 5th. A number of recommendations regarding changes in the law are made, unreasonable freight rates discussed and also the injustice of undercharging. Railroad pooling is touched on and also the financial embarrassment of railways.

A MEETING was held at Washington on the 5th by gentlemen prominent in the telegraph business and the Telegraph Historical Society of North America was formed, with a membership of about 250, representing all sections of the country. Its object is the collection and preservation of historical data concerning the birth and progress of the telegraph in North America.

REPRESENTATIVE BRYAN, of Nebraska, has introduced into congress a joint resolution providing an amendment to the constitution, making the president ineligible to a second term.

DR. JOHN MILLS BROWNE, formerly surgeon-general of the navy, was reported dangerously ill at Washington on the 6th, as a result of a stroke of paralysis involving the whole of the right side. His recovery was doubtful.

THE democratic senators held a caucus on the 6th and the cloture proposition was defeated. The steering committee was directed to prepare an order of business which would present for the consideration of the senate certain subjects named.

THE president has awarded to Capt. Frank D. Baldwin a medal of honor, by direction of congress, for distinguished gallantry in action with Indians near McClelland Creek, Tex., November 7, 1874. Capt. Baldwin is now Indian agent at Anardarko, in the Kiowa country.

SENATOR MARTIN, of Kansas, has a plan for settling the Indian territory muddle. It is to add the Indian territory to Oklahoma, making one territory of it, under one government.

THE members of the Dockery commission, created at the last session of congress, who have for some time past been conducting an investigation into the workings of the general land office for the purpose of instituting reforms in that branch of the government service, if necessary, have completed their work, but were not ready to make public their recommendations.

THE annual report of the board of managers of the national home for disabled volunteer soldiers, which was sent to the house of representatives on the 7th, says the aggregate average number kept in the national and state homes was 70,162, and the whole number cared for during the year, 35,564. On June 30, the number presented in the several branches of the national home was 15,373, an increase in one year of 1,668.

THE president on the 8th signed the proclamation announcing the ratification and the taking effect of the new Chinese immigration treaty.

THE new treaty between the United States and Japan was made public on the 8th.

THE pension bureau at Washington will hereafter refuse pensions to widows whose income from other sources, added to the proceeds of reasonable effort on their part, affords them comfortable support. This policy is provided for in a ruling of Assistant Secretary Reynolds, based on the June 27, 1890, act.

GENERAL NEWS.

THE engineers and firemen of the Atlantic & Pacific railway at Albuquerque, N. M., have engaged an attorney to look after their interests. They say they have become tired of paying the grand officers of their organization $10,000 to $20,000 a year, in addition to heavy local dues, as in the time of trouble the officers have taken side with the company and they sanctioned the discharge of men on account of the American Railway union without hearing their claims.

THE Denver chamber of commerce has adopted resolutions in favor of the construction of the Denver, Sioux City, Lake Superior & Chicago railway, and of the government taking possession of the Central Pacific and Union Pacific railroad systems and operating them on behalf of the people.

FRANK HOWARD was hanged at Rawlins, Wyo., on the 7th for the murder of Charles Horn at Dixon, December 31, 1893. Howard shot Horn in a jealous rage, caused by Horn's attentions to a woman with whom Howard was intimate.

THE Turkish government was reported sending out official statements denying the truth of the Armenian outrages.

PART of Cedarville, N. J., has burned. The post office and nearly all the main stores were consumed.

GERMANY has taken the initiative step towards curtailing the importation of another American product, in the proposition now before the bundesrath to increase the duty on cottonseed oil from $1 to $2.50. The proposition is supported by the combined agrarian protectionist industrial parties.

THE recent fight between Billy Mahan and Paddy Purtell, known as the Saginaw Kid, in Denver, Col., was red-hot from start to finish. In the third round Purtell broke a bone in his right hand, and in the seventh one in his left, and in the twenty-first round he threw up the sponge.

THREE masked men near Buchanan, Ga., attempted to kill and rob Buck Sammerlin, aged 74. The old man fought and killed one of his assailants. He was shot, however, and will die. The other two robbers escaped.

A. J. BLACKWELL, of David, I. T., founder of the town of Blackwell, Ok., about whom stories have been sent broadcast stating that he was shaved and tortured almost to death with steel needles by Indians, has filed suit at Fort Smith, Ark., for $50,000 damages against the Indian government for false imprisonment.

CHIEF OF POLICE ARMSTRONG has decided to allow no more prize fights in Denver, Col. The pugilists who have been giving many so-called boxing exhibitions there lately will be sent to jail as vagrants if they do not leave town.

THE great San Juan, Mex., irrigation enterprise is complete, and water will soon be turned into the 900 kilometers of canals that have been constructed. This work, done under government concession, cost $3,000,000 gold. The water is secured by damming the San Juan river. It will irrigate vast areas.

JOHN RILEY and William Bates, two mill men at Niles, O., had a disagreement and decided to settle it by fighting with clubs. The fight lasted three minutes and Riley was so badly hurt that it was believed he would die.

FRANK MEYERS, a convict who was brought to Lexington, Ky., to testify in a court case, tried to escape at the jail door and knocked Deputy Wilkerson down as the latter was unlocking the door. Then he ran down the street, followed by Wilkerson, who fired three shots, the last of which killed the fugitive.

BRADSTREET'S Review of Trade said that the holiday season was bringing increased activity to retailers. North of Kansas City reports were rather unfavorable because of the unseasonable weather. The tendency of prices was to increased firmness.

FIVE people were overcome by coal gas at St. Paul, Minn., recently and narrowly escaped death. They retired at night leaving the dampers closed in the coal stove. When neighbors broke in all were unconscious. It was thought two of them would die.

A DISPATCH from Warsaw, Russian Poland, says that Gen. Gourko, the governor of Warsaw, received a telegram from the Russian minister of the interior conveying to him an order of the czar not to interfere with the affairs of the Catholic clergy or to impose any orders upon them.

A BODY—afterwards identified as that of A. D. Barnes, proprietor of several news and fruit stands—was found in a shipping case in an alley at Chicago on the 7th. The body had been cut up to fit the case. At the inquest the police advanced the theory that the man was murdered and the murderers had boxed the corpse for shipment, but fearing discovery had abandoned it.

A MAN has been arrested at the Huachuca mountains, Arizona, whom the authorities believe to be John W. Hillmon, the man whose life insurance certain companies will not pay, as they claim he is not dead.

PROVISIONS for uniform rates of postage for United States mails sent to every portion of the globe, with a few exceptions, are made in an order recently issued by Postmaster-General Bissell. The rates are 5 cents for each half ounce of mail, except for Canada and Mexico, whose domestic rates of 2 cents an ounce are applicable, or to the postal agency at Shanghai.

THE Alabama W. C. T. U., which has just closed a meeting at Birmingham, have decided to pay the expenses of a woman to go to Montgomery to remain during the entire session of the legislature and lobby for the passage of a general prohibition bill in the state. Only five counties have prohibition now and a fund is being raised by the women to begin an organized fight to make Alabama a prohibition state.

AT Chicago twenty-five drunken United States soldiers, bound for Fort Sheridan, took charge of a train on the night of the 5th as soon as it left the station and after scaring the homebound passengers thoroughly, collected in the smoking car where they engaged in a general fight. Many of them were badly bruised and one soldier was knocked senseless.

EARTHQUAKES have been felt daily in the northern portion of Ecuador ever since November 27. Much property has been destroyed and many persons have been injured.

THE national council of Switzerland has requested the federal council to resume negotiations with foreign governments for the establishment of international regulations upon the labor questions.

THE second day's session of the Texas irrigation congress at San Antonio was devoted to the hearing of a paper on the subject of "Irrigation Laws," by Maj. Q. E. Dutton, of the United States army, followed by a discussion of the question. It was shown that the present irrigation laws of Texas are defective and stand as a menace to capital seeking investment in irrigation enterprises. A committee was appointed to formulate an irrigation bill of a nature similar to the laws in operation in California, Colorado and other western states.

WHILE waiting at the Lyons (Ill.) depot of the Burlington road for a suburban train, Miss Ida Shultz was instantly killed and her brother suffered internal injuries which will probably result fatally. They got confused at the depot and in avoiding one train stepped before another.

THE farmers of Kingfisher county, Ok., have organzed a vigilance society and were reported on the 9th as on the trail of a band of horse thieves whose stronghold was in the Gyp hills in the Cheyenne country. A bloody battle was looked for.

IN Little Rock, Ark., Jere Haralson, ex-congressman from Alabama, has been found guilty of pension forgery and his punishment left with the court.

THE second national conference for good government convened at Minneapolis, Minn., on the 8th. Addresses were made on municipal conditions in western cities.

THE grand jury at Sioux City, Ia., have returned fifty-two indictments against ex-county officials for malfeasance in office.

THE town of Lost Creek, Pa., was in a state of excitement on the 9th by a rumbling and cracking sound and the sinking of six houses into the ground. The surface had been undermined by a colliery.

A FREIGHT train consisting of twenty-three cars ran into an open switch 5 miles east of Lebanon, Ind., and was partially derailed. Three tramps, who were stealing a ride between two box cars, were instantly killed. Their identity is not known.

ELEVEN boxes of arms and ammunition have been received at Thompsons, Utah, shipped by Gov. West, of Utah. The settlers were proposing to move against the Indians in San Juan county and drive them back over the Colorado line.

AFTER a month's session the annual meeting of the Cherokee legislature adjourned on the 8th and was immediately called in extra session by Chief Harris, in order that important business might be completed.

As Bedford Mitchell, an itinerant colored preacher, was feeding his horse near Chandler, Ok., a revolver fell from his pocket and was discharged, the bullet passing through his body and killing him instantly.

CLEARING house returns for the principal cities in the United States for the week ended December 7 showed an average increase as compared with the corresponding week last year of 5.0; outside New York the increase was 5.0.

IN a fight between tramps in a box car on a Baltimore & Ohio train two persons were killed and another fatally wounded. The murders were discovered when the train reached Fostoria, O.

WHILE excavating at the entrance of Franklin park, in Roxbury, Mass., six men were probably fatally injured by the explosion of dynamite, fixed for blasting rock.

IT was reported that W. F. Brice, cashier of the City national bank, of Quanah, Tex., was a defaulter in the sum of $37,000 and a fugitive.

ADDITIONAL DISPATCHES.

THE National Municipal league convention closed its business session at Minneapolis, Minn., on the 10th.

REPRESENTATIVE JOHN C. BLACK, of Illinois, ex-commissioner of pensions, has been nominated United States district attorney at Chicago, vice Sherwood Dixon, recently deceased.

THE powers of Europe were said to be preparing to intervene in Armenian affairs and the Turkish ministry were very much alarmed at the look of things and were holding long sessions on the matter.

THE Southern hotel, one of the leading hotels of Chattanooga, Tenn., was burned on the 10th. All the guests escaped. The building cost $75,000 and was partly insured.

SECRETARY CARLISLE appeared before the house committee on banking and currency on the 10th to explain in detail the features of his new currency plan proposed in his recent annual report. There was a large crowd present.

THE fourteenth annual session of the American Federation of Labor was called to order at Denver, Col., on the 10th by President Gompers. In his speech he pictured the almost desolate condition of labor at the present time and denounced the proposition to establish compulsory arbitration.

THE Commercial bank at St. Johns, N. F., suspended payment on the 10th, which involved other banks in that city, and there was a great run on those banks which were open and the excitement was at fever heat.

IT was reported that the Farmers' and Merchants' bank, of Hennessey, Ok., was robbed by highwaymen on the afternoon of the 10th and about $13,000 secured.

THE schooner W. L. Beebe, lumber laden, while attempting to pass on the 10th foundered in the heavy sea that was breaking on the bar at San Francisco. The men of the crew were rescued after suffering severely for several hours.

SEVEN children were drowned at Oelwin, Ia., recently by breaking through the ice while skating. All the bodies were recovered.

IN the senate, on the 10th, Mr. Call presented a resolution for the independence of Cuba. It went over. A resolution was also presented by him on terminating the war between China and Japan, which was referred. Mr. Morgan spoke in favor of the government taking hold of the Nicaragua canal project. The house devoted its time to District of Columbia business.

KANSAS STATE NEWS.

The Exchange bank at Goodland has failed.

The mayor and council of Fort Scott lately decided to offer a standing reward of $100 for the arrest and conviction of any burglar or robber in the city.

Cyrus Leland, chairman of the republican state central committee, has announced himself a candidate for United States senator to succeed Senator Martin.

A reward of $300 has been offered for the arrest and conviction of the party or parties who attempted to rob the McCarthy bank at Nortonville some time since.

The Kansas Equal Suffrage association held an interesting session at Winfield commencing on the 7th. Mrs. Laura M. Johns presided. Many eminent women of the state were in attendance.

The governor has offered a reward of $300 for the arrest and conviction of the person or persons who attempted to rob the McCarthy bank at Nortonville on the night of November 23. This is an addition to the $300 reward offered by parties at Nortonville.

Mrs. C. G. Dixon, of Kansas City, Kan., was burned to death the other night by the explosion of a lamp which threw burning oil over her clothes. Mr. Dixon was badly burned in attempting to save his wife. The unfortunate woman was 28 years of age and leaves two small children.

The state board of canvassers completed the official vote of the state on the 4th. The vote for governor was: Morrill, rep., 148,697; Lewelling, pop., 118,329; Overmyer, dem., 26,709: Pickering, pro., 5,496; total, 299,233. The vote on suffrage was: For, 95,302: against, 130,129; majority against suffrage, 34,827.

The Kansas university library has received from Charles Francis Adams, of Boston, a box of books, among which are a number containing the book-plate of John Quincy Adams. The books are a very valuable addition to the library, and Mr. Adams says that the gift will be followed by others of a similar nature.

The mayors and councilmen of the cities of the first class recently held a convention at Kansas City, Kan., to take united action in order to secure such legislation as will benefit such cities. Among the features were the attendance in a body at an opera and a banquet at the Coates house in Kansas City, Mo.

Judge Hazen, of the Shawnee county district court, recently issued an order enjoining Dr. H. A. Dykes, secretary of the state board of health, the state officers and others from expending any more of the $8,000 balance in the "cholera" fund, which has been in dispute for several weeks. The judicial belief is that there is no danger of cholera in Kansas—at least for a time.

The republicans are making elaborate preparations for the inauguration of Gov. Morrill January 14. It is proposed to have a grand parade at noon of that day, in which the state militia and various marching organizations from all parts of the state will participate. The demonstrations will be nonpolitical in character, the exercises to conclude in the evening with a grand inaugural ball in Representative hall.

Attorney-General Little has advised the governor that there can be no vacancy in the case of the death of a representative-elect until he has qualified, and that as he cannot qualify until the meeting of the legislature, the death of U. M. Lawrence, representative-elect of Sedgwick county, will not cause a vacancy until the organization of the house, January 8. Until that time the governor cannot call an election to fill this vacancy.

The November report of State Treasurer Biddle showed total receipts for the month amounting to $39,679.36, of which the principal items were: From state taxes, $12,943.44; earnings of state penitentiary, $8,774.42; annual school fund, $2,979.84; agricultural college, permanent, $10,000; insurance, $219.50; bank commissioner, $840; national soldiers and for state soldiers' home, $1,550. The total disbursements for the month were $175,787.66.

Michael McGinty, a bachelor farmer residing north of Wichita, was called to his door the other night by masked men, who shot him in the arm and robbed him of $900 received a short time before in payment of a claim against the Missouri Pacific road. The arm was subsequently amputated, and it was thought McGinty would die. A day or two later the sheriff arrested Zeb Ward, Bill Bryant, William Hup and Kid Muldoon, young toughs and gamblers of Wichita, who confessed their crime and gave up about $600 of the money.

The state board of agriculture will inaugurate a new feature at its annual meeting in Topeka in January by devoting one day of the session, to the consideration of topics connected with irrigation. In line with this C. H. Longstreth, of Kearney county, will deliver an address on "Fruit and Vegetable Growing Under Irrigation." Chancellor F. H. Snow, of the State university will talk on the subject of "Periodicity in Kansas Rainfall and Possibilities of Storage of Excess of Rainfall." A. B. Montgomery will speak on "Irrigation Possibilities Upon the Higher Lands of Western Kansas," and other interesting papers upon the same subject will be submitted.

LABOR LEADERS.

Annual Meeting at Denver of the American Federation of Labor—Condition of the Organization.

DENVER, Col., Dec. 11.—The fourteenth annual convention of the American Federation of Labor was called to order by President Gompers yesterday. President Rhodey Kenehan, of the Denver trades assembly, delivered the address of welcome, to which Mr. Gompers briefly responded. The latter spoke feelingly of the almost desperate condition of labor at the present time. Thomas M. Patterson, of Denver, was then introduced and delivered an address on "Labor's Rough, but Noble Struggle."

When the convention came to order for the afternoon the committee on credentials reported on contested delegations and asked time to consider three contests. The request was granted. The report states in conclusion: "In presenting this report your committee takes pleasure in reporting that we have had placed before us credentials of David Holmes and John Burns, representing the trades unions of Great Britain, and it affords us unbounded pleasure to recommend to the convention the seating of these delegates from over the ocean and the granting to them of the full privileges of the convention."

The president then delivered his annual report. He complimented the organization upon being able to preserve its existence during the recent adverse circumstances. He defended the action of the federation in regard to the A. R. U. strike by the assertion that Mr. Debs' proposition submitted to them was a virtual acknowledgment that the strike was a failure. The honest effort of the government to regulate immigration was acknowledged, but amendments to the laws were suggested, the most important of which were speedy trials of immigrants suspected of being under contract, and the sending of agents to foreign countries to inspect prospective immigrants.

Secretary Chris Evans submitted his report of the finances and numerical strength of the federation. The receipts from sources, including a balance November 1, 1893, of $7,177.44 were stated at $22,493.87. The expenditures were given at $17,302.08, including $3,573.34 donated to the sustenance of striking unions. Five hundred of this was given to the Debs defense fund. The receipts and expenditures were less than in 1892 and 1893. There is a balance of $5,191.79, which is less than at any other time since 1890. The report showed that 167 charters were issued during the year for local and central unions and state federations in thirty states. Several unimportant amendments to the constitution were recommended. Regarding the proposition that the federation enter politics, the secretary recommended that such action be consigned to work independent of any party. Closer organization and a general breaking away from political parties was recommended.

EXTENDING CIVIL SERVICE.

It Is Thought All Government Offices Will Soon Be Included.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11.—"Within two years from the present, before Mr. Cleveland retires from the presidency," said Chairman Proctor of the civil service commission, "almost, if not all, of the government officers will be under civil service regulations. The commission will continue to urge extensions of the service, and, if we may judge by Mr. Cleveland's past acts, we shall have his hearty co-operation. There have already been great extensions of the service and we hope for even greater ones. The day of the spoils system in American politics is over, and a broader era in politics is opening. Political preferment in the future will not depend, as it has so unfortunately in the past, upon the distribution of patronage, but upon the care, the attention, the study our members of congress will give to important issues of the day. They will be relieved of the disagreeable, the tiresome, the never-ending round of the departments in quest of subordinate positions for their friends. Relieved of this work, and every senator and representative will privately welcome the relief, more attention can be given matters which should legitimately occupy the attention of members of the houses of congress."

CONTEST IN CALIFORNIA.

The Election of Budd for Governor Will Be Contested by the Republican Central Committee.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 11.—The republicans have finally decided to contest the election of James H. Budd for governor. The supreme court will be asked to grant a writ of mandamus compelling the election commissioners to ignore the contested returns without considering these disputed figures upon which Budd's plurality depends, and in connection with which the republican state central committee alleges fraud. This is the first time in the history of California that even preliminary steps have been taken for an attack upon the official returns in the gubernatorial race.

JAMES H. BUDD.

A NEW ORDER.

Gen. Bussey Explains the Objects of the Knights of Protection.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10.—Cyrus Bussey, assistant secretary of the interior under President Harrison, has been elected national president of the American Knights of Protection, which has just been incorporated under the laws of Maryland. Gen. Bussey says:

The order is a non-sectarian, non-secret patriotic organization founded upon broad American principles and, in order to make it more cohesive and permanent, its constitution and character provide for a financial beneficial feature to its members. Its declaration of principles includes adherence to the doctrine of protection to American interests, industries and homes. It will seek, through its lodges, its literature, the courses of educational discussions which it will inaugurate, and the fraternal co-operation of its members to organize all believers in its creed throughout the United States into a permanent organization. It will advocate and support the continuance of a tariff, adjusted to the necessities of protection to American interests; restrain foreign immigration, so that neither pauper labor nor its products shall come untaxed to our country; purity of elections through intelligent exercise of franchise and the prosecution of all fraudulent practices; defense of the integrity of public school system; the study of the constitution and American history. It will seek in various ways to revive and extend the true spirit of American patriotism, and finally will provide a system of practical financial benefits to the families of its members in case of sickness, accident or death. Assemblies or lodges are already being organized throughout the several states upon the fraternal order plan. State jurisdictions will be organized and an annual congress of the order will represent all the memberships and elect officers of the national cabinet. A uniform rank will soon be organized, and will participate in public demonstrations in military style of equipment.

LAND OFFICE RETRENCHMENT.

Mr. Dockery's Scheme to Cut Off a Large Part of the Force Considered.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10.—The economic endeavors of the Dockery commission have heretofore been experienced in their results chiefly in Washington. Saturday night Mr. Dockery considered, in company with Secretary Smith, the details of a reorganization of the land branch of the interior department, the effects of which will reach throughout the entire west.

Briefly the plan proposes the abolition of the office of receiver at every land office in the country and the retention of registers at their present salaries. A great portion of the law force in the interior department is to be dispensed with and one law officer, at a salary of $1,600, is to be assigned to each of the thirty-eight districts affected. The solicitor-general's office is to be abolished. The land commissioner's salary is to be increased $1,000 and his decision in land cases is to be final. Heretofore appeal has lain to the secretary. The effect of the plan will be to make Mr. Lamoreaux supreme in his department, to extinguish a great number of offices and create a few others; to leave the secretary of the interior more free to devote his attention to matters of superior importance, and finally to save $200,000 a year. Congress is ready to adopt it if the secretary nods an approving head. It was to secure that approval that Mr. Dockery saw him.

AFTER HORSE THIEVES.

A Vigilance Committee Organized in Oklahoma to Suppress Horse Stealing.

GUTHRIE, Ok., Dec. 10.—For several weeks the farmers in the north portion of Kingfisher county have been visited by numerous bands of horse and cattle thieves and scores have been spirited away, leaving not the slightest clew. The farmers grew desperate and a mass meeting was held at a point on Little Turkey yesterday and a vigilance society organized. Thursday James Hamil had a stallion valued at $3,000 stolen and over twenty farmers reported losses during the past two weeks.

The horse thieves' stronghold is in the Gyp hills, in the Cheyenne country, surrounded by deep canyons and heavy cedar trees. A small body of the outlaws could easily defy a troop of cavalry in their almost inaccessable position. A large posse of farmers, numbering 250 old-timers in this western country, raised to know no friend but a Winchester, started for the stronghold last night armed to the teeth and determined to drive them from the country or hang or shoot all on sight.

A Pennsylvania Cave-in.

SHENANDOAH, Pa., Dec. 10.—The town of Lost Creek, a suburb of this city, was thrown into a state of terror Saturday night by a rumbling noise which increased in volume and culminated in the cracking and sinking of the earth under six houses. The inmates were aroused and escaped to a place of safety. During the night several men, at the risk of their lives, rescued the household effects. The earth is still slowly sinking and it is feared that the houses will be completely engulfed. The surface is undermined by the workings of the Packer No. 2 colliery of the Lehigh Valley Coal Co. The present loss is estimated at $1,500.

Struck by a Train.

CHICAGO, Dec. 10.—While waiting at the Lyons depot of the Burlington road Saturday night a party of young people were struck by the suburban train. Miss Ida Shultz, aged 22, was killed outright; Edward Shultz, her brother, suffered internal injuries which will probably result fatally. Another brother, Emil, barely escaped with his life by jumping out of the way of the moving train which bore down upon his relatives. The young people got confused at the depot, and in avoiding one train, stepped before the other with the above fatal result.

THE COTTONWOOD FALLS COURANT.

W. E. TIMMONS, Publisher.

COTTONWOOD FALLS, - - KANSAS.

IT was curiously wrought, of a substance resembling in texture and color a well-burned brick. Our old guide handled it tenderly as he knocked the ashes out of its wide bowl, carved in the likeness of a bison's head.

"Fill up again, Thad," said I, "and while we smoke tell us the story of that pipe. Come, you've promised it often enough."

A smile lit up the ragged, weather-seamed face of the old trapper as he gazed long and musingly at the short pipe he held in his hand, and in the play of his features one might have read tales of daring and prowess, and of cunning and strategy as subtle as that of the wily Sioux whose right of possession to the great prairies of the northwest old Thad Bainbridge was one of the first to dispute.

"It ain't no Injun pipe," he began, "though it is made of pipestone same as the whites found in use by all the tribes of the nor'west when they first came among 'm, and I 'low I was about the first white man to dig the stone and make a pipe of this kind for himself. Common as were these pipes among the Injuns, there is only one spot in all the country where the soft, red stone they're made of is to be found. It was by the merest accident that I happened to stumble upon the quarry, and a bigger accident yet that my scalp didn't pay for the find. It was when I was trappin' up on the headwaters of the Des Moines one spring, early in the 'forties. I'd gone farther up into that lake and prairie region than I'd ever been before, and taken as prime a lot of beaver and otter as ever a cheatin' trader beat an honest trapper out of. I hadn't seen an Injun on the prairies all that spring, nor didn't expect to, though that ain't sayin' that I camped in plain sight and left an open trail wherever I went. Injuns are like the bad deeds a man has done and tried to cover up; they're always turnin' up when you least expect 'em, and I knew the critters too well for that.

"I struck out to the northeast from my camp one mornin' intendin' to circle round to the north and west to look at some ponds and lakes that I couldn't well get at with my canoe. I'd traveled until about noon, when I struck somethin' that changed my plans mighty sudden, I can tell you. I wasn't lookin' for Injun sign, when all at once I stepped smack into a plain trail leadin' toward my camp, a dozen miles or more off to the south. To say I was surprised wouldn't be puttin' it half strong enough. At least a dozen ponies had passed that way but a few days before, and what puzzled me more than anything else was the fact that the trail looked as if it had been used for years. I knew there was a big Sioux village up to the north on Big Stone lake, but where this trail could lead to that I had never struck it before, scourin' all the country to the south as I'd done for months, was more than I could guess. I thought I knew Injuns and Injun ways pretty well, but this thing stumped me. I dropped down in the grass to study the matter over, but couldn't make head nor tail of it. 'Here's somethin' for you to learn, old man,' said I to myself, 'and there's just one way for you to learn it.' So, takin' the caps off to see that both barrels of my rifle were well primed, I started south along the trail, keepin' a short outlook on all sides. I hadn't gone three miles when, on roundin' a little hill, I saw a faint smoke risin' out of a fringe of willows in the valley of a little creek about a mile ahead.

"Keepin' carefully under cover, I crept near enough to see the poles of three or four tepees peepin' up through the tops of the willows, and quite a band of ponies browsin' along the creek. I knew they couldn't be huntin' buffalo, for all the herds were off to the south and west of the 'Big Muddy' at that time of the year, and when Injuns go trappin' they don't go in bands nor on horseback, either.

"There was a rocky rise of ground a few hundred yards up the creek from their camp that I thought would give me a good outlook, and I crept round toward it, for I had made up my mind to find what they were up to if I had to wait for dark to reconnoiter their camp. I reached the point, and was creepin' along between two of the many ledges of rock that stuck up a few feet above the prairie sod, when I happened to notice that pieces of the stone had been chipped off here and there. I picked up a piece and examined it a minute. Great Scott! I could hardly believe my eyes; but when I whipped out my knife and tried it, the whole thing, the old trail and all, was as plain as daylight to me. I'd found the redskins' pipestone quarry!

"The discovery so upset me that I came pretty near forgettin' that Sioux camp in the willows just below. I'd learned from the Winnebagos along the Mississippi that the quarry was located somewhere out on these prairies between the two 'Big Waters,' and I'd a notion for years that I'd like to find it and fashion a pipe for myself. There were plenty of Injun make to be had at almost any post trader's; but I never fancied the Injun pipes, with their long shanks and clumsy stems, more like the handle of a tomahawk than a pipe stem. I felt pretty ticklish when I fairly realized where I was, and hugged the ground close enough, I can tell you, until I had taken a good peep all around. Nary a red war in sight, and I knew they hadn't seen me from their camp, for I'd kept too well under cover. Now that I'd found the rock I meant to have a piece of it for a pipe, Injuns or no Injuns. So gettin' a big ledge between me and their camp, I began lookin' for a piece to suit me. I picked up several and threw them down again, squintin' over the rocks every other second to make sure I wasn't bein' watched. Then I came to a piece that had a nice bright color, and was chippin' the ragged edges off the soft stone with the back of my huntin' knife, when the handle happened to slip through my fingers. Like a flash I dropped my hand, and my body with it, to catch the keen blade before it struck the rocky ground. I tell you what, boys, it was lucky for me that I dropped that knife, for the instant I stooped to catch it—twang! zip! spat!—an arrow whizzed through the collar of my huntin' shirt from behind and cracked against the rock in front of me. The sneakin' varmint that fired it was so close that I heard the 'twang' of his bow string plain as day, and that quick stoop of mine just as he let fly was all that saved me from gettin' it straight through the body.

"Like a flash I wheeled over on my back and made ready for him; and I wasn't a mite too soon, either, for the minute I dropped he let off a whoop that you could have heard half way to the Canada line, and I hadn't any more than cocked my rifle and got it to my shoulder before he came boundin' over the rocks with his tomahawk in his hand. I'll never forget the look in his black eyes when they met mine, but I sent a cloud of smoke into his face before he could throw his tomahawk, and at the crack of my rifle he came tumblin' like a log almost on top of me. I was afraid I was in for it then, with the whoop the fellow gave and the noise of my gun so near that Sioux camp. Sure enough, when I scrambled to my feet and looked over the tops of the rocks, that bunch of willow was alive with reds. Most of 'em were makin' for the ponies, but three or four were runnin' out on the prairie in different directions to reconnoiter. You see, they heard the sounds plain enough, but didn't know which way they came from. I rolled the dead Sioux up close against the rocks, where they wouldn't see him until they stumbled

HE CAME BOUNDING OVER THE ROCKS.

right on him; then, pickin' up my knife and that piece of rock I'd had in my hand, I knocked off the rough corners while I watched the Sioux for a minute or two. They were all mounted by this time and circlin' round the camp like mad. I knew they'd be out of my way in no time, and, tuckin' the pipestone in the pocket of my huntin' shirt, I crept down to the little creek bottom.

"Once out of sight, I did some tall runnin' for a spell. I must have run a mile or more when I heard a great yellin' way behind me that told me that they'd found the brave I'd shot. I was leavin' a broad trail in the tall grass as I ran up stream to the east and lookin' sharp for some place to dodge the Sioux. When I heard that yellin' behind I knew it was time to get under cover. My idea, at first, was to hide in the tall grass along the creek, but a little draw that came into the creek from the southwest changed my plan. After runnin' about forty rods, straight ahead, past the mouth of this draw, I caved a bit of the creek's bank into the stream, to make them think I'd taken to the water to hide my trail, and, doublin' on my track, ran back to the draw, jumped out of my trail as far as I could and crept through the grass and reeds up the draw, coverin' my tracks behind me as carefully as I knew how. I'd got about a hundred yards up the draw when the whole pack came up the creek on my trail, ridin' pell-mell and screechin' like so many fiends.

"It always did do me good to fool the cunnin' rascals, and I laughed to myself when I heard the snappin' and crackin' of a fire in the dry grass. Smoke began to curl up to the east and the yellin' commenced again. They'd set the creek-bottoms on fire and were ridin' along the banks to head me off when they'd roasted me out. I'd got my wind and loaded the empty barrel of my rifle by this time, and keepin' in the bottom of the swale I made for camp as fast as I could without leavin' too plain a trail to tell 'em which way I'd gone. As soon as I had put a safe distance between me and the Sioux, I took to the open prairie, where my moccasins left scarcely a trace as I flew along over the short, dry grass. I naturally kept to the hollows as much as I could, and it must have been half an hour before I heard or saw anything of the Sioux again. Then my ears caught the thumpin' of hoofs on the hard sod, and I hadn't more than thrown myself flat in the grass before a dozen of 'em came swoopin' over a rise on my left, and crossed my trail without ever seein' it, not a hundred yards behind me.

"I knew there wasn't anything to worry about after they were out of sight, and took my time gettin' to camp.

"Yes, I made this pipe out of that bit of rock. It's always seemed like a friend to me ever since it saved my life that time, and there ain't money enough in the country to buy it."—N. Y. Ledger.

DISREPUTABLE TACTICS.

Employed by Protected Manufacturers to Make Republican Votes—Numerous Instances of Mills Closed and Wages Reduced for Political Effect.

It is almost inconceivable that any considerable number of well known business firms would resort to the shameful expedient, to produce republican votes, of closing their factories for several weeks before election and abnormally depressing wages for a year or longer; yet there is evidence that many of the selfish, unpatriotic and unprincipled protected manufacturers, who have been living off of honest, self-supporting industries, during the past thirty years, have disgraced themselves by resorting to these shameful practices. Indeed it seems quite probable that this was an important factor in many congressional districts during the last election. The New York Herald of November 11, presented two columns of evidence against such manufacturers.

The firm of Seabury & Johnson, 59-61 Maiden Lane, New York, are manufacturers of medical, surgical and antiseptic specialties. On November 10, 1895 this firm issued a circular which begins in this way:

"To Our Employes—A reduction in wages took place in 1893. Soon after the election of President Cleveland, the apostle of theories and misery, the nation was plunged into commercial and financial depression. Bankruptcy was the order of the day. Two years' experience under the present administration has cured the people of their commercial heresies and delusion."

It then tells of the return of the foolish voters to "the party of patriotism, protection and prosperity" on November 6, which will restore public confidence and revive trade "as if by magic." Therefore, it tells them, "your former salaries will be restored, beginning the week from November 12."

One of the firm told a Herald reporter that wages were reduced "from ten, fifteen to twenty per cent." in 1893. He admitted that neither the Wilson nor the McKinley bill made much difference to them and made the astonishing statement that during the panic they had bought more cotton goods—cotton is used in plasters—than they had done before or since. Seen in this light, their circular is a piece of political buncomb and the manufacturers are rank partisan bigots. As the McKinley bill was in force for nearly two years after the election of 1892, wage reductions in 1893 should be credited mainly to the McKinley bill, just as wage advances now should be credited to the Wilson bill, which will probably be in force for the next three years. The attempt of political manufacturers to credit wage advances to higher duties, which will most certainly not come before 1897—and probably not then—is a palpable fraud. The present advance in wages is probably made, because, under the improved conditions, it is the only way for the firm to hold its best workers. If it could again reduce wages, as it did last year, and keep its employes it would do so. Probably ninety-nine per cent. of wage reductions or advances are made for business reasons, though a considerable percentage is credited to sentimental and patriotic motives. The rise or fall of wages is accounted for by general causes. Individual manufacturers, however much they might wish to do so, cannot raise or lower wages at will.

The Herald mentions many other manufacturers who have been engaged in the disreputable business of closing mills and temporarily reducing wages for political purposes. A member of a printing firm says that "what the manufacturers want is the restoration of the McKinley bill," and admits that his own and many other factories, all over the country, remained shut down previous to election day to "induce the employes to vote the republican ticket, and," he says, "they have done it."

On December 29, 1893, every employe of the Southington, Conn., Cutlery Co., was told, in his pay envelope, that "owing to the prospects of the Wilson tariff bill we are compelled to reduce the price of labor on January 1." Without waiting to see what would be the outcome of the debate on the Wilson bill wages were reduced from 5 to 25 per cent.

The Atwater Manufacturing Co. and the Peck, Stow & Wilcox Co., both in Connecticut, explained their reductions in the same way. Hundreds of the employes in the Clark thread mills in Newark, Harrison and Kearney, N. J., were forced to protest against the Wilson bill and probably "advised" to vote the same way. The Firth Carpet Co., of Cornwall, N. Y., and the Roxbury carpet mills in Massachusetts behaved in a similar manner. Thousands employed in the hatting and carpet industries in Yonkers, N. Y., and in New Jersey and Connecticut were bulldozed by their protected employers so that meetings were held to denounce the Wilson bill.

Nearly all of the refineries of the sugar trust were closed for several weeks before, and started up within a week after, election. Legitimate business reasons probably accounted for the closing of an unusual number of refineries in September and October, but it is not improbable that if there had been no election the refineries would have been opened about November 1.

PHILOSOPHY.

The Soliloquy of a Tariff Reformer—His Conclusions.

It is a good time for democrats to soliloquize and philosophize. Here is the way an active member of the tariff committee of the Reform club was heard to size up the situation a couple of days after the recent backslide:

"By Jove! Its awful. It almost looks as if the people were done with the democratic party—and I don't blame them much. Besides being most unfortunate in having a republican panic left at its door it has made many serious mistakes. With conditions so ripe for a panic, no president coming into power on the 4th of March, 1893, could have averted a panic, but prompt and vigorous action on the tariff and silver questions, in accordance with the Chicago platform, would certainly have allayed the evil effects and have shortened the duration of 'hard times.' If Cleveland had resisted the pressure of the office seekers and had called congress together in March, 1893, before the panic had really begun and before democratic congressmen and politicians had grown timid by listening to the awful republican calamity wail that came with the republican panic, the Sherman silver law might have been repealed and a simple tariff bill—like the one suggested by the Reform club—passed before July 4, 1893. Cleveland had more influence then and could probably have 'swung' both the house and the senate. Besides the trust lobby would not have had time to organize the traitors in the senate. If a good tariff measure had become a law any time in 1893 recovery from 'hard times' would have been rapid and we would have prospered so in 1894 that by November 6 the voters would either have forgotten the panic of 1893 or have thought of it only as the result of republican misrule.

"Instead of promptness there was delay and lack of decision and leadership—especially in the senate. The house bill was bad enough and slow enough in coming, but it was perfection compared with the Gorman-Brice bill, which, after months of delay, of distress, of praying and cursing, was dragged from the slime and filth of the trust-corrupted committee rooms of the senate. Bad as it is the senate bill is a great improvement on McKinleyism and its good effects became apparent at once but it did not have time before November to convince all of its merits. Now, I suppose, the republicans will claim credit for the prosperity which will follow tariff reform legislation, and perhaps they can fool the voters in 1896, but I don't think so. If the democrats will repair their tariff bill before next March, it is possible that the democratic voters who staid at home this year will come out in 1896 and do their duty. But one thing is certain—the party must turn down its so-called leaders, who were responsible for the delay, disgrace and defeat. Until that is done, the people will put but little confidence in its promises or pledges. It must kill its traitors."

B. W. H.

THE PEOPLE RULE.

The Result of the Election Shows Their Spirit of Independence.

The most remarkable feature of the elections in recent years has been the wide fluctuations in the party vote.

These fluctuations are not due to a development of mugwumpery. The mugwump is a man who boasts that he does not belong to any party. These vast variations are the work of partisans—of voters strongly attached to their party, but who stay at home or vote against it out of disgust or dissatisfaction with its leaders. They are angry at their party's disregard of pledges or faithlessness to duty.

This development of independence produced the great republican reverse in 1890. That party promised in 1888 to correct the tariff, to practice economy and to reform the civil service. No sooner had its leaders obtained power than they proceeded to put up the war duties, to increase the expenditures to a billion dollars and to indulge in what George William Curtis called "a carnival of spoils." The independent voters of their own party smote them hip and thigh in the elections of 1890, and turned them entirely out in 1892.

This year the dissatisfaction is rife among democrats, and their leaders are buried under an avalanche.

The lesson is a wholesome one to both parties. It shows that party ties do not hold voters as strongly as they used to do. It teaches the leaders that they cannot disregard their pledges with impunity. Security in power begets contempt of the people. It breeds corruption. Insecurity reminds the bosses that the people are their masters. It keeps them on their good behavior or relegates them to the rear. Frequent elections are the safety-valves and governors of our political machinery. Fluctuations in the vote show not that the voters are fickle, but that they are watchful—not that the are indifferent, but that they are exacting.

The warning of 1890, 1892 and 1894 is the same. It says to party leaders: Be true or you will be punished. The people rule; they are not ruled.—N. Y. World.

Improvement in the Carpet Trade.

"We noted in our issue of the 1st instant," said the Carpet and Upholstery Trade Review recently, "a marked increase in retail trade, and this activity continues, the volume of business being considerably greater than most dealers had anticipated. The indications of a great spring trade are unmistakable. Stocks in retailers' hands are light, the effects of the tariff changes are now evident, and the demand for carpeting for the spring trade is certain to reach great proportions." The heavy and absurd taxes on the carpet manufacturers' raw material have been removed, and the cost of carpets to the consumer has thereby been reduced. But the manager in Washington of the republican congressional canvass said that if he could have his way he would not only restore the McKinley duties on coarse carpet wool (which we do not produce), but would increase them until it should be impracticable to import a pound of such wool. This is McKinleyism of the Ohio school, which teaches that carpet wool should be excluded by prohibitory duties and that the people should go without carpets or be satisfied with floor covering made of cow hair.—N. Y. Times.

Not Feeling Well.

The democratic party is not dead; there will be no obsequies, no inquest, no funeral. It is only sick from having indulged in too much Hill-Gorman-Brice-Murphyism. With good physicians and careful watching it will be in prime condition in 1896. But it must rid its system of all poison and permit no traitors to mix its food. An ounce of prevention in this matter of diet might have prevented the present sickness and have saved the pound of cure.—Exchange.

HOW THE CAT FALLS.

The Animal Goes Against the Laws of Nature.

A select company of the savants of Paris has been endeavoring to determine why it is that when a cat has to execute a fall it invariably falls upon its feet. To this end the society has subjected a subject to a series of falls from a height of some eight-and-forty inches. The drops have been made as awkward for the animal as science knew how, but the result has always been the same. In the course of its brief descent Grimalkin has always contrived a means to land neatly on all fours, with its tail at a triumphant right angle. How does it do it? The cat's determination to keep its secret has baffled the closest inquiry. No less than sixty instantaneous photographs have been taken of as many phases of the chute. At a convenient distance from the finish the cat is seen revolving in itself, without any visible assisting force, and stopping in its revolution when it has got right side uppermost. And all science can do is to abuse the cat for violating the laws of nature. The explanation of the phenomenon would seem to be that pussy knows better how to fall than the laws of nature could teach the scientist.—Pall Mall Gazette.

—The oil of tobacco, found in the stems of long-used pipes, or obtained by distillation at a red heat, is one of the most active and powerful poisons known to the chemist. A single drop will often cause death in the case of a dog or cat.

KNOWLEDGE

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Nearly Deaf

in the right ear. It seemed like a saw-mill running in my head. I used two and one-half bottles of Hood's Sarsaparilla when I felt a change for the better. My hearing has been restored and all the other troubles have vanished, so I feel like a new man. I keep Hood's Sarsaparilla on hand, also Hood's Pills." E. STIFF, Dailey, Mich.

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LOOK FOR THE LITTLE GIRL ON ALL GENUINE "NEPONSET."

NEPONSET WATERPROOF FABRICS.

MANY ARE KNOCKED OUT.

November's Elections Were Hard on Tobacco Chewers.

The National Headquarters of Tobacco-Tinctured Saliva Will Have to Do Without Some of Its High Priests Next Year.

[Special Washington Letter.]

The recent election returns accomplished one object of which the people have never heard. It will be a surprise to them to know that some of the worst tobacco chewers in the house and in the senate are to be relegated to private life. Of course their tobacco habits had nothing to do with the election; but it is a singular coincidental fact that the adverse ballots of the people knocked them out of congress. Foremost and most famous of the tobacco chewers is R. P. Bland, of Missouri, because of his championship of free coinage of silver. Mr. Bland was never a handsome man, and he has done nothing to assist nature in making himself attractive. His hair and beard have long since appeared to be independent of brush and comb. He seldom cleans his finger nails, and his jaws are constantly working away on his tobacco quid. The iron spittoon which was always carefully placed beside him received disgustingly much of his attention. There must have been some such men as Bland, Holman and Coke, of Texas, in congress when Charles Dickens was here previous to the publication of his "American Notes" in 1852. This is what he wrote and printed about Washington city:

"As Washington may be called the headquarters of tobacco-tinctured saliva, the time is come when I must confess, without any disguise, that the prevalence of those two odious practices of chewing and expectorating began about this time to be anything but agreeable, and soon became most offensive and sickening. In all the public places of America this filthy custom is recognized. In the courts of law the judge has his spittoon, the crier his, the witness his and the prisoner his, while the jurymen and spectators are provided for as so many men who, in the course of nature, must desire to spit incessantly. In the hospitals the students of medicine are requested, by notices upon the wall, to eject their tobacco juice into the boxes provided for that purpose and not to discolor the stairs. In the public buildings visitors are implored, through the same agency, to squirt the essence of their quids, or 'plugs,' as I have heard them called by gentlemen learned in this kind of sweetmeat, into the national spittoons, and not about the bases of the marble columns. But in some parts this custom is inseparably mixed up with every meal and morning call and with all the transactions of social life. The stranger who follows in the track I took myself will find it in its full bloom and glory, luxuriant in all its alarming recklessness in Washington. And let him not persuade himself (as I once did, to my shame) that previous tourists have exaggerated its extent. The thing itself is an exaggeration of nastiness which cannot be outdone."

Mr. Bland is not the only statesman who uses tobacco to excess. Mr. Holman, of Indiana, at the age of seventy-two is an inveterate chewer. He and Mr. Bland have both almost inaudible voices in the house on account of their tobacco habits. When Mr. Carlisle was speaker of the house he was an inveterate chewer, and his jaws were constantly working. That is the only bad habit the great Kentuckian ever acquired; but in his younger days tobacco chewing was not regarded with such disfavor as at present.

William H. Hatch, of Missouri, chairman of the committee on agriculture, and commonly called "Farmer Hatch," is what may fairly be termed a genteel tobacco chewer; although it is almost impossible to conceive of gentility as an idea compared with such a habit.

MR. BLAND, OF MISSOURI.

But Farmer Hatch can successfully conceal from his friends the fact that he is chewing. Charles Dickens would never have found a text for his severe article by contact with Col. Hatch. He is different from Mr. Bland in that he is always cleanly in his apppearance and habits, his clothes are carefully brushed, his hair and whiskers combed and his shoes shined.

Alexander M. Dockery, also of Missouri, the gentleman who caused the revision of the methods of bookkeeping in the treasury, is a gentleman of courtly bearing and extraordinary parliamentary acumen. He is a handsome man, and always appeared as fresh and cleanly and wholesome as though he had just come from a bath tub; but, alas, he is a tobacco chewer, and takes but little less precaution than Mr. Bland to conceal the unfortunate habit.

Lafe Pence, of Colorado, the brilliant young orator from the Rockies who looks so much like Andrew Jackson, and acts so much like Jerry Simpson, is gone from us by the recent popular verdict. He and Simpson sit near each other in the house, and both of them have the carelessness of the frontier in their use of tobacco. Their expectorations of tobacco and single taxism will both cease to attract attention in the legislative hall.

Speaker Crisp chews tobacco, but he is not to be retired. He will occupy a seat in the house and Tom Reed will be speaker. Mr. Reed will banish the spittoon from the platform; for he abominates tobacco in every form.

Amos J. Cummings, of New York, will not be in the next congress. He does not chew tobacco, but he is an almost incessant smoker. He has even been accused of smoking in his sleep; but he laughingly denounces the story as a "campaign slander." He is a popular and able man.

Maj. Baldwin, of Minnesota, who has represented Duluth, "the zenith city of the unsalted seas," will not be nere with his huge tobacco pouch when the congress comes again. He is another of the genteel chewers, a strong man and a good man despite the tobacco habit.

Senator Berry, of Arkansas, has been reelected. He is a man of wonderful forcefulness of character, a strong champion of southern interests, a sectionalist of the ante-bellum grade. He has but one leg, hops about on crutches, and chews tobacco during all of his wakeful hours; and he seldom sleeps.

Senator Camden, of West Virginia, will not be returned. His lips and

SENATOR LINDSAY, OF KENTUCKY.

gray chin whiskers are always stained with tobacco. He is a good natured gentleman, but when he smiles, as he often does, his handsome teeth are stained with the popular poison.

Senator Coke, of Texas, the Goliath of the senate, the tallest, the broadest-shouldered, the heaviest weight, the senator with the most sonorous voice, will close his public career next March. He chews more tobacco than any man in congress, and not even Bland, of Missouri, compares with him in that respect. He voluntarily retires from the senate, and will leave many warm friends behind him.

Senator Harris, of Tennessee, whose present term will expire in March, will probably be reelected for another term of six years. If he should retire, his eloquent voice and aggressive manner would be no more missed than the rubber tobacco pouch in which he carries a large supply of fine-cut, and which he is handling conspicuously every five minutes. He was in public life forty years ago, and maybe Charles Dickens saw him from the gallery. If he did, he must have received some inspiration for his literary assault upon our reprehensible national masculine habit.

Eppa Hunton, of Virginia, venerable and famous, is to retire from the senate. His successor has been elected. Senator Hunton for nearly thirty years championed the cause of poor old Billy McGarrahan, the celebrated claimant of millions, who died last year in poverty. Senator Hunton is a tobacco chewer, and he does not seem to care who knows it. Virginia thrived for a century on her tobacco, and the sons of her soil are proud of her product.

Senator Lindsay, of Kentucky, who succeeded the celebrated Carlisle, will probably be elected. He is a big man, smooth shaven, with a big round face. He uses a great deal of tobacco, and is as careless about it as any of the men whom Dickens saw in the country excelling in vigorous expectoration.

Senator Morgan, of Alabama, will probably be reelected. It would not be creditable to Alabama to send any man in his place while her distinguished senior senator is able to serve her in the senate. He is a moderate chewer of tobacco, and very seldom manifests his habit in public. He is a wonderful orator, and his brain is an exhaustless mine of information upon national and international affairs.

The words of Charles Dickens quoted above are very severe, but they are deserved to-day, as they were then. The chairman of the republican congressional committee, Mr. Babcock, of Wisconsin, chews tobacco, almost ostentatiously. The chairman of the democratic congressional committee, Senator Faulkner, of West Virginia, chews tobacco excessively. The headquarters of the campaign committee of both political parties are as supplied with spittoons as they are with campaign documents. It might not be out of place for the ladies of the Woman's Christian Temperance union to undertake a crusade against tobacco in addition to their laudable efforts against the demon of the still. Drunkenness and tobacco chewing are not set down in holy writ, nor in Christian rubrics, as prerequisites to purification, regeneration or sanctification.

SMITH D. FRY.

The Shoe-Shining Machine.

Shining your shoes by machinery is one of the newest schemes of an ingenious inventor. It is a boot-blacking machine, consisting of an applying brush, a polishing brush, a fluid receptacle and a blacking receptacle, so placed upon a stand that, by the movement of a lever, the small circular brush takes up the blacking and moistens and distributes it over the shoe; then the circular brush comes along and polishes the shoe before you can say "Jack Robinson." This clever contrivance fills the usual "long felt want" for the gentleman who cleans his own shoes in the seclusion of his chamber, but it is doubtful whether it will be fully appreciated by the itinerant bootblack, who wants his five cents a shine. Notwithstanding all objections, however, the new boot-blacking machine is likely to be in great demand within a very short time.

ATLANTA'S EXPOSITION.

Will Be an Epoch-Making Event in Southern History.

Scope of Cotton States and International Exposition to Be Held in the Chicago of the South During the Fall of Next Year.

[Special Atlanta (Ga.) Letter.]

The Cotton States and International exposition to be held in Atlanta, Ga., September 18 to December 31, 1895, is intended primarily to bring together an epitome of human effort and a collection of the important products in all countries of the western hemisphere. Its scope is, however, international, and exhibits are invited and expected from all the other continents.

The United States has aided this exposition by an appropriation of $200,000 for an exhibit similar in plan and scope to the one made at Chicago. In the debate on the appropriation the most distinguished orators of all political parties vied with each other in enthusiastic commendation of the enterprise. That debate and the action of the government placed the exposition at once upon an international plane. Inquiries are already coming in from foreign countries. President Diaz has announced his intention and determination to make an exhibit of the resources and products of Mexico.

The republic of Venezuela, one of the most important in South America, covering three times the area of Germany, has formally accepted the invitation to take part in the exposition. A similar acceptance has been received from Nicaragua. Unofficial advices from Honduras are to the effect that a fine exhibit will be made by that republic, and a feature of the display will be a mahogany house. The Mexican village, Guatemalan village and Japanese garden will form picturesque features.

Besides the United States government building, the plan of the exposition managers includes these principal buildings; the last figure gives the height from floor to cornice:

Manufactures and Liberal Arts	216x370x65
Mining and Forestry	80x320x60
Agriculture	150x300x65
Electricity	91x250x65
Transportation	126x413x50
Woman's building	150x250x65
Fine Arts	100x200x65
Negro building	Size not determined
Tobacco building	Size not determined
Machinery hall	100x500x65

The leading idea throughout the buildings is Romanesque. They are

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT BUILDING FOR ATLANTA EXPOSITION.

designed with an idea of stability and simplicity of construction. Take the Machinery building, for instance. That, in its interior construction, is a simple cube so designed as to give a great deal of space inside, its exterior finish having a touch of the renaissance. On each end, at the sides and in the center there are large porticos with immense pillars, which will give the entire building a stately appearance. It is the aim to construct a building whose size will not be apparent at first, but which will grow on the observer. That building will be 65 feet high. The Manufactures building carries out the same Romanesque idea, but is considerably more elaborate. In the Agricultural building the idea is carried out in a sort of pyramidal shape, and so, too, with the Electricity building. The latter has towers and arches which can be brilliantly illuminated, and, located as it will be, at the foot of the lake, a great light effect can be secured. The towers at the corners of the Manufactures building are very large and can be used for restaurant purposes or anything of the sort. The broad outside corridor on the second story of this building can also be used to magnificent advantage for restaurant purposes. The floor area of these buildings is as follows: Manufactures and Liberal arts, 103,000 feet; Agriculture, 44,000; Machinery, 96,500.

The Woman's building is to be designed by a woman, and a prize of $200, in addition to the usual compensation for architects, has been offered by the board of lady managers. As the larger buildings are of Romanesque motif, it is proposed to have for the Woman's building a colonial design, which will harmonize and hold its own with the larger structures.

The Government building will be of frame construction, covered on the exterior with shingles and clapboards, and designed with Romanesque motif. Its main dimensions will be 180 by 260 feet, with projecting pavilions 10 feet by 60 feet in plan on all four sides, and circular towers 25 feet in diameter at each corner of the building, making a total floor area of about 50,000 square feet. A cruciform clearstory 60 feet in width increases the height of the structure to 62 feet, and produces the effect of a two-story building, and also materially assists in lighting and ventilating the interior. At the intersection of these clearstory wings, and rising to a height of 105 feet, will be constructed a turreted tower, having at its apex a platform for the exposure of instruments of the weather bureau. An electric search light and a time ball will be operated by the navy department at conspicuous points on the roof.

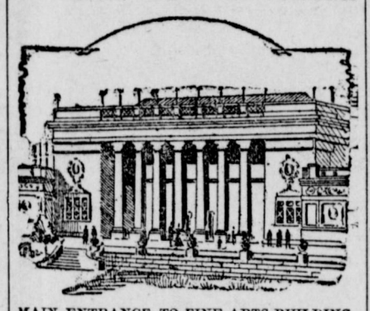
The Fine Arts building is situated on a commanding eminence near the Government building. It will have a frontage of 245 feet with a depth of 100 feet. The center of the front facade will be 50 feet high, and the two side wings 26 feet high.

The exterior has been designed after the renaissance, and the facade of the central hall recalls the stately old southern mansions of former days. The columns forming the colonnade on the east and west front are three and one-half feet in diameter and thirty-five feet long, fluted and having capitals designed in the Italian renaissance. All the ornamentation throughout the entire building is in Italian renaissance, slightly tending to the Florentine school.

The central facade is surmounted by a cornice eight feet high with richly ornamented frieze and mouldings. Over the cornice will be a balustrade extending around the entire building with pedestals spaced at intervals supporting flambeaux.

These flambeaux have electric lights, and as there are thirty-five or forty they will produce a very beautiful effect at night.

The building designed for forestry and minerals is to be erected of natural wood, embracing all the foliage found in the south, while it is proposed to festoon the entire interior at the ceiling line with southern moss and greens. The spaces between the principal posts and braces, which are themselves



MAIN ENTRANCE TO FINE ARTS BUILDING.

formed of natural trees, will be covered with bark, thus forming a most unique design, covering an area of 26,000 square feet, while a roof promenade or garden, of the same area, is also provided, the entire sides of which will be formed of palms and palmettoes. An enormous fountain adorna the central portion of the building, the background of which is formed of minerals from all sections of the south.

The Electricity building covers an area of 19,500 square feet, and is located on one of the most commanding sites on the exposition grounds. The exterior of this building has been designed with particular reference to the effects which may be gained by a use of numerous electric lights. It is also proposed to illuminate the general outline of all the buildings by incandescent lights, and the effect will be delightful.

The Transportation building will cover an area of 55,000 square feet, and is conveniently located for the installation of the heavy exhibits proposed for this building.

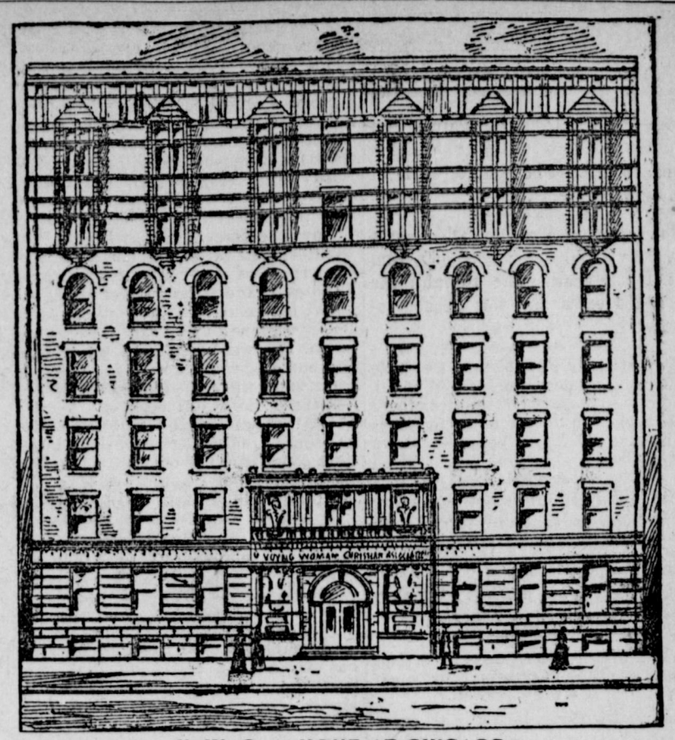
The Horticultural building will be unique in desgn. A large central dome of glass, with three wings or arms, each ending in a smaller dome of glass, will afford an opportunity for an excellent display of the flora and fauna of the south.

It is not settled whether the educational exhibit will have a separate

ENTRANCE TO NEGRO BUILDING

building, but it is more than likely that the matter will take that course. Already the big Manufactures and Liberal Arts building is shown to be inadequate for the demands for space in those departments, and a separate building for liberal arts is already being considered. This building would be the natural home of an educational exhibit. It is proposed to have a sample of the work of every pupil in every school in the south. This would bring directly before the world the intellectual attainments of between four and five million children. It is needless to say that this will rivet the interest of the people upon the exposition.

The Negro building will be one of the most interesting on the grounds. It will afford more than 25,000 square feet of space, and will provide for a large central assembly hall for negro congresses, with openings into rooms for exhibits. An epitome of the race in thirty years of freedom will naturally be interesting, but especially so when presented in the form of a panorama, showing the different conditions of the negro from his native state in Africa, with his thatched huts, by successive stages to the most advanced type of the race in America. It will form at once a picturesque and instructive exhibit.



Y. W. C. A. HOME AT CHICAGO.

The consolidated Young Women's Christian Association of Chicago has had ground broken for a handsome association building to be located on Michigan avenue, near Eldredge court. The building will cost $125,000, and will accommodate 390 women. Prices for room and board will vary from $3 to $5 per week. An attractive feature will be a roof garden, which is to be illuminated with electric lights. The home will be completed in July, 1895

He Hadn't Wings.

"Of course before your marriage you told your wife that you would never be absent from her side except when business demanded your presence else where?"

"Yes."

"And you said you would gratify every wish of hers?"

"Yes."

"And that you would never speak a cross word to her?"

"Yes."

"Have you kept your promise in these things?"

"Say, what do you take me for? Do I look like a winged seraph?"—Boston Courier.

THE BOSTON BABY AGAIN.

Browning Bean, Jr.—Although I have deposited the required coin in the aperture designated by the extremely lucid and pithy directions and drawn the handle to its linear extent, yet I am not recompensed by even the vestige of a sweetmeat! For once the law of compensation is lacking expression.—Judge.

He Was Slow.

He (who has just been rejected)—You don't dare say "no" again.

She—Why not?

He—Because two negatives make an affirmative.

She—Not with a woman.

He—How many does it take with a woman?

She—One.—Life.

Trying to Please.

"Will you sing, Mr. Smithers?"

"Certainly," replied the obliging young man. "What style of composition do you prefer?"

"Something lofty in sentiment."

He stood silent in thought for a minute, and then, low and tremulous, there broke upon the air the strains of "Up in a Balloon."—Washington Star.

Two Merits.

The Hibernian gift for courteous speech was seldom better displayed than by a certain Irish boarder. His landlady, a "pleasant-spoken" body, had poured him a cup of tea, and presently inquired if it was all right.

"It is jist to my taste, Mrs. Hallahan," said the boarder—"wake and could, jist as I loike it."

The Secret.

Can a woman a secret keep?
There is one such, I'll engage,
As the years upon her creep—
'Tis the secret of her age.

—Judge.

TEMPUS FUGIT.

He—What! Another bill from your milliner. Why, I just paid one day before yesterday.

She—Day before yesterday! How time does fly.—Fliegende Blaetter.

What She Meant.

Cholly—What did she mean by saying I couldn't be any bigger donkey than I was?

She—I suppose she meant that you had your growth.—Life.

In Effect.

He was obviously desperate.

"Do you love me?" he suddenly demanded.

"Yes," she answered at once, although it was the first time the subject had been broached.

He shifted uneasily in his chair.

"Your frankness," he faltered, "is—er—"

"Engaging," she suggested, with a sweet smile, which gradually faded away when she learned that he had brought no ring.—Detroit Tribune.

A Similar Man Myself.

I have traveled much upon this earth, and
many sights I've seen;
There is not a corner in it where, at some time
I've not been;
And the wonderfully wonderful is really very
tame,
For everything is old to me, I'm up to every
game.
So I smile a soulful smile,
My informant to beguile,
When he tells about that mine of buried pelf;
And I never say: "Oh, Fie,"
But I tell him, with a sigh,
That I'm something of a liar, too, myself.

—Truth.

The Lady of the House.

"John, have you made the fire?"

"Yes, dear."

"And milked the cow?"

"Yes, dear."

"And dressed the children?"

"Yes, dear."

"Well, you can put the coffee on, and then shave yourself for church."—Atlanta Constitution.

Always in Demand.

"Tell us," cried the group of maidens, "how to remain always young and attractive."

"That is just dead easy," replied the sage, without even lifting his eyes from his book. "Get a fortune and stay single."—Indianapolis Journal.

Between Falls.

They went to see Niagara,
The honeymoon was new,
But they had a quarrel later on,
And then they went to Sioux.

—Chicago Tribune.

WORRIED ABOUT HIS BACK RENT.

—Life.

A Thoughtful Child.

Mother—What have you been doing so long?

Little Daughter—I heard papa say he was goin' to shave, so I thought I'd get things all ready for him.

"And did you?"

"Yes'm. I got out his razor and mug, and shavin' brush, an' some court-plaster."—Good News.

The Pronunciation.

Skeezicks—Do you pronounce it "pa-tronage," or "pat-ronage?"

Wheezix—You mean political offices for distribution?

Skeezicks—Yes.

Wheezix—Ordinarily I say "pa-tronage," but when I refer to the police and other offices in New York city, I always say "Pat-ronage."—Truth.

The Astonished Voter.

"You are charged with having voted five times in one day," said the judge, sternly.

"I am charged, am I?" repeated the prisoner. "That's mighty odd. I expected to be paid for it."—N. Y. Sun.

Something Like It.

Prof. Smith—No one can conceive of the slow and awful lapse of geological time.

Brown—I don't know. I've had a carpenter working for me by the day.—Vogue.

Reason and Instinct.

'Tis reason gives a man the light
That he may find out what is right;
But instinct is the woman's lot—
Tells her she's right if so or not.

—Judge.

The Chase County Courant.

W. E. TIMMONS, Editor and Publisher

Issued every Thursday.

The Emporia *Democrat* claims that as Jerry Simpson lives at Medison Lodge he will not have hard work in taking his medicine.

The official returns from Ohio show that the vote fell short by 94,669 from that of last year. The Republicans lost 19,384 votes and the Democrats 76,365.

A great many Republicans affect to believe the Democratic party is dead. Before 1896 they will be manifesting a great deal of anxiety and nervousness in passing the graveyard.—*Horton Commercial.*

The McKinley bill is not now a law; all the factories that are starting up will work under the operations of the Democratic tariff measure for more than two years at least. And they will make money and prosper.

An Emporia merchant advertises twenty-five pounds of granulated sugar for $1.—*Strong City Derrick.*

And still Republicans will argue that the Democratic law is increasing the price of sugar and everything else.

Just on the eve of election a Republican paper in Inidana published a story that a petrified snake thirty feet long had been discovered in an old quarry near Eaton, that State. We firmly believe that the yarn was sprung to defeat the Democratic party in that State.

The Republicans have elected a majority of the members of the 54th congress, and now the question is what are they going to do? They can not change the tariff law as long as President Cleveland is in the chair, and he will remain there until March 4, 1897. By that time the new law will be so popular that no one will ask for its repeal. The Democrats have nothing to fear from this Congress.—*Olathe Herald.*

The counties in the Strip that were alphabetically named when the country was opened were changed as follows, at the recent election:

Q—Pawnee.
P—Noble.
K—Kay.
O—Garfield.
L—Grant.
M—Wood.
N—Woodward.

The Louisville *Courier Journal* hits the nail on the head as follows: "It will no longer do to tell the people who read the newspapers and do their own thinking that the fear of tariff revision caused the panic and hard times. The tariff has been revised and business has begun to improve. To deny that the hard times resulted from Republican legislation is rendered difficult when hard times begin to dissappear as soon as Republican legislation begins to be undone."

The following timely and sensible paragraph is taken from the Neodesha *Register*: Partisanship should be sunk now in an effort to make a tariff bill that will as nearly as possible suit the largest number of our citizens, and then let there be an agreement between the leaders of the parties that it shall not be tinkered with for a given period of years. Then will the business interests of the country be enabled to figurs upon something certain, and confidence will be maintained.

EAT APPLES.

The *Practitioner* says apples have many good medicinal qualities. Chemically they are composed of vegetable fiber, albumen, sugar, gum, chlorophyl, malic acid, gallic acid, lime and much water. Furthermore, the German analysts say that the apple contains a larger percentage of phosphorus than any other fruit or vegtable. The phosphorus is admirably adapted to renewing the essential nervous matter of the brain and the spinal cord. It is perhaps, for the same reason, rudely understood, that old Scandinavian traditions represent the apple as the food of the gods, who, when they felt themselves to be growing feeble and infirm, resorted to this fruit, renewing their powers of mind and body.

The acids of the apple are of singular use for men of sedentary habits, whose livers are sluggish in action, those acids serving to eliminate from the body noxious matters, which, if retained, would make the brain heavy and dull, or bring about jaundice or skin eruptions and other allied troubles. Some such experience must have led to the custom of taking apple sauce with roast pork, rich goose, and other like dishes. The malic acid of ripe apples, either raw or cooked, will neutralize any excess of chalky matter engendered by eating too much meat.

It is also the fact that such fruits as the apple, the pear, and the plum, when taken ripe and without sugar, diminishes acidity in the stomach rather than provoke it. Their vegtable sauces and juices are converted into alkaline carbonates by the chemical action of the stomach juices, which tend to counteract acidity.—*Scientific American.*

TRY A TEXAS TRIP

To San Antonio, Austin, Ft. Worth or El Paso, and get a touch of summer in winter. The Santa Fe is offering some low rate tickets with liberal conditions as to limit. Texas may be just the place you are looking for, as a home or for investment.

A REPLY.

EDITOR COURANT:—My attention has been called to an article published in your paper, Nov. 22, 1894, signed by J. C. Davis. Among other things the article reads: "If there was no trade made, how does it come that Sid Breese invited W. L. Wood up into his office and told him that they had 25 votes to trade for Robinson, anything you (the Pops) want. Ask W. L. Wood and satisfy yourself. Why did they propose trade to Jeff Dougherty?"

Now, the foregoing is without the slightest foundation, so far as I am concerned. I never proposed to trade 25 votes, or any other number of votes, to W. L. Wood, or to any other person or persons during the last campaign. No word spoken by me to any one could be construed as an offer to trade votes with any Populist or Democrat; nor did I intimate to W. L. Wood that any Republican votes could be secured for him or any other Populist candidate: nor did I give him to understand that I would vote for him; nor did he ask my vote or support.

I had no conversation with Jeff Dougherty, in reference to politics, during the campaign; nor do I remember to have even met him at any time for three months prior to the last election.

I do not believe that W. L. Wood, Jeff Dougherty or any other Populist has ever made a statement that any trade was proposed by me, and, if so, such statement is false.

Much has been said and written concerning "bolters" and "bolting," should this refer to me personally, I will state that my first vote was cast in Chase county, in March, 1859, and since then I have never voted but once out side of this county; have always voted the Republican ticket straight, except upon two occasions I "scratched" one name, for what seemed to me good and sufficient reasons. If two "scratches" in 35 years renders me a "bolter," "so mote it be." Certain it is I did not vote the opposition ticket. At the last election I voted for every candidate on the Republican ticket, and worked for the success of the entire ticket. I made no unkind or defamatory statements concerning any of the opposition candidates of their supporters. S. A. BREESE.

SUNDAY-SCHOOL CONVENTION.

The following ia the program for the Toledo Township S.S. convention, to be held at East Buckeye, Saturday, December 15, 1894:

10:30 a.m. Devotional exercises by Mr. Stephens.

10:50 Sermon to Sunday-school workers, Rev. Summers, Plymouth.

NOON, BASKET DINNER.

1. Song service, W. G. Patten, Cottonwood Falls.

1:20. Why have a Sunday-school and what results may be expected? Rev. Penn, Strong City. Discussion.

2. My idea of a good Supt., Rev. A. Baily, Saffordville; of a good school, Eli Moore, Americus; of a good teacher, Mrs. Woolwine, Toledo; of a good class, Mrs. Allen, Plumb.

3. Some practical suggestions from S. S. missionary, Mr. Woodward.

3:30 Between Sundays, Rev. H. E. Mills.

4. Dismissal.

EVENING.

7, Devotional exercises, Mrs. Buser.

7:20. Question box conducted by Eli Moore.

7:35. Address, Mr. Myers, Americus.

Program will be interspersed with music. MR. P. LIND, Pres.
MISS CORA M. STONE, Sec'y.

Go to W. A. Doyle's, Strong City, for Dry Goods, Hats, Caps, Gloves Mitts, Hosery, Neck Ties, Handkerchiefs, Boots, Shoes, Groceries, Queensware, and all kinds of **XMAS** goods, the only Cash Store in the county.

THIS SHOULD INTEREST YOU.

It is just as necessary for a man to get good reading matter as it is to get good food.

We have just made arrangements which may be of interest to you, dear sir, who are glancing down this column of type. The arrangement is this: We will give you that greatest of all Democratic papers, the New York Weekly World, and this paper, both for one year each, for $2.15, or we will send you this paper for one year and The Weekly World for six months for 35 cents in addition to the regular yearly price of this paper alone. The campaign now begun is going to be a very important onel Here is the opportunity to get your own local paper and the leading metropolitan journal of the country at extraordinarily low rates.

Does this interest you?

If it does, and you think it worth while to take advantage of this great special offer while it lasts, send $1.85 and get The Weekly World six months and the Chase County COURANT for one year. Address

CHASE COUNTY COURANT.

SEND FOR A COPY.

The subject of Irrigation is attracting unusual attention. At the Hutchinson, (Kans.) Irrigation Convention, held Nov. 23 24, there were more practical irrigators in attendance than ever before assembled at an irrigation con- in the United States. The discussions were all very practical and instructive.

They will be reproduced in full in the December number of the Irrigation Farmer. Every farmer in this country should have a copy of this paper. It is the only paper that is devoted wholly to the subject of irrigation farming. It costs only $1 a year, and whether you expect to irrigate or not you can not afford to be without it. Send to the Irrigation Farmer, Salina, Kansas, for a sample copy and examine it for yourself.

? Have you read Carson's ad, on the opposite page? If not, read it now. ?

GREAT MUSIC OFFER.

Send us the names and addresses of three or more performers on piano or organ together with eight cents in postage and we will mail you one copy Popular Music Monthly, containing ten pieces, full sheet music, consisting of popular songs, waltzes, marches, etc., arranged for the piano and organ. Address: Popular Music Monthly, Indianapolis Ind.

BILLS ALLOWED.

List of bills allowed by the Board of County Commissioners of Chase county, Kansas, at their regular session held October 1st and 2nd and adjourned regular session held October 12th and 13th, 1894 and a recapitulation as shown by the following list of bills.

Name. Nature of claim.	Am't.
Dr Wm Rich, med attend pauper,...	$ 25 00
B S Wheeler & Co, shroud for pauper P A Hamilton	1 20
T A Bafford nurse Hamilton pauper,	65 25
J J Holmes funeral expense same....	2 00
Jno McCaskell co com salary	30 00
N E Sidener same	39 00
J F Kirker same	39 00
Andrew H Hayes labor poor farm	61 50
H A Ewing fees State vs Roker and Leonard	8 75
Riggs & Slabaugh const fees same...	25 50
J M Rose probate judge salary	107 00
H D Burcham repairing blinds court house	1 00
H D Burcham same	75
John Frisby digging grave Geo Rose	5 00
L W Hilbert burial case and team hire Geo Rose	17 50
W B Hilton supplies for county	1 45
T M Gruwell same	10 00
W C Giese repairing jail	5 50
B L Spence repairing out house	2 25
Conaway & Hamme autopsy body of Carl Kuhl	15 00
Thomas Vincent meeting with Equalization board	3 00
P J Heeg mdse for pauper	3 50
J E Bocook same	3 25
J W Brown coffin for corpse found in Fox creek	15 00
W A Doyle mdse for pauper	6 25
Andrew Welte visit Strong City case of diptheria	5 00
Farnsworth & Blodget part pay for repairing Bazaar Matfield and Nichol creek bridges	1800 00
David Griffitts co treasurer salary	369 60
L W Heck setting glass in jail	75
Thomas Butler viewer Shellenbarger road	2 00
Bert Dunlap supplies for county	4 25
David Griffitts amt paid for wolf scalps	28 00
A M Conaway coroners fees	2 00
N Gosler overseeing poor	7 50
W E Timmons job printing	8 50
M K Harman co clerk's sal less fees	281 15
B F Largent mdse for pauper	3 80
Mrs Jerry Harris boarding pauper	24 00
A D Raymer digging grave for pauper	5 00
J H Murdock boarding prisoners	45 20
" turnkey	22 00
" opening and closing probate court	9 00
C S Jones care of pauper	3 00
J S Davis same	10 00
David Rettiger chainman South Fork bridge	1 50
John Frew co surveyor sal and fees	149 20
E D Replogle supplies for county	1 25
Geo B Carson mdse for pauper	11 70
J M Tuttle same	4 40
" " same	6 15
J H Murdock drawing jurors Nov term	2 00
M C Newton same	2 00
Matt McDonald same	2 00
R J Piles witness Hoffman case	7 40
D Bray chainman Espy Davis road	1 50
John Mitchell same	1 50
Wm Handy viewer same	2 00
W C Siler same	2 00
E H Lovekamp same	2 00
Dr G Dary med attend pauper	10 00
Smith Bros mdse for same	27 68
Fred Coe care of pauper	7 50
J L Cochran, medicine for pauper	4 00
C H Hoffman, meats for same	11 50
David Biggam, overseeing poor	31 20
W S Romigh, county printing	51 04
W A Morgan, same	51 04
W E Timmons, same	51 04
Strong City Derrick, same	51 04
Smith Bros., lights and fuel for court house	8 45
W B Gibson, salary as county superintendent	235 00
S A Sturges, burial case for pauper	14 00
David Griffitts, postage and expressage	18 18
Geo McDonald, coal for pauper	7 00
Crane & Co., supplies for county	2 00
F I Beach, flour for pauper	90
Adare, Petty & Co., merchandise for pauper	21 10
F P Cochran, salary as county attorney	125 00
H Bonewell, merchandise for paper	7 25
C I Maule, same	3 65
John Bielman, attendance on pauper	15 00
Wm Blosser, merchandise for pauper	1 50
E D Replogle, medicine for pauper	22 90
A M Conaway, coroner's fees inquest on unknown body	9 90
Geo McDonald, removing and guarding unknown body inquest	2 50
Charles White, juror inquest same	50
Geo Crum, same	50
David Biggam, same	50
A P McMinds, same	50
Wm Martin, same	50
Matt McDonald, same	50
Sherman Blosser, witness same	50
Dr. Conaway, same	50
Ed Small, same	50
James Mailen, same	50
John Williams, same	50
Robert McCrumm, same	50
Geo Wesley, same	50
L W Heck, fees same	4 20
William Lynn, same	50
Walter Dodge, same	50
J B Wilcox, stenographer's fees same	5 00
A F Fritze, carbolic acid same	50
A M Conaway, coroner's fees Burdette Hartley inquest	11 55
L W Heck, fees same	3 00
McAuly, witness same	50
H L Norton, same	50
Mrs M L Dean, same	50
David Clements, same	50
J M Truitt, same	50
James Mayfield, same	50
Samuel Parks, juror same	50
H M Smithers, same	50
E Campbell, same	50
O H Conner, same	50
H Dean, same	50
E Stotts, same	50
Asa M Breese, taking evidence	2 00
M H Dawson, sheriff's fees State vs William Hoffman	27 65
J H Merdock, sheriff's fees same	75 11
J S Smith, sheriff's fees same	7 75
M C Newton, fees same	8 45
Jabin Johnson, constable fees same	57 10
Geo M Hayden, fees same	57 11
W P Moore, witness same	30 80
C H Hill, same	30 80
W C Trower, same	30 80
J C Scroggin, witness same	30 80
M C Kyge, same	42 80
Julius Panzram, same	3 90
Geo W Somers, same	1 50
M H Dawson, same	12 20
C R Palmer, same	8 50
Agnes Weichold, same	7 30
Brum Weichold, same	7 30
W H Triplet, same	6 70
L M Park, same	8 10
O M Bayless, same	8 50
Wm H Pringle, same	6 90
C Hill, same	37 80
M C Kyger, same	49 30
W T Moore, same	35 80
W C Trower, same	35 80
J C Scroggin, same	35 80
Henry Stephenson, same	8 50
Wm Stephenson, same	7 90
J F Campbell, same	7 10
S R Campbell, same	7 10
H S Panzram, same	6 90
Julius Panzram, same	6 90
Grant Way, same	7 10
Geo McNee, same	7 30
L W Heck, same	4 50
O H Gause, same	5 50
M Gulliford, same	5 80
J T Graham, same	5 50
I M Hudson, same	3 30
M C Newton, fees State vs Frank Leonard	6 70
W A Morgan, job printing	4 00
Jedd Clark, care of sick pauper	1 00
Conaway & Hamme, autopsy unknown body	15 00
Geo B Carson, supplies for county	1 80
B F Whittam, mowing weeds Courthouse yard	75
Henry Brandley, house rent for pauper	3 00
Crane & Co, supplies for county	10 00
E Cooley, witness Geo Rose inquest	50
Charles Giese, same	50
John Evans, same	50
L W Heck, same	50
A M Conaway, fees same	8 95
J B Shipman, inventory effects Geo Rose	1 00
W E Timmons, same	1 00
L W Hilbert, juror Geo Rose inquest	1 00
John Shipman, same	1 00
Wm McNee, same	1 00
Bud Richards, same	1 00
Felix Voltz, same	1 00
Lew Palmer, same	1 00
L W Heck, fees same	3 70
Conaway & Hamme, medical attendance pauper	72 00
C B Hager, supplies for county	1 57
L W Heck, fees, State vs Geo. Conner	22 30
M C Newton, fees, same	5 80
M C Newton, fees, State vs James Barr and John Doe	5 85
L W Heck, fees, same	11 65
Dad Clark, witness same	50
Jerry Brown, same	50
Wm Lind, same	80
Joseph Arnold, same	80
Leon Brooks, same	50
G K Hagans, team hire	8 00
L B Breese, mdse for Poor Farm	5 64
J A Holmes, meats for Poor Farm	2 37
C H Kline, mdse for Poor Farm	17 12
J K P Link, feed and grinding for poor farm	17 14
P C Jeffrey, feed and rye for same	9 60
Critten & Stewart, blacksmithing for same	3 75
H E Akers, mdse for same	10 35
W A Wood, labor and mdse same	13 20
Hood & Smithers, grinding wheat same	3 03
Hood & Crawford, threshing same	18 98
Jeffrey Bros. & Co., mdse same	3 50
M W Gilmore, salary Supt. poor farm	150 00
J R Jeffrey, coal threshing poor farm	1 65
J F Kirker, Co. com. salary	9 00
N E Sidener, same	9 00
Jno. McCaskell, same	9 00
Farnsworth & Blodgett, bal. due Bazaar, Matfield and Nichol creek bridges	1,716 00
Wm. Norton, viewing Alva Mitchell road	2 00
Thomas Butler, same	2 00
David Moody, same	2 00
J J Harris, chainman same	1 50
N J Shellenbarger, same	1 50
James Lind, same	1 50
Total	$7,173 96

RECAPITULATION.

Repairing court house	$ 8 00
Poor fund	630 06
Light and fuel	8 45
Bridge fund	3,517 50
Books and stationary	4 25
Miscellaneous	206 75
Township and county officers salaries and fees	1,965 22
Road fund	21 50
Court fund	562 85
Advertising	204 18
Boarding prisoners	45 20
Total	$7,173 96

State of Kansas, County of Chase, } s. s.

I, M. K. Harman, county clerk in and for the County and State aforesaid, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true and correct list of the bills and accounts allowed by the Board of County Commissioners at their regular session of October 1st and 2nd and adjourned regular session of October 12th and 13th, 1894.

In witness whereof I hereunto set my hand and official seal this 26th day of November, 1894.

M. K. HARMAN, County Clerk.
[seal]

COLLINS & BURGIE CO.
CHICAGO.

A THIRD OF A CENTURY OF EXPERIENCE AND CONTINUED PROGRESSIVE IMPROVEMENT IS REPRESENTED IN THE "LEADER LINE" OF STOVES AND RANGES.

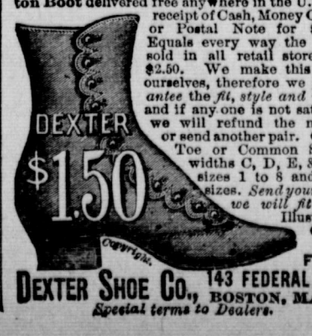
LEADER RANGES FOR WOOD AND FOR COAL.
LEADER COOKING STOVES FOR WOOD AND FOR COAL.
LEADER HEATING STOVES FOR ALL USES, FOR WOOD AND FOR COAL.

ALL MODERN AND IN GREAT VARIETY.

IF YOUR DEALER DOES NOT HANDLE THESE STOVES, WRITE TO US FOR PRICES.

COLLINS & BURGIE CO., 225 W. 12th St., Chicago.

DEXTER SHOE CO., Inc'p. Capital, $1,000,000.
BEST $1.50 SHOE IN THE WORLD.
"A dollar saved is a dollar earned."
This Ladies' Solid French Dongola Kid Button Boot delivered free anywhere in the U.S., on receipt of Cash, Money Order, or Postal Note for $1.50. Equals every way the boots sold in all retail stores for $2.50. We make this boot ourselves, therefore we *guarantee the fit, style and wear*, and if any one is not satisfied we will refund the money or send another pair. Opera Toe or Common Sense, widths C, D, E, & EE, sizes 1 to 8 and half sizes. *Send your size; we will fit you.* Illustrated Catalogue FREE



DEXTER SHOE CO., 143 FEDERAL ST., BOSTON, MASS.
Special terms to Dealers.

Getting Closer To the People!

SO LONG AS THE STORE STANDS SOLELY AND SOLIDLY ON

The Character of Its Merchandise, the Candor of Its Statements, the Certainty of Its Proper Prices,

It cannot fail to grow in favor. Our ALREADY VERY COMPLETE STOCK will be replenished this week by the arrival of

A STOCK OF HOLIDAY GOODS!

and considered together will be the LARGEST EVER SHOWN IN THE COUNTY. Yet we have none too much for the convenience of our customers, who rightly come here, always to find a full, fresh, finely assorted stock. Our arrival of Christmas Goods this week will portray to the LOVER OF FASHIONABLE FURNISHING GOODS the newest and choicest styles of the season's production. Whether you wish to buy or not we especially invite you to look at the HOLIDAY GOODS and tell your friends about them.

We have placed about 100 MEN'S SUITS and a like number of BOYS' SUITS upon what we call our "BARGAIN TABLE," and it will be our aim to send them out over the county by the 1st of the year, and there is but one way in which to do this and that is to make the price SO LOW that you can buy one of these Bargain Suits and pay for it with so small a sum of money that a noticeable change will not be produced in the appearance of the pocketbook. We are not going to say much about these suits for we believe you will know a good thing when you see it, and every one of these Suits will go out talking for the rest of them.

HOLMES & GREGORY,

Men's and Boys' Outfitters.

First published in the Courant, Nov. 29, 1894.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

STATE OF KANSAS, County of Chase, } ss.

In the District Court of the 25th Judicial District, sitting in and for Chase county, State of Kansas.

J. M. Steel, plaintiff,
vs.
A. J. Penrod, Emma J. Penrod and Albert Bartlett, were defendants.

By virtue of an order of sale issued out of the District Court of the 25th Judicial District, in and for Chase county, State of Kansas, in the above entitled cause, and to me directed, I will, on

MONDAY, THE 7TH DAY OF JANUARY, 1895,

at 11 o'clock, a. m., of said day, at the front door of the Court-house, in the city of Cottonwood Falls, Kansas, offer for sale and sell, at public auction, to the highest and best bidder, for cash in hand, the following described lands and tenements, situate in Chase county, Kansas,—crops reserved—to-wit:

Northeast quarter of section twenty (20), township twenty-one (21), range seven (7), E. of 6 p. m.

Said property is taken as the property of said defendants, and the same will be sold to satisfy said order of sale, taxes and costs.

J. H. MURDOCK, Sheriff of Chase County, Kansas.

Sheriff's office, Cottonwood Falls, Chase county, Kansas, Nov. 27th, 1894.

First published in the Courant, Nov. 29, 1894.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

STATE OF KANSAS, Chase County, } ss.

In the District Court of the 25th Judicial District, sitting in and for Chase county, State of Kansas.

Warren K. Southwick, plaintiff,
vs.
John Jessie, S. B. Warren, William F. Cain and James A. Hunt, were Defendants.

By virtue of an order of sale issued out of the District Court of the 25th Judicial District, in and for Chase county, State of Kansas, in the above entitled cause, and to me directed, I will, on

MONDAY, THE 7TH DAY OF JANUARY, 1895,

at 1 o'clock p. m., of said day, at the front door of the Court House, in the city of Cottonwood Falls, Kansas, offer for sale and sell, at public auction, to the highest and best bidder, for cash in hand, the following described lands and tenements, situate in Chase county, Kansas, crops reserved at time of sale, to-wit:

Southwest quarter of section twenty-four (24), township twenty-two (22), range five (5), the east half of northeast quarter and the northwest quarter of the northeast quarter of section four (4), township twenty-two (22), range eight (8), E. of 6 p. m.

Said property is taken as the property of said defendants, and the same will be sold to satisfy said order of sale, taxes and costs

J. H. MURDOCK, Sheriff of Chase County, Kansas.

Sheriff's Office, Cottonwood Falls, Chase County, Kansas, November 28, 1894.

Notice by Publication.

In the District Court of Chase County, Kansas:

G. W. Shurtliff, Plaintiff,
vs.
Leonidas W. Coleman, Alice Coleman, G. W. Perkins, L. B. Johnson, W. W. Phelps and John Mott, Defendants.

To Leonidas W. Coleman and Alice Coleman: You and each of you are hereby notified, that you have been sued in the above named Court, where the plaintiff's petition is now on file. That the names of the parties are as above stated, and you must answer said petition filed by the plaintiff on or before the 1st day of February, 1895, or said petition will be taken as true, and judgement rendered for plaintiff, accordingly, against you and each of you for the sum of two thousand dollars ($2,000), with interest thereon, at the rate of eight per cent. (8 per cent.), per annum, from June 1st, 1893, and costs of suit and foreclosing a mortgage executed by you and each of you, on the southeast quarter of section twelve, in township nineteen, range eight east of the sixth principal meridian, containing one hundred and sixty acres, more or less, situated in Chase county, Kansas; and barring you and each of you from setting up or claiming any interest or estate in said property, as against said plaintiff.

G. W. SHURTLIFF, Plaintiff.
MADDEN BROS., Att'ys for Plff.
Attest: GEO. M. HAYDEN, Clerk.

Notice of Final Settlement.

STATE OF KANSAS, County of Chase, } ss.
In the Probate Court in and for said County.

In the matter of the estate of C. S. Boles, deceased.

Creditors and all other persons interested in the aforesaid estate are hereby notified that I shall apply to the Probate Court, in and for said county, sitting at the Court House, in Cottonwood Falls, county of Chase, State of Kansas, on the 28th day of December, A. D. 1894, for a full and final settlement of said estate.

C. Pendergraft, administrator of the estate of C. S. Boles, deceased.

December 5th, A. D. 1894. dec-6-4w

First published in the Courant, Dec. 13, 1894.

Notice of Condemnation.

Notice is hereby given that we, the undersigned commissioners thereunto duly appointed by the Hon. Lucien Earl, Judge of the District Court of Chase county, Kansas, and of the 25th Judicial District of said State, will, on the 21st day of January, 1895, proceed to lay off, according to law, for E. D. Jones and J. E. Duchanois, a partnership doing business under the firm name and style of Chase County Stone Company, and for said firm, a route and right of way over, upon, across and through the south half (½) of southeast quarter (¼) of section twenty-seven (27), and the southwest duarter (¼) of southwest quarter (¼) of section twenty-six (26), of township nineteen (19), range eight (8) east, in Chase county, Kansas, and belonging to Mrs. A. M. Tayler, to connect their stone quarries with the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe railroad, and spoken of as the Chicago, Kansas and Western railroad.

Said route, not to exceed one hundred feet in width, except for the purpose of cuttings and embankments it shall be necessary to take more for proper construction and security of said railroad track, switch, spur or side track, through so much of said grounds as may be desired by said parties, and also as much as may be deemed necessary for further side tracks, and materials for construction, except timber; the right of way over adjacent lands, sufficient to enable said parties applying to construct their said railroad switch, sidetrack and spur, and the right of making proper drains, and will carefully survey and carefully ascertain the quantity of land necessary for such purposes out of said tracts of land aforesaid, where said switch, spur railroad and sidetrack is so located, and appraise the value of such portition of the same, and assess the damages thereto, and we shall ascertain that the same belongs to different owners; we will appraise the value and assess the damages of each of such owners interest.

We will commence to lay off said route for said railroad switch, &c, as aforesaid, on said day, and will adjourn from time to time until our labors in this behalf are completed.

Dated this 13th day of December, A. D. 1894.

J. W. MCWILLIAMS, W. H. HOLSINGER, ARCH MILLER, } Commissioners.

F. P. COCHRAN, Atty. for Applicants, Chase County Stone Company. dec-13-4w

Notice of Final Settlement.

STATE OF KANSAS, County of Chase, } ss.
In the Probate Court in and for said County.

In the matter of the estate of Catharine Collett, deceased.

Creditors and all other persons interested in the aforesaid Estate are hereby notified that I shall apply to the Probate Court, in and for said County, sitting at the Court House, in Cottonwood Falls, county of Chase, State of Kansas, on the 28th day of December, A. D. 1894 for a full and final settlement of said estate.

Richard Cuthbert, Executor of the estate of Catharine Collett, deceased.

December 3rd A. D. 1894. dec-6-4w

First published in the Courant, Nov. 29, 1894.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

STATE OF KANSAS, County of Chase, } ss.

In the District Court of the Twenty-fifth Judicial District, sitting in and for Chase County, State of Kansas.

Warren K. Southwick, plaintiff,
vs.
Catherine Hayden, Geo. M. Hayden, Dora J. Hayden, Adolphus Hayden, Herbert Hayden, Jennie Hayden, Charles Hayden, Edith M. Thomas and W. E. Denman, were Defendants.

By virtue of an order of sale issued out of the District Court of the Twenty-fifth Judicial District, in and for Chase county, State of Kansas, in the above entitled cause, and to me directed, I will, on

MONDAY, THE 7TH DAY OF JANUARY, 1895,

at 10:30 o'clock, a. m., of said day, at the front door of the Court-house, in the city of Cottonwood Falls, Kansas, offer for sale and sell, at public auction, to the highest and best bidder, for cash in hand, the following described lands and tenements, situate in Chase county, Kansas,—crops reserved—to-wit:

The southwest quarter of section four (4), township nineteen (19), range seven (7), E. of 6 p m.

Said property is taken as the property of said defendants, and the same will be sold to satisfy said order of sale, taxes and costs.

J. H. MURDOCK, Sheriff of Chase County, Kansas.

Sheriff's office, Cottonwood Falls, Chase county, Kansas, November 27th, 1894.

J. W. MC'WILLIAMS'
Chase County Land Agency,

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

—AND LOANS MONEY.—

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS ap27-tf

The Chase County Courant.

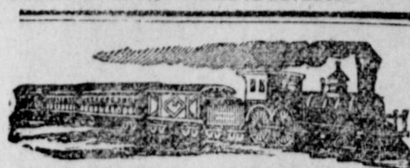
COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANS.

THURSDAY, DEC. 13, 1894.

W. E. TIMMONS, Ed. amd Prop.

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

Terms--per year, $1.50 cash in advance; after three months, $1.75; after six months, $2.00. For six months, $1.00 cash in advance.



TIME TABLE.

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

EAST.	At.x.	Col.L.	Chi.L.	Chi.x	KC.x.
	am	pm	pm	am	am
Cedar Grove.	12 55	10 56	2 45	11 18	10 13
Clements....	1 03	11 05	2 53	11 30	10 23
Elmdale.....	1 14	11 19	3 05	11 48	10 36
Evans	1 17	11 23	3 08	11 55	10 40
Strong.......	1 25	11 31	3 15	12 15	10 48
Ellinor.......	1 32	11 40	3 22	12 27	10 57
Saffordville..	1 37	11 46	3 28	12 36	11 03
WEST.	Mex.x	Cal L.	Col.L	Okl.x.	Tex.x.
	pm	pm	pm	am	pm
Saffordville..	6 23	6 12	1 36	2 32	1 17
Ellinor......	6 31	6 17	1 42	2 40	1 25
Strong......	6 42	6 24	1 50	2 50	1 34
Evans.......	6 52	6 30	1 57	3 12	1 43
Elmdale	6 56	6 34	2 00	3 18	1 47
Clements....	7 12	6 44	2 12	3 38	2 03
Cedar Grove	7 22	6 52	2 20	3 55	2 13

C. K. & W. R. R.

EAST.	Pass.	Frt.	Mixed
Hymer............	2 20am	7 45pm	
Evans............	2.07	7 30	
Strong City.......	1 45	6 57	3 00pm
Cottonwood Falls.			3 10
Gladstone.........			3 25
Bazaar...........			4 10
WEST.	Pass.	Frt.	Mixed
Bazaar...........			4 20pm
Gladstone.........			4 50
Cottonwood Falls.			5 15
Strong City.......	3 10am	8 30am	5 20
Evans	3 20	8 45	
Hymer............	3 40	9 15	

LOCAL SHORT STOPS.

Mrs. W.A. Morgan was at Emporia, Tuesday.

Guy Johnson is home from the Territory.

Mr. E. Campbell, of Clements, is quite sick.

W. A. Morgan was down to Topeka, last Thursday.

E. W. Ellis is now reporting on the Topeka *Capital*.

F. P. Cochran has gone to Hutchinson, on business.

The electric light plant is again shut down indefinitely.

State Senator and Mrs. W. A. Morgan are at Topeka.

Clint D. Breese was a visitor at Emporia, Sunday last.

Miss Emma Jones visited at Emporia, last Monday.

Mrs. Dr. C. L. Conaway was down to Emporia, Tuesday.

James O'Byrne, of Strong City, was at Emporia, last Monday.

Chas. Barker, of Florence, was in town, Tuesday, on business.

A team and phæton for sale, cheap, Apply at the Eureka House. je28 tf

City Marshal M.W. Lyon, of Strong City, now wears a silver star.

Jabin Johnson was down in the Territory, last week, on business.

W.H. Johnson has been in Missouri during the past week, on business.

First-class room and board at the Hinckley House at $3.50 per week.

The Rev. Miles, of Peabody, visited S. A. Breese, the fore prrt of the week.

Geo. Walker has rented the Gowen farm, near Toledo, for the coming year.

W.T. Foreman and family returned, Saturday, from their visit in Illinois.

The rain Monday afternoon and night turned to snow before morning.

Mrs. S. A. Breese is enjoying a visit from Mrs. Mosier, of Kansas City.

Dr. Ralph Denn, of Wichita, is visiting friends and relatives in this county.

Raisins For Sale, by the pound or by the box. Apply at the COURANT office.

J. H. Doolittle has raised his residence and is putting a stone basement under it.

Mrs. J. E Duchanois is enjoying a visit from her mother, Mrs. King, of Emporia.

While hunting, a few days ago, Ed. Dodge, of Bazaar, fell and broke one of his legs.

County Superintendent W. B. Gibson was down to Emporia, Monday, on business.

Do you wear pants? If so, step in and get a pair at Talkington & Son's. Matfield Green.

You can get reply postal cards, also photograph envelopes, at the postoffice, in this city.

Born, on Sunday night, December 9, 1894, to Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Robbins, of this city, a son.

The Presbyterian and Methodists Churches of this city held regular services, last Sunday.

Chas. V. Evans spent Sunday at Emporia, with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. R. B. Evans.

The dance we mentioned, last week, as having taken place at E. D. Jones' was at James Ludy's.

Born, on Wednesday morning, December 12, 1894, to Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Gibson, a daughter.

John E. Watrous, of the Burlington *Independent*, smiled on ye COURANT editor yesterday afternoon.

H. F. Gillett returned, Thursday, from Girard, where he was on business, for several days past.

Owing to the usual two weeks' holiday, the public schools of this city will be closed until January 2, 1895.

The annual election of officers of Zeredatha Lodge, A. F. & A. M., will take place, Friday evening, Dec. 21.

Next Saturday night, the Building and Loan Association will vote on a proposition to change their by-laws.

Miss May Smith left, yesterday, for Deadwood, South Dakota, where she will marry A.V. Lungreen, to-morrow.

FOR SALE.—A good second-hand piano, cheap. Apply to Henry Bonewell, at the Eureka House, this city.

Talkington & Son, of Matfield Green, have a large stock of hats which they wish to close out at cost

If you want a good job of plastering done call on W. E. Brace, Cottonwood Falls, Kansas, who also does paper-hanging. jy20tf

W. B. Hilton and family returned, Sunday afternoon, from Kansas City, where Mr. Hilton has been studying medicine.

O. H. Drinkwater, of Cedar Point, was visiting his father-in-law, Henry Weaver, at Tribune, Greeley county, last week.

The annual election of Geary Post, No. 15, G. A. R., will be held next Saturday afternoon, and a full attendance is urged.

Mrs. H. A. Carpenter and daughter and grand-daughter. Mrs. Berdie Eager, and daughter, Ethel, left, last Tuesday, for California.

Arch Miller shipped two car loads of cattle to Kansas City, last Monday; Matti Bros., three car loads, and Easter Bros., one car load.

Avery Turner, Division Superintendent, was looking after the affairs of the Santa Fe railroad, at Strong City, on Wednesday of last week.

Married, November 14, 1894, by Judge J. M. Rose, Mr. Isaac Kimball and Miss Alic Reynard, both of Homestead, Chase county, Kanasas.

J.M. Kerr has bought of the Perrigo estate the house and lot on the west side of Broadway, in which Robertson & Ricard's restaurant is located.

Miss Hattie Stewart having resigned her position as housekeeper for Chris. Schnavely, of Elmdale, Mrs. Joe Hartly is now filling that position.

Miss Annie Feist and brothers, Bernard and Louis Feist, of Wilsey, Morris county, were visitors, last week, at Mr. David Rettiger's, in Strong City.

? Have you read Carson's ad. on this page? ?

Mrs. Frank Lee and Mrs. C. M. Gregory and their children have gone to Washington, on a visit to their grand-mother, Mrs. Judge D. K. Carter.

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.

The Elmdale mill will be operated and run, after January 15, 1895, by F. I. Beach, of Cottonwood Falls, and J. L. Bashor, the present miller at Cedar Point.

A few days ago W. W. Sanders found in his stable a fresh hen egg in which there were three yelks. The egg was 3½ inches long and, in proportion, as large round.

Wm. Rettiger was at Kansas City, Lawrence and Leavenworth, last week; and, in the latter place, he succeeded in getting a good sized contract to furnish cut and sawed stone.

William Timmons is again able to be up, after over a week's sickness, with pneumonia, and his mother, who was taken sick the same day he was with the same illness, is convalescing.

I have refitted the photograph gallery—new backgrounds and accessories. Give me a call when you want first-class photographs.

E. F. INGRAM, Successor to G. W. Harlan.

Miss Fannie Mundy, who teaches in the Strong City Catholic school, accompanied by Miss Mamie Kerwin, of the same city, spent Thanksgiving day at her home, at Hartford, Lyon county.

C. J. Lantry and Mrs H. E. Lantry and her children have gone to the B. Lantry & Sons railroad contract works, at Prescott, Arizona, and Mrs. Lantry will remain there, during the winter, with her husband.

Send twelve cents in postage stamps to 39 Corcoran Building, Washington, D. C., and you will receive four copies of *Kate Field's Washington*, containing matter of special interest. Give name and address, and say where you saw this advertisement.

For Sale or Trade—A ten room residence, conveniently located to business, with good well, and cistern in kitchen, good cellar, and storm cave, closets, etc. Will be sold at a bargain. Apply at the Eureka House, Cottonwood Falls, Kansas.

FOR SALE—A good hotel, furnished throughout, doing a good business, centrally located, opposite Court house, with a good stable; price $6,000; $2,000 down, balance on easy payments. Inquire at the Eureka House, Cottonwood Falls, Kansas.

Mrs. W. C. Giese received the sad news, last Saturday, of the death of her brother, Emil Krenz, at Chicago, who came over to this country about a year ago, from Germany, and who has resided in Chicago ever since. He was an unmarried man.

For Sale.—An improved farm of 80 acres, on Middle creek, north of D. Park, for $850; $450 cash; balance on time to suit purchaser. Well fenced and plenty of water. Apply to W. Hadlock, on the premises, or address him at Elmdale P. O., Kansas.

Since the last issue of the COURANT, some one, who will please to call at the office and give us their name, has left two turkeys to apply on Subscription; W. H. Peyton $2 in wood; Geo. McKee $3 and L. C. Rogler, $3, for which these parties have our thanks.

The new residence of S. F. Jones, in Strong City, is about finished, and good workmanship is shown up in every part of it. The carpenters were E. A. Holmberg, J. A. Goudie and Charles Adare; the plasterer, Patrick Raleigh; the painters and paper hangers, Isaac Matthews and Lee Clay.

Tax paying time is now on hand, and if you pay the whole of your tax before December 20, you will be allowed a rebate of 2½ per cent.; but if you pay but one-half your tax you are not allowed any rebate: but if you do not pay and of your tax by December 20 a penalty of 5 per cent. will be added to the first half, and a penalty of 5 per cent. will be added to the last half, June 20.

J. F. Kirker, of Strong City, returned home, Wednesday evening of last week, from Wilkesbarse, Pa., where he had accompanied Mrs. Kirker to receive treatment for her eyes. He reports her eyesight much improved, but that she will have to remain there several weeks longer, for treatment.

Miss Hattie G. Stewart, who has been housekeeper for Chris. Schnavely, of Elmdale, for over five years, left, last Thursday, and was married, at Kansas City, Mo., to Edward Emmett, a resident of St. Louis, Mo., where their home now is. The happy couple have the best wishes of all her friends in Chase county, the COURANT, of course, being included.

The secretary of the Elkhart Carriage and Harness Mfg. Co., of Elkhart, Ind., informs us that their prices will be lower for 1894 than ever. He wishes us to ask our readers not to purchase anything in the line of carriages, wagons, bicycles or harness until they have sent 4 cents in stamps to pay postage on their 112 page catalogue. We advise the readers of the COURANT to remember this suggestion.

THE WEEKLY KANSAS CITY STAR Addresses the farmer as a business man and a citizen. Doesn't tell him how to farm, but how to sell, and where and when, and keeps a vigilant eye upon his rights as a shipper, a producer and a tax payer. All the news, too, and plenty of "good reading" for the family. Now read in 100,000 farm houses. Fifty-two big eight-page newspapers for 25 cents. To any one who sends the WEEKLY STAR five yearly subscribers, together with $1.25 the paper will be sent one year free.

NOTICE!

On January 1, 1895, we will change our business to a cash basis. Upon that date all accounts will be closed and we will do business thereafter on an absolute and impartial cash basis only. This applies to all parties.

SMITH BROS., Grocers,
Cottonwood Falls, Kas.

THE CITY SCHOOLS.

The following is a report of the City Schools for the school month ending Nov. 23, 1894:

ROOM.	TEACHER.	Number Enrolled	Av. No. Belonging	Av. Daily Attendance	Per cent. of Attendance	Number Tardinesses	Per cent. Tardiness	Not Absent Nor Tardy
High School......	Lowther, Kyser....	60	57.4	54	94	88	4 1	17
Grammar	J. S. Stanley........	32	31 3	30 3	96 8	4	.3	21
Second Intermediate.	Carrie Breese.......	38	37 7	36.	95 3	20	1.4	16
First Intermediate..	Anna K. Rockwood..	36	35 1	33 3	94 9	14	1.1	18
Second Primary.....	Rida W. Winters....	37	34 3	31 6	92 6	24	1.9	15
First Primary......	Minnie Ellis......	73	70.9	66 1	93 3	17	.6	24
Totals.........	....	276	266.7	251.3	94 5	167	1 6	111

"BANNER" ROOMS.

Greatest number enrolled, Miss Ellis.

Highest per cent. of attendance, Mr. Stanley.

Lowest per cent. of tardiness, Mr. Stanley.

Greatest number neither absent nor tardy, Miss Ellis.

Greatest number neither absent nor tardy when compared with average number belonging, Mr. Stanley.

PERFECT IN ATTENDANCE.

The following pupils were neither absent nor tardy:

MISS ELLIS' ROOM.

Grade 1 B—Bessie Burcham, Mary Straus, Ola Hait, Louise Perrigo, Susie Hungerford, Flossie Simington, John Bauerle, Carl Bauerle, Nellie Nowlan, Lutie Lacoss.

Grade 1 A—Claude Heck, Harry Plumberg, Margaret McNee, Mamie Arnold, Mary Timmons, Frank Warren, Clarance Childs, Ollie Rockwood, Gladys Hunt.

Grade 2 B—Zella Doering, Harry Burcham, Ross Hagar, Kittie Duchanois, Eddie Frisby.

MISS WINTERS' ROOM.

Grade 2—Elmer Nowlan, Laddie Arnold, Anna Brooks, Callie Doering, Harry Erret, Bessie Hait, Mildred Morrison, Lewis White.

Grade 3—Chas. Plumberg, Bertha Strail, Burtie Allen, Ren Arnold, Bessie Timmons, Ethel Hickman, Gayzonah Beymer.

MISS ROCKWOOD'S ROOM.

Grade 4—Frank Baldwin, Anna Clark, Myrtle Conaway, Hugh Finley, Louis Giese, Adah Hunt, Seppie Johnson, Geo. Mounce, Elnora Plumberg, Anna Sanders, Harry Williams, Edna Dart, Mabel Guthrie.

Grade 5—Ella Hinote, Fred Jones, August Remy, Lona Butler, Charles Billings.

MISS BREESE'S ROOM.

Grade 5—Kate Gibson, Janet McNee, Edna Allen, Allen Johnson, Allie Beymes.

Grade 6—Rosa Murdock, Mary Estes, Lettie Brooks, Paris Gibson, Frank Patterson, Eddie Giese, Sidney Breese, James Timmons, Freddie Romigh, John Burcham, George Burcham.

MR. STANLEY'S ROOM.

Grade 7—Maud Strail, Cora Howard, Bertha Perrigo, Sophia Oberst, Bessie Ward, Leroy Morrison, William Timmons, Claude Guthrie, Dudley Doolittle.

Grade 8—Anna Arnold, Emma Baker, Maggie Williams, Etta Childs, Bella Clements, May Childs, May Williams, May Spencer, Orphia Strail, Don Allen, Geo. McNee, E. Im Massche.

HIGH SCHOOL.

Grade 8—Gertie Estes, Nellie Guthrie, Floyd Wisberd, Ralph Drummond, Vay Johnson.

Junior Class—Chas. Montgomery, Cora Carroll, Alex Gibb, John McNee, Daisy Blades, Mary Clements, Geo. Lincoln.

Middle—Elsie Gillett, Mamie White, Arthur Crocker.

Senior—Anna Hackett, Carroll Lucas.

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Those Nice Warm Slippers for only - $1.50
Or a pair of those Good Solid Substantial Glove Calf Shoes for - - $1 50
Or a pair of those Best on Earth, Vici-Kid Shoes - - - - - $2.50
Or a pair of those Children's all solid Kangaroo Calf shoes at - - $1.25
Or a pair of those elegant shoes with stitched and creased vamps, for Ladies. - - - - - - $3.00

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LOOK at the CLOAKS!

WE have lots of them. Children's as low as $1.50.
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Disease commonly comes on with slight symptoms, which when neglected increase in extent and gradually grow dangerous.

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If you are BILIOUS, CONSTIPATED, or have A DISORDERED LIVER, - - - - - TAKE RIPANS TABULES.
If your COMPLEXION IS SALLOW, or you SUFFER DISTRESS AFTER EATING, - - - - TAKE RIPANS TABULES.
For OFFENSIVE BREATH and ALL DISORDERS OF THE STOMACH, - - - - - - 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 TABULE 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.

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

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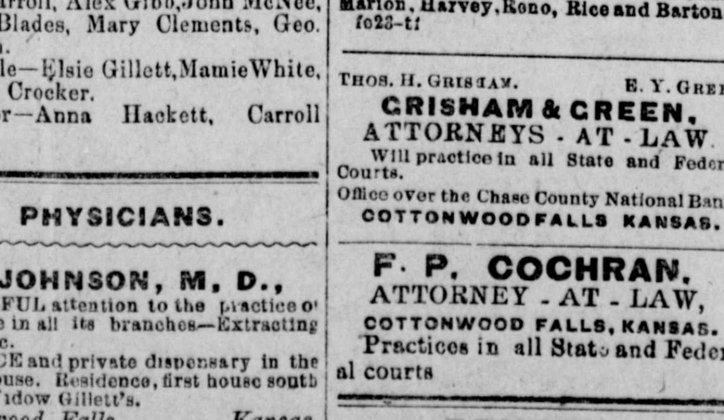

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S. E. NORTHINGTON,
of Emporia, will be at his branch office in
COTTONWOOD FALLS,
on Thursday of each week for the practice of his profession. Does bridge and crown work. Teeth extracted without pain.

THANKS.

The Ladies of the Benevolent Society wish to extend their thanks to the pupils of the Primary and Intermediate departments of our schools, for their generous Thanksgivins offerings. By their contributions the society was enablad to send many baskets of food to needy homes.

MRS. M. J. ROCKWOOD, Pres.
MRS. L. W. MCWILLIAMS, Sec.

LETTER LIST.

Letters remaining in the postoffice at Cottonwood Falls, Kansas, Dec. 5, 1894:

Mrs. Jane Smith,
J. H. Stone.

All the above remaining uncalled for, December 19, 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 Saffordville, Kans., and receive all the information in regard to these cures from me, free of charge for such services.

A. M. CONAWAY, M. D.

TO THE PUBLIC.

We shall do a strictly cash business after January 1, 1895. We have done a credit business for 21 years, and wish a change. We believe we can make it for your interest to deal with us. Give us a chance and we will convince you. ROCKWOOD & Co.

"Hallo, Fatty, where are you going?"

Fatty.—"Down in town, to get fine oysters at Bauerle's."

Leany.—"I like fine oysters myself?

Fatty.—"I think you do for your fine stomach."

Leany.—"Yes.'"

Fatty.—"But what I call a fine oyster is a large, fresh oyster, too big for your fine stomach."

Leany.—"What difference is there in it?"

Fatty.—"They make a better stew; they are better raw; they make a better fry. Good bye." dec-6

$5, $10 and $20 Genuine Confederate Bills only five cents each; $100 and $50 bills ten cents each. 25 and 50 cent shinplasters ten cents each. $1 and $2 bills 25 cents each. Sent securely sealed on receipt of price. Address, CHAS. B. BARKER, West Atlanta, Ga.

IF IT GROWS IN TEXAS, IT'S GOOD.

The Texas Coast country vies with California in raising pears, grapes and strawberries. The 1893 record of H. M. Stringfellow, Hitchcock, Tex., who raised nearly $6,000 worth of pears from 13 acres, can be duplicated by you. G. T. Nicholson, G. P. A. Santa Fe Route, Topeka, Kas., will be glad to furnish without charge an illustrated pamphlet telling about Texas.

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THE FARMERS' 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 1863. It ranks above most of the journals of its class, and no enterprising 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.

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PROVIDENCE?

The waves were blue and the sun was bright,
As the waves and the sun quite often are,
And little birds sang with all their might
As I sailed merrily over the bar.

My little canoe fairly danced with glee
As the light breeze gently caressed the sheet
And bore her along toward the open sea,
Where the sky and the water seemed to meet.

My craft was a sentimental one,
For 'twould never trim except with two,
So I put in the bottom a heavy stone,
And sighed to myself that it needs must do.

But there came before me a phantom face
As I gazed at the stone with a dreamy stare,
For it couldn't in any way take the place
Of certain live ballast I wished were there.

Then I sighed and thought what a happy lot
Would be mine if that soulless stone were out
And she in its place—but she was not—
So I sighed again and came about.

But alas! for the vision of my adored,
I was rudely waked from my semi-sleep
By spars changing place with centerboard,
While I found myself in the briny deep.

Oh, the sun was bright and the waves were blue,
But I'll thank the gods until I'm gray
That I took for ballast in my canoe
A stone, instead of a girl, that day.

—George L. Buttrick, in Detroit Free Press.

THE OLD MILL MYSTERY

By Arthur W. Marchmont, B. A.

Author of "Miser Hoadley's Secret," "Madeline Power," "By Whose Hand," "Isa," &c., &c.

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CHAPTER XXVII.

"YOU SHALL NOT LIVE TO BELONG TO ANOTHER MAN."

For a moment he made no attempt to go near her.

"Why do you madden me in this way, Mary?" he asked. "Am I so hateful to you that, when I seek thus to be alone with you, your only feeling is loathing? Is it so unpardonable a crime that my love should urge me to bring you here? All my wrong is that I love you."

"Love! What can you know of love, when you seek to force it with an iron padlock? Love trusts and does not threaten. You know nothing of love."

"Trusts," he returned, impatiently. "And have I not trusted? I have 'trusted' too long, and nothing has come of it. Now I will act."

"Why have you changed like this to me?" asked Mary, with more gentleness. "You said that it would make you happy to see me happy, and you promised to help to prove Tom's innocence. What have I done to change you or to anger you?"

"You have done nothing. Nothing you could do would anger me. But the time has come when I must act. You could not understand if I told you. Mary, I swear to you I love you with all my soul. There is not a wish nor a thought, however light, however wild, I will not try to satisfy, if you will only be my wife. Will you not listen to me? I do not ask you to love me at first. I know that may be hard—perhaps impossible. But while love is love, such a passion as mine must make an echo in time. Will you trust me?"

He spoke with eager, earnest pleading, and made as though to take her in his arms.

"Keep away from me! You forget I am the plighted wife of another man."

He stopped, let fall the hands which he had held toward her, and stared at her with love, disappointment and rage battling together for mastery in his gaze. Slowly the color ebbed away from his cheeks, and he grew deadly, dangerously white and stern.

"Is that your final answer?" he asked, his lips moving at first with no sound issuing from them; while his voice at length sounded hoarse and deep, hollow and nerveful.

"If it were my last moment on earth I would say the same," answered the girl, with compressed passion. "I loathe the very sight of you."

He made no reply to this, but continued to gaze at the girl. An expression of sadness dimmed the fiercer light of his eyes, but he went whiter even than before. Then a great sigh, almost a sob, burst from him, shaking his broad frame and making him quiver like a struck woman.

"Then may God have mercy on me, for you shall not live to belong to another man."

The awful stillness in the room, the man's moving agitation, his solemn earnestness and the despairing determination in his voice showed Mary that the danger which threatened her was real enough, and that if she was to escape her wits must be quick in finding a plan.

After he had spoken the man leant back against the wall, folded his arms across his chest and gloomily looked at the girl. Mary moved away, and by slight and almost imperceptible degrees placed as great a distance as possible between them, watching him all the time like one watches a dangerous animal.

It was a time of fearsome suspense, but the girl forced herself to keep up her courage and tried to think how she could possibly escape. She ran her eye quickly but stealthily over the two doors to the room. There was one behind her, but this she felt sure he had locked before he had trapped her in the office. The other he had locked when first he had thrown the mask off his conduct, but the key remained in the door.

Could she reach it? If she could do that and then get out of the room her chances of ultimate escape in the large rooms of the mill would be much greater.

But Gorringe stood right in the path, blocking the way completely, and she could think of no plan to lure him away. He himself removed part of the difficulty. With another deep-drawn sigh he moved from where he stood with his back to the wall, and the sound of the slight movement sent a thrill of cold to the girl's heart.

Then suddenly a plan, fully formed, rushed into her mind. Close behind her were several packets of cotton, and near to it a large bundle of waste. Towards this she moved, as if scared by him; and when he opened a drawer of the table and bent over it in search, as Mary supposed, of a weapon, the girl seized some large handfuls of the waste and the cotton and heaped them on the standard gas lamp which lighted the room, thus shattering the globe and extinguishing the light.

She rushed to the opposite side of the room, and, throwing a couple of the packets of cotton where she had been standing, so as to make Reuben Gorringe think she was hiding on that side, she ran quickly and softly to the door from the side where he would not expect her. To her intense relief she found the key without difficulty and had turned it and opened the door before Gorringe had reached her.

Just as she was rushing out of the room she felt his hand on her arm. But she tore it away from him, and, pulling the door after her with all her strength, crushed his arm and caused the hand to relax its hold. Then she fled rapidly through the next room, which was the outer and larger office, and sped out into the darkness of the mill.

She had formed a plan in thought; namely, to try and make her way to a window overlooking the lane which ran along one end of the mill—one of those by which Tom had been accused of breaking into the place. To reach this, however, she would have to pass through a long room filled with spinning machines, down a flight of stone steps, through the blowing-room and across one of the smaller weaving sheds which was close to that.

Another plan she had was to rush away to the top of the building and hide where she could till morning came. Her anxiety to get away from the place, however, made her prefer the former.

But the chance of carrying out any definite plan seemed very remote, for the girl heard Reuben Gorringe hurrying after her. She determined to hide, therefore.

She ran on as fast as possible, stopping an instant to tear off her boots with nervous haste, and then with noiseless tread crossed the first of the work-rooms. Remembering that in the second there was a heap of baskets, she rushed to the spot and crouched down beside them.

She could hear Gorringe moving, and once or twice his voice, calling her by name, reached her ear. She could tell by the sound that he was at the far end of the first room; and she held her breath to listen for what he was doing and in what direction he was moving.

It was a brilliant night, and the rays of the full moon flooded through the many windows of the place, bathing the whole in a white light. But this light made her escape much more perilous, and she was afraid to move lest she should be found.

The latter fear prevailed; and finding, after some minutes of absolutely intolerable suspense, that the sounds of Gorringe's movements came no nearer, she rose and moved as silently as a ghost across the forest of machinery in the direction where she judged Gorringe must be.

Just when she was reaching the division between the two rooms, some weighty thing fell with a huge clattering noise, close to the spot where she stood. It raised such a clang in the weird stillness of the night that she started violently and could scarce refrain from screaming out. She checked herself with a great effort, and in her panic tried to dart back to her hiding place by the baskets.

She had scarcely moved three paces, however, before she heard the rush of footsteps through the room adjoining, and Reuben Gorringe stood by her side with the light of a brilliant lantern turned full upon her white, terror-stricken face.

"You cannot escape me," he said. "It is useless to try." He laid a hand on her arm and held the girl in a firm grasp, and led her back to the office.

"What do you wish me to do?" she said, in a faltering tone.

"It's too late to think of that now," his voice was sad and low; "you gave me your answer. If we cannot live together, at least we can die together. In death you cannot hate me, as in life you cannot love me."

"Do you mean to murder me?" cried the girl.

"I could not bear to see you another's wife," he answered, in the same calm, despairing monotone. Then after a moment's pause he flashed out into sudden passion. "By Heaven, the mere thought of it is a hell to me. To know that another would have the right to take you in his arms, to press your heart to his, to shower his kisses upon your cheeks, your hair, your lips, and to feel your caresses answering to his own? By ——, I would kill you a hundred times first! But come, it is no time for talk. Come."

He checked the outburst of feeling and led the way in the direction of the office.

"Have you no mercy?" asked the girl when they reached the room, pleading with him. "Will nothing move you?"

"Yes, it is mercy that makes me act thus," he answered, with a grim, short laugh. "Mercy for myself—aye, and mercy for you. You cannot be afraid to die. You have wronged no one in the world; your life has been full of goodness and kindness. You will but be in Heaven a finger's length before your time."

"You forget. If I die you will condemn an innocent man to a shameful death, for I alone can prove Tom's innocence."

"That is a curious plea to put to me," answered Gorringe, frowning. "But even that is nothing. I will tell you now, he is innocent, and his innocence can be proved without you. You may be easy on that score," he said, with a sneer.

"Thank God! thank God for that!" cried the girl, joyously, while the tears of gladness rushed into her eyes.

But the sight of her joy and the glad look on her face inflamed all the man's wild jealousy.

"By Heaven, lass, do you want to drive me mad even now?" he cried. Springing forward, he threw his arms round her and, despite her fierce struggles, he held her to his heart and printed hot, burning kisses of desperate and despairing passion on her face and lips.

"My God, how I love you," he cried passionately. "It is good to die like this."

Mary struggled with him, and would have screamed out in disgust and loathing and fear of him, but he smothered her screams with his kisses.

"Kiss me once, Mary, just once," he pleaded; but she struggled the more desperately to break away from him.

He held her firmly until, releasing her from his arms, he gripped her wrist and dragged her toward the drawer in which lay the revolver.

This he took out and then closed the drawer.

"One last kiss, my darling," he cried. "'Twill be the last my lips will ever give or yours receive."

Then he wound his arms around her, and for an instant renewed his madly passionate kisses.

"Good-by, my darling," he exclaimed, after a minute, and, moving back from where they had stood, he freed his right hand, in which he held the revolver.

Mary closed her eyes, knowing what was coming.

At that instant a slight sound broke the deathly silence of the place, and the man paused. The girl opened her eyes, and, seeing his hesitation, broke away from him by a sudden and violent endeavor.

His hesitation passed as quickly, and he rushed after her with the revolver pointed at her, and when Mary saw him approaching she cowered in a corner and screamed and covered her eyes, and waited for the death that seemed so close.

Then came the sound of feet moving rapidly across the room, a slight struggle and a heavy fall.

"You villain! You lying, luring, cheating villain! Is this your love for me?"

It was Savannah Morbyn's voice, and when Mary opened her eyes she saw the man lying on the floor, bleeding from a fearful wound in the back, while Savannah, her face blazing with a light of mad rage, was standing over him, holding aloft the long blood-stained dagger with which she had struck him down.

Then in an instant her face changed and she began to laugh. Almost as suddenly, another change showed, and throwing the dagger away to the end of the room, Savannah burst into a storm of tears and threw herself beside the prostrate, wounded man, moaning and shuddering, and sobbing, and calling upon his name with many terms of caressing endearment.

Then Mary stole away quietly from the place to go for assistance, only half comprehending the meaning of the scene.

CHAPTER XXVIII.

THAT'S WHAT HAPPENED THAT NIGHT IN THE MILL

Faint and trembling with fright, Mary hesitated in doubt for a moment how to get out of the mill. Knowing that both the doors and gates were locked, she thought of the small windows through one of which she had before intended to try and escape.

Her limbs were shaking so violently that she scarce keep her feet, but she made a great effort to regain self-command, and reflecting that perhaps the issue of life and death depended upon her speed, she ran through the long work-rooms and down the narrow staircase to the corner, where the two or three windows were which overlooked Watercourse lane.

They were closed and fastened, but after a little delay she succeeded in opening one, through which she was able to escape. The rush of the cold night air restored her somewhat.

Without thinking to whom she should go—for she was still too dazed and frightened to think correctly—she ran instinctively in the direction of her own cottage. When she reached it there was a surprise in store for her. Gibeon Prawle stood by the door.

At the sight of him the girl's intense excitement broke her down. She burst into tears and stood clinging to his arm, sobbing hysterically, unable to speak a word and gasping, as if for air.

"What's the matter, Mary?" he asked, wondering and alarmed. "Has anything happened? What is it?"

Then she managed to tell him something of what had occurred and to urge him to go for assistance.

"Reuben Gorringe stabbed by Savannah!" he cried, in intense excitement. "How came you all there?"

"Don't stay to ask now," she said, hurriedly. "Go for help. Go at once. I cannot move another step."

"She's mad," he cried, breathlessly. "I've traced her. I came back to tell you;" and with this he ran off at top speed for a doctor and the police.

The girl looked for a moment after him as he disappeared in the darkness, then tottered into the cottage and, feeling utterly prostrated and weak, had only strength to drag herself to her bed and sink down upon it exhausted, calling in a feeble voice to her mother to come and help her. When the latter came the girl had fainted.

Early the next morning Gibeon was at the cottage asking for her, and, although she was still faint and weak and ill, she dressed herself and went to him.

"You are ill," he said, when he saw the pale wan look on her face. "Can you bear to hear news?"

"I have come to hear it," she answered. "I can bear anything better than suspense. What happened last night?"

"I only know a little about that. I have other news—good news it should be for you. Can you bear to hear that? I was waiting last night to tell you when you found me here."

"What is it? About Tom?" As she asked this a light pink flush just tinged her cheeks, and her eyes brightened.

"Yes," he answered. "I have determined to tell the truth and risk all consequences."

"The truth?" cried Mary; and her old suspicions concerning him flashed upon her, and showed in the look she bent upon him.

"Yes, the truth. But it is not what you suspected when I was last here," he answered, observing her look. "You were on the wrong track then, Mary, and I was a fool to be angry instead of just telling you the whole truth. But I was afraid; and the very readiness with which I saw you suspected me, increased my fear of speaking. I wanted to clear Tom in some other way, and without my telling everything. That's why I've been hunting down that girl, Savannah; so as you might have a handle over her to make her speak the truth and bear out Tom's story. But when I got away I began turning things over and I couldn't help remembering that you didn't stop at a risk to save me that night in the barn; and then I grew wild with myself and soft like at thinking of what you must be suffering with suspense. So I just finished the inquiries I wanted to make about Savannah, and then came back to clear Tom."

"You can clear him?" broke in Mary, eagerly.

"Yes, I can do that. This ain't been a murder at all. Old Coode didn't die a violent death; he just died suddenly—heart disease, or apoplexy, or something of that sort. Anyways, it wasn't murder."

"Not murder!" exclaimed Mary, her face alight with wonderment. "Why, how do you know? How can you know?"

"I was in the mill that night."

"What!" cried the girl, all her suspicions reawakened with redoubled force at these words.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

A POSSIBLE FUTURE.

Admiral Farragut's Excellent Plan—One Well Worth Imitating.

Admiral Farragut acted always on the principle that any knowledge might at some time become useful, and he never lost an opportunity of learning something, from everybody, wherever he happened to be, especially if it were in a line with his own peculiar talents.

Detailed for service at New Haven, when a young man, he improved the occasion to attend the Yale lectures, and twenty-five years later, when called to Washington to draw up a book of regulations for the navy, he regularly attended the lectures at Smithsonian institution. "You will never come away," he declared, "without being wiser than when you went in."

In the same way, when at Vera Cruz, though he did not at the time look forward to a war with Mexico, he closely examined every point of interest; "for," said he, "I have made it a rule of my life to note these things with a view to the possible future." Even after the war, when his reputation was at its height, in visiting European ports he never, for a moment, lost sight of this duty of professional acquirement. Not a harbor was visited that he did not observe critically its chances for defense by land or sea. "Who knows," he would ask, "but my services may be needed here some day?" His latest biographer cites in comparison the reply of the earl of St. Vincent, formerly known as Capt. Jervis, to his secretary, when the earl was planning an attack upon Brest: "Ah, Mr. Tucker, had Capt. Jervis surveyed Brest when he visited it in 1774, in 1800 Lord St. Vincent would not have been in want of information."—American Agriculturist.

RECONSIDERED THE QUESTION.

Is Greater Pleasure Derived from Anticipation Than from Realization?

That Long Islanders are not wholly devoid of humor, which has been charged against them, is clearly demonstrated by a recent occurrence at Riverhead, the Suffolk county-seat.

It seems that the local debating society had under consideration the old topic: "Whether there is greater pleasure derived from anticipation than from realization?" This weighty subject was discussed at length, and was finally carried in favor of anticipation by a heavy majority.

Now, it happened that a favorite dish of Riverheaders is rabbit stew, and that one of the losing faction, Nate Downs, is esteemed as the best concocter of rabbit stew on the eastern end of Long Island.

Not long after the famous debate Nate invited the whole company to visit his house and partake of the favorite dish. Anticipation ran high, and at the appointed hour the club assembled en masse, but, alas for realization, there was no rabbit stew, only the usual paraphernalia of serving it—dishes, knives, etc.

Nate had sought by this practical method to force the society to reconsider its hasty decision, and was eminently successful. The company left, very angry, but with the settled conviction that so far as rabbit stew was concerned realization would be more satisfactory than anticipation.

Little People in Other Lands.

If you were a German child of four years, you would know how to weed your mother's garden without ever pulling up a flower or a vegetable, and you would do it, too, for little German boys and girls are taught to work in the fields almost as soon as they can walk. By the time you were twelve years old you would be quite an experienced farmer. If you remained in Germany the law would require you to go to school ten months out of every year until you were sixteen years old, but during the vacations and holidays your parents would train you to work out of doors, only there would not have to be any force about it, for work would have become a habit to you, and you would enjoy it.

A Japanese baby never learns how to creep; so if there is any truth in the old adage that you must "creep before you walk," it is no wonder that they are not very graceful walkers. The poor, tiny tots are taught to begin walking on their hands and soles of their feet, and when they sit they squat on the soles of the feet.—American Agriculturist.

COLORADO SPRINGS contains the residences of twenty-one millionaires.

THE PART OF WISDOM.

How the Democracy May Most Speedily Achieve a Return Victory.

Last summer our republican contemporaries were giving this advice to the contending democrats in congress: "It is utterly impossible for you to succeed in harmonizing your differences on the tariff, and, therefore, the best thing that you can do is to cease making the attempt, adjourn congress and go home." The democratic party has been disastrously defeated in the recent election, but if it had adopted as its own the policy so gratuitously recommended to it by its political opponents the defeat that has overtaken it would not be a circumstance compared with that which would have overwhelmed it.

The party has not done all that it should; it is chargeable with sins of commission and sins of omission so far as tariff legislation goes, and yet the gain that has been made by the tariff that has been adopted is one of the assurances of its future success. Take the matter of wool. In less than two years' time this change in the tariff will have demonstrated as signally as any object lesson can the fallacious character of the statements that had been made concerning the effect of a radical change in our tariff laws. One has only to turn back to the files of any of our Boston republican contemporaries or has only to read the speeches of any of the republican orators to find up to a very recent period the statement made over and over again that the placing of wool upon the free list would destroy the entire sheep industry of the United States; that it would no longer be possible to raise wool here; that our manufacturers would be dependent upon the pauper-grown wool of foreign lands, and that just as soon as these shrewd paupers succeeded in driving the American sheep out of existence they would corner the wool market and compel the American woolen and worsted manufacturer to pay them whatever price they wanted for this raw material.

It is probably true that in consequence of the fear which these comments engendered there has been an entirely unnecessary slaughter of woolbearing animals in this country, and it will probably be shown when the next annual sheep census in this country is estimated that the number of sheep has undergone some diminution. But inside of two years there will be a marked improvement in trade and a marked increase in the number of sheep. This we have little hesitancy in predicting. More than this, there will be a great improvement in the woolen and worsted industry. In a word, it will be demonstrated that under this new system trade will greatly prosper, while woolen and worsted goods will be sold at lower prices.

We hold that this object lesson will be sufficient to materially affect the vote that is to be cast in November of 1896. The fictitious gain which came from a wool tax was the one sop that was thrown out to the farmers. These were led to believe that the protective tariff was necessary for their continued existence. The object lesson of free wool will show them that they are not, and never have been, true beneficiaries from the protective system, and that instead of supporting this method of trade obstruction it is for their interest to thoroughly oppose it. This was what was gained by passing the much decried present tariff law, and in our opinion it is the one thing that will bring relatively speedy victory to the democratic party, while it will prevent the republican organization from ever going back to the monstrosities of the McKinley law.—Boston Herald.

POINTS AND OPINIONS.

——With no great statesmen like Blaine to overshadow all rivalry, the next republican national convention is likely to resemble a bear garden. Dozens of communities will project their favorite sons upon it in the hope that presidential lightning may strike them.—Troy Press.

——It is said that Stephen B. Elkins is now virtually without a rival for the West Virginia senatorship. His selection is a foregone conclusion. The only thing that could prevent it would be the awakening of the republican party to the shame and scandal of making the liberality of the purchaser the test of fitness for the United States senate.—N. Y. World.

——Boss Platt's cranial enlargement since the recent election is something alarming. He is not content with dictating the course of republican events in New York, but proposes to extend his jurisdiction over the entire country. He has served notice that McKinley and Harrison are barred from the presidential race in 1896. He will consent to the nomination of either Reed or Allison, provided the other few millions of republicans who make up the party want him to.—Detroit Free Press.

——History teaches that there is such a thing as a political party winning too great a victory. This is particularly true of republicanism. When it is in a pronounced minority and occupying a recumbent position outside the breastworks it is fairly harmonious. There is nothing substantial for it to quarrel about. But when, as in the present instance, it has been swept into power by a tremendous political reaction, the smoldering embers of factional dislike and distrust are once again fanned into flame.—Rochester Herald.

——During the tariff debate in the senate last summer Senator Sherman declared that sugar can be produced more cheaply in this country than in Europe notwithstanding the difference in the cost of labor here and there; and there is no doubt he was right. It is really because of the higher wages paid here that sugar can be produced cheaper just as iron and other products can, owing to the greater producing power of well-paid operatives. Senator Sherman was not the only republican who took this ground, and he and his associates ought to render valuable assistance in meeting the bluff of the sugar trust.—Detroit Free Press.

THE SUGAR TRUST BLUFF.

Contradictory Statements of Conscienceless Republican Beneficiaries.

Mr. H. O. Havemeyer, president of the sugar trust, has renewed his attacks on the new tariff law. He is shutting down refineries, and explains his action by saying that the refining business is suffering from the blight of free trade. He adds that if sugar is put on the free list the business will be ruined entirely.

We are afraid Mr. Havemeyer is putting our republican friends into an embarrassing position. They like to hear people prating of the blight of free trade, and the temptation is strong to agree with them. They like to hear it said that the Gorman tariff is wrecking industries and throwing laborers out of employment. It is their business to encourage such talk, and to give it circulation, even when they have every reason to believe it wholly untrue.

In this case, however, there are some circumstances that render it inconvenient to assent to Mr. Havemeyer's assertions. They have for months been denouncing the new tariff law as a trust bill, and with special reference to the sugar trust. They have affirmed over and over again that the sugar trust dictated the sugar schedule. When it was pointed out that the new law, while conceding too much to the trust, was far less favorable to it than the McKinley bill, they made feeble efforts to deny it or else resorted to silence on that point and to a reiteration of the statement that the Gorman bill was a trust bill. They predicted that sugar would go up, and when it went down they said that the trust was keeping down the price in order to help the democrats.

Now, if our republican friends agree with Mr. Havemeyer that the sugar refining business is feeling the blight of free trade, how will they explain to their readers the miles of labored editorials in which they affirmed that the sugar trust dictated a tariff for its own benefit? If, on the other hand, they refuse to believe what Mr. Havemeyer says of the blight of free trade, they discredit the whole class of their proteges, who insist that the reduced tariff is injuring their business. Mr. Havemeyer is just as credible as the others, and if he is not to be believed, why should we credit similar statements from other sources?

The shutting down of the refineries is timed to take place just as congress reassembles. Congress has before it a bill to put sugar on the free list. While this may not pass, owing to the requirements of the revenue, there is a proposition to amend it by striking out the differential tax of one-eighth of a cent a pound, imposed for the protection of the trust. There is reason to suspect that Mr. Havemeyer desires to impress upon congress the idea that the trust is in hard lines and will be ruined by the removal of the differential tax. This theory is at least a great deal more probable than the assumption that the trust is suffering from the blight of free trade.—Louisville Courier-Journal.

SINCE THE ELECTION.

Republicans Growing Lukewarm in Their Support of McKinleyism.

Day by day the wonder grows as to what the republican party was fighting for at the recent election. All through the campaign it was proclaimed that they were battling for McKinleyism; and a good many of the votes which gave the party its phenomenal victory were undoubtedly cast in that belief. Since the election, however, there has been an effort which almost seems to have been concerted to convince the public that there never was any intention of restoring McKinleyism. At first the statements were cautiously made and leaders like Reed and Sherman had to qualify and explain what they said to prevent too strong an impression going abroad that the party had been obtaining votes under false pretenses. Of late the disguise has been wholly thrown aside and the confession openly made that there was no fight for McKinleyism and that there never will be any fight for it on the part of the republican party.

The St. Louis Globe-Democrat, one of the ablest organs of the republican party, comes out flatfooted in the matter and says that "whatever the outcome may be the republicans will never frame another McKinley tariff." They may, it thinks, put wool back on the dutiable list and make a few more changes of the same character, but "the general line of duties will never be restored to the 1890 level." And not content with this outline of the party's future policy respecting the tariff this same organ tells its readers that "the McKinley law, which made advances in duties already adequate, was the greatest blunder ever committed by the republican party." It adds:

"The blunder was opposed by many republicans at the time and vigorously denounced by them afterward. It will not be repeated. Reasonable protection—the protection which offsets the lower wages of the old world—is all that republicans ask. If Gov. McKinley himself should be at the head of the ways and means committee in 1897, or be in the white house, he would be an anti-McKinleyite on the tariff. The thing called McKinleyism is so dead that no Gabriel's trump will ever sound its resurrection."

Considering what the rank and file of the republican party were led to believe they were fighting for this is a rather remarkable confession; but it is paralleled by one that ex-Secretary Foster made at Cleveland a few days ago when he said:

"The repeal of the force bill by the democrats was one of the best things that could have happened for the republicans. Of course, we could not repeal it, but it is one of the best things that could have happened for us that our opponents did so. Johnny Davenport, of New York, got a good thing, eighty thousand dollars a year, out of it, I think, for a long while, but he was the only one who was benefited by it that I know of. You know they pitched into me a great deal in 1874, after my committee went down there to New Orleans to investigate the matter, for telling some truth about our own fellows at that time. It has turned out a good deal as I said. The elements of disintegration have been in the south for a long time."

No wonder the republicans are casting about to determine how much of a fight can be waged on the financial issue.—Detroit Free Press.

FARM AND GARDEN.

FARM WAGON HOUSE.

Every Place Should Have One of These Useful Structures.

A conveniently arranged wagon house should be found upon every farm. In the one shown in the illustration the outside dimensions are 56x30 feet with fourteen foot posts. It is considered by those who have had actual experience in the matter that all wooden-wheeled vehicles are more lasting if they can be left standing on a floor of earth when not in use. Hence

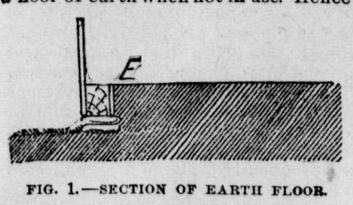


FIG. 1.—SECTION OF EARTH FLOOR.

in the plan a portion of the floor space is earth. This should be filled in level with the wooden floor or driveway.

Along the outside and cross sills a board should be set up edgewise as at e Fig. 1. If in time this should decay another one can be substituted and the sill remain as solid as ever. The earth in this portion should be pounded or otherwise made firm and solid. As horses are never allowed upon it the surface can be covered with concrete. It is then always firm and may be kept clean as easily as a wooden floor. All wagons standing on a ground floor are not so apt to have their tires become loosened by the shrinkage of the spokes and felloes in dry weather as they are when placed upon a wooden floor. If possible, locate the building so that one can conveniently drive in from either side. Place the harness room at some convenient point, but not adjoining the stables as the gases from the manure

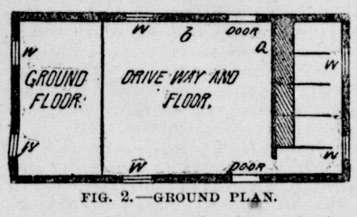


FIG. 2.—GROUND PLAN.

are very injurious to leather and trimmings. The grain bins may be located either at or in front of the stalls or at b, Fig. 2. An outside stable door should be placed at one side at the most accessible point, which is nearest the barn or the well, or both. The stairs may be located at a with the grain bins underneath, and the six windows w as shown in the plan. With a hip roof, fifteen tons of hay can be stored above. The floor upon which it rests should be of matched lumber.—Orange Judd Farmer.

NOTES FOR FARMERS.

DON'T neglect to store some leaves for stable litter.

SCRUB stock and scrub farming are always found in connection with a scrub education.

THE farther north an apple can be grown successfully the better the quality and the higher the color.

OIL meal has 28 per cent. of protein or muscle-forming food, and is an excellent addition to the feed of young, growing animals.

THERE is no money now in big, fat pork. The market calls for lean bacon. The weight of the carcass should not exceed two hundred pounds.

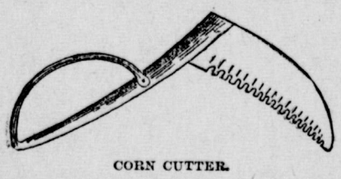
APPLES may be kept in cold storage for many months if perfect, unbruised fruit is selected, carefully wrapped in paper and kept at a temperature of not over thirty-eight degrees.

THE fall months are important as providing a time during which the food of the stock may be gradually changed from the succulent grasses of summer to the dry, concentrated foods of winter.

GOOD CORN CUTTER.

A Knife That Sticks Wherever It Touches, and Cuts, Too.

A good corn cutter is shown in accompanying illustration. The edge half of the blade is corrugated, crimped by being passed flatwise between two ridged rollers, says the



CORN CUTTER.

Ohio Farmer. Then the blade is ground to an edge from one side only. The result of this is an edge serrated and toothed like a saw; but the cutting edge of each tooth is smooth like that of a knife, and the blade can be sharpened on a grindstone like any knife. The advantage of this knife is that it sticks wherever it touches, and it cuts too. It requires only half as much effort to cut a hill of corn with this cutter as with the smooth cutters.

Changes Wrought by Time.

No one who has studied the American systems of farming can doubt the assertion that many changes are coming to the farmers of this country. Some of the evolutions have been in sight for a number of years, and some have come to light only in the past year or two. The cheapening of values is an eye opener of the most potential interest, since the old lines are being abandoned, some of them never to be renewed, and other industries that have been temporarily taken up to bridge over the depression will remain. To illustrate: Dairying has superseded the raising of steers. Hogs are more profitable than steers. Ten years ago ninety-five per cent. of the sheep were Merinos, which then meant wool bearers. Mutton has come to stay, with wool as an incident. The wheat of the future will be raised for feed in this country, or not raised at all.—Rural World.

CHEAP POULTRY HOUSE.

Just the Thing for a Small Flock of Laying Hens.

A building for wintering a flock of laying hens, as shown in the accompanying illustrations from sketches by J. W. Caughey, will accommodate fifty hens. The building (Fig. 1) is six feet high by thirty feet long and twenty feet wide, the space for laying and roosting being separated by a wire netting par-

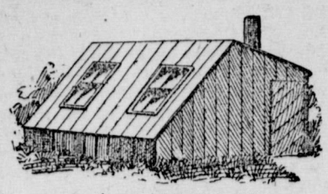


FIG. 1.—POULTRY HOUSE.

tition, where the feed and heater is located. A farmer's wife will find that a small building of this kind, costing not over twenty-five dollars, will meet her home needs and be handy to her kitchen door in cold weather when the barn is a long distance away. The

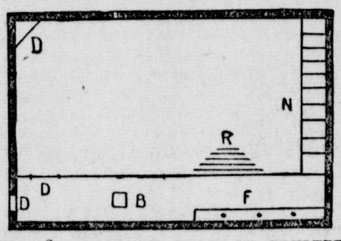


FIG. 2. — GROUND PLAN OF POULTRY HOUSE.

ground plan (Fig. 2) shows the arrangement, which is very simple. The nest boxes N, the dust box A, the roost R, the doors D, the heater B, and the feedbox F, are shown in the diagram. This house is practical and cheap. The roof is covered with tar or felt paper, to shut out the rain and snow.—American Agriculturist.

A Word About Incubators.

Do not be deceived with the idea that incubators need no care. The vest that can be made require attention; but as an incubator hatches out hundreds of chicks at once, the care bestowed is not great, considering the vast amount of work performed, as compared with hatching by the aid of hens. An incubator can be made to hatch at any time, but not so with the hens. We are aware that failures may at times occur, but then the hens often fail. They break their eggs, abandon their nests, trample their chicks, and do many other things which place them at a disadvantage also. The incubator is an inanimate machine, and requires intelligence in its management, and if the operator is unwilling to devote a portion of his time to supplying the brain work he cannot expect to meet with success. The hen is governed by natural instinct, and yet she needs watching to a certain extent. It is only by intelligent labor that results are to be expected.—Prairie Farmer.

The Kind of Bird to Raise.

Select in the make-up of a fowl a bird that carries a large amount of meat if you want a bird for the table. To secure meat a peculiar configuration is essential. A large, projecting crop is unnecessary, for some of the meatiest birds look flat in the breast. It is necessary to have the quarters extremely broad. If they round out, so much the better, because there is meat carried upon the breastbone. A deep keeled bone to the breast well lined with muscle should round out and feel on the bird very much as a duck does when he is dressed. Secure a bird with a large thigh, because the thigh joint and the bone down through the leg carries a large amount of meat. Look out for a good strong shoulder because the muscles that make the shoulder are the muscles that make their way in the market.—Farm and Home.

The Product of a Hen.

A hen is not old until she is aged five or six years. The longest period of productive life of a hen is probably that of a Brown Leghorn, which was killed by accident at the age of ten years, then having nearly 2,000 eggs to her credit. This is vouched for by a respectable and truthful poultryman of Massachusetts who made a special business of breeding this variety and was very successful with it. Light Brahmas have been known to live quite as long as this and yield as well as at the beginning. But as a rule it is not desirable to keep fowls over the second year, because the young birds increase so numerously and the old ones become tough and unfit for the table. Fanciers who look at the feathers as the principal virtue of a fowl will doubtless keep a favorite as long as she lays eggs, as in the case of the Brown Leghorn above mentioned.

Storage of Farm Products.

Storage is almost invariably a secondary consideration with the farmer. To raise a crop exhausts his skill, strength, patience and financial resources. The barns and cellars are everywhere scenes of waste from lack of judicious care and due precaution. The invention of the silo has done a good deal to turn the attention of producers to new and improved methods of storage. None of them involve great expense, and are within the means of any ordinary citizen. Apples require gentle handling and to be placed in dry clean bins, without a leaf or stem among them. These bins should not be more than eight inches deep. Ventilation is not required so much as a fixed temperature. Absolute cleanliness, however, is the prime requisite in keeping fruit.—Prairie Farmer.

A POUND of cut bone will be an excellent daily allowance for sixteen hens. This is an ounce for each hen per day. It contains more egg-producing food than corn.

DRAUGHT horses are bringing lower prices abroad as well as in America.

A WOMAN'S HEART.

One Disease That Baffles the Physician.

The Story of a Woman Who Suffered for Nine Years. How She Was Cured.

(From the Newark, N. J., Evening News.)

Valvular disease of the heart has always been considered incurable. The following interview, therefore, will interest the medical profession, since it describes the successful use of a new treatment for this disease. The patient is Mrs. George Archer, of Clifton, N. J., and this publication by the News is the first mention made of the case by any newspaper. All physicians consulted pronounced the patient suffering with valvular disease of the heart, and treated her without the slightest relief. Mrs. Archer said: "I could not walk across the floor; neither could I go upstairs without stopping to let the pain in my chest and left arm cease. I felt an awful constriction about my arm and chest as though I were tied with ropes. Then there was a terrible noise at my right ear, like the labored breathing of some great animal. I have often turned expecting to see some creature at my side.

"Last July," continued Mrs. Archer, "I was at Springfield, Mass., visiting, and my mother showed me an account in the Springfield Examiner, telling of the wonderful cures effected by the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. My mother urged me to try the pills and on November 25th last I bought a box and began taking them, and I have taken them ever since, except for a short interval. The first box did not seem to benefit me, but I persevered, encouraged by the requests of my relatives. After beginning on the second box, to my wonder, the noise at my right ear ceased entirely. I kept right on and the distress that I used to feel in my chest and arm gradually disappeared. The blood has returned to my face, lips and ears, which were entirly devoid of color, and I feel well and strong again.

"My son, too, had been troubled with gastritis and I induced him to try the Pink Pills, with great benefit. I feel that everybody ought to know of my wonderful cure and I bless God that I have found something that has given me this great relief."

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are now given to the public as an unfailing blood builder and nerve restorer, curing all forms of weakness arising from a watery condition of the blood or shattered nerves, two fruitful causes of most every ill that flesh is heir to. These pills are also a specific for the troubles peculiar to females, such as suppressions, all forms of weakness, chronic constipation, bearing down pains, etc., and in the case of men will give speedy relief and effect a permanent cure in all cases arising from mental worry, overwork, or excesses of whatever nature. The pills are sold by all dealers, or will be sent post paid on receipt of price, (50 cents a box or 6 boxes for $2.50—they are never sold in bulk or by the 100) by addressing Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Schenectady, N. Y.

HIS OWN MISTAKE.

He Got Badly Mixed Up in the Chinese War Policy.

"Did you have a pleasant evening?" she asked, with just a little tinge of sarcasm in her voice as he appeared in the breakfast room looking weary and uncomfortable.

"Fair, fair," he sighed. "But we made one mistake."

"Only one!" she exclaimed. "Usually when you go out to renew old associations with your college friends you make a dozen or more. What did you do?"

"Oh, we had a little champagne spread, early, you know, so that we could go to the theater, and after the theater, of course, we were hungry again——"

"And thirsty," she suggested.

"Of course," he acquiesced, "both hungry and thirsty. Then we hunted up a good restaurant and had a little more champagne and—and——"

"Yes. What else?"

"It slips my mind for a minute," he said, wearily. "It was something in the nature of a Chinese war policy."

"Chinese war policy!" she exclaimed. "Are you crazy? You're usually foolish enough to eat Welsh rarebit about midnight and suffer for it all——"

"That was it," he interrupted. "That was what we had."

"But what has that got to do with the Chinese war policy?" she asked.

"It creates internal dissensions and disturbances," he replied softly.—Chicago Post.

Patriotic Correction.

The historian of Warwick, R. I., tells a story of Elder Charles Holden, who was pastor of the church in that town at the time of the declaration of American independence. He had been accustomed to pray for "the king and all in authority" in his public services, and his thoughts, from long running in the same channel, had crystallized themselves in words from which he found it difficult to break away. The elder was patriotic, and the new order of things interfered with his set forms of speech. At one time, while praying, he came to the place, "We pray for the king and all in authority," and before he was aware of it, the words were uttered. He stopped short, and after an instant's hesitation, added: "Living in Rhode Island."—Youth's Companion.

She Didn't Want to Eat Him.

When the lady came into the passenger coach all the seats were occupied except the one next to a big, burly fellow, who had a lot of stuff piled around him to take up room. He paid no attention to the lady until the conductor requested him, under her protestations, to make a place for her.

"Of course," he grunted, as he shoved the plunder out of the way; "she can set down. I'm no hog."

"I'm glad to hear it," she retorted, "for I really am very fond of bacon at breakfast," and she went into the next car to find a seat.—Detroit Free Press.

A Great Social Event.

The Bavarian peasants are in many respects very much like the Irish. They drink a great deal, are quite witty, and are never so happy as when they are fighting. A story is told of two Bavarian peasants meeting in the road and holding the following conversation:

"Were you at the wedding last night?"

"Indeed I was. It was the nicest wedding we have had this season. Why, even the bride took a hand in the fight."—Texas Siftings

CHANGES IN SPELLING.

Many of Them Seem to Come About Accidentally.

Much is said and written about the desirability of reform in the spelling of words, but few persons are aware of the great though gradual changes which have been made already. "Utopia," by Sir Thomas More, was originally printed in Latin in 1615, and was "translated into Englyshe by Raphe Robynson, Citizen and Goldsmythe of London," and was "imprinted at London by Abraham Wele, dwelling in Paul's churchyarde at the Lambe, Anno, 1551." A second English edition was published in 1556, and the writer has before him a fac simile copy of this second edition, and in this we can see how the English language was spelled 538 years ago. Opening the book at haphazard we find on page 47 337 words, of which 111 are of different spelling to that of the present time. On page 63 there are 352 words, of which 123 are different, and on page 75 there are 355 words, and of these 132 are different. Looking to see what these differences are, we find that there is no j, but i is used instead of it, as periurie (perjury), iudgment (judgment), iorney (journey.) Then we see that y is very often used instead of i, as bynge (being), standynge, hys, wyse. Yet i is also largely used the same as it is now; as side, him, this. Sometimes it takes the place of y, as tirannye; and we also find y used instead of th, as ye for the and yat for that. And then ie often takes the place of y at the end of words, as perfectlie, dewtie, citie.

Next we find u instead of v, as diners for divers, soeuer for soever, seruice for service, and theh, at the commencement of words, we have v instead of u, as vse for use, vnto for unto and vnder for under. It may be borne in mind that in the familiar letter w we see that v was the original form of the letter u. But in this book we do not find v taking the place of u in the middle of words, and we often find v in its present form at the beginning of words, as in virtues, vices and victory. Many words which now end in ll have in this book only single l, as al, ful and smal. On the other hand, there are many words with ll where we now have only a single l, as severall for several, apparell, naturall. Many words which we spell with three letters have five in this book, as budde, farre and hydde for hid. We see also that e is often placed at the end of words in which we now consider it unnecessary, as in fishe, herbe, meate. On the contrary, it is often left off from words in which we now use it, as els, ther, privat.

In numerous words in which we now double the consonant this book has only a single one, as maner, nedle, sorow. Single o is used in such words as blodshed, roted and wol, while oo is found in doo, gootten and woorke. We notice also that p follows in such words as comdempned and solempne. We also find many compound words which are now obsolete; for instance, asmuche, as-wel and shall-be, while many words which we compound are in this book found separate, as in deed, an other, where as. We also note that au is frequently placed where we are now satisfied with a; for instance, daungerous, perchaunce and pleasaunt. It may be further noted that in this book there is no uniformity in the spelling, as the same words are spelled in two or three different ways, as bicause, bycause and because; beutie, bewtie and bewtye; dewtie and dewty; foles and fooles; helth, healthe and health; hollye and holly; yf and if; lytle and litle; myles and miles; pryde and pride; syknes, sycknes and sickness; whyche and whiche; wyffe and wiffe; wyll and will. The name of the printer is in two places Wele and in a third place Weale.—Boston Transcript.

Many Hands Make Light Work.

Tourist (in Utah)--Polygamy is no longer practiced, I am told.

Ex-Mormon (dejectively)—No, and it's a shame. Only one wife! What good is one wife? Just a trial, that's all.

"How so?"

"Everything is at sixes and sevens. Nothing ever done. Buttons off, meals half-cooked—everything wrong. In the good old days we had one wife to sew on buttons, another to darn stockings, another to boss the servants, another to do the shopping, and another to attend to the duties of society. A man had some comfort then."--N.Y. Weekly.

THE GENERAL MARKETS.

KANSAS CITY, Dec. 10.			
CATTLE—Best beeves	$3 70	@	5 25
Stockers	2 00	@	3 70
Native cows	2 20	@	3 00
HOGS—Good to choice heavy	4 90	@	4 42½
WHEAT—No. 2 red	51	@	51½
No. 2 hard	58½	@	54
CORN—No. 2 mixed	42	@	42¼
OATS—No. 2 mixed	30½	@	31
RYE—No. 2	49	@	49½
FLOUR—Patent, per sack	1 40	@	1 50
Fancy	1 90	@	2 00
HAY—Choice timothy	7 00	@	8 50
Fancy prairie	7 00	@	9 00
BRAN—(sacked)	58	@	60
BUTTER—Choice creamery	17	@	20
CHEESE—Full cream	10	@	11
EGGS—Choice	18	@	18½
POTATOES	45	@	50
ST. LOUIS.			
CATTLE—Native and shipping	3 00	@	5 10
Texans	2 00	@	3 60
HOGS—Heavy	4 00	@	4 55
SHEEP—Fair to choice	2 00	@	2 65
FLOUR—Choice	2 00	@	2 45
WHEAT—No. 2 red	52½	@	52¾
CORN—No. 2 mixed	45½	@	46
OATS—No. 2 mixed	30½	@	30¾
RYE—No. 2	51	@	51½
BUTTER—Creamery	16	@	23
LARD—Western steam	6 70	@	6 82½
PORK	12 25	@	12 30
CHICAGO.			
CATTLE—Common to prime	3 75	@	5 00
HOGS—Packing and shipping	4 00	@	4 75
SHEEP—Fair to choice	2 50	@	3 35
FLOUR—Winter wheat	3 20	@	4 25
WHEAT—No. 2 red	55½	@	55¾
CORN—No 2	47¼	@	47½
OATS—No. 2	29¼	@	29½
RYE	41	@	42
BUTTER—Creamery	13	@	22½
LARD	6 87½	@	6 90
PORK	12 00	@	12 12½
NEW YORK.			
CATTLE—Native steers	4 00	@	5 10
HOGS—Good to choice	4 00	@	5 00
FLOUR—Good to choice	2 50	@	4 50
WHEAT—No. 2 red	60¾	@	62
CORN—No. 2	57	@	57½
OATS—Western mixed	33	@	34½
BUTTER—Creamery	16	@	25½
PORK—Mess	12 50	@	13 00

Highest of all in leavening strength.—Latest U. S. Gov. Food Report.

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Economy requires that in every receipt calling for baking powder the Royal shall be used. It will go further and make the food lighter, sweeter, of finer flavor, more digestible and wholesome.

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WIFE—"The price of the clock was $10, but I got a discount, so it only cost me $8." Husband—"Yes, but you could have got the same thing at Beezle's for $5." Wife—"That may be, but then Beezle wouldn't have taken off anything."—Boston Transcript.

Shoot Folly as It Flies,

Says the bard. The difficulty is that the folly of some folks don't fly, it sticks. We cite, as a forcible illustration, the folly of people who keep on dosing themselves with objectionable drugs for disorders of the stomach, liver and bowels, easily and pleasantly curable with Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, which not only remedies these, but also restores vigor and strength, and banishes malaria, rheumatism and nervousness.

"WAS the football game what you expected it to be?" She—"No, it was very disappointing. Only one man killed and two injured."

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JOHN SEBASTIAN, G. P. A., Chicago.

MRS. HOUSER—"What is stage business, anyway, dear?" Houser—"Er—getting divorces, principally, I believe."—Buffalo Courier.

Keep Your Mind on

Allen's Lung Balsam, as this is the season for Coughs and Colds. Its expectorant and healing qualities, and being free from all combinations of opium, places it at the head of all Cough remedies. It approaches so nearly a specific for Consumption that 95 per cent. of cases which are taken in time are cured.

"WELL, how are you doing?" asked the passenger. "Fare," replied the conductor.—Philadelphia Record.

FORTIFY Feeble Lungs Against Winter with Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar. Pike's Toothache Drops Cure in one minute.

OLD STAGER says that they used to hunt with horns, but they fish with them now.—Philadelphia Record.

WE have not been without Piso's Cure for Consumption for 20 years.—LIZZIE FERREL, Camp St., Harrisburg, Pa., May 4, '94.

MAN bows to fate, but not as a matter of courtesy.—Galveston News.

Hall's Catarrh Cure

Is taken internally. Price 75c.

FALL STILES—the ones pigs are in.—Philadelphia Record.

WIFE—"The price of the clock was $10, but I got a discount, so it only cost me $8." Husband—"Yes, but you could have got the same thing at Beezle's for $5." Wife—"That may be, but then Beezle wouldn't have taken off anything."—Boston Transcript.

WAY UP—Plankington—"I understand that you had to go to law about that property that was left you. Have you a smart lawyer?" Von Bloomer—"You bet I have. He owns the property now."—Judge.

KITTY—"What do you suppose her age is?" Tom—"I don't know. But a woman's age doesn't matter so much as how long she has been that age."—Puck.

THE BUSINESS MAN'S LUNCH.

Hard Work and Indigestion go Hand in Hand.

Concentrated thought, continued in, robs the stomach of necessary blood, and this is also true of hard physical labor.

When a five horse-power engine is made to do ten horse-power work something is going to break. Very often the hard-worked man coming from the field or the office will "bolt" his food in a few minutes which will take hours to digest. Then too, many foods are about as useful in the stomach as a keg of nails would be in a fire under a boiler. The ill-used stomach refuses to do its work without the proper stimulus which it gets from the blood and nerves. The nerves are weak and "ready to break," because they do not get the nourishment they require from the blood, finally the ill-used brain is morbidly wide awake when the overworked man attempts to find rest in bed.

The application of common sense in the treatment of the stomach and the whole system brings to the busy man the full enjoyment of life and healthy digestion when he takes Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets to relieve a bilious stomach or after a too hearty meal, and Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery to purify, enrich and vitalize the blood. The "Pellets" are tiny sugar-coated pills made of highly concentrated vegetable ingredients which relieve the stomach of all offending matters easily and thoroughly. They need only be taken for a short time to cure the biliousness, constipation and slothfulness, or torpor, of the liver; then the "Medical Discovery" should be taken in teaspoonful doses to increase the blood and enrich it. It has a peculiar effect upon the lining membranes of the stomach and bowels, toning up and strengthening them for all time. The whole system feels the effect of the pure blood coursing through the body and the nerves are vitalized and strengthened, not deadened, or put to sleep, as the so-called celery compounds and nerve mixtures do—but refreshed and fed on the food they need for health. If you suffer from indigestion, dyspepsia, nervousness, and any of the ills which come from impure blood and disordered stomach, you can *cure yourself* with Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery which can be obtained at any drug store in the country.

ST. JACOBS OIL the perfect cure for SCIATICA. cures Bruises.

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THE CURRENCY.

Mr. Carlisle Submits a New Banking System.

The Secretary of the Treasury Has a Plan Which He Believes Will Relieve the Financial Situation—Its Outlines Given.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5.—The annual report of the secretary of the treasury on the state of the finances of the nation was sent to congress yesterday. The most important feature of Mr. Carlisle's report is his discussion of the subject of currency reform, in the course of which the administration's plans of a new system of currency are set forth in detail.

The secretary reviews the circumstances leading up to the first $50,000,000 issue of bonds as a means of replenishing the gold reserve, yielding $58,660,917, and increasing the free gold in the treasury to $107,446,802. The lowest point reached by the reserve since the redemption of specie payments was on the 7th day of August, 1894, when, by reason of withdrawals in the redemption of notes, it was reduced to $52,189,500. After that it was slowly replenished by voluntary exchanges of gold coin for United States notes by the banks and by small receipts of gold in payment of dues to the government until the 14th of November, 1894, when it reached the sum of $61,878,374.

The secretary then says:

I have prepared the outlines of a plan which, in my opinion, will relieve the government to a great extent from the burdens now imposed upon it, secure within a reasonable time a safe and elastic national and state bank currency, and result ultimately in the permanent retirement of United States legal tender notes of both classes. It is, in brief, as follows:

First—Repeal all laws requiring, or authorizing the deposit of United States bonds as security for circulation.

Second—Permit national banks to issue notes to an amount not exceeding 75 per centum of their paid up and unimpaired capital, but require each bank before receiving notes to deposit a guarantee fund, consisting of United States legal tender notes, including treasury notes of 1890 to the amount of 30 per cent. of the circulating notes outstanding to be maintained at all times, and whenever a bank retires its circulation, in whole or in part, its guarantee fund to be returned to it in proportion to the amount of notes retired.

Third—Retain the provision of the law making stockholders individually liable and provide that the circulation notes shall constitute a first lien upon all the assets of the bank.

Fourth—Impose a tax of ½ of 1 per centum per annum, payable semi-annually, upon the average amount of notes in circulation to defray the expenses of printing notes, official supervision, cancellation, etc.

Fifth—No national bank note to be of less denomination than ten dollars, and all notes of the same denomination to be uniform in design; but banks desiring to redeem their notes in gold may have them made payable in that coin. The secretary of the treasury to have authority to prepare and keep on hand ready for issue upon application a reserve of blank national bank notes for each banking association having circulation.

Sixth—Require each national banking association to redeem its notes at its own office, or at its own official agencies to be designated by it.

Seventh—To provide a safety fund for the immediate redemption of the circulating notes of failed banks, impose a tax of (blank) per centum per annum upon the average circulation of each bank until the fund amounts to 5 per cent. of the total circulation outstanding. Require each new bank and each bank taking out additional circulation to deposit its proper proportion of this fund before receiving notes. When a bank fails, its guarantee fund held on deposit to be paid into the safety fund and used in the redemption of its notes, and if this fund shall be impaired by the redemption of the notes of failed national banks, and the immediately available cash assets of such banks are insufficient to establish the fund, it shall at once be made good by pro rata assessments upon the other banks, according to the amounts of their outstanding circulation; but there shall be a first lien upon all assets of failed bank or banks to reimburse the contributing banks. The safety fund may be invested in outstanding United States bonds, having the longest time to run, the bonds and the interest upon them to be held as part of the fund and sold, when necessary, to redeem notes of failed banks.

Eighth—Repeal the provisions of the reorganization and extension act of July 12, 1892, imposing limitations upon the reduction and increase of national bank circulation.

Ninth—Repeal all provisions of the law requiring banks to keep a reserve on account of deposits.

Tenth—The secretary of the treasury may, in his discretion, use any surplus revenue of the United States in the redemption and retirement of United States legal tender notes, but such redemptions shall not in the aggregate exceed an amount equal to 70 per cent. of the additional circulation taken out by national and state banks under the system herein proposed.

Eleventh—Circulating notes issued by a banking corporation duly organized under the laws of any state, and which transacts no other than a banking business, shall be exempt from taxation under the laws of the United States, when it is shown to the satisfaction of the secretary of the treasury and the comptroller of the currency:

1. That such bank has at no time had outstanding its circulation notes in excess of 75 per centum of its paid up and unimpaired capital.

2. That its stockholders are individually liable for the redemption of its circulating notes to the full extent of their ownership of stock.

3. That the circulating notes constitute by law a first lien upon all assets of the bank.

4. That the bank at all times keep the guarantee fund in the United States legal tender notes, including treasury notes of 1890, equal to 30 per centum of its outstanding circulating notes; and,

5. That it has promptly redeemed its notes on demand at its principal office, or at one or more of its branch offices, if it has branches.

Twelfth—The secretary of the treasury may, under proper rules and regulations to be established by him, permit state banks to procure and use in the preparation of their notes and distinctive paper used in printing United States securities; but no state bank shall print or engrave its notes in similitude of a United States note or certificate, or national bank notes.

Whatever may be the objections to the issue and circulation of United States legal tender paper upon either constitutional or financial ground, it has become so incorporated into our currency system and constitutes so large a part of our active circulation that it could not be suddenly withdrawn without producing in the present state of our laws considerable disturbance in the fiscal operations of the government as well as the business of the people, and, therefore, the plan now suggested provides for its gradual retirement by the use of surplus revenues hereafter received, a process which will probably require several years for its completion. As these notes cannot be retired until other forms of currency to an equal amount have taken their place, there will be neither a forced contraction or expansion of the circulation on account of the change.

As the plan suggested proposes to exempt the government of the United States from all liability for the redemption of national bank notes and place the sole responsibility upon the banks themselves, a guaranteed fund of not less than 30 per centum upon the outstanding circulation is regarded as a very proper and necessary feature of the system.

In my opinion, the imposition of a tax by the federal government upon the use of circulating notes, lawfully issued by state banks, is an unjustifiable, if not an unconstitutional interference with the authority of the several states; but its validity has been judicially sustained and as it does not appear to be practical to repeal absolutely at this time, it is proposed to avoid the prohibitory effect by exempting from taxation the notes of such banking institutions as may be organized and conducted under conditions which will amply protect the holders of their paper. While direct supervision is not, and ought not to be provided for, the requirement that a bank, in order to secure exemption from taxation must satisfy the secretary of the treasury and the comptroller of the currency that it has complied with all the conditions imposed, will enable those officials to adopt such measures as may be necessary in each case to secure every material fact involved in the inquiry.

The secretary, after dilating upon the foregoing, then discusses the tariff and makes a strong plea for reform. The secretary afterward states:

The revenues of the government from all sources for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1894, were $372,802,498, and the expenditures $442,605,758, which shows a deficit of $69,803,260. The excess of expenditures over receipts during the first five months of the present year were $21,737,367.92.

The revenues for the current fiscal year are thus estimated upon the basis of existing laws:

From customs	$160,000,000
From internal revenues	165,000,000
From miscellaneous sources	15,000,000
From postal service	84,427,748
Total estimated revenues	$424,427,748

The expenditures for the same period are estimated as follows:

For the civil establishment	$ 91,250,000
For the military establishment	53,250,000
For the naval establishment	32,500,000
For the Indian service	11,500,000
For pensions	140,500,000
For interest on the public debt	31,000,000
For postal service	84,427,749
Total estimated expenditures	$444,427,748

The above estimates show a deficit of $20,000,000.

It is estimated that upon the basis of existing laws the revenues of the government for the fiscal year, 1896, will be: From customs, $185,000,000; from internal revenue, $190,000,000; from miscellaneous sources, $15,000,000; from postal service, $86,907,400; total estimated revenue, $476,907,407.

MR. OLNEY'S REPORT.

The Attorney-General Shows What the Department of Justice Has Done.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5.—The attorney-general's annual report to congress, made public yesterday, shows the affairs with which the departments of justice has had to deal during the past year have been in some particulars of unusual interest and importance. After mentioning the steadily increasing business of the circuit courts of appeals, Mr. Olney suggests that, as the system has come to stay, an additional circuit judge should be appointed in each of the Seventh and Ninth circuits, and possibly in the Sixth.

The report directs attention to certain recommendations in the last annual report and requests their favorable consideration by congress. They relate to, first, the abolition of the system by which the United States district attorneys, marshals, clerks and commissioners are paid by fees. Second, the vesting in United States commissioners, wherever it can be legally done, and in the territories certainly, jurisdiction over minor offenses within the grade of misdemeanors. Third, making writs of error in cases of crime not capital run to the circuit court of appeals instead of to the supreme court. Fourth, the recognition of degrees in the crime of murder and in the punishment therefor. Fifth, writs of error on behalf of the United States in criminal cases.

The attorney-general briefly reviews the course taken by the department with reference to the "commonwealers."

Mr. Olney devotes several pages of his report to the Pullman strike, in the course of which he says the relation to it of the department of justice was indirect and arose only when the railroads of the country became involved and the passage of United States mails and the movements of interstate commerce were interfered with.

In commenting on the status of the Union Pacific Railroad Co. as a creditor of the United States, reference is made to th report of Hon. George Hoadley, special counsel for the United States. In the same connection the attorney-general quotes at length the report he made to congress on April 26 last, explaining the repetition of said report as follows: "All reasons therein stated for immediate congressional action looking to a reorganization of the Union Pacific Railroad Co. still exist—indeed, have only increased in force by the lapse of time."

HOWGATE REINDICTED.

The District Grand Jury Presents Two New Indictments Against Him.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5.—The district grand jury yesterday presented two new indictments for embezzlement against Capt. Howgate. One charge is that Howgate embezzled $11,800 on October 15, 1879, and prior to his trial, on April 2, 1882, fled from the District, keeping concealed from the authorities until last September. The other charges the embezzlement of two sums, aggregating $20,760, on August 21, 1878.

H. W. HOWGATE.

Capt. Henry W. Howgate was formerly disbursing officer of the United States signal service and used his official position to embezzle about $380,000 of Uncle Sam's money. During the twelve years since this man escaped the secret service has been untiring in its efforts to capture him, and he was finally arrested in New York, where under the name of Harvey Williams he was found keeping a second hand book store. He said he had been in New York for about six years. He first appeared in Washington in 1868, and in 1880 resigned his official position under a cloud. His name was known as an Arctic explorer from ocean to ocean.

No Bones in Her Body.

JUDSONIA, Ark., Dec. 5.—Maggie Johnson, one of the most singular of human beings, the daughter of a farmer living near hear, is dead. She was 17 years old and had the head of an adult and the body of an infant. She had no bones, her body being a mass of muscles.

FOR A NEW TERRITORY.

A Bill Introduced to Provide a Temporary Government for a Portion of the Indian Territory.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.—The bill introduced in the senate yesterday by Senator Berry, to provide a temporary government for the portion of the Indian territory occupied by the five civilized tribes, provides that a territory shall be formed to be known as the territory of Indianola. Among the first provisions made is one to the effect that any time in the future the boundaries may be changed or any portion attached to any other state or territory by the action of congress without securing the consent of the inhabitants of the new territory. The bill provides for a governor and a secretary for the territory, a delegate to congress and a legislative assembly, the latter to be composed of a council and house of representatives, the council to consist of twenty-one members and the house of forty-two, the sessions to be held biennially and to continue for sixty days. The territory is to be divided into twenty-one counties.

All male citizens of the United States who are actual residents and over 21 years of age are to have the right to vote, as are also all male Indians who are citizens of any tribe in the territory. It is provided that no law shall be passed by the legislature interfering with the primary disposal of the soil or with the titles of the Indians of the various tribes or their manner of holding the same. Indian homesteads are made inalienable and are exempt from taxation.

The bill provides for a complete judicial system, and adopts a large number of the laws of the state of Arkansas. All provisions of treaties heretofore made by the United States with the civilized tribes, except so far as the treaties relate to land titles, are abrogated and repealed, and all governments established by the tribes abolished. The lands now held in common by the several tribes are to be divided in severalty among the members of the tribes, each to have a homestead of 160 acres, and after this division the residue is to be sold and the proceeds to be divided among the Indians.

The twenty-one counties provided in the bill are to be numbered until the first general election, when the people shall vote on the names. The county seats as at present fixed are: South McAlester, Atoka, Oak Lodge, Talihua, Wheelock, Antlers, Tishomingo, Stonewall, Ardmore, Wynnewood, Duncan, Chickasha, Nowata, Claremont, Tahlequah, Muldrow, Muskogee, Sapulpa, Wewoka and Checota.

EVANS INAUGURATED.

The New Governor of South Carolina Sworn In—The Dispensary Law.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Dec. 6.—Benjamin Ryan Tillman is no longer governor of South Carolina. Yesterday he was succeeded by his chief lieutenant, John G. Evans. Several thousand persons assembled in the hall, despite a raw and chilly day, with intermittent rains, to witness the ceremonies of inauguration.

JOHN G. EVANS.

Prominent among those on the rostrum were United States Senator Irby, ex-Gov. Tillman and the justices of the supreme court. After prayer by Rev. John A. Rice, the oath of office was administered to Gov. Evans by Chief Justice McIver. He spoke distinctly and without tremor. His address consumed about one hour in delivery. Of the dispensary law he said: "I am satisfied, after an active canvass of the state, that the dispensary law is now written in the hearts of the people and is favored by fully 85 per cent. of the population. It shall be my duty and pleasure that the remainder respect and obey it."

TENNESSEE IS REPUBLICAN.

Complete Returns from Every County in the State Elect Evans Governor.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 6.—A special from Chattanooga, Tenn., says: "The Times will publish to-day the official vote of every county in Tennessee, each certified to by county officers. The total shows that Evans is elected governor by a plurality of 841, the vote standing: Evans, republican, 105,167; Turney, democrat, 104,326. Turney was elected in 1892 by 26,356 plurality, showing a big democratic slump.

The delay in ascertaining this result has been due to the refusal of the canvassing board to give out the figures, a course of action which, being unprecedented, has brought forth from all conservative papers in the state the most adverse criticism.

Steady Tone in the Wool Market.

BOSTON, Dec. 6.—On account of the holiday, sales in the wool market for the past week are not up to the average, but the market still shows a steady tone. Everything remains quiet with prices unchanged and no sales of any consequence. Orders already booked keep the woolen mills running quite full, but buyers have been wary of late and no change in the situation can be expected until the new woolen goods schedule goes into effect on January 1, when there will doubtless be a large influx of foreign goods. It will then be known how much lower the foreign manufacturers will force prices.

Good Feeling in the Dry Goods Trade.

NEW YORK, Dec. 6.—There was a good number of new buyers present and while they were fairly active in their inquiries for spring specialties, for which some business was laid out for current wants in the way of piece goods, there was very little done. On the part of important buyers from various sections of the country the expressions of confidence as to future business were more pronounced than they have yet been heard. Printing cloths in good demand at 2 11-16 cents plus 1 per cent. bid and declined for 64 square cloths

ABOUT THE CURRENCY.

What "A Prominent Senator" Has to Say About Currency Reform.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.—Mr. Carlisle's plan of currency reform is attracting great attention in and out of congress, and while his plan is favorably commented on by many prominent members of both houses, there are others whose opinions are of value who argue that the plan proposed by Comptroller Eckels, in his annual report, has superior merit, and when thoroughly understood will meet with general approval. A prominent senator who is recognized authority on all financial questions explained his views on the two plans. He said:

Mr. Carlisle's plan for currency reform, when applied to practice, will produce the following results: Taking for the purpose of illustration the example of a bank having $100,000 capital, such a bank would be entitled to issue notes up to the limit of $75,000 (75 per cent. of the capital), but before doing so must deposit "legal tender" notes to the amount of $22,500 (30 per cent. of circulation).

This in effect would be equivalent to a net issue of $52,500 in circulation by the bank, or $75,000 received in notes from the government. Upon this $52,000 of currency the bank would earn its profit, provided it could keep them in circulation, after deducting costs of redemption tax for "safety fund" and tax for administration of comptroller's bureau.

As a plan for relieving the general government from the burden and charge of redeeming United States notes it would, according to the secretary's estimate, result in securing the temporary deposit of $225,000,000 of these notes with the government if all the national and state banks now in existence should take out circulation to the full amount proposed. Let us see how this result would be arrived at. The present capital of all national banks now in existence is about $668,000,000. If to this is added $332,000,000 as the capital of state banks availing themselves of the privilege, a total capital of $1,000,000,000 would be had as the basis upon which to issue currency. Assuming that all the banks possessing this capital issued currency up to the full limit of 75 per cent., we will have an issue of bank currency to the amount of $750,000,000. Against this legal tenders to the amount of 30 per cent. of circulation must be deposited, or $225,000,000.

What will be the effect of this upon the volume of money in circulation?

Add bank notes issued, $750,000,000; less national bank currency retired, $172,000,000; legal tenders deposited and withdrawn from circulation, $225,000,000; total, $397,000,000; net increase in circulation, $353,000,000.

Assuming that this increase could be kept in circulation, a withdrawal of $225,000,000 of United States notes is effected temporarily, but as there are $98,000,000 of these altogether outstanding, there would still remain outstanding the major portion of the mass, or about $23,000,000, to harrass the treasury by presentation for redemption in gold. If the $750,000,000 is not kept in circulation, the amount of legal tenders returned by redemption of circulation would be added to the large sum not refunded. Again, if the legal tenders deposited by the banks are to be used for redemption of those notes on presentataion, there would be no difficulty in procuring any amount of them by presenting bank notes.

So much for the working of the secretary's plan, and now we take a look at the plan proposed by Comptroller Eckels. As he gives few figures on which to base a compilation, but simply lines the principles of his plans, only a hypnotic illustration of its practical working can be attempted. Taking a bank with $100,000 capital, as in the other case, the comptroller's plan appears to require that the bank deposit with the treasury $50,000 in United States or legal tenders (for cancellation), in exchange for which it will immediately receive $50,000 in bank notes, for the current redemption of which only it shall be liable during its lifetime, the government assuming responsibility for ultimate redemption of the bank notes of this class only upon the failure or liquidation of the bank. In this feature, therefore, there is neither expansion nor contraction of the currency, simply the exchange of one kind of currency for another just as good, but for the purpose and with the effect of entirely relieving the government of the burden and cost of current redemption during the existence of the bank receiving and issuing the same.

Under this branch of the comptroller's plan with the present capital of national banks (viz. $668,000,000) $334,000,000 of legal tenders would immediately be retired and withdrawn from the possibility of being redeemed in gold by the general government, while a banking capital of $17,000,000,000 would serve as the basis for retiring the entire issue both of United States notes and Sherman act notes amounting together to about $98,000,000. While under the secretary's plan a capital of $1,000,000 would effect a withdrawal according to his own estimate of only $225,000,000. Should the bank notes issued against "legal tenders" be made available for lawful money reserve against deposits, as are now the legal tenders, this would operate to withhold them from redemption by the banks.

Passing to the other feature of Mr. Eckels' recommendation it is found that a bank with $100,000 capital could also issue as much as $50,000 of safety fund notes, constituting a first loan upon its assets and upon the liability of its shareholders, and redeemable upon the failure of the bank promptly out of a "safety fund," created by a light tax upon all the banks issuing this kind of circulation. It is upon this class of notes that the bank should make a profit, which would be a clear one over and above the light expenses for cost of redemption and taxation for the safety fund and for cost of operating the comptroller's bureau.

It is on this class of currency also that the element of "elasticity" would be found, for each bank could issue either none at all or as much as 50 per cent of its capital. Of the present national bank capital 50 per cent. would be $334,000,000, or a sum $162,000,000 greater than the total of present national bank circulation, viz.: $172,000,000, while a capital of $1,000,000,000 would provide for $500,000,000 of this "safety fund" circulation, a sum $328,000,000 greater than the present bank issue. So within the limits of $500,000,000 would be the expansion or contraction of this currency, and this limit could easily be extended in future if necessary by reducing the percentage of "legal tender" currency to be supported by the banks and extending the limit for "safety funds" currency beyond 50 per cent. of capital.

The "legal tender" currency out of the way by Mr. Eckels' plan of substitution of bank notes, the practical result would be bank notes redeemable only in gold or silver coin, for there would exist only bank notes, gold certificates and silver certificates.

Homes for Disabled Soldiers.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.—The annual report of the board of managers of the national home for disabled volunteer soldiers was sent to the house of representatives yesterday. It treats of the twenty-one state homes. The aggregate average number kept in the national and state homes was 70,162, and the whole number cared for during the year, 35,564. On June 30, the number presented in the several branches of the national home was 15,373, an increase in one year of 1,668.

Caught in the Act.

WACO, Tex., Dec. 8.—An attempt was made last night to burn the Texas cotton palace. A young man, who refuses to disclose his name, but who is said to be named Harcourt, lives in Houston, was caught by a guard in one of the toilet rooms setting fire to the dry straw and grasses forming one of the lines of decorations. A large space had been covered by the fire, which if it had communicated to the decorations would have caused the building to burn like powder. Seven thousand people were in the building at the time, but no alarm was given.

THE RAILROADS.

Report of the Interstate Commerce Commission—Freight Schedules Discussed.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.—The interstate commerce commission transmitted its eighth annual report to congress yesterday. The report says it is the duty of shippers, railroad managers and citizens generally to assist the government in running down violations of the statute designed to protect their interestss. It recommends that carrying corporations be made indictable and subject to fine for violations of the act. The report speaks of the unreasonable freight rates from Chicago and Cincinnati to southern points. Also of the unreasonable rates on wheat. It refers to the failure of many carriers to post their traffic as required by law. The commission explains the necessity of providing single classification of freights for the whole country, saying that experience has shown the necessity for congressional action, and supports the belief that uniform classification depends upon the passage of a statute requiring its accomplishment.

The report states the railway service which pertains to shipping, billing and the statement, collection and correction of charges, especially as to the traffic over connecting roads, is conducted with much uncertainty, lack of system and regularity, so it justifies charges of gross carelessness and disregard of the rights of the shipping public. Carriers ought to publish their tariff rates and schedules plainly enough and employ agents skilled enough to enable them to correctly quote rates to shippers. The fact that carriers undertake, after the collection of over charges, to adjust the same, while right and proper in itself, does not furnish an excuse or justification for the practice of overcharging to the extent to which it is carried on. The present method of adjusting claims of this character is attended with such delay and vexation to claimants that it is extremely unsatisfactory, resulting in great injustice to shippers and consignees.

Undercharges also result in grave injustice. It is stated the provision of law relating to through routes and through rates on account of the limited meaning which had been given to it by the courts, is practically inoperative, and it is strongly urged that the law be amended in order to give effect to the intention of congress in respect to this matter.

After a lengthy review of the railroad pooling bill, the report says: "We submit for the consideration of congress that pooling without other remedial legislation is unadvisable. Pooling under conditions to be approved by the commission and rendered capable of easy and direct regulation with accompanying effective remedial legislation we believe might safely be tried."

On the government ownership of railroads, the commission refrains from expressing any opinion.

As to the great strike of 1894, the commission states its reasons for not entering upon an investigation of this matter. The controversy included matters outside of the commission's jurisdiction. It is urged the commission should have express authority by statute to investigate the acts of all parties in relation to such matters.

As to the financial condition of railways, reference is made to the financial embarrassment of railways resulting from the commercial depression and other causes. On June 30, there were 156 roads in the hands of receivers, while the financial depression has been a factor in bringing about embarrassment of railways; it is believed that many of the receiverships were the natural sequence of mismanagement, over-capitalization and ill-advised projecting. Although the traffic has largely decreased during the year, the rates have also declined, showing that there has been unusual competition for the decreased traffic.

The commission includes in its report statistics of railways for the year ended June 30, 1893. On that date there were 174,461.77 miles of line in the United States, being an increase during the year of 4,897.85 miles. The number of railway corporations was 1,890, being an increase of sixty-eight over the previous year. The capitalization of the roads reporting was $10,506,235,410. The number of passengers carried was 593,560,612, and the number of tons of freight carried was 745,119,482. The gross earnings were $1,220,751,874, the operating expenses $827,921,299, leaving net earnings of $392,830,575, which is equivalent to $2,414 per mile of line.

The commission calls further attention to the legislative enactment requiring the application of automatic couplers and other appliances on the cars of the railways, and gives figures showing to what extent equipments have been fitted with such appliances up to June 30, 1893. It is stated that all new cars ordered by the railways are being supplied with automatic couplers and a large proportion with air brakes. The accidents of the year show little decrease on account of the use of automatic couplers, and such a result is not expected until more uniformity in such appliances has been attained.

Horses Cremated.

HOPKINSVILLE, Ky., Dec. 6.—The large stock stable of S. H. Perkins, situated near Elkton, Todd county, together with all its contents, consisting of crops and fifteen head of horses, was entirely destroyed by fire. The total loss is estimated at $4,000, with no insurance.

Reunited After Forty Years.

CARTHAGE, Mo., Dec. 6.—Abraham H. Onstatt, a prosperous farmer of the Chickasaw nation, who was on his way east, changed cars at Monett and there fell into conversation with a Carthage man, who incidentally referred to the fact that Judge John Onstatt was a resident of Carthage. Being convinced that it was his brother, Abraham Onstatt came at once to this city and the meeting was a joyous one. The brothers have been less than 200 miles apart for forty years, and during all that time each has supposed the other dead.

KANSAS ALLIANCE.

Annual Meeting at Topeka—The Order to Be Made Non-Partisan.

TOPEKA, KAN., Dec. 6.—The sixth annual meeting of the Kansas Farmers' Alliance opened yesterday. In his address President Hanna recommended that the scope of the work of the organization be enlarged and that it cooperate with other industrial organizations. He also recommended a plan of reorganization on a non-partisan basis. Referring to the proposition to resubmit the prohibitory amendment, he said prohibition had become a fixed policy of the people of Kansas and he believed the members of the Farmers' Alliance would join with him in a protest against another vote on the question. He criticised the action of President Cleveland in calling out the federal soldiers during the Pullman strike last summer and said that the government had practically declared Pullman cars to be a part of mail trains.

The report of Secretary French showed a membership of 35,540 in good standing.

SECOND DAY.

TOPEKA, Kan., Dec. 7.—There was an increased attendance upon the annual convention of the State Farmers' Alliance yesterday, about sixty delegates being present when President Hanna rapped for order at the morning session. The forenoon session was devoted to the consideration of reports of officers and delegates, and the adoption of resolutions. In his annual address President Hanna protested against the proposition to submit the prohibition question to a vote of the people. In discussing the late strike, he denounced President Cleveland for calling out the troops to quell disturbances. In speaking of the future of the alliance he said that its success depended upon a general reorganization upon a non-partisan basis.

Secretary French's report showed that there were 35,540 members of the alliance in good standing in the state on October 1. In 1891 the order had a membership of 160,000. Partisan politics caused the falling off. When the leaders of the alliance rushed into the populist party with the order the members commenced to desert. The leaders now see their mistake, and hope to retrieve their losses by operating on non-partisan lines in the future.

Resolutions were adopted demanding postal delivery for the country; protesting against the retirement of silver and greenbacks by the Cleveland administration; denouncing the issuance of bonds; favoring a reduction of the salaries of national, state and local officers; favoring a reduction of the standing army; denouncing the fee system and recommending the Waterbury-Holden financial system to the consideration of the members.

Resolutions in regard to the formation of a new silver party are as follows:

Whereas, A movement is understood to be contemplated for the organization of what are usually denominated the elements of discontent throughout the country into a political party with a platform embodying the single issue of free coinage of silver; now, therefore,

Resolved, That while we recognize the great importance of this question as one of the original St. Louis demands of the Farmers' Alliance, still in our judgment a party with so narrow a platform could not reasonably expect the support of members of this organization;

Resolved, That we deem it a duty to express our disapprobation of any movement of this character, which can have no other effect than to divide the reform forces of the country at the ballot box, the only place where they can possibly make their demands effective.

The opinion prevailed that the order should in future hold itself aloof from partisan politics, but nothing was done in regard to the matter. The convention closed at night by the election of the following officers for the ensuing year: President, J. F. Willets, of Jefferson county; vice president, Mrs. Emma Troudman, of Osage county; secretary and treasurer, J. B. French, of Shawnee county; chaplain, Mrs. D. I. Furbeck, of Shawnee county; doorkeeper, J. S. Ellwood, of Harvey county; assistant doorkeeper, Mrs. E. W. Crum, of Osage county; steward, W. B. Gasche, Lyon county; delegates to the national convention, J. F. Willets and Mrs. A. M. Wardsellm, of Shawnee county.

MORE KANSAS APPOINTMENTS

Republican Officials-Elect Complete the Roster of Their Assistants.

TOPEKA, Kan., Dec. 7.—State Treasurer Atherton has appointed H. E. Overholt, of Topeka, to be assistant state treasurer. The other places in the state treasurer's office under the new administration will be filled by W. C. Ferguson, of Russell, bond clerk; W. A. Thompson, of Scott, assistant bond clerk; Roy Ritchie, of McPherson, bookkeeper, and N. G. Perryman, of Russell, guard.

State Auditr Cole has appointed Wylie W. Cook, of Labette, to be assistant auditor; George W. Clarke, of Mitchell; S. R. Tuttle, of Shawnee; Ed M. Smith, of Wyandotte, and Miss Amelia Viets, of Crawford, clerks.

Secretary of State Edwards has completed the appointments in his office, which are: T. S. Stover, of Allen, assistant; J. H. Hamilton, of Cherokee, chief clerk; B. K. Bruce, of Leavenworth; T. B. Hoskey, of Thomas, and George Higgins, of Shawnee, clerks.

Farmer Funston a Possibility.

TOPEKA, Kan., Dec. 7.—Farmer E. H. Funston, ex-congressman in the Second district, arrived in Topeka last night and the politicians think he would like to start a boom for himself for United States senator. Mr. Funston denied that he was a candidate, but admitted that he might become a possibility later on.

Will Support Doster for Senator.

TOPEKA, Kan., Dec. 7.—It seems to be generally understood among the leaders of the populist party that Judge Frank Doster, of Marion, will receive the party vote in the legislature for United States senator. A member of the state central committee said yesterday that Doster was one of the few men in the party who had gone through all the campaign free of charge, and generally at his own expense, and he thought it no more than right that the Marion statesman be complimented. There will be fifty-nine populist votes on joint ballot.