

Chase County Courant.

W. E. TIMMONS, Editor and Proprietor.

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

VOL. XIX.

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 29, 1892.

NO. 14.

THE WORLD AT LARGE.

Summary of the Daily News.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

It is believed that all letter carriers and clerks in the free delivery post offices will soon be included in the civil service rules.

During November 27,492 immigrants reached the United States, against 28,615 for November a year ago.

Despite Secretary Foster's assurances, the heavy shipments of gold and the large amount of silver in the treasury incite misgivings in financial circles.

John H. Durham, minister to Hayti, has been believed that his post at once to investigate the arrest and imprisonment of Frederick Meves, an American merchant. He will be taken to Hayti by the Atlanta.

Gen. Rosecrans, register of the treasury, accompanied by his daughter, has left Washington over the Pennsylvania road for California, where he will spend the winter near Los Angeles.

Mr. Catchings, of Mississippi, favors a restoration of the tax on sugar.

The president has nominated Frederick J. Grant, of Washington, to be minister to Bolivia; Archibald C. Coolidge, of Massachusetts, secretary of legation at Vienna; George Creighton Webb, of New York, secretary of legation at St. Petersburg; Joseph R. Herod, of Indiana, second secretary of legation to Japan.

Traffic manager Jaycox, of the world's fair, has resigned. In a caustic letter to President Higginbotham he alleges that he received no support from directors where he had a right to expect it, and that his plans had not been carried out.

A bill for the construction of the Oklahoma Midland railway has been introduced in congress.

Representative Heard favors an extra session of congress to pave the way for effective work at the regular session.

President Harrison will practice law at Indianapolis on retiring from the White house, but will not be associated with Attorney-General Miller.

THE EAST.

A man named McGuire was electrocuted at Sing Sing penitentiary. He had shot and killed a woman to death.

Three men were killed by falling walls at a fire at the Fort Orange mill, Albany, N. Y. Two others were seriously injured.

Theodore Grandis, of Perryville, Mo., a student, was found dead on the track at Jersey City, N. J.

Ex-senator Ingalls spoke discouragingly at Philadelphia of the prospects of the republican party.

The great stallion Stamboul was sold by auction at New York to D. H. Harriman for \$41,000.

Three boilers in the large manufacturing of the Perkins Horse Shoe Co. at Valley Falls, R. I., blew up and James Judson, night fireman, was instantly killed.

Hugh Dempsey, a prominent K. of L. man at Pittsburgh, Pa., has been arrested charged with complicity in the Homestead poisoning.

Four or five boys at play on Lexington avenue and 109th street, New York were burned by acid thrown on them by some unknown person from the window of a house.

The Falk Manufacturing Co.'s works, Buffalo, N. Y., have been destroyed by fire. Loss, \$100,000.

Bachman's dress goods and clothing mills, Philadelphia, have been destroyed by fire. Loss, \$235,000.

Fire at Duquesne, Pa., destroyed six dwellings and for a time threatened the whole town.

The operatives at the Blackstone (Mass.) woolen mills struck because of excessive fines.

The two Homestead cooks who gave the information in the alleged poisoning plot have been arrested.

Forefathers' day was observed in a fitting manner at New York, Philadelphia, Boston and Chicago. Many prominent speakers made brief addresses.

Five Chinamen, recently arrested near Lewiston, N. Y., have been convicted of unlawful entry and sentenced to thirty days imprisonment at hard labor. When released they will be deported to China.

A pantner was recently killed at Hoy's mills, near Dubois, Pa.

R. Henry Taylor, an inventor of baby carriages, was found by the police of Waltham, Mass., in a starving condition and mentally unbalanced.

Mad hoghead cheese poisoned the Metree family at Washington, Pa. The mother was dying.

The White Star steamship Majestic had a stormy passage on her last trip to New York.

THE WEST.

A dismembered corpse of a white man has been found in the railway depot at Quincy, Ill.

Orelando Metcalf, a prominent capitalist of Colorado Springs, Col., has assigned.

There was wild excitement at Durango, Col., over a gold find in southern Utah.

There is suffering in Oklahoma, west of El Reno, caused by severe weather.

Coskey, the non-union printer of Chicago who secured the world's fair printing, has reached an agreement with the Typographical union, and opposition to him has been withdrawn.

The Miners' and Merchants' bank, Creede, Col., failed on the 19th. Liabilities, \$20,000.

PAPA PABST and his son Gus and wife, Margaret Mather, have made up and the newly-married couple are now at the Milwaukee home.

The Illinois corn crop is much shorter than last year.

Complaints of shortness of cars are again heard at Kansas City.

An old squaw was hung up by her thumbs by order of the governor of Pueblo Zuni Indians near Albuquerque, N. M. It was done for alleged witchcraft and was likely to provoke bloodshed in the tribe.

The First Baptist church at Galesburg, Ill., has been destroyed by fire.

MILLIONAIRE J. C. DOANE, of Chicago, is liable to go to prison for docking his horses' tail.

WILLIAM KOHLER was cooked alive at Springfield, O., by a crude oil tank exploding.

JUDGE WOOLSON at Dubuque, Ia., sentenced R. E. Graves, president of the wrecked Commercial National bank, to five years in the penitentiary, the minimum term. The bond on appeal was increased to \$15,000.

The celebrated lumber underweighing case came up in Judge Parker's court at St. Joseph, Mo. Howell and Tibbetts were convicted of violating the interstate law and sentenced to eighteen months' imprisonment and \$2,000 fine each. An appeal to the supreme court was taken.

The Wyoming & Utah road, a Vanderbilt line, will build from Casper, Wyo., to Ogden, Utah.

A rich silver vein has been uncovered in the Mineral Farm mine at Aspen, Col.

VANDALS have damaged three Catholic churches at Albuquerque, N. M.

A Mrs. HILTBRAND, of Huntington, Ind., wants \$20,000 damages of W. B. Hathaway. It appears that a cat, after being kicked, flew into the woman's face and clawed her dreadfully.

Eight divorces were granted in half an hour at Marshall, Ill.

A CORPORATION has been chartered at Springfield, Ill., to build another St. Louis bridge.

The third pigeon shooting contest for the championship was won by Elliott, who beat Fulford by a score of 93 to 90.

The Indiana legislative apportionment case was finally disposed of. The attorneys waived their right to move for a rehearing and the clerk was directed to enter a final decree.

News has been received of the death, at the Belknap Indian agency, of A. Simons, the agent, who was wounded in a fight some days ago.

DURING a big fox hunt at Newton Falls, O., Daniel Lechleitner was accidentally shot by Henry King, a wealthy farmer. Lechleitner will die.

The Monticello (Ill.) water works are now in operation.

INTERSTATE fish commissioners at Detroit, Mich., have adopted resolutions looking to the conservation of fish life.

The government pack train at Fort Russell, Wyo., has been ordered to the Rio Grande frontier.

The Del Norte, Col., bank failure is most unfortunate. The flouring mill and other enterprises were dragged down and the outlook for the town was most unhappy.

The doctor at the Soldiers' home, Quincy, Ill., was compelled to apologize for saying that many of the inmates were dead beats who ought to be made to work.

THE SOUTH.

FRAUDS in the weighing of sugar for bounty have been discovered, so government officials at New Orleans say.

Gov. Hogg, of Texas, revoked a requisition warrant recently on hearing it was to force the collection of a debt.

NEAR Walton, Ky., a gang of railroad laborers got into a fight. Two were killed and two are dying.

A SERIOUS wreck occurred on the Newport News & Mississippi Valley road at Eddyville, Ky. Conductor Carter and Postal Clerk Sanders were seriously injured, though not fatally.

A HEAVY fall of snow followed a four days' rain at Gainesville, Tex.

SADIE POLK FALL GARDNER is suing her husband for divorce at Nashville, Tenn. The lady is the grand-niece of the late President Polk.

A STRANGE suicide was that of James Coleman, a farmer living near Clarksville, Tenn. He arranged a deadfall and put his head under it and had his brains scattered.

A BOILER in a ginhouse at Fort White, Fla., exploded, killing one man and injuring half a dozen others.

A BOY two years old died at Raleigh, N. C., some months after swallowing a brass clothespin, which had perforated his bowels.

DON CAFFERY is looked upon as the probable successor of the late Senator Gibson, of Louisiana.

The control of South Carolina railroads has been placed in the hands of a state commission.

CONGRESSMAN GOODNIGHT is reported very sick at Franklin, Ky.

REV. MR. MASTIN, of Chattanooga, threatens the prosecution of Rev. W. R. L. Smith, of St. Louis, for writing on the back of an envelope sent through the mails a libelous statement concerning Mastin.

Two more of the poisoned Arkansas convicts died on arriving at Little Rock, making eight deaths in all. Five others were seriously sick.

The Spanish steamer Grao, with 1,200 bales of cotton aboard, was burned at Savannah, Ga. She was loading for Barcelona. The loss was heavy.

REV. DR. BUCHANAN, la. of the Arkansas insane asylum, is worth \$5,000 in his accounts.

GENERAL.

LA PRESSE states that the Marquis de Mores is confined to a bed at Brussels with a severe wound in the right shoulder, received in a duel with a leading Parisian. The duel grew out of a violent discussion on anti-Semitism.

A MEETING of advocates of free trade was held at Melbourne, Australia, at which a resolution offered by Henry Parkes congratulating the United States upon its recent election was adopted.

FRANCE has established a customs service for the coast of Dahomey and raised its blockade.

CHARLES DE LÉSSEPS and his fellow prisoners complain of being treated like ordinary felons.

ALEXANDER RUSSELL WEBB, formerly of Missouri, has turned Mohammedan and is soliciting funds in India for the conversion of the United States to the same cult.

The Paris Evening denies the story of the Marquis de Mores' duel and wound.

The Rock Island management claims a complete victory over the telegraphers.

A HIGH church authority says the pope is highly pleased with Mgr. Satolli as accomplished in America.

OPINIONS of eminent Catholics differ as to the nature of Archbishop Satolli's mission to this country.

MRS. LANGTRY, the "Jersey Lily," was reported seriously sick of peritonitis in London.

A DISASTROUS conflagration occurred at Besnon, a village of the Gironde, France, and fourteen of the villagers were either burned to death or killed while attempting to escape.

The missing word card in England has been squelched. Pearson's Weekly was convicted of violating the gambling act, and the money—about \$120,000—was escheated to the crown.

ADVICES from Rajpote, province of Guzerat, India, report an encounter between a body of Dacoits and a force of native policemen under command of British military officers. Lieut. Gordon, of the Bombay lancers, and four policemen were killed.

MR. DEACON has won the suit against the hotel-keeper who sued for damages resulting from the killing of Abelle.

FEBRUARY 25 will witness the formal opening of the new European steamship line under the American flag.

The Clemenceau-Droulede duel set all Paris laughing. Neither was hurt in the shots fired, when the seconds said "honor was satisfied."

The marquis de Bendana, a grandee of Spain, who was formerly minister of Turkey, has been appointed Spanish minister to the United States to succeed Senor Suarez Guanes.

The defalcation in the Pueblo (Mexico) state treasury turns out to be larger than was at first reported. The money stolen exceeds \$250,000.

The total railway mileage of the United States is now 174,663 miles, 4,003 miles having been laid during 1892.

MR. GLADSTONE has left England to spend a few weeks in the south of France.

THE LATEST.

The remarkable shortness of hogs has caused much comment in the packing centers. The slaughter has run behind 1,500,000 in the west. Packers claim to be operating at bare expenses.

The election returns of Long Island City have been stolen.

SECRETARY CHARLES FOSTER was at New York consulting with leading financiers as to the condition of affairs brought about by heavy shipments of gold.

THOMAS COLLINS has been sentenced for life at Huntington, W. Va. He was one of the four men who robbed a Chesapeake & Ohio train a couple of weeks ago, when Oscar Die, a passenger, was killed. Forgy, his partner, is awaiting trial.

The Columbus fountain at Chicago has been dedicated. It was given by John E. Drake.

WILLIAM B. GREEN, secretary of the American Banking association, has been dismissed for soliciting subscriptions to lobby a bill for the benefit of banks.

The Ohio river at Belleaire, O., is frozen over for the first time since 1855.

FINE at \$50 and 60 Walker street, New York, did damage to the extent of \$27,000.

TEN thousand troops have been mobilized to suppress the spreading rebellion in the Argentine provinces of Corrientes.

PATRICK MAHONEY and J. H. Barnett were terribly mangled on the Rock Island track at Seventieth street, Chicago. Both died within an hour.

NAVYJES threaten to resent the rush to the San Juan gold fields, which they claim to be their land.

The real estate firm of Corser & Co., Minneapolis, Minn., has assigned. Liabilities, \$1,000,000. The failure was caused by a speculation in grain.

TEN persons were drowned by a pleasure yacht upsetting in the bay at Sydney, N. S. W.

The president's five-year-old granddaughter, suffering from scarlet fever at the White house, was reported a little better on the 29th.

A DISPATCH from San Antonio, Tex., announces the death of Hiram S. Liggett, senior member of the Liggett & Myers Tobacco Co., of St. Louis, from consumption.

The rejection of the French-Swiss commercial treaty by the French chamber of deputies is bitterly resented in Bern. There is a unanimous feeling in favor of reprisals.

Laura Hunt, daughter of a lawyer, eloped with the village barber at Barnesville, O.

KANSAS STATE NEWS.

The Inauguration.

The committee of arrangements for the inauguration of the new state officers will meet in Representative hall at high noon, Monday, January 9, when, after music by the band and a prayer by Rev. W. G. Todd, Chief Justice Horton will administer the oath of office. Following this, speeches will be made by the retiring and incoming governors, after which there will be a musical selection by a glee club. John W. Breidenthal, chairman of the populist state central committee, will act as master of ceremonies and J. A. Higgins as sergeant-at-arms. In the evening there will be a reception in honor of the new officers. Judge John Martin will be master of ceremonies and responses to toasts will be made by Gov. Lewelling and the other officers, and prominent speakers. After the public reception the state officers will go to their respective rooms in the state house for one hour during the evening and hold receptions of their own. The music will be furnished by an orchestra, thus enabling the young people to waltz, if they can find room in the crowd.

Miscellaneous.

Napoleon Bixby, a transfer man in the employment of the St. Joseph & Grand Island road, was recently killed by the cars at Elwood.

The Woman's Columbian club of Russell county stone in the Kansas building at the world's fair.

The enrollment of students in the Kansas university this year reaches 700, all in regular collegiate courses, an increase of 50 per cent in the last few years.

James Murphy, proprietor of the Kaw Valley hotel and prominent citizen of Kansas City, Kan., was recently standing on the roof of the front porch of his hotel, when he slipped and fell to the ground below received fatal injuries.

Bernard Ford, aged fifty years, a lamp lighter for the Missouri Pacific railway, dropped dead the other afternoon, while on duty in the yards at Kansas City, Kan. He was in the act of lighting a switch lamp when he fell and died before any assistance could be rendered him.

The association of officers and members of the legislature of 1892 will have its twenty-fifth anniversary at the state house in Topeka, January 16, 1893, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon. All state officers and members of the legislature of 1892 are members of the association and are urged to be present at the meeting. Hon. John M. Price, of Atchison, issues the call and especially requests the attendance of all persons who held state or territorial offices or who were members of the legislature prior to 1892.

The Reform Press association, an organization of people's party editors, closed its annual meeting at Topeka by electing A. A. Stewart, of Manhattan, president; W. H. French, of Kinsley, vice president, and Dr. McLaughlin, of Topeka, secretary and treasurer. A resolution was adopted that the editors have inside information that the people's party elected a majority of the members of the lower house of the legislature and they believe every lawful and honorable means should be employed to get possession of that body.

Judge W. C. Webb, attorney for the populists, has commenced proceedings in the supreme court to contest the election of five republicans to the legislature. The proceedings are in the nature of a mandamus, asking the court to pass upon the technical and constitutional questions raised by the populists, and demanding that a restraining order be issued prohibiting the five republican members from taking their seats upon the certificates of election already issued by the canvassing board. The court will be asked to decide if a person who held the office of postmaster and was elected to the legislature, but resigned after the election, is eligible.

At the home of William Irons, in Silverdale, Cowley county, the other day Fred Warner, the Missouri Pacific station agent, picked up a revolver that he had laid on a table, and turning to one of the girls, tapped her lightly on the head with the handle and remarked: "That is the way I would kill my girl if she went back on me." Then pointing the revolver at his chest, said: "This is the way I would kill myself then."

Just as he made the remark the revolver was discharged and the bullet entered his body, passing through the right lung. He lived about an hour after the shooting. The fatal bullet happened to be the only one in the pistol, the remaining chambers being empty. Young Warner was 20 years old.

The dairymen's association, recently in session at Topeka, adopted a resolution that the state of Kansas should make an exhibit of her products and resources at the world's fair at Chicago, and that such exhibition should be made under the direction and control of the legislature and of the state and the expenses, including the reimbursement of private subscribers, should be defrayed from the state treasury. Resolutions were also passed that dairy products and interests of Kansas should have space and money appropriation as their importance demands; that a member of the association should be appointed upon the board of management, and that an experienced and practical dairyman should be appointed by such board of management or control as superintendent of the dairy exhibit.

CONGRESS BEHIND.

Review of What Has Been Done and What Has to Be Done.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27.—The present session of the Fifty-second congress is not quite up to the ante-holiday record of the short session of the Fifty-first congress. The house has so far passed the army bill and only the fortifications bill has been reported. When the holiday recess of the Fifty-first congress was taken the army and the navy bills had been reported and the fortification and pension bills had been passed, beside a deficiency bill carrying with it an appropriation of almost \$500,000.

Immediately after the assembling of the senate after the recess the army bill will be reported and called up at an early day. The total amount of this bill as it passed the house was \$34,197,639 with an estimate of \$25,922,955. The bill was sent to the secretary of war and the action of the senate in making increases will depend upon the report made to the committee by the war department. In the appropriations for the ordnance department the house has allowed even more than the estimates called for, this being due to the urgent appeals made by the chief of that division to the committee. It was shown that the ordnance department has been subsisting for years upon the left over stock from the late war and that the surplus has been entirely used up.

The appropriations committee will probably reverse its usual order of bringing forward the appropriation bills and get two of the heaviest annual bills—the sundry civil and legislative, executive and judicial appropriation measures—into the house early in the session, leaving the pension and deficiency bills to bring up the rear. The fortifications bill has already been reported and the District of Columbia bill should be ready the first week after it reassembles, although Mr. Dockery, of Missouri, who has it in charge, has already found that his lot "is not a happy one." It was expected to report the bill before any other of the regular appropriation measures, but a large number of local officers and others came forward to show why the knife of economy should not be used to pare projects in which they were interested, and the holiday recess found the bill still in the hands of the committee.

However, its preparation will be complete in season to be taken up by the house immediately after the fortification bill is acted upon. The sundry civil bill will reach the house during the latter part of January and the legislative about the close of the month. The pension bill, in the number of its items, is small and can be quickly prepared, but the sub-committee has not yet shown any signs of getting to work on it and probably desires to wait as long as practicable in order to get the very latest information as to the work of adjudication of pension claims and the consequent amount of money needed.

THE HOG CROP.

Scarcity of Hogs Causes Idle-ness Among Chicago Packers—The Crop Short.

CHICAGO, Dec. 27.—There is a dullness about packingtown nowadays that has not been paralleled for years. Since December 1, 5,000 men have been discharged and the plants of the big packers are hardly working at one-half their capacity. Nor is this the only element of discouragement in this situation. The indications are that unless the supply of hogs is materially and speedily increased, further reductions will be necessary in the now small operating forces of the big packers. This unusual condition of things in packingtown, and the consequent hardship brought upon the large laboring population of that locality, have been brought about by a most unusual shortage in the hog crop. This shortage is readily shown by the following statistics: From November 1 to December 21, western packing was only 2,280,000, against 3,820,000 for the same period last year, showing a shortage of 1,540,000 hogs for the west. Chicago for the same period this year packed 780,000, against 1,480,000 last year, showing a shortage for this market of nearly 700,000.

Leading packers, while they assert that this condition of affairs was foreseen in part, yet admit that the shortage greatly exceeded the calculations of the shrewdest among them and that some of them were caught on the wrong side of the market. They admit that there does not seem to be any immediate relief from the embarrassing situation.

Violent Gales Off Spain.

MADRID, Dec. 27.—Violent gales are raging off the west coast of Spain. Reports indicate that there have been many fatalities in this part of the Atlantic and that shipping has suffered seriously along the Spanish coast. The ship Maria Joaquina managed to make harbor at Vigo in a disabled condition, her rudder having been unshipped and most broken. During the gale her captain was killed and two seamen were drowned. The ship Maria Teresa, founded off San Luce and eight of the crew were drowned.

The Family Is Better Spirits.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27.—Mr. Blaine passed a fairly good night and this morning was as well as he was yesterday, though the little excitement that was unavoidable because of Christmas naturally resulted in more exertion than was good for him. The family are in better spirits now, as Mr. Blaine has passed a whole week without a recurrence of the severe attack.

BORDER FIGHTING.

Reports of Desperate Fighting With Mexican "Revolutionists."

LAREDO, TEX., Dec. 27.—A courier reached New Laredo with dispatches for Col. Cerozo, commanding the Mexican troops in that city, stating that Lieut. West, commanding a troop of United States cavalry from Fort Ringgold, had run down about twenty-five revolutionists in the neighborhood of Santa Anna creek, near the town of Roma, and a fight ensued. The revolutionists suffered a loss of one killed and two wounded, the soldiers capturing about ten horses and a considerable amount of ammunition from the bandits. The soldiers had intercepted the retreat of the revolutionists in their flight from Mexico, where they had been hotly pursued by the Mexican troops. It is reported that the cavalry sustained a loss of four men killed in the engagement.

From what your correspondent could glean from the officials here it seems that on last Friday afternoon the Mexican troops surprised a band of revolutionists in the neighborhood of Guano, Mexico, and a bloody battle ensued, lasting over one hour, the number of men being equal on both sides. There were fifty revolutionists and the same number of federal troops. A regular running fight was kept up and over five men were killed in the engagement. The Mexican troops were reinforced by an additional company of cavalry from Mier, and they drove the revolutionists toward the Rio Grande river, where they crossed into Texas. The revolutionists had not gone a mile from the river when a company of United States cavalry, under command of Lieut. West, struck their trail. The ten Seminoe Indian scouts who were with the soldiers followed the fresh trail like bloodhounds, and in a gallop the cavalry put after the revolutionists and succeeded in overtaking them at Santa Anna creek, near the town of Roma, Starr county. The bandits, seeing they had to fight, wheeled about and fired a volley into the ranks of the soldiers, and it is reported killed four. The order to fire was issued by Lieut. West to his men, who killed three of the bandits and wounded several others.

The bandits then retreated into the chapparal and succeeded in getting away. It is reported that Gen. Estrada, who recently disappeared from Mier, Mexico, is at the head of the revolutionists, and he is one of the most desperate and hardest fighters along the Mexican frontier.

PLAYING MAD.

Another French Duel on the Tapis, But No New Graves Yet Prepared—Boodle Prisoners Claim of Their Treatment.

PARIS, Dec. 27.—Prime Minister Ribot was yesterday challenged to a duel by Andreux. The premier in his great speech last Thursday referred to a recent book by Andreux as the work of a diplomatic intriguer who was sowing disorder. Andreux sent Proval, ex-deputy, and Leroux, ex-magistrate, to demand satisfaction. They saw Ribot's secretary. He affirmed that the book and the author were legitimate objects of public criticism and that a challenge on such basis could not be considered. Ribot later took the same position, and declared that the code did not permit a call to arms for such a cause. Andreux will, therefore, publicly insult the prime minister in order to bring about a meeting.

It looks as though Andreux now sought to provoke the cabinet into the execution of its apparent abandoned purpose to prosecute him. It should be borne in mind that much of Andreux's evidence against members of parliament and ministers, which he is slowly dealing out, has been obtained from Cornelius Herz, whose possession of it has been explained.

The lawyers representing Panama officers now in prison have signed a joint protest against the extreme severity of the treatment of their clients. Not only are they under the strictest prison discipline, but they are forbidden all intercourse, even with counsel. They see no one excepting occasional calls from their wives. The defense will not ask a postponement when the cases come up on January 10, but it is expected that the prosecutor will request delay as the examination of the documents alone will require another month.

CRIMINAL CRANKS.

An Eccentric Religious Sect With Abominable Ideas.

KALAMAZOO, Mich., Dec. 27.—The people in Caloma, near here, are becoming aroused against an eccentric religious sect known as the "Chosen Seven." They are an offshoot of the Free Methodists and have been making things lively for a few days past. The leader is Thurston Carter, a man about 40 years of age, who has succeeded in getting about a dozen people under his influence. The only feature of their religious crankism consists in making a great noise. Eccentricities are the foundation of their belief. Men and women have "spells," when they tear their clothing in shreds and pull the hair from their heads. Carter, the leader, declared a few days ago that he had been commanded to sacrifice his infant child. His wife objected to the command being carried out, and by frantic efforts prevented him from plunging a butcher knife, which he held in his hand, through the child's body. The town became too hot for Carter, and he went to Waterville and held a meeting. He came near being killed by unknown parties on his way home. He was seized, treated to a coat of hot tar and liberally feathered.

JANET'S WOOLERS.

Quiet little Janet two woolers had.
And one was handsome and one was plain.
Each, in her eyes, was a gallant lad.
Hard was the choosing betwixt the twain.

For if Donald McDonald was straight and tall,
Sandy Bain had a winning way;
And on which of the two should her favor fall
Was a question that puzzled her every day.

Both protested they loved her well,
Nor did sweet Janet presume to doubt.
"But oh," she sighed, "for some mystic spell,
That which loves me better I might not out!"

Oh, honest wishing can never be naught,
When patient striving is added thereto.
And so little Janet found what she sought
And saw which lover to her would be true.

And so it was Sandy that heard a "yes"
From lips that faltered while eyes looked down.
"I feared it was Donald you would bless,
Whose life with happiness you would crown."

Said modest Sandy, "Then up she glanced;
"Yes, Donald loves me," she began,
The while her eyes with mischief danced,
And fears poor Sandy's heart o'er ran.

"But second I could never be,"
Lightly she laughed as any elf,
"And better, I know, than he loves me,
Our handsome Donald loves himself."
—William Z. Gladwin, in Detroit Free Press.

ROSE'S REVENGE.

It Was a Noble One, and Brought Her a Reward.

Quiet as a grave in the moonlight was the Aslin mansion in the sultry summer afternoon. The siesta then absolved everyone from the present, and, in the land of dreams, mistress and slaves found a temporary equality. In her own vast, dusky room, closely inclosed from every sunbeam, madam was fast asleep. She was at all times a beautiful woman, but more so now in her snowy deshabille, calm and still behind rose-tinted mosquito-screens.

I have said all were asleep and dreaming, but I must make one exception. Frank Aslin, aged twenty, was dreaming without sleeping. He had in his pocket a letter which was quite sufficient to banish sleep from such an enthusiastic, romantic nature; and yet the letter was only from his father, the gravest gentleman you would meet in a year's journeying. It was short and simple enough, as all Judge Aslin's letters were, and merely said:

"DEAR BOY: I shall be home on Wednesday night. Come to meet me at Neale's station and bring the carriage, as there will be a young lady with me. Give Queen orders to make all arrangements for her comfort. If your mother feels able to give any directions I shall feel obliged to her."

But Mrs. Aslin had not felt able. She heard the news just as she was preparing for her siesta and was satisfied to delegate full powers to the negress Queen. Who the young lady was she did not know—and she really had little care. The house was large enough to give a room to a good client of the judge's without causing her any annoyance, and she was quite sure that Judge Aslin would not offer his hospitalities to anyone who was not likely in some way or other to be an equivalent.

Felippa and Joanna Aslin, being themselves young ladies, speculated a little about the stranger, but with no lively interest. They had seen several of their father's lady clients and they had generally been women of a sorrowful spirit, struggling through the intricacies of Spanish land titles and government claims. The word "young" lady was, indeed, the promise of something different; but they inherited, with the Mexican beauty of their mother, her lazy, inert disposition, and they knew no medium between indifference and enthusiasm. Frank, on the contrary, with the Scotch physiognomy of his father, had also inherited his speculative, energetic temperament.

"None are so pretty as my little mamma," said Frank, stooping to kiss the lovely face lifting itself out of floating lace and gleaming gems. Then he drove rapidly to Neale's station and was just in time to see his father lift a young girl out of the stage—a girl quite unlike any he had ever seen, a fair, rosy, golden-haired divinity, who lifted eyes, blue and clear as heaven, to meet him.

The judge said her father had been his earliest friend and that Rose and her fortune were left to his care. He demanded for her the coolest rooms, the best maid, the most scrupulous attentions. Her dresses were rich, her allowances ample and there seemed no earthly reason for madam to interfere with Frank's worship of his new divinity. So the sweet old drama was lived over again: it was delicious enough to live it over in that dreamy, passionate climate, where no rude element jarred their perfect beauty. But, though Judge Aslin seemed well content that Frank and Rose should love each other, he persistently opposed all talk of marriage. By and by this opposition, where opposition seemed so unnecessary, roused all the dormant curiosity and jealousy of madam's southern nature.

She began to question Rose carefully about her former life; but the child had nothing to conceal, and told all with a frankness which madam considered of itself proof positive of a preconceived tale. Her mother she denied all knowledge of; her father she described as a sad, lonely gentleman, writing much and seeing very few strangers. When madam asked about the "establishment," Rose described a little cottage, standing in a cocoa and tamarind grove, and an old negro woman, who she said was still living in Key West—all of which increased suspicion against her, as Mr. Aslin had told a very different story.

He had spoken of great obligations to this evidently poor, unindustrial gentleman, "who wrote much and saw few strangers," and had intimated that Rose was connected with a wealthy and powerful family and was heiress to large estates.

With all her inexperience and simplicity of character, Rose was at length sensible of being watched and not pleasantly commented on. Her rambles with Frank became matters for espionage, and every kind word and action from her guardian raised an angry frown on all the ladies' brows. Then Frank was suddenly, and with scarcely any preparation, sent to Europe, and her life settled down into a dull, unhappy monotony, which was now unbroken by any efforts on the part of madam or the young ladies to lighten. They received and paid visits and went occasionally to New Orleans for a week's holiday, but never on any occasion visited her society.

Rose could not be ignorant that this change had not been accomplished without much angry disputing in the house, but there are situations in which a man is powerless to defend a woman, however anxious he may be to do so, and Mr. Aslin felt this fact painfully. Just what were his wife's suspicions, she never told anyone. It is likely she had not even decided on them in her own heart, but they had a very decided effect. Miss Rose Van Ransaleur's name began to be omitted from all invitations and calls of ceremony, and the very servants dropped the element of respect out of their attentions, unless Mr. Aslin was present.

"Poor little Rose. This was not her only trouble. Frank never wrote to her. His mother indeed read some pleasant message or apology in the first letters, with always a promise of a long letter for herself, but it never came; and gradually even the message grew colder, until it, too, was forgotten.

Nothing can change the nature of a woman like the indulgence of one overmastering passion. In her insane jealousy, madam forgot her inherent gentleness. She learned to follow Rose into the loneliest and most distant parts of the plantation and to watch her at hours once absolutely devoted to slumber and privacy. From this terrible persecution, Rose began slowly to perceive she must fly somewhere.

One day, when the madame and her pretty ungenerous daughters had gone for a holiday to New Orleans, Rose, defying her negro guards, went boldly to Mr. Aslin's office and poured forth, with passionate tears and complaints, all her wrongs, entreating that her real position might be explained to her. Mr. Aslin seemed to suffer in her recital more keenly than Rose herself. A spasm of intense agony contracted his face, but he would not suffer her to move.

"It will be over soon, child," he said, "and it is well that you have brought me to this point. You shall know all that I can tell you. Rose, your father and I were sworn friends even in early boyhood. We were both at the same school. I was strong and he was sickly and weak. I fought his battles and talked to him through many a night when he was suffering too much to sleep.

"Then, dear, we both went to Europe, and I, while he was studying hard, gave myself up to every species of sin and dissipation. Yet his love never grew cold; his patience never wearied. At last, I committed a crime which would have sent me to prison for the best years of my life, had not your father, by absolutely imperceptible means, placed me in safety. He did this without a word of reproach. He clasped my stained hand and wept as bitterly at parting with me as if I had been worthy of his love.

"I buried myself in this wilderness, then a Mexican town, and commenced the practice of law. After some years I married, and wealth and honors followed me; but I never had another friend. I kept my own counsel even from my wife. About five years after my settlement here your father wrote and told me that a lovely girl whom he had married in defiance of his father and friends' wish was apparently dying. He had hopes of delaying death, however, in a southern climate if I could find a nice home for him. Just at that time, the little Florida place was lying in my hands for exchange for Texas sugar lands, and I bought it, and went myself to meet my friend to see him comfortably accommodated to circumstances.

"Your mother lingered about a year, and, after her death, his Florida home became very dear to your father. The climate suited his health. It was far removed from all his estranged family. He could live economically there. And as I was now able to pay back gradually my debt, there was no need for any exertion on his part. He devoted himself to literature, and became a noted writer on the subjects he investigated.

"But the quarrel with his family was never healed. He was, in general, forgiving and forbearing to a fault; but the opposition and cruelty which his young wife had met with he considered unpardonable. When he found himself dying he sent for me and committed you and your interests to my care. Knowing that you must (however poor you now are) eventually inherit your grandfather's immense wealth, how could I let you, in the foolish tenderness of a first passion, marry Frank? My duty to you demands that you must see more of the world before deciding so important a matter.

"It is time you went now to those more able to protect you than I am. For your own welfare I would lay down my life against anything I could fight; but women have a subtle method of annoyance before which I am powerless. This is the more necessary as my own life is very uncertain and I may die in any such attack as you have witnessed. Besides, in my opinion, there is going to be a long and bitter war, and before it is over God only knows how I shall be situated, even if alive. Will you go north at once or will you wait until I communicate with your grandfather?"

"I will go at once."
"To-morrow, then, we start. To-night I will put in order all your father's letters and papers; they will go with us, and I will at the same time make all necessary explanations."

"But, madam, she will be so angry at you."

"I can brave madam's anger for the child of one who braved infamy and poverty for me. Make as few preparations as possible; we will take the house by surprise in spite of their vigilance."

Next morning the judge made no secret of his intentions. He left slanders nothing to speculate about. Senor Gonzales, madam's brother, was perfectly satisfied and agreeable, and no one in the village ever cared to dissent from a gentleman at once so ready to take offense and to exact apologies as the Mexican don was.

The journey, begun without a single "Godsend," nevertheless prospered. In about eight days Rose found herself within the shadow of a splendid, old brick mansion, the petted and beloved child of a doting old man. Mr. Aslin lingered a few days. He set the memory of his dead friend in noblest sentences before the regretful father; he saw Rose fully acknowledged in all her rights, and bright and happy in recovered love and confidence. With a noble self-denial he never named Frank, but at the last hour Rose's own heart spoke for both.

"Before you say good-by," she whispered, "tell me truly: Do you think Frank has forgotten me?"

"I am sure he has not, Rose. You will find out one day that his truth and honor are unstained. But never forget, child, one thing: Have no engagement without your grandfather's knowledge. I never knew a blessing on a sinful, willful marriage. The blessing of friends asks God's blessing, too, my child."

The war prophesied came with the rapidity of a thunderstorm. Hardly had Mr. Aslin got home when the country was sealed to social intercourse, and local information became very uncertain and infrequent. In the earliest phase of the excitement, Mr. Aslin died of heart disease, and Senor Gonzales went with a troop of lawless men to the Mexican frontier. Frank was in Constantinople, and how the reckless, improvident family, with a troop of lazy, unmanageable servants, was to live without the judge's income and the senator's overseeing seemed a doubtful problem.

But time to Rose flew in those days of excitement. One great event trod on the heels of another. About three years, after Rose had "come to her own" and been received by them, had passed away, and Rose was still Rose Van Ransaleur. There had been no lack of lovers, but none of them suited Rose for a husband, and the old gentleman stopped grinning as one after another smelted withering at the old brick mansion.

Getting toward Christmas in the fourth year of the war, Rose went one morning with her grandfather to call on a friend staying in one of the fashionable hotels. The clerk who answered her grandfather's inquiries was Frank Aslin. Rose looked gladly, steadily at him; there was no doubt of his identity. In eager, tearful tones she drew her grandfather aside and told him all the truth. It was rather a bitter pill for the old gentleman to swallow, but he did not hesitate before so manifest a courtesy and duty. Still he could not quite control himself.

"These Aslins seem our evil genius, Rose," he said; "their friendship in one generation is enough."

"Nay, grandfather, this generation reaps what the last one sowed."

He shook his head doubtfully, but after putting her in the carriage went frankly up to the young man and said: "Mr. Frank Aslin?"

For one moment Frank hesitated, and then answered:

"I know no reason for denying my name. Necessity has no law, sir."

"I am an old friend of your dead father, and I propose in the present unpleasant circumstances to take his place toward you. Will you dine with me to-night at seven o'clock?"

The offer so frankly made was as frankly accepted, and the meeting between guest and granddaughter was such as to render all explanations unnecessary.

Frank's story was a very common one. He had found his money barely sufficient to bring him back to New York, and had arrived too late to return home with safety. His efforts to obtain employment had been limited by the fact that he had been brought up "to do nothing;" and, without a trade or profession, he had been thankless enough to drift into a hotel clerkship until the evil days were over.

I do not pretend that he was a hero, but Rose glorified him in her imagination into one. It is a way women have; and without it, I am afraid, the world would not get carried on at all.

When the war closed at last, the Aslin mansion and estate were advertised for sale at a mere nominal value. Old Mr. Van Ransaleur brought it quietly and gave it to Rose for her wedding present. Frank soon after carried the title-deeds down south, and a proud, dark woman took them with tears of passionate joy out of his hands. That was Rose's revenge. It might have been coals of fire to some people, but it was not to madam. She had still the idea that in some unexplained way she was the injured party.

However, as the years rolled on and the beautiful southern sisters got a habit of coming every summer to Frank and Rose, a more generous feeling grew up in hearts little used to acknowledge the rights of others.

Rose one morning came radiant into her husband's room, saying: "Frank! Frank! Guess whom my letter is from!"

"It looks like my mother's writing."

"It is. She says she has quite forgiven us, and is coming to be godmother to the new baby. We must certainly call it Papeta, after her."—Amelia E. Barr, in N. Y. Ledger.

—First Citizen—"Do you know anything about Bullwinkle the butcher, Brown; if he is a reliable man or not?"
Second Citizen—"Well, I'll say that much for Bullwinkle: I've bought sausages from him for over five years."

A CORRECT ANALYSIS.

Why Protection Has Defeated the Republican Party.

There has naturally been a good deal of curiosity as to the president's theory of the result of the election. This curiosity is now gratified by the publication of the following extract from the letter which Mr. Harrison recently wrote to ex-Gov. Cheney, of New Hampshire, in notifying him of his selection as minister to Switzerland:

"I was a leader imprisoned, and save from the little visit to Mr. Reid, I knew or thought but little about it. Protection has failed because the wage-earner has refused to share his shelter with the manufacturer. He would not even wear the same umbrella."

Mr. Harrison rather prides himself upon his capacity for phrase-making, and he doubtless considers this umbrella simile one of his happiest hits in that line. We are glad to be able to say that we entirely agree with the president in his analysis of the causes of the result. It is, in our opinion, absolutely correct.

The theory of McKinley protection is that the manufacturer draws money from the taxpayers of the country for the purpose of distributing it among his employees. According to this theory the aim of the system is to secure for the wage-earner higher wages than he could otherwise get, these higher wages being paid him by the manufacturer as the agent of the government. In other words, protection is designed to afford "shelter" to the employee through the interposition of a benevolent manufacturer. This is evidently Mr. Harrison's understanding of the theory on which the McKinley law was framed, and the president interprets the theory correctly.

When the president says that "the wage-earner has refused to share his shelter with the manufacturer," and that "he would not even walk under the same umbrella," he attempts to state epigrammatically the prosaic fact that the employee has rejected the whole theory of protection and does not want to hear any more of it. Ever since Mr. Cleveland sent his famous message to congress five years ago the wage-earner has been considering this subject. He has had preached to him, in the most eloquent language, the benefits of this theory that his employer stands to him in the relation of a beneficent divinity, who is devoted first of all to the interests of his employees and whose constant aim is to give them the largest possible share of the money which the government takes from the people at large and gives him for the purpose of such distribution. He has had five years to consider the soundness of the theory and to observe the practical workings of the system, in his own case and in a multitude of others.

He has pondered upon the famous "fat" circular, in which a "republican United States senator" was quoted as authority for the statement that "the manufacturers get practically the sole benefit of the tariff laws," and that they "make large fortunes every year." He had seen the largest of these fortunes made by the greatest of these manufacturers, and then has noted how this theoretically beneficent divinity reduced the wages of his household employees in order to maintain the regular scale of his own profits. He has observed, as Mr. Powderly remarked in his North American Review article, that in discussions on the tariff laws in congress it was never advanced as a reason why they should be passed that capital would be protected—the argument always was that "labor should be protected," and he has reached Mr. Powderly's conclusion that, while "our government has enacted protective legislation in the interest of labor," it "quietly allows the manufacturer to absorb the bulk of protection." And because of all this he has decided that the theory is wrong, and that he does not want any more of it.

Protection has failed because its alleged beneficiaries have made up their minds that they were not benefited. They had been taught that this was a "government of the people, by the people, for the people." The attempt was made to persuade them that the McKinley theory of a government of the manufacturer, by the manufacturer, for the wage-earner, would be an improvement upon the Lincoln ideal. They have tried it, and they have decided that "it will not work." They do not want any more "shelter" of this sort.

The failure of protection, which Mr. Harrison confesses, has always been inevitable. It was only necessary that the attention of the people should be concentrated upon the matter to insure such a verdict as has been rendered. The radical trouble with the theory on which it was based is that it offends common sense. The idea that the Carnegies ought to be the source of "shelter" to the wage-earners, and that the interest of the wage-earners would be their chief concern, was too much for human nature long to stand. It has failed, and it can never be revived.—N. Y. Post.

CLEVELAND AND HIS PARTY.

Democrats Will Decrease Duties to Increase Revenues.

The attempt is made in some quarters to create the impression that differences of opinion have already arisen between Mr. Cleveland and his party over the plan of tariff reform. No such differences exist. All democrats are now agreed that a general reform bill should be introduced as soon as possible after the assembling of the congress elect and urged to passage at once. The plan of separate reform bills has served its purpose. When the democrats control both houses there is no further occasion for separate bills. There is no question, either, between Mr. Cleveland and his party as to percentages. All are agreed that a democratic tariff must yield the largest possible revenue with the least possible restriction. As the Reed congress increased duties to lower the revenue, so democrats will decrease duties to increase the revenue.

While some democrats and most educated people who have no special interest in restrictive taxation believe in the theory of free trade, there are

some democrats who believe in a higher tariff for the present than others are willing to admit as justifiable. But there will be no division on this account. The demand of the financial as of the political situation is for the abolition of prohibitive and restrictive duties; for a revision which will reduce all duties to the revenue basis. Every duty levied must allow the fullest possible importations consistent with the highest possible revenue. When we have such an enormous annual expense of pensions to meet it is absolutely essential to open the custom house gates as wide as possible, that larger importations may produce larger revenues.

Democrats may not succeed at once in getting the tariff low enough to suit them, but they will certainly get it lower than in thirty years.—St. Louis Republic.

A NEEDED REFORM.

The Pension List Must Be Thoroughly Overhauled.

For the honor of honest pensioners not less than for the protection of the treasury against fraud, it is the imperative duty of the coming congress to purge the rolls and of the present congress to prepare the way.

Fortunately the partisan cowardice which has so long controlled congress in this matter is losing its hold. The fear of the "soldier vote" which prompted democrats for years to vote for every pension bill, private or public, however flagrantly unjust it might be, is no longer dominant.

The result in November showed that the soldier vote is not so venal as politicians of both parties have assumed it to be. In spite of the attempts made to purchase it for Harrison by the fraudulent abuse of pension legislation the states in which that vote is strongest were carried for Cleveland. Illinois, Wisconsin and Indiana are democratic, and even in Ohio the republican plurality is reduced to nominal figures.

The democratic leaders have taken fresh courage from this fact and are already planning measures to restore to the pension list its character of a roll of honor and to strip from it the names that have been unjustly and fraudulently placed there for purposes of vote-buying.—N. Y. World.

POINTS AND OPINIONS.

"The tariff law is now old enough to talk for itself," said Mr. McKinley the day before election. And how it did talk!—Chicago Times.

When Mr. Cleveland becomes president again he will find that there are 24,132 more officeholders than there were when he left the white house in 1880.—Chicago Herald.

Cleveland carried California by a plurality of 152 over Harrison—counting the highest vote for an elector on either ticket. The lowest candidate for elector on the democratic ticket is defeated by the highest on the republican ticket. Harrison's plurality four years ago was over 7,000. California is all right—almost.—N. Y. World.

President Harrison's recommendation that tariff revision be left to the new congress must be interpreted as a hint to the republican senators that they shall not act favorably at this session on any of the tariff bills which they have pigeonholed. He is evidently willing that his party shall die in the bonds of iniquity.—St. Louis Republic.

The republicans seem bound to leave the democrats nothing to receipt for when they assume charge of the United States treasury. It is some time since the victors so efficaciously cleaned up the spoils as did the present administration. If they'll only leave clean balances, however, Mr. Cleveland is amply able to look out for the future. He has demonstrated his financial ability before.—Chicago Times.

During the last twenty years the United States has given away hundreds of thousands of farms to settlers. In the same time the rents of English farms have been \$385,000,000 more than the value of the produce. Yet the republican party has not altogether given up its attempt to persuade the American farmer that his greater prosperity over that of the British farmer is due to McKinleyism!—Albany Argus.

The democratic senatorial steering committee has decided to let the knavish republican plots work themselves out in Montana, Wyoming, Kansas and Nebraska. A mine will be exploded under the conspirators at the proper time, and the further they are allowed to go with their plot, short of actual success, the more certainly do they insure their own destruction. Let them steal these states, and the states will hereafter give democratic majorities so pronounced as to leave no room for fine work.—Louisville Courier-Journal.

—Mr. Cleveland is right. There is nothing shabby in thrift and economy either of public or of private resources. That we may be a free we must be a frugal people. That all may have equal chance for independence the practices of thrift must not be thwarted by the granting of advantages to one citizen denied another. The citizens of a republic founded on justice and descending as base a policy of paternalism destructive of individual self-respect and independence need no other than such reasonable inducement to bind them in loyal devotion to their government.—Chicago Times.

The protection which the republicans declared for in the Minneapolis platform was protection represented by a duty on all imports coming into competition with American labor equal to the difference between wages at home and abroad. As most of the duties imposed on foreign products which come into competition with the products of American labor are far greater than the difference between wages here and abroad the republicans in congress can vote for a very considerable reduction and still keep within the pledge of the Minneapolis platform. It ought to be a good plan for the democrats in congress to try their sincerity and their loyalty to the platform referred to with a bill or two.—Detroit Free Press.

\$100 Reward \$100.
The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages, and that is Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers, that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials.
Address, F. J. CHENEY & Co., Toledo, O.
Sold by Druggists, 75c.

ART IS CHICAGO.—Miss Lakeside—"Do you like Titian?" Young Harlette—"I don't know. I've never been there."—P. and S. Bulletin.

Free Admission Tickets to the World's Fair are being offered by the Chicago Scale Company. Send them your address.

The mariner who scours the sea in all sorts of weather needs a great deal of sand.—Lowell Courier.



Kitty Fox of Fairhaven, Vt.
"When my daughter Kitty was about three years old, Eczema or Salt Rheum appeared on her face. It itched so badly she would Scratch till it Bled"

We had seven or eight doctors, without the least shadow of benefit. When Kitty had taken half a bottle of Hood's Sarsaparilla

She was better, and when she had taken 15 bottles she was perfectly cured and has since No Sign of Salt Rheum

For all sorts of rashes. Her skin is now as fair and clear as any child's in town. Wm. Fox, Williams State Mantel Works, Fair Haven, Vt.

HOOD'S PILLS are the best after-dinner Pills, assist digestion, cure headache and biliousness.

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

DEBULL'S COUGH SYRUP
"Kills all Pains."
Salvation Oil Try It! 25c.

Scott's Emulsion
of cod-liver oil presents a perfect food—palatable, easy of assimilation, and an appetizer; these are everything to those who are losing flesh and strength. The combination of pure cod-liver oil, the greatest of all fat producing foods, with Hypophosphites, provides a remarkable agent for Quick Flesh Building in all ailments that are associated with loss of flesh.

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

Ely's Cream Balm
QUICKLY CURES
GOLD IN HEAD
Apply Balm to each nostril.
E. J. ELY, 55 Warren St., N. Y.

SHILOH'S CURE.
Cures Consumption, Coughs, Croup, Sore Throat. Sold by all Druggists on a Guarantee.

SWIFT'S SPECIFIC
For renovating the entire system, eliminating all poisons from the blood, whether of scrofulous or malarial origin, this preparation has no equal.

"For eighteen months I had an eating sore on my tongue. I was treated by best local physicians, but obtained no relief; the sore gradually grew worse. I finally took S. S. S., and was entirely cured after using a few bottles."
C. H. McLEOD, Henderson, Tex.

Treaties on Blood and Skin Diseases mailed free.
THE SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., Atlanta, Ga.

JOHNNY.

Once there was a little feller... Most as handsome as could be... Tangled curls all gold and yellow...

would not marry you if you were free, because, Will, I do not love you... "Do not?" he repeated. "Agnes, you are only saying that for effect..."

was so full that I could not say more. She understood what I felt, however, and I was satisfied... Then there was Mrs. Cornell, her kind old face fairly resplendent with joy...

The contest was spirited and bitter, and Bernard moved heaven and earth in his efforts to capture votes... He had a greater incentive than the rest in congress to influence him...

GIVE US FREE SUGAR. The Enormous Profits That an Apparent Small Duty Puts Into the Pockets of the Sugar Trust... If there is one duty in the McKinley bill that is more of a curse than any other...

producers, was that crest. It is worth about \$10,000,000 to southern sugar planters... But "protection" no longer has the sanction of a majority of the voters...



CHAPTER XXVIII.—CONTINUED.

"I hope you may, Mr. Hanley. There is so much satisfaction to be got out of throwing one's self to the dogs, I should think... It no doubt makes one think so much better of one's self, and then it is so gratifying to one's friends..."

CHAPTER XXIX. MY HUSBAND. About a week after Hanley's departure, I entered the parlor one morning to find a visitor awaiting me... The visitor was a gentleman, and his presence so affected me that for an instant I was quite overcome with the surprise and joy I felt in again beholding him...

When our wedding journey was over and we had settled down in our own home on a farm adjoining Mr. Cornell's, we received a letter from Will Hanley and also one from Mary... The former wrote but little, and though he congratulated us and wished us the fullest measure of happiness, it was apparent that the old sorrow still rankled in his breast...

ABOUT TEA DRINKING. One of Men's Delights Is Seeing It Poured Out by Pretty Women. The tea question seems to have a great many phases, says the Philadelphia Record... Articles are written for and against its baneful qualities, and women who preside at five o'clocks are as zealous of the superiority of the particular sort they offer as they are of the virtues of their family physicians...

PROTECTION ROT. Protection is the Deadly Enemy of the Farmers. Protection—more correctly "aggression"—is the deadly enemy of our farmers; for, while the general tendencies are for monopoly to absorb our rural population, a protective policy, such as we now have, derives its power to assist monopoly, not from the planets, not from the mountains of the moon, but from the pockets of the farmers...

"THE HEALTHIEST STIMULUS." Free Raw Materials Better Protection to American Industries Than Governmental Allocations. Now that the election is over and we cannot be accused of partisanship in dealing with the subject of economics, we want to say a few words to manufacturers... When the McKinley egg was in process of incubation in the committee rooms of the national capital in the spring and summer of 1890, no one could get the sympathetic ear of the ways and means committee unless he presented himself as a petitioner for higher duties upon something...

"Say it," he answered. "I don't suppose it will comfort me much, and it may pain me, but I don't care. I want to know what you think of me, so speak out and spare not. Say I'm a fool, a beast, a scoundrel, anything you like..."

anticipation as I looked forward from one visit to the next. How short, how bright and how ethereal those three months were! It seemed that the days were scarcely more than hours, and the weeks came and went like dreams...

After we had been married a short time I made the discovery that my husband's merits were recognized by other people besides a few intimate friends... This fact was brought home to me quite forcibly when one day a delegation of gentlemen came to our house for the purpose of inducing him to become a candidate for the state senate...

WHY PRAIRIES ARE BARE. Mr. Christy Says Because the Trees Have Been Burned So Often. Much attention has been attracted by a theory recently advocated with great ingenuity by Miller Christy in England that our western prairies owe their treeless condition to fire... This is by no means a new theory, but Mr. Christy has developed the arguments in its favor more fully than had been done before...

THE SUGAR BOUNTY. It is an Unjust Piece of "Protection" That Requires the Attention of the New Administration. While "protection" was in vogue in this country and sanctioned by a majority of the voters it was only fair that the capitalists of the south should receive their share of protection spoils... This they never obtained. About the only duty which gave southerners any protection at all was the sugar duty, which was probably worth \$12,000,000 or \$15,000,000 to a few hundred, or thousand, sugar growers...

Some years ago, at a dinner of the Brooklyn Reform club, Mr. Beecher introduced David A. Wells after this line: "At the last dinner you listened to the address of Mr. Kelly, the great advocate of protection, from Pennsylvania; and he told you how he had formerly been a free trader, whereas he is now a protectionist. Now, to-night, you will hear Mr. Wells, who was once a protectionist, but is now a free trader. These two distinguished gentlemen have met half way; that is to say, Wells, in going up, has met Kelly coming down..."

"That's true, Agnes," he replied. "I don't blame anyone but myself, and it's on myself I propose to take revenge..."

There was no longer any doubt in my mind as to whom I loved. That matter was clearly settled when Charles Cornell made his first visit, though the more I saw of him the more deep and broad my love became... The love I had for him was of that steady, secure growth which expands day by day, rearing itself on a foundation of true esteem and honor...

"I thank you, gentlemen, and also those who sent you, for this exhibition of your confidence in me; but I must decline the honor you offer me. I cannot become a candidate..."

According to Mr. Christy's view, as reported in the Youth's Companion, the prairie fires, at the same time that they have exterminated the forest trees, have also enriched the soil by the successive deposit of many layers of ashes, which possess great value as a manure, so that the sweeping off of the trees has not been an unmixed evil...

Some years ago, at a dinner of the Brooklyn Reform club, Mr. Beecher introduced David A. Wells after this line: "At the last dinner you listened to the address of Mr. Kelly, the great advocate of protection, from Pennsylvania; and he told you how he had formerly been a free trader, whereas he is now a protectionist. Now, to-night, you will hear Mr. Wells, who was once a protectionist, but is now a free trader. These two distinguished gentlemen have met half way; that is to say, Wells, in going up, has met Kelly coming down..."

"Will, I said, 'you must never come here again while I am here. It is better that our lives lie as far separated as we can make them, and if we never meet again it will be the better for us both... Perhaps in that way you will forget the sentiment you entertain now, and in time learn to love your wife as you should love her. That is your only hope of happiness..."

When three months had passed I became Charles Cornell's wife. Ours was a quiet wedding with few friends and a simple ceremony, yet it was as happy a day to me as ever mortal experienced since the creation of earth... Mrs. Lawton did everything she could to make the occasion pleasant. She regretted parting from me, and since the day when she learned I was to be married she had sorrowed truly. After the ceremony, and when we were preparing to depart for our wedding journey, she said:

"I would, provided you have no serious objections," I answered. "Gentlemen," he said, "we will talk the matter over and decide within a day or two..."

A Bit of Repartee. The manager of the dime museum was feeling pretty rocky when he met the snake charmer at dinner... "How are your snakes to-day?" he inquired by way of salutation...

Some years ago, at a dinner of the Brooklyn Reform club, Mr. Beecher introduced David A. Wells after this line: "At the last dinner you listened to the address of Mr. Kelly, the great advocate of protection, from Pennsylvania; and he told you how he had formerly been a free trader, whereas he is now a protectionist. Now, to-night, you will hear Mr. Wells, who was once a protectionist, but is now a free trader. These two distinguished gentlemen have met half way; that is to say, Wells, in going up, has met Kelly coming down..."

"You think so now, Will," I answered, "but time brings changes..."

When the election was held Charles was chosen over his competitor by a large majority, although the county had usually elected men of the opposite political faith... This fact, taken in connection with his able and honest record in the legislative assembly, gave him great prominence in his district, and two years later he was unanimously chosen by his party as their candidate for congress. Mr. Bernard was put up by the opposition, while a faction of labor agitators met and placed S. Anderson in the field...

Some years ago, at a dinner of the Brooklyn Reform club, Mr. Beecher introduced David A. Wells after this line: "At the last dinner you listened to the address of Mr. Kelly, the great advocate of protection, from Pennsylvania; and he told you how he had formerly been a free trader, whereas he is now a protectionist. Now, to-night, you will hear Mr. Wells, who was once a protectionist, but is now a free trader. These two distinguished gentlemen have met half way; that is to say, Wells, in going up, has met Kelly coming down..."

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The Chase County Courant.
W. E. TIMMONS, Editor and Publisher
Issued every Thursday.

The political status of the country is indicated by the fact that out of 44 governors, 20 are democrats, 15 are republicans and the populists have two.

A great victory is of vast benefit to a political party. The Democrats of Kansas were never before so enthusiastic and numerous as at the present time.

Col. Tom Moonlight is a candidate for Barney Kelley's place as government pension agent at Topeka. Since it will be a Democrat no man could be appointed who would better please the people of Kansas than Moonlight. The Topeka pension office distributes more money than any other in the United States.—Louisville Times.

A severe January is predicted by Hicks—rain, sleet, blizzards, with wind, and snow blockades. He puts the storm periods from the 1st to 4th, 14th to 17th and 24th to 26th, and indicates the 8th and 9th as the coldest days, and the 24th to 26th, and warns all to make preparations for the protection of man and beast.

Consul Nick Smith, of Leavenworth, whose life has been made a burden by the people of Three Rivers, Canada, in consequence of the realistic nature of his official reports respecting their habits of cleanliness, has been translated to Lieze, Belgium, says the Philadelphia Record. So far as the consul's personal comfort may be concerned—and this appears to be the first consideration in our diplomatic establishment now-a-days—the change should be decidedly for the better; and the administration will doubtless readily find some jobless statesman to fill the vacant Three Rivers berth.

John Bridenthal, chairman of the people's party state central committee, is reported in the newspapers as saying that unless the five Democratic members of the legislature go into the caucus of the populist, that no democrat will receive a populist vote for United States senator. We hope that the papers have misrepresented Chairman Bridenthal. We trust that he will not get "ray" at this juncture of the fight against republicanism. The democrats of Kansas submitted to the greatest sacrifice this year that it is possible for a party to make. Through that sacrifice, and through it alone, the people's party was able to win. Gratitude and not arrogance is what we expect at their hands. It will not be long until the next election and there are 80,000 democrats in Kansas.—Eureka Messenger.

The young men and young women who aspire to obtain Academic or College educations, and whose parents cannot well afford them that expense, will be interested in the work of The Cosmopolitan Magazine, which has offered for the year 1893 one thousand scholarships at any of the leading colleges or schools of the United States, upon the condition of introducing the magazine into certain neighborhoods, Yale, Vassar, Harvard, Ann Arbor, Chicago, the Southern colleges, the great schools of art and medicine, all are alike open to the ambitious boy or girl who is not afraid of a little earnest work. The Cosmopolitan sends out from its New York office a handsomely printed pamphlet to any applicant, telling just what is necessary in order to secure one of these scholarships. The scholarship itself includes board, lodging, laundry and tuition—all free.

Barney Sheridan, of the Paola Spirit, appears to be thankful that the Democratic party outside of the State saved the Democratic editors of Kansas from total annihilation. Had Cleveland lost, with Kansas in the hands of the People's party, there would not have been twenty Democratic weeklies left in the State to call the National Democratic convention in 1896. We took the position long ago that Cleveland's election was our only salvation, and we were willing to endorse the People's party electors to help to that end by taking the vote of Kansas away from Harrison. But the result shows that Kansas cut no figure in the election, yet our intentions were good all the same. The Populists won by our aid, yet Democratic papers are not likely to be much benefited, so we are compelled to look to Cleveland for recognition. To foster Democratic papers should be the aim of all local organizations, and we predict the incoming administration will see the necessity of making our paths pleasant and profitable, and not let us die for the lack of a little post office to help keep our banners flying to the breeze.—Oskaloosa Times.

AN INCOME TAX.
If the new Congress should be obliged to impose new taxes to meet the extravagant permanent expenditures saddled upon the country by the Republicans, it ought to vote a graded tax upon large incomes. Judge Holman's suggestion that this would interest wealth in keeping down the public expenses, as the tariff bounties have interested rich men in forcing the expenses up, is both shrewd and just.

But aside from this an income tax, as the World has for years maintained, is the most simple, fair and easily borne of all imposts for the support of government.

It taxes those only who have something to pay with and to whom payment is not hardship. It does not oppress labor, hamper industry, nor add to the burdens of the great farming class. It taxes superfluities rather than necessities.

To the common objection that an income tax is "inquisitorial" the ready and conclusive answer is that it is no more so than the tariff, the internal revenue system or the listing plan for taxing personal property.

A graded tax upon incomes of \$10,000 and over could be made to yield \$50,000,000 a year without burdening any one, and whatever the rich men may think of it, it would be a very popular tax.—N. Y. World.

CATTLE AND HOUSE PLANTS SUFFER
Last Saturday, Christmas Eve, the day was quite gloomy, a mist being in the atmosphere all day, in the morning being inclined to be sleety, but by night it had moderate and was very pleasant and remained so until nearly ten o'clock Christmas morning, when the wind began blowing quite hard, from the north, and by night, we were having a regular blizzard which extended from Missouri, over Kansas, and into Colorado and the Indian Territory; and that night, the mercury registered 10° below zero in this city, and many house plants in different parts of town were frozen, Mesdames T. H. Grisham, T. M. Gruwell, Jabin Johnson, M. P. Strail, G. W. Estes, Aaron Jones and others losing all of theirs, among which were some rare and beautiful plants. It was also a very hard night on Stock. John H. Scribner, north of town, had four valuable steers drowned in the Cottonwood river, by being drifted on to the ice and breaking through and into the water.

WEEK OF PRAYER
The topics suggested by the Evangelical Alliance for the week of prayer are as follows:
Sunday, January 1—Sermon, "The Exalted Savior's Gifts for Men."
Monday, January 2, "Humiliation and Thanksgiving."
Tuesday, January 3, "The Church Universal."
Wednesday, January 4, "Nations and Their Rulers."
Thursday, January 5, "Foreign Missions."
Friday, January 6, "Home Missions."
Saturday, January 7, "Families and Schools."
Sunday, January 8, "The Promised Outpouring." Joel ii 28-32; "The Plain Command." Zech. x. 1.

THE CHICAGO LEDGER
Is twenty years old and has a circulation of 140,000 copies a week. It is a combined story and family paper fully up to the times in every particular, and handsomely illustrated. There is a Fashion Department, and also a Young People's Department, either of which alone is worth the subscription price of \$2.00 per year, \$1.00 for six months, or 50 cents for three months. Send for free specimen copies and inducements for clubs. Boys and girls everywhere are making money selling the Ledger to regular customers. Write for particulars. Address the publisher, W. D. Boyce, 113, 115 and 117 Fifth avenue, Chicago.

HOLIDAY TRAVEL.
A holiday excursion ticket is an appropriate Christmas or New Year's present. It fits any size stocking and suits any size purse.
The favorite Santa Fe route has made the low rate of one and a third fares round trip to stations on its line, within a distance of 200 miles, for holiday travel.
Tickets on sale December 24th, 25th, 26th and 31st; also January 1st and 2d, good until January 3d, returning.
Call on local agent A. T. & S. F. R. R. He has plenty of tickets on hand at above rates.

THE SATURDAY BLADE
Is the greatest newspaper wonder of the age. It is four years old and has a circulation of over a quarter million copies a week. The latest sensations and the most marvelous events are written up in the best style and fully illustrated. Subscriptions received at \$2.00 per year, \$1.00 for six months, or 50 cents for three months. Send for free specimen copies. Boys everywhere are making big money selling the Blade on the streets. Write for particulars. Address the publisher, W. D. Boyce, 113, 115 and 117 Fifth avenue.

LETTER LIST.
Letters remaining in the postoffice at Cottonwood Falls, Kansas, Dec. 29, 1892:
J. A. Burton, Mrs. E. M. Corbin,
Leas Danney, Henry Fritts,
Elijah Ferrell, L. Griffith,
R. S. Johnson, T. Newman,
Joel Silket.
All the above remaining uncalled for, January 31st, 1893, will be sent to the Dead Letter office.
S. A. BREESE, P. M.

CHEAP RATES FOR A TRIP VIA THE SANTA FE ROUTE
To Texas, New Mexico, Arizona, California, Utah and Old Mexico, are offered by the Santa Fe.
Tickets now on sale good until June 1st, with sufficient transit limit in each direction to enable passengers to stop off at all points en route. List of destinations include Corpus Christi, El Paso, Galveston, Houston, Lompasa, Pockpori, San Antonio, City of Mexico, Montorey, Phoenix, Prescott, Saltillo, San Luis, Potocli, Las Vegas Hot Springs, Grand Canyon of the Colorado, Los Angeles, San Diego, San Francisco, Salt Lake and Portland.
New Mexico is noted for having one of the most equable climates in the world, sudden changes being almost wholly unknown. It is a most desirable place either for the business man, pleasure seeker or the invalid while it is the haven for the migrant. No portion of the United States can compare with the fertile valleys of its rivers, and in the production of the field, the market garden, the orchard and the vineyard.
For full particulars regarding the country, rates, stopovers, etc call on or address nearest Santa Fe agent or Geo. T. Nicholson, G. P. & T. A., Topeka, Kans.

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Legislative News,
As well as all the news of Kansas, the best paper to read during the coming year will be the
KANSAS WEEKLY CAPITAL
—AND—
FARM JOURNAL.
A COMPLETE AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.
We will send it from now until January 1st, 1894, together with the COURANT, for \$2.00.

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TO SECURE A YEAR'S SUBSCRIPTION TO A POPULAR HOME AND FARM JOURNAL. READ OUR OFFER GIVEN BELOW.

We are pleased to announce that we have made arrangements by which we are prepared to supply FREE to each of our subscribers a year's subscription to the well-known monthly Home and Farm Journal, the American Farmer, published at Springfield and Cleveland, Ohio. We make this offer to each of our subscribers who will pay up all arrears on subscription and one year in advance and to all new subscribers paying in advance. The American Farmer is strictly National in its character. It is a high-class illustrated journal filled with entertaining and instructive reading matter, containing each month information that is invaluable to agriculture and of much interest to each member of every home. It is not a class publication, and is suited to all localities, being National in its make-up and character, this meeting with favor in all localities. It is strictly non-political and non-sectarian. It has a trained corps of contributors and is carefully edited. The various departments of agriculture, horticulture, sheep and swine, the home, the horse and the dairy, are filled with bright and useful matter. The regular subscriber of the American Farmer is \$1.00 per year, but by this arrangement it costs you nothing to receive that great publication for one year. Do not delay in taking advantage of this offer, but call at once or send in your subscription. Sample copies of the American Farmer can be seen at this office, and will be supplied direct by the publishers.

THE POPULATION OF COTTONWOOD FALLS
Is about 1,000, and we would say at least one-half are troubled with some affection of the Throat and Lungs, as those complaints are, according to statistics, more numerous than others. We would advise all our readers not to neglect the opportunity to call on their druggist and get a bottle of Kemp's Balsam for the Throat and Lungs. TRIAL SIZE FREE. Large bottles 50c, and \$1.00 by all druggists.

FOR SALE.
A blacksmith shop—stone building, 22x52 feet, two fires, with tools, also residence with three lots, good well, stone barn on premises, about 120 grape vines, will be sold cheap, on account of bad health of owner. Apply at this office or to W. C. GIESE, Cottonwood Falls, Kan.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

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

Michael C. Redmond was plaintiff, vs. Ruth Kingdon, Ella Kingdon, Belle Kingdon and Pearl Kingdon, and J. P. Cochran, guardian ad litem for Ella, Pearl and Belle Kingdon, 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, JANUARY 16th, 1893, at 2 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, to-wit:
The southwest fractional quarter (1/4) of section thirty-one (31), township twenty-one (21), south of range seven (7), east of the 10th P. M. Chase County, Kansas. Crops reserved at time of sale.
Said property is taken as the property of said defendants and the same will be sold to satisfy said order of sale and costs.
J. H. McRODICK,
Sheriff of Chase County, Kansas,
Sheriff's office, Cottonwood Falls, Chase County, Kansas, December 13th, 1892.

Notice to Physicians.
State of Kansas, County of Chase, ss.
Office of County Clerk, November 13th, 1892.
Sealed bids will be received at the office of County Clerk until January 1st, 1893, from physicians for medical attendance at the County Poor House, for the year 1893, to be by the trip and medicine to be furnished by the successful bidder. Board reserves right to reject any and all bids.
By order of the Board of County Commissioners.
M. K. HARMAN,
County Clerk.

THE MILD POWER CURES.

HUMPHREYS'
Dr. Humphrey's Specifics are scientifically and carefully prepared remedies, used for years in private practice and over thirty years by the people with entire success. Every single Specific a special cure for the disease named.
They cure without dragging, purging or reducing system, and are in fact and deed the Sovereign Remedy of the World.

- | NAME OF DISEASE. | CURE. | PRICE. |
|---|-------|--------|
| 1—Fever, Congestion, Inflammation. | 25 | |
| 2—Worms, Worm Fever, Worm Colic. | 25 | |
| 3—Cholera, Cholera Infantum, Cholera Sicca. | 25 | |
| 4—Dysentery, Colic, Cramping, Watkiness. | 25 | |
| 5—Dysentery, Griping, Bilious Colic. | 25 | |
| 6—Colera Morbus, Vomiting. | 25 | |
| 7—Gastric Colic, Spasms, Hiccups. | 25 | |
| 8—Neuralgia, Toothache, Faceache. | 25 | |
| 9—Headache, Sick Headache, Vertigo. | 25 | |
| 10—Dysuria, Biliousness, Constipation. | 25 | |
| 11—Suppressed or Painful Periods. | 25 | |
| 12—White, Too Profuse Periods. | 25 | |
| 13—Cramp, Laryngitis, Hoarseness. | 25 | |
| 14—Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Eruptions. | 25 | |
| 15—Parasitism, or Rheumatic Pains. | 25 | |
| 16—Malaria, Chills, Fever and Ague. | 25 | |
| 17—Piles, Blind or Bleeding. | 25 | |
| 18—Ophthalmia, Sore or Weak Eyes. | 25 | |
| 19—Catarrh, Influenza, Cold in the Head. | 25 | |
| 20—Whooping Cough. | 25 | |
| 21—Larynx, Oppressed Breathing. | 25 | |
| 22—Ear Discharges, Impaired Hearing. | 25 | |
| 23—Scrofula, Enlarged Glands, Swelling. | 25 | |
| 24—General Debility, Physical Weakness. | 25 | |
| 25—Dropsy, and Scary Secretions. | 25 | |
| 26—Sea-Sickness, Sickness from Riding. | 25 | |
| 27—Sore Throat, or Canker. | 25 | |
| 28—Urinary Weakness, Wetting Bed. | 25 | |
| 29—Painful Urinary Discharge. | 25 | |
| 30—Diphtheria, Ulcerated Sore Throat. | 25 | |
| 31—Chronic Congestions and Eruptions. | 25 | |

EXTRA NUMBERS:
28—Nervous Debility, Spasms, Weakness, or Involuntary Discharges. 1.00
29—Diseases of the Heart, Palpitation 1.00
30—Epilepsy, Spasms, St. Vitus' Dance. 1.00
Sold by Druggists, or sent post-paid on receipt of price.
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For Piles, Hemorrhoids, Swelling, Itching or Bleeding—However Inevitable or Long Standing. The Best and Safest Remedy known, and its use is guaranteed to give relief. It is also the cure for Fistulas, Fissures, Ulcers, and Sore Throats.
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You can get Oysters served in any style—a plain stew milk stew, fried, raw or in any manner to suit your fancy

Nice Fresh Celery Every Day.

FRUITS, CANDIES NUTS,
For yourself and "Best Girl."

CIGARS AND TOBACCO,
For those who smoke or chew.

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Fine, Artistic Photographs.

It is no use losing time going to a large city to get your Photos taken when you can get them made in Cottonwood Falls.

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And a good lamp must be simple; when it is not simple it is not good. Simple, Beautiful, Good—these words mean much, but to see "The Rochester" will pass the truth more forcibly. All metal, rough and seamless, and made in three pieces only, it is *absolutely safe and unbreakable*. Like Aladdin's of old, it is indeed a "wonderful lamp," for its marvelous light is purer and brighter than gas light, softer than electric light and more cheerful than either.
Look for this lamp—THE ROCHESTER. If the lamp dealer has not the genuine Rochester, and the style you want, send to us for our new illustrated catalogue, and we will send you a lamp safely by express—your choice of over 2,000 varieties from the *Greatest Lamp Store on the World*.
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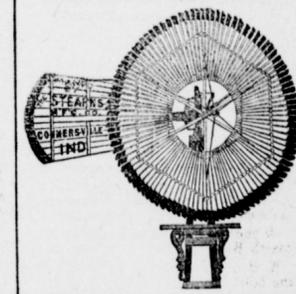
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The lightest, strongest and most durable pumping wind mill now on the market; has been built and in constant use for years; has stood the test of time.
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We build all sizes of pumping mills, general wind mill supplies of all kinds; tank work a specialty; goods are fully guaranteed.
Will give farmers and others wholesale prices where we have no agents.
If you contemplate buying a mill do not fail to write us for prices and send for our large 72 page illustrated catalogue and mention this paper.
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ALL MODERN AND IN GREAT VARIETY.
IF YOUR DEALER DOES NOT HANDLE THESE STOVES, WRITE TO US FOR PRICES.
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The Magical Door



HERE'S a door in the wall of the ages—
A door that no man sees,
For the angel who writes in the Book of Time

Is the keeper of the keys.
Once in the year it opens,
At the solemn midnight hour,
When the children sleep, and the old clocks keep
—Awake in the tall church tower.

And then, as it swings on its hinges,
Whoever might peer inside
Would catch a glimpse of the centuries
That behind in the silence hide.
Egypt and Rome and Tyre,
All in that mythical place
Where the old years rest that were once possessed
By the wonderful human race.

The shadowy door swings open,
And a pilgrim enters in,
Bowed with a twelve-months' struggle
In this world of strife and sin.
Wait him a farewell greeting!
He will pass no more this way—
This weary year who must disappear
In the haven of yesterday.

The door still swings open,
And outward another comes,
With a stir of banners and bugles
And the beat of friendly drums.
His hands are full of beauty—
The cluster, the song, the sheaf,
The snow-flake's wing, and the budding spring,
And the foam on the crested reef.

This is the New Year, darlings,
Oh! haste to give him cheer,
Only the Father knoweth
The whole of his errand here.

This is the New Year, darlings,
A year for work and play,
For doing our best, and for trusting the rest
To the Maker of night and day.
—Margaret E. Sangster, in Harper's Young People.

NEW YEAR'S AT BIG ELM.



ESSIE FOWLER, her pretty face glowing with exercise, was riding home, her lap full of packages which she had purchased at the country store six miles distant.

It was the last day of December, and a lovely afternoon. There was no snow on the prairies of southern Kansas to welcome in the New Year to begin on the morrow. Cattle fed on the wild grass, and red birds flitted gleefully among the sunflower stalks that lined the roadside.

Suddenly Bessie became aware of the approach of a horseman across the prairie to her sight. Something in the manner of his riding told her who it was, and a warm flush spread itself over her fair face.

"Good morning, Bessie," he greeted her, reining his horse in by the side of her pony, and looking the love which he could not conceal.

"Good morning, Tom," she returned, somewhat confused under his beaming gaze—"I—I mean Mr. Hartley," she quickly corrected herself.

"Let it be 'Tom,' as it used to be," he pleaded.

"If it wasn't for that old fuss," she returned.

"Neither that old fuss! We needn't keep that up between us if our dads do," he laughed. "There's no sense in it, and it's time they turned that old leaf down. But if they don't it's New Year's to-morrow, Bessie, and we'll begin a new one on our own account. I'm bound to win you."

But the girl's face looked uneasy, and she strove to change the subject.

"When did you get home, Mr. Hartley?"

"Only this morning, Miss Fowler," imitating her formality. "And behold how I am repaid for my devotion. Hang the 'Mr. Hartley'!"

"Oh, Tom!"

"That sounds better, if the tone were only more cheerful. See here! I'm going to ride back with you to Big Elm, and have a talk with your father."

Bessie, knowing her father as she did, might have warned Tom of the uselessness of such an interview. But he was so handsome, so much improved by the two years spent in a northern college, from which he had just returned; then what girl does not possess sufficient faith in her lover to believe him capable of accomplishing whatever he undertakes, even to the storming of an obdurate parent's heart?

Fowler and Mrs. Hartley were on terms of the most sisterly intimacy. Tom and Bessie went to the same little dug-out school, and laid the foundation of a lasting attachment, which strengthened with the years that brought the rancher's boy to noble manhood, and the girl to winsome womanhood.

Then had come the disagreement. Fowler had grown tired of the cattle business and wished his partner to buy him out. At last Hartley consented, but in the settlement there was some trifling mistake made. It was in Hartley's favor, and Fowler had accused his friend of trying to cheat him.

It is a very small thing which may plant the perverse seeds of discord in hearts that have long been united. Hartley was a man of quick temper and had warmly denied the charge. A quarrel had followed, and the families once so friendly were soon separated by a bitter estrangement.

Once, however, after he had cooled down and went over the business transaction carefully, Hartley saw the mistake, which was one of only a few dollars. He had hastened to Fowler to right the error, but the postmaster had obstinately refused to accept any apology or amendment. Too proud to sue again for a reconciliation, Hartley had walked away with an injured air.

A three years' estrangement had followed.

The postmaster of Big Elm was watching from the window of his cabin as the young couple rode into the yard and halted.

"Say, mother," he cried, with sudden excitement, "ain't that young Tom Hartley out there with Bess?"

Kind-faced Mrs. Fowler looked over her husband's shoulder from the window and surveyed the handsome young fellow who was in the act of assisting Bessie to dismount.

"Why, I do believe it is Tom," she returned. "How handsome he's grown to be!"

"Handsome, the dickens!" and he strode toward the door angrily. "I'll pay him for his impudence in ridin' with our Bess."

Flinging the door open he faced Bessie's escort with an angry flash in his eyes.

"I don't ask any odds of any Hartley," he said, gruffly, brushing Tom aside. "I can help my own gal off her pony."

"Father!" mildly remonstrated Mrs. Fowler from the doorway.

"I mean it!" he went on, rudely dragging Bess from her saddle. "Now you go in the cabin and stay there, Bess, and you," to Tom, "get on your beast and ride back to your dad's ranch. I ain't goin' to have you hangin' round here, fillin' my gal's head full o' nonsense."

Bess staggered into her mother's arms, and hid her burning face on that sympathetic breast. Tom Hartley's indignation was aroused against the old man, but by a great effort he controlled himself to speak calmly:

"See here, Mr. Fowler, what's the sense in letting your old misunderstanding with father separate Bessie and me? I love her truly, and I believe I could make her very happy," Tom went on, fearlessly. "It's New Year's to-morrow, and I think you and father had better bury that old fuss and be friends again. He's willing if you are. It would make Mrs. Fowler and mother happy, I know. Come, begin the New Year with all the old disputes and dislikes cast away, and let Bessie and me enjoy an unclouded happiness."

"New Year's be hanged!" replied Fowler, admiring Tom Hartley's spirit, although he was resolved to be unrelenting. "You can tell your father I ain't willing to make up if he is. I ain't forgot all he said, and I'd just as lief begin my calendar of the New Year with that old fuss as with anything else. Ride on, and don't come back to Big Elm any more. You can't have Bess, and you're not needed here," and, pushing his wife and daughter into the cabin, he shut the door almost in Tom's face.

Stinging with indignation, the young fellow mounted his horse and rode away. As he passed the window he had a brief glimpse of pretty Bess crying her dark eyes red on her mother's shoulder. The sight almost maddened him, and he felt disposed to ride back, force an entrance, and carry her away from "that unreasonable ogre," her father.

"But who knows?" he communed with himself. "The New Year may bring about something for Bessie and me. No need to make the fuss worse, if I haven't done so already. Maybe the old man will cool off a little. I'll wait and see," and he rode on.

Then he began calling his father and the postmaster at Big Elm rather unpleasant names for being so foolish as to allow a slight mistake to cause such a disruption of friendship. Why couldn't folks exercise more sense, more dispassion in the affairs of business? It would save so much trouble if they would.

The sun had set. Darkness was settling over the prairie, and the stars were beginning to appear here and there in the blue vault above him. But, unheeding the lateness, Tom Hartley rode on, he cared not where. He was in no mood to go home, and as a kind of reaction of the condemnation he had been showering out, his heart became heavy, and he began to entertain apprehensions of his ever being able to win Bessie Fowler.

It was growing chilly, so he spurred his horse into a reckless gallop. This rate of travel suited him better, and he let the spirited animal go as fast as he pleased.

They had just entered some low, woody bluffs along a stream, when the horse caught one of its forefeet in a deep rut and stumbled, flinging its rider violently to the rocky ground.

Frightened at its own mishap, the horse extricated himself and went tearing off across the prairie, leaving its master where he had fallen.

Tom Hartley was too stunned to move for several minutes. When he did at last attempt to rise he realized that his right arm was badly sprained. But congratulating himself on hav-

ing escaped worse injury, he started toward the stream, resolved to refresh himself with a sup of water, then hurry to the ranch, where he knew the return of his horse without its rider would create alarm.

He was picking his way around a bluff when voices suddenly attracted his attention.

Two men were earnestly engaged in conversation not ten feet from where he halted.

He was about to pass on when he heard them pronounce a certain name. This determined him to listen, and, slipping into a dark niche of the bluff, Tom Hartley overheard the following dialogue:

"So Old Fowler never mistrusted the message wasn't O. K.?"

"No, I worked it slick. You see he owes Mr. Gray for money loaned him to pay off his mortgage, and when I told him that Gray wanted to see him at once on important business, he racked right out on his pony without asking me another question."

"Then there's nobody at Big Elm but the old woman and gal?"

"That's all. It'll take old Fowler till after midnight to get to Gray's; and by that time we'll have that registered letter in our own paws."

"How did you find out Old Tom had a registered letter at Big Elm?"

"From his cow puncher, Rum Charley. We're good friends, and I met Charley as he was riding back from Big Elm this afternoon. He was swearin' high at Old Fowler for not

lettin' him have a registered letter that had just come in for the boss. Fowler said he'd deliver it into no hands except Tom's own. He wouldn't accept Rum Charley's receipt for it, and that's what made him so mad. It's an important letter, containin' one thousand dollars from Hepley's bank in payment of a check old Tomson had there."

"Maybe Old Tomson will post right over to Big Elm this evenin' for his letter."

"Ehther, man! Old Tomson's away from the ranch and won't be home for two days. I got everything straight from Charley. A half pint of brandy in my pocket did the work. The money's at Big Elm, Old Fowler's on his way to Gray's, and all we've got to do is to help ourselves."

"But what if the women give us trouble?"

"We'll wait till they're in bed, before we raid the post office. I know the ground well. I'll be easy enough, but if Bess and the old woman give us bother, I know how to silence them. Come on over to the cabin, Pete. We'll need something to brace us up. The night's gettin' cold."

So the plotters walked away, leaving Tom to digest as well as he could what he had heard.

"The post office to be robbed!" he repeated to himself, as he crept cautiously away from the bluff. "Fowler summoned off by a false message, and Bessie and her mother alone! He told me I wasn't needed at Big Elm, but I rather think I am now, and as I'm nearly five miles away I haven't a minute to spare," and, despite the pain in his arm, Tom walked briskly away across the prairie.

He recognized in the leader of the plotters Dave Mowley, a new settler of questionable character, who had a small cabin near those bluffs. By some few persons he was secretly suspected of having some connection with an outlaw gang of Indian Territory; but he had managed to keep up a semblance of respectability by working part of his time for Gray, a wealthy stockman, some twenty miles from Big Elm.

Mowley has appeared in his true character at last," Tom remarked, as he hurried along toward Fowler's cabin. "But I'll foil him."

Then he remembered his injured right arm. He could not use his revolver easily with his left hand. What was he to do?

"I'll prove a poor match against those two villains, my arm this way," he said. "There's not a house along this trail where I can stop for help, and it's too far to go home and tell them. The least delay now is dangerous. I must save Bessie or die in the attempt."

Bessie Fowler was putting out the light, preparatory to retiring, when a gentle rap on the window-pane startled her.

"Oh, Tom! What's the matter?"

"Hush! Don't alarm your mother yet. Let me into the kitchen at once."

She quickly complied. As she closed the door behind him, she cried: "Oh, Tom! Is something wrong with father?"

"He's all right, I believe, only gone on a false errand."

"False errand! What do you mean, Tom?"

"No matter. Is there a valuable letter in the post office for Ranchman Tompson?" he asked.

"Yes."

"You must be brave, Bessie, and help me. Mowley and another villain will make a raid on the post office to-night to get possession of it," and he briefly related the plot of the robbers whom he had overheard.

"What can we do?" said the girl, with white face. "We're so far from all aid, and your arm hurt that way—"

"Never fear, Bessie; we'll baffle them some way. Let us go into the post office. I want to take some notes."

The post office of Big Elm was kept in a room which had once been used as the Fowler kitchen. A long table surmounted with a box divided off into rude pigeon holes for holding the mail stood in one corner. The table had one large drawer, which contained the postal supplies and all valuable letters coming to or leaving the office.

The room had only one window, while just beneath it was a large trap-door, leading into the cellar. Tom received an idea.

"Bessie, is the outside cellar door locked?"

"Yes, securely."

"Well, you take Tompson's letter and all the stamps and hide them in your room. See that all the windows



LAYING THE PLOT TO ROB THE POST OFFICE.

AGRICULTURAL HINTS.

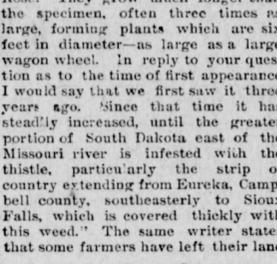
THE RUSSIAN THISTLE.

Its Introduction and Occurrence in Several Western States.

Prof. L. H. Pammel, Ames, Ia., writes to the Orange Judd Farmer: Not long ago there was some discussion concerning the introduction of the Russian thistle in the northwestern part of this state. It has appeared in several places in Iowa and is causing some alarm. It was stated that it is the common saltwort found along the Atlantic coast, but it now appears that this weed is not the native *Salsola kali*, but a variety, and is known as *Salsola kaa var. tragus*, which is shown in the accompanying illustration reproduced from the report of the department of agriculture issued for the year 1891. It is not a native of the United States but of Russia. In some way it was brought to this country. How will never be learned. It has become a formidable pest in the wheat fields of the Dakotas. Mr. S. W. Narregang, president of the Dakota Irrigation Company, writes in the department of agriculture report for 1891, in response to an inquiry from Dr. J. N. Rose: "They grow much longer than the specimen, often three times as large, forming plants which are six feet in diameter—as large as a large wagon wheel. In reply to your question as to the time of first appearance I would say that we first saw it three years ago. Since that time it has steadily increased, until the greater portion of South Dakota east of the Missouri river is infested with the thistle, particularly the strip of country extending from Eureka, Campbell county, southeasterly to Sioux Falls, which is covered thickly with this weed." The same writer states that some farmers have left their land

because of it. A competent authority, Prof. T. A. Williams, in the Dakota Farmer November 1, 1892, says: "There is a story often heard throughout Dakota that it was introduced here by Russian immigrants sowing it for sheep feed. We have not been able to get at the truth of this statement nor to find just where the weed was first introduced." He pronounces it the worst weed in South Dakota. In this connection it should be noted that when young the plant is used as forage for sheep. This weed is an annual, grows vigorously and produces an enormous number of seeds which are scattered over the prairies, because of its tumbling habit.

Another important feature of the weed is that it comes up after the wheat is cut. Dr. Rose, in the report referred to, suggests that farmers in the western states take timely action to eradicate it. In Nebraska a bill for its extermination was introduced, but it failed to pass. It is impossible to say just how far this weed may spread. There are numerous cases on record where some plants promised to be very troublesome, but for some unknown reason they failed to spread. But this weed seems to be thoroughly adapted to the soil and conditions in southwest Iowa, northeast Nebraska and the two Dakotas. We may well regard it with suspicion. The remedy to be applied is to cut off all of the young plants and do not allow any seed to mature. But this requires concerted action. Waste places as well as the fields must be guarded.



RUSSIAN THISTLE.

It is not always meanness that makes a cow breachy; it is frequently hunger.

As the kerosene emulsion may be kept in the barn ready for use, and is so cheap and effective, it leaves little to be desired and less excuse for lousy cattle.

Prof. W. A. HENRY found by experiment that it cost \$2.61 to produce a hundred pounds of gain with lambs, \$3.05 to secure the same gain with pigs of about the same age.

It is cheaper to make a good road than to make a bad one. The money expended on the wear and tear of your wagons, of your horses and harness is enough to make a good road.

The axiom "A penny saved is worth two earned" is practically illustrated by feeding unthrashed oats to cows and calves. Try it once and you will never waste time, money and labor in thrashing oats.

Of course, after milking your cows all summer you know what each can do, and whether you are milking them at a profit or a loss; so you will have no trouble in telling which ones to sell to the butcher.

PURE bred live stock is a leading educator. The man who once begins breeding becomes a student of animal life. The result is a humane and intelligent man with a prosperous and progressive family.

THOUSANDS of trees are ruined by overbearing when young. The greedy grower thinks it great luck to see a tree heavily loaded at two, three or four years old, but it is growth that a tree wants at that age, not crops of fruit.

A TALK ABOUT CATTLE.

The Three Grades Usually Kept by American Farmers.

We may class cattle that are usually kept on the farm into three grades or kinds: Those for milk, for butter and for beef. In a great measure they are distinct, as the animal that excels in beef production is rarely the most profitable for butter or milk. While a cow may give a large quantity of milk and yet be an unprofitable butter animal, it is well settled among the dairymen that the general purpose cow has not yet arrived.

Some that are raising breeding animals to sell will insist that their particular breed or strain will fill the bill for a general purpose animal, yet a care ul trial will be sufficient to convince anyone that the best results in any particular line are secured only with the special purpose animal.

There are plenty of animals that will average well in milk, butter and beef production and will excel in none, but it will be a waste of time and money to get up a herd of this kind. For a butter cow what is wanted is a medium-sized cow, rather under than over size, not an extra large milker, but one that will give a good average yield 11 months in the year, giving her a month to go dry before calving, and from which at least 250 pounds of butter can be made in a year. A first-class butter cow will make even more than this, giving as much as a pound of butter a day on an average. If she converts her food into butter, it is evident that she cannot convert it into milk or beef, and in nearly all cases a cow that gives a large quantity of milk cannot give extra rich milk or make a profitable beef gain in flesh.

The first thing to determine is the special purpose for which the cattle are to be kept and then select and breed those that are best adapted for this purpose. If milk is an item, select a breed that gives a large quantity of milk. Often it is possible to keep cows and sell the milk to better advantage than to manufacture it into butter. Some families can grow a good quality of beef to better advantage than either milk or butter, and then a beef animal is one that converts the food supplied into growth or gain of flesh. In either case, by the selection of a good sire, breed in the direction wanted and with sufficient individual merit to transmit his characteristics to his offspring. In this way, by carefully selecting the cows, a gradual improvement can be made in the direction desired. But it is hard to select and feed for a general purpose animal, as such animals rarely prove much above the average in any one quality.—St. Louis Republic.

MILK RECEPTACLES.

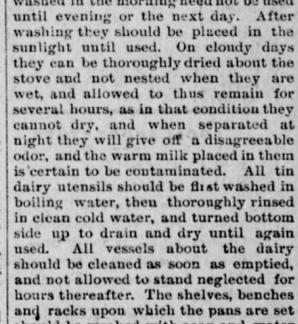
The Importance of Keeping Dairy Utensils Clean and Sweet.

In no other work is there as great a demand for cleanliness as in the three parts of the dairy business, milk, butter and cheese. The most attention is needed to maintain the cleanliness of the milk receptacles, such as pails, pans, cans and churns. In the first place there should be a sufficient supply of pans that those emptied and washed in the morning need not be used until evening or the next day. After washing they should be placed in the sunlight until used. On cloudy days they can be thoroughly dried about the stove and not nested when they are wet, and allowed to thus remain for several hours, as in that condition they cannot dry, and when separated at night they will give off a disagreeable odor, and the warm milk placed in them is certain to be contaminated. All tin dairy utensils should be first washed in boiling water, then thoroughly rinsed in clean cold water, and turned bottom side up to drain and dry until again used. All vessels about the dairy should be cleaned as soon as emptied, and not allowed to stand neglected for hours thereafter. The shelves, benches and racks upon which the pans are set should be washed with soap and water every time they are cleared. Even a few drops of milk allowed to remain on them to mold or gum up with butter fat would prove unhealthy, and detrimental to the milk in the same apartment. Where only a few cows are kept the same scrupulous cleanliness should be observed. The surface of the butter in the tubs should be covered with a cloth saturated with strong brine, both during and after the filling is completed. Locate the filled tubs in a cool, dark portion of the cellar, examine once a week, and if the brine is found oozing through the staves, it should be wiped away and not allowed to remain and stain the wood, giving it a most uninviting look.—American Agriculturist.

SURE GATE CLOSER.

A Contrivance That Will Prevent a Great Many Annoyances.

The annoyances resulting from open garden and lawn gates can be avoided by the contrivance shown in the accompanying illustration drawn from a sketch sent us by R. C. Hollins, of Ken-



A SELF-CLOSING GATE.

tucky. This gate closer will not only close the gate every time it is opened to the usual width, but if the gate is swung completely back to the fence, it will also hold the gate open. This is a great convenience, as all realize who have tried chains or ropes with weights, and self-closing hinges or springs. With self-closing gates, the carelessness of children and callers will be overcome, and the trees and plants saved from injury by trespassing cattle and swine.—American Agriculturist.

AFTER the ducks begin to lay it is safe to count upon an egg every 24 hours, but as they do not lay in nests, the safest plan is to confine them every night or many of the eggs will be lost.

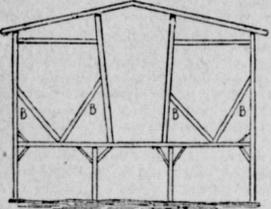
THE FARMING WORLD.

PLAN OF DAIRY BARN.

Five Hundred Dollars Cannot Be Invested to Better Advantage.

I will try as best I can to describe a dairy barn large enough to accommodate about 25 cows. For that number of cows it should be about 35x50 feet and about 20 feet high. For such a building it will take 10 side posts 20 feet long, and I prefer them 8x8 inches square; 10 inside posts for lower story, 8 feet long, 8x8 square; 10 inside posts for upper story. The length of these depends on the pitch of the roof. They should be set at an angle. Five cross pieces to support the floor, 8x8, 35 feet long; 16 pieces 8x8, 12½ feet long. These are to be put between the posts 8 feet from the ground, lengthwise of the building, to receive the braces to strengthen the building; 4 plates 50 feet long, or 8 25 feet long, spliced; and the necessary number of scantling at the side to nail the siding to, and also use a scantling reaching from each inside post to outside post near the top. There should be no cross pieces between inside posts in the upper story. You can use either long or short braces in upper story, crosswise of the building, but short ones lengthwise. I prefer a tight floor in the upper story, but almost any kind will answer. But the lower story should by all means have a ground floor and so constructed that the liquid manure will all be saved.

The posts of this building can be set directly on stone; no sill necessary. In



ne end is to be the stairway. In the upper story at the same end is to be the feed room, to contain bran, oil meal, etc. This should be constructed that the feed can be let down into the feeding alley below. The hay is to be unloaded from the outside at one end with hay fork and track. Above the feeding alley in upper floor should be several trap doors to make it convenient in getting down hay and straw. In the lower and upper stories should be a number of sliding windows to give light and ventilation when necessary. If built according to this plan you have a barn with lower story 8 feet high, upper story nearly 13 feet high, with storing capacity for no less than 40 tons of hay. Feeding alley in the center, 8 feet wide, leaving 12½ feet on each side for manger and stall and space back of stall. Such a building need not cost over \$500, estimated as follows:

Fourteen thousand feet lumber.....	\$102
Iron roofing.....	25
Stone.....	20
Hardware.....	10
Grout floor.....	110
Work.....	130
Total cost.....	\$500

The illustration shows construction of one end bent of this barn. B, B, are the long braces referred to.—H. A. Simon, in Ohio Farmer.

FATTENING OF CATTLE.

How to Select Animals That Grow Rapidly in Weight.
The quantity of food requisite to bring cattle intended for the butcher into condition does not vary less than that which is required to secure a plentiful production of milk. Thus the stature, the age, the race of the individual and the relative proportions of flesh and fat which we would have laid on, all imply varied doses of various kinds of forage. The age in especial has to be considered; for in putting up a young animal to fatten, we have both flesh and fat to form. This is what always occurs in the fattening of oxen of two years old, and of pigs of ten or eleven months. The increase in living weight experienced at various ages, is not equally owing to accumulation; this, indeed, may be so in the case of beasts the muscular system of which has already attained complete development, but it is otherwise with young and still growing animals.

Practice does much in enabling us to select the animals that will fatten readily. In a general way it is well to choose young animals that have a large chest, the body bulky and rounded, the ribs finely arched, the bones small, the limbs short, the neck thick for its length, the skin soft, pliant, velvety to the touch and moveable over the body, particularly over the ribs, the tail should be scanty, the buttocks not deeply cleft, but fleshy. The look of the animal should be sharp and bold.—Farmer's Voice.

DAIRY SUGGESTIONS.

The dairyman learns many things by experience. The cow's milk depends considerably upon her feed. Don't use beef cows if you want to succeed at dairying.

Cows will not do their best unless well housed and well fed.

Milking should be done as nearly at the same hour of the day as possible. Cows do better when trained to regularity in milking.

Never people do not buy filthy milk or butter more than once from the same man. Cleanliness is absolutely necessary to success in the dairy business.

Dairying exhausts the soil of course, for everything taken from the soil is a loss to it, but the dairy properly managed—all the manure saved for instance—never injures the soil.

A LARGE dairyman, whose cows go above the "500-pound of butter a year" limit, advises milking all heifers with their first calf, clear up to the time of calving. It fixes the habit of milk production and they will continue in it.—Farmer's Voice.

REDUCING THE COST.

Preparatory Work That Can Be Done in the Winter.

One way of realizing a profit with low prices is by reducing the cost, and in order to accomplish this the work of growing the various crops, of breeding, feeding and marketing the stock must be carefully considered. With many of the spring crops more or less of the preparatory work can be done during the winter and at a less cost generally than if everything is delayed until the season opens. This will be one item in saving, or rather in reducing the cost. In many cases the farm is cut up into a much larger number of fields than is best for the economical management, especially in planting, cultivating and harvesting the crops, and during the winter it is a good plan to reduce the fencing whenever practicable. It is not good economy to reduce the cost in any way that will reduce the yield; while there may be a small reduction in the outlay, this plan will, in the end, increase the actual cost per bushel or pound. On the other hand increasing the yield of the crops will generally decrease the cost, and during the winter it will pay to take time and study out how it is possible to increase the yield at the lowest cost.

Plan out the season's work in advance. During the winter do as much preparatory work as possible. Plan to get the work all done in good season. By having the work properly systematized and distributed less hired labor will be needed, and thus will in nearly all cases reduce the cost. Often a proper use of machinery will help to lessen the cost, but at the same time it should not be forgotten that it is often possible to go to an extreme and purchase more machinery than is really profitable. It is only by taking every advantage in doing the work that the lowest cost is possible, and with a low cost a profit is often possible where otherwise, with present prices, a loss would be occasioned. The farm and the work must be studied and the season's work planned out to the best possible advantage.—Prairie Farmer.

MANURE AS MULCH.

One Way of Securing an Excellent Growth of Grass.

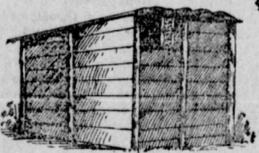
If L. B. Pierce had never written anything else than his excellent paper advising the hauling out of manure as fast as made to topdress meadowland, he would still have done a good share of meritorious service to the public. I don't say "to the farmers" only, because their success is a benefit to all, and ultimately indispensable to the general welfare. Grass grows more or less, whenever the ground is not frozen, says Mr. P., and why not set the manure to help it, instead of letting it lie idle, exposed and leaching where no useful plants can benefit by it. "If put on the grass, it at once goes to work, regardless of day or night or Sundays." And a good growth of grass secures success with all other field crops.

Many still think that manure, when it dries on the surface, loses some of its virtue by evaporation. If this were the case there would be no such thing as pure air. Chemists have proved that there is no loss in this way. The only advantage of mixing the manure into the surface soil is that it is then more constantly moist, and if not buried beneath, access of air will decay faster, become soluble sooner, and give more of its aliment to the crop during the first year than if lying on the surface and often dry. But on the surface it has the useful effects of a mulch, keeping the ground open and retaining moisture. If coarse manure is plowed down it often makes the ground dry by causing cavities which cut off capillary ascent of water. Grass is especially benefited by a fine mulch, if the blades can pierce it and reach full light.—W. G. Waring, Sr., in N. Y. Tribune.

CHEAP ICE HOUSE.

Made of Posts and Slabs, and Very Easily Put Together.

Our illustration represents an ice house made of rough posts and slabs, hence it can be very cheaply constructed. Set the posts in place, the taller ones in front to give slope to the roof. Nail the lowest board all around. The house is now ready for the ice. Cover the bottom with a layer of sawdust, shavings or cut hay, and pack firmly. Upon this place a tier of ice,



keeping the blocks a foot from the wall. Put a board next to the ice and fill the space between this and the outside with sawdust, thus forming a double wall. Put on another layer of ice, carrying up the wall at the same time. Continue in this manner until the house is full. The planks or slabs need only be slightly nailed, as they will be held in place by pressure from the inside. Complete by covering the top with a thick layer of sawdust and putting on the roof.—Orange Judd Farmer.

Feeding for Milk and Butter.

After three years' trial in feeding for milk and butter the Mississippi Experimental station comes to the conclusion that equal weights of Bermuda and of timothy hay have practically the same values for the production of milk or butter. At the prices at which they can be purchased in Mississippi, Bermuda hay will produce milk or butter at a much less cost than will timothy hay. The milk and butter from cows fed on steamed cottonseed costs less than that from cows fed on raw cottonseed, and but little more than one-half as much as that from cows fed on cottonseed meal. The butter from steamed seed is superior in quality to that from either raw seed or from cottonseed meal.

These are Facts which Housekeepers Should Seriously Consider.

If you want the best food, you will be interested in the following facts, which show why "Royal" is the best baking powder, why it makes the best and most wholesome food, and why its use has become almost universal—its sale greater in this country than the sale of all other cream of tartar baking powders combined.

The Royal Baking Powder NEVER fails. It is absolutely pure and wholesome. It is combined from the most approved and healthful ingredients.

It makes the finest flavored, most tender, delicious and wholesome food.

It has greater leavening strength than any other baking powder, and is therefore the cheapest.

It never loses its strength, but will keep fresh and of full leavening power until used.

It acts slowly in the dough, so that none of its strength is lost before the baking is completed.

It makes food that will keep sweet, moist and fresh longer, or that may be eaten hot and fresh with impunity.

The reasons why the Royal Baking Powder is superior to all others in these respects are easily stated. One is because it is made from chemically pure materials; another is because it is made with greater care and accuracy than any other. It is always uniform in composition and leavening power. It has been the standard baking powder since its introduction. The founder and conductor of its business ever since is still at the head of its management. Thus all the

knowledge and skill attained by over a quarter of a century's experience is available in its present preparation. The consumer is not experimented upon by changes of formula that are constantly being made in other powders in an effort to get a mixture that will not "cake" or lose its strength, or that follow changes of proprietorship or manufacturers. The Royal Baking Powder is always certain and equal in its work; a teaspoonful does the same perfect work to-day that it did yesterday, or last week or month, or last year.

While the last teaspoonful in a can of Royal is as good as the first, other powders lose their strength after being made a short time, and particularly after the can is opened.

The exactness with which the active principle of each ingredient prior to mixing is ascertained by expert chemists; the actual prohibition enforced against the receipt into the works of an impure ingredient; the care with which the materials are dried, coated and prepared before their combination, and the precision in packing the powder so that it shall be delivered to the consumer in the perfect condition in which it leaves the factory, are some of the details which go to make the perfect "Royal."

The same means are not employed by other manufacturers. There have been a great many imitations of the Royal, but no equals. Pure materials are not employed, care is not taken in their preparation and combination, while in the great majority of baking powders alum is added to give them strength, while cheapening their cost.

The great popularity and general use of the Royal Baking Powder attest its superiority.

—Fogg says there is only one objection, so far as he is concerned, to riding a trotting horse. The horse's back is always coming up when the rider is going down, and going down when the rider is coming up.—Boston Transcript.

In the January Wide Awake,

Margaret Sidney's paper on "Whittier with the Children" naturally leads all others in timeliness and interest. It is sympathetic, personal and delightful, and shows the good Quaker poet as the child-lover and with that child-nature his poems have led us to ascribe to him. The article is profusely illustrated. Another leader is Frederick A. Ober's "The Bridge that Spanned the World." It deals with the localities made famous by Columbus in Spain. Kirk Munroe, the founder of the League of American Wheelmen, contributes a pithy article "About Bicycles" to the Wide Awake Athlete, and makes some sharp criticisms on the present method of "jacking" in the saddle. The short stories in this number are especially bright. Annie Howells' Frechette's "Bill" is the study of a small boy that shows the Howells' realism in a new vein; Mary Kyle Dallas' "The Little Turk" is a tale of pluck and endeavor; Mary P. W. Smith in "Behind the Wardrobe" delights all those who love or hate arithmetic. The serial stories by W. O. Stoddard, Molly Elliot Seawell and Theodora R. Jenness are increasingly absorbing. Kate Putnam Osgood's "Ballad of the Bonny Page" is full of strength and fire; M. E. B's dog poem, "A Morning Call," Mrs. M. F. Butt's "So the Snow Comes Down," and Richard Burton's "Landlord and Tenant" are charming.

The "Landlord and Tenant" department is full of bright paragraphs. The illustrations are beautiful. Meynel's exquisite frontispiece of Whittier with the children, has almost the softness and strength of an oil painting, and is well worth framing. Price 20 cents a number; \$2.40 a year. On sale at news stands or sent post-paid on receipt of price, by D. Lothrop Company, Publishers, Boston.

AS A DDER'S BITE—The bank clerk's lunch.

A NOTE to meet—A written invitation.—Truth.

WHAT the college freshman doesn't know he talks about.—Eimira Gazette.

WE expect the fellow with plenty of sand to get his deserts.

IT is easier to return thanks than borrowed money.—Texas Sittings.

THE trouble with the Lost Chord is that so many people find it.—Boston Transcript.

A DIVORCE lawyer likes a domestic broil one brown.—Binghamton Republican.

THE Inside Track—The alimentary canal.—Truth.

A GOOD thing to have around the house is a piazza.—Texas Sittings.

THERE is no rehearsal of society without pins in her dress.—Galveston News.

IT is no evidence of a weak foundation when a business house settles.

THE hello girl at the telephone exchange has much to answer for.—Pleasanton.

A CLOTHES Calculation.—The tailor's bill.—Truth.

A Sore eye hates the light.—Ram's Horn.

BROWN—"Anything go with the sled?" Toy Man—"Only a bottle of arnica and a package of court plaster."

TEACHER—"Give an illustration of the superiority of mind over matter." Pupil (after prolonged reflection)—"I have to mind you. That's what's the matter."

"BY-THE-WAY, uncle," said the nephew, whom Farmer Boggs was visiting, "I noticed that you ate my pie with your knife. Course I ate my pie with my knife. You act like you thought I wasn't used to pie."

"FISH it is always best to keep cool," said the snow. "Exactly," replied the sidewalk, "I catch your drift."—Washington Star.

"THAT man can't be a poet," said Jennings, as a friend pointed out to him a literary man. "He looks too much like one."—Chicago News Record.

FULTON—"Did he leave any provision in his will for his wife?" Husker—"No, but she has plenty of money to get the best market affords."—Inter Ocean.

Look to Yourself

If your liver is out of order, your skin sallow colored, tongue furred, eyeballs tinged with yellow. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is the correct thing. Don't wait, if you don't want jaundice and perhaps abscess of the liver. Likewise, if you have a malarial chill, touch of rheumatism, indigestion, kidney or nervous trouble, use the Bitters without delay. Give it a fair trial, as it preserves.

It was an agricultural editor who wrote: "Pumpkins are said to be fattening for hogs, but we have never tried them ourselves."

DISEASE is unnatural, and is but the proof that we are abusing Nature. It is claimed that Garfield Tea, a simple herb remedy, helps Nature to overcome this abuse.

MUDGE—"Thompson called me an idiot." Yab-jay—"You needn't mind that. Thompson always does exaggerate more or less."—Indianapolis Journal.

COUGHS AND HOARSENESS.—The irritation which induces coughing immediately relieved by use of "Brown's Bronchial Trochies." Sold only in boxes.

"JOHNNY, give me a proverb." "Amputation is the thief of legs."—Harper's Bazar.

If you are constipated, bilious or troubled with sick headache, Beecham's Pills afford immediate relief. Of druggists, 25 cents.

EVERY season somebody says the theater hat must go. It keeps on going to the theater, for a fact.—N. O. Picayune.

DON'T wheeze and cough when Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar will cure. Pike's Toothache Drops Cure in one minute.

MUST BE ONE.—Melville—"Birk has given up tobacco." Beverley—"Is it love or liver?"—N. Y. Herald.

IT is never necessary to tell the money-lender to take a little more interest in his business.—N. O. Picayune.

If all can still the fury of the waves, why does not every ship take plenty of it in her cruise!

The trouble is that when a man needs his nerve most he can't find it.—Atchison Globe.

"WORKIN' now, Pete?" "Naw, I got a job in de city hall."—Buffalo Express.

IT is always the fall season with the amateur bicyclists.

THE goat is not the most popular producer of "butter"-milk.

IT is better to give a little more taffy during life than so much epitaphy after death.

EXTRAVAGANCE and plenty cannot live in the same house.—Galveston News.

LIKE A THIEF IN THE NIGHT, Consumption comes. A slight cold, with your system in the scrupulous condition that is caused by impure blood, is enough to fasten it upon you. That is the time when neglect and delay are full of danger. Consumption is Lung-Scrofula. You can prevent it, and you can cure it, if you have waited too long, with Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. That is the most potent blood-cleanser, strength-restorer, and flesh-builder that's known to medical science. For every disease that has to be reached through the blood, like Consumption, for Scrofula in all its forms, Weak Lungs, Bronchitis, Asthma, and all severe, lingering Coughs, it is the only guaranteed remedy. If it doesn't benefit or cure, you have your money back.

The proprietors of Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy know that their medicine perfectly and permanently cures Catarrh. To prove it to you, they make this offer: If you can't cure your Catarrh, no matter what your case is, they'll pay you \$50 in cash.

McCORKLE—"Do you know what is the best thing out?" McCrackle—"No. What is it?" McCorkle—"I haven't decided whether it's an aching tooth or a conflagration."

"YOUR chairs look so colloquial," said a visitor to her hostess the other day; "they really seem to beg your guests to sit down cozily and chat in comfort together."—Boston Transcript.

TWO PATENTS for bottle stoppers have been issued. A patent for a mouth stopper, operating effectively when certain bottles approach, would also serve a useful purpose.

ROOM FOR ONE ONLY.—Clara—"What do you think of my new muff?" Maude—"Lovely! But where do you put your other hand?"—N. Y. Herald.

Mrs. CUMSO—"I thought the congregation was deeply stirred by our pastor's sermon this morning." Cumso—"I noticed a good deal of restlessness myself."

SYRUP OF FIGS

ONE ENJOYS

Both the method and results when Syrup of Figs is taken; it is pleasant and refreshing to the taste, and acts gently yet promptly on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels, cleanses the system effectually, dispels colds, headaches and fevers and cures habitual constipation. Syrup of Figs is the only remedy of its kind ever produced, pleasing to the taste and acceptable to the stomach, prompt in its action and truly beneficial in its effects, prepared only from the most healthy and agreeable substances, its many excellent qualities commend it to all and have made it the most popular remedy known.

Syrup of Figs is for sale in 50c and \$1 bottles by all leading druggists. Any reliable druggist who may not have it on hand will procure it promptly for any one who wishes to try it. Do not accept any substitute.

CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
LOUISVILLE, KY. NEW YORK, N.Y.

ENGRAVING ELECTROTYPING

Portraits, Buildings, Machinery, &c.

SUITABLE FOR NEWSPAPER OR CATALOGUE WORK.

Copper Half-Tones for Fine Printing.

Write for Samples and Prices.

A. N. KELLOGG NEWSPAPER CO., KANSAS CITY, MO.

RISE SUN STOVE POLISH

DO NOT BE DECEIVED with Pastes, Emulsions, and Paints which stain the hands, injure the feet, and burn off. The Rising Sun Stove Polish is Brilliant, Odorless, Durable, and the consumer pays for no tin or glass package with every purchase.

IT SAVED HIS BABY.

God bless the children. Anything that alleviates their sufferings and that restores them to health when they are afflicted is deserving of great praise. When we consider that half the population of the world die before they reach the age of five years, we can see what a boon any remedy is that banishes the chief danger of childhood, for eighty per cent. of deaths in these infants come from croup. Mothers will read the following epistle with interest.

KANSAS CITY, MO., Nov. 30th, 1892.
My baby, nineteen months old, is very much subject to croup. Recently we have been induced to use Reid's German Cough and Kidney Cure and we no longer dread these attacks. Two doses give instant relief. I give it freely and do not fear an overdose.

J. W. MARSH,
202 East Fifth Street,
Manager Depot Transfer Co.,
Kansas City, Mo.



FORGING A-HEAD.

Our sales for the past week of "CHARTER OAK" STOVES AND RANGES have been unprecedented. The Charter Oak has been forging ahead every day of the forty years that it has been on the market.

Most stove dealers keep them. If yours does not, write direct to manufacturers.

EXCELSIOR MANUFACTURING CO., ST. LOUIS, MO.

Unlike the Dutch Process No Alkalies

Other Chemicals are used in the preparation of W. BAKER & CO.'S Breakfast Cocoa which is absolutely pure and soluble. It has more than three times the strength of Cocoa mixed with Starch, Arrowroot or Sugar, and is far more economical, costing less than one cent a cup. It is delicious, nourishing, and EARLY DIGESTED.

Sold by Grocers everywhere.

W. BAKER & CO., Dorchester, Mass.

SEEDS FOR THE GARDEN & FIELD

YOU MUST SOW GOOD SEEDS IF YOU GOOD GARDEN.

Those who buy our seeds continue to do so, as they find them reliable. TRY THEM AND YOU WILL NOT BE DISAPPOINTED. Use Illustrated and Descriptive CATALOGUE mailed free on application. Address PLANT SEED COMPANY, 812 and 814 N. Fourth Street, ST. LOUIS, MO.

Garfield Tea

Cures Constipation

Overcomes the most stubborn cases of bad eating, biliousness, no starting, no loose stools, and no bad effects. Strictly confidential. Send for circulars and testimonials. Address: W. P. STEPHENS, 1121 North Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill.

FAT FOLKS REDUCED

15 to 20 lbs. per month by harmless herb medicine. No starting, no loose stools, and no bad effects. Strictly confidential. Send for circulars and testimonials. Address: W. P. STEPHENS, 1121 North Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill.

OPIMUM

Morphine Habit Cured in 10 to 20 days. No pay till cured. DR. J. STEPHENS, Lebanon, Ohio.

FITS

Piso's Remedy for Catarrh is the Best, Easiest to Use, and Cheapest.

Sold by druggists or sent by mail, 50c. E. T. Hazeltine, Warren, Pa.

CATARRH

Write for Samples and Prices.

A. N. K.—D. 1428

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE state that you saw the advertisement in this paper.

HERZ A BLACKMAILER.

Tragic Story Connected With the Panama Canal Scandal That is Shaking France. PARIS, Dec. 26.—A story unmatched in all history and without parallel in standard fiction was told by a prominent banker in explanation of the series of events which has culminated in the present crisis in France. It will be remembered in connection with Baron Reinach's death that it was said that the principal documents bearing on the distribution of the vast Panama corruption funds had been stolen. These dangerous papers have for a long time been in possession of Cornelius Herz, now a fugitive in London, who for several days has been so prominently before the public in connection with the Panama affair. It is now said that Herz's connection with Reinach has been that of a blackmailer and Reinach was his victim.

It is explained that Herz got possession of documents several years ago and has since levied gigantic tribute on Reinach. The amount extorted up to the time of the baron's death is placed at no less than 10,000,000 francs. When the rumors of Panama corruption began to be publicly discussed six weeks ago, Herz is said to have made them the basis for a fresh demand for 4,000,000 francs. He threatened to publish all his evidence in two Paris newspapers, if not paid. Reinach could not respond. Herz, inexorable, increased the pressure. He affirmed that he would stop the threatened great exposure if his demands were satisfied. Reinach in his extremity appealed to Rouvier. He reminded the minister of finance of the assistance he had rendered him in the past and which Rouvier described in his indiscreet speech in the chamber the other day. The distressed baron begged him to use every effort to prevent Herz from executing his threats.

Rouvier sought Clemenceau's aid. The latter reported that he could do nothing. When the result was made known to Reinach, he exclaimed: "I am lost!" A day or two later he was dead; whether by suicide or murder is still an open question. Herz's pursuit of Reinach, pitiless and relentless for years, is described as one of the cruelest crimes in history. He was almost penniless and without influence when Reinach made him his protegee. To-day he has more than \$5,000,000 in visible property in Paris and Frankfurt besides large interests in England. It is affirmed also that he himself instigated the bribes which he afterwards used to ruin his benefactor.

The Eclair prints an interview with the fugitive Arton, who acted as distributing agent of the Panama corruption fund and who is said to be across the Spanish frontier. He refuses to accept the offer of a safe conduct to Paris and return, saying: "I do not fear French justice, but I will not go to Paris, because if I did I should be poisoned as Reinach was."

A TOWN BURNED.

Destructive Fire at Sister, Mo.—The Bust- part of this little city was visited by a disastrous fire and before the flames could be controlled twelve of the leading mercantile houses were in ruins. The total loss is estimated at \$100,000, with an insurance of \$65,000. Additional reports may, however, swell the value of the property destroyed to \$125,000.

The fire was first discovered at about 3:30 o'clock burning briskly in the toy and notion store owned by R. L. Holloway. The alarm was immediately given and despite the increasing inclemency of the weather, every man in town was soon on the ground. By this time Rosen's meat market adjoining Holloway's store was in flames and the citizens directed their efforts toward preventing the spreading of the flames. Several bucket brigades were quickly formed and the surrounding business houses were soon deluged. Nothing, however, could stay the progress of the flames and the fire rapidly ate its way through the block, consuming everything within reach. When the end of the block was reached the fire burned itself out.

A DANGEROUS PASTIME.

The Criminal Exuberance of Fools Shooting at Railway Trains. FAYETTEVILLE, Ark., Dec. 26.—A week occurred at Greenwood, a flag station on the Frisco road five miles south of here. A freight train going south was passing there when a young man, supposed to be George Pierson, flourished a gun and the engineer supposed he was going to shoot the headlight out, a piece of fun frequently indulged in in that settlement, but he allowed the engine to pass and fired into the train. The bullet penetrated an oil tank car and exploded it. This wrecked the train and burned sixteen cars into ashes. The oil spread the fire and it was with great difficulty that the citizens saved the town from burning. Part of the cars that burned were loaded and part empty. About 800 feet of track were destroyed.

Two Ladies Killed. FORT WAYNE, Ind., Dec. 26.—Mrs. Mary Noonan and Mrs. John Schwabner met a horrible death at Sieman & Bro.'s book store. They were ascending in the elevator, when the boy in charge lost control and it shot rapidly upwards. The ladies, becoming frightened, attempted to jump off at the third floor, but fell backward into the shaft and were hurled to their death 90 feet below.

Speedy Justice. HUNTINGTON, W. Va., Dec. 26.—Thomas Collins, one of the fellows who attempted to hold up the Chesapeake & Ohio vestibule train on the 13th inst., and killed Oscar Die in the encounter which ensued, was convicted in the circuit court of murder in the first degree, with a recommendation for life imprisonment. In this state a jury fixes the grade of first degree murder, and as they were not clear about who fired the fatal shot in this case, they gave Collins the benefit and he goes up for life. Forrey, his partner, will be tried next week. The verdict gives universal satisfaction.

MEXICO'S TROUBLES.

The Revolutionists Growing Bolder—Some of the Marauders in Texas—International Action Wanted. NUEVA LAREDO, Mex., Dec. 25.—It is now definitely known that there is at least one band of revolutionists, numbering about 200, on Mexican soil, a dispatch having been received here from Guerrero stating that a detachment of soldiers stationed five miles from Camargo were attacked Saturday by the revolutionists. The soldiers were so greatly outnumbered that they attempted no defense but retired in panic-stricken order to Camargo, where the remainder of their troop was stationed. The revolutionists kept up a constant fire on the government soldiers, but have not yet attacked Camargo. It is reported that several soldiers were wounded.

Reinforcements have been ordered to Camargo and a bloody battle will be fought unless the revolutionists again seek refuge on United States soil.

Gov. Reyes, commander of this military zone, has written a letter to President Porfirio Diaz recommending that the Mexican government make an arrangement with the United States government for the pursuit of border revolutionists over the international boundary line. The military of this country say the arrangement can be made. Under the existing law the outlaws when hotly pressed by the troops of one country escape capture by crossing the river, where they are perfectly safe until discovered by the troops or federal authorities on the other side, when they are chased across the river again. This game of hide and seek has been going on along the lower Rio Grande border for the past seventeen months and the Mexican military authorities think it time to adopt some new measure for stopping the troublesome raids.

UNITED STATES MARSHALS DEFEATED. NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 26.—The Times-Democrat's Nuevo Laredo, Mexico, says the Mexican revolutionists have committed another bold outrage on United States soil.

A lengthy dispatch was received here from Guerrero stating that reliable information had just reached there of an engagement in Zapata county, Tex. between a posse of United States marshals and about 300 revolutionists, which resulted in the defeat of the marshals and the capture of two of the latter, who are being held as prisoners by the outlaws.

Last Wednesday this posse of marshals under the leadership of Pink Barnhill, who is regarded as one of the bravest officers on the lower Rio Grande border, left their camp about forty miles below Carrazo and made a raid upon a ranch. They captured Julian Palacios, one of the leaders of the recent revolutionary movement and started back to their camp with him.

They arrived at the camp safely and kept guard over their important prisoner Wednesday night and Thursday. Just before daylight Friday morning the marshals were attacked by about 300 well armed and equipped revolutionists. The deputy marshals made a desperate resistance, but were overpowered and compelled to make a retreat. The revolutionists released Palacios and captured two of the deputies who remained behind the remainder of the posse in the fight.

It is reported that a number of the revolutionists were killed and wounded. There is also a rumor here that the two deputies who were taken prisoners were hanged by the revolutionists and their bodies riddled with bullets, but no confirmation of this last mentioned rumor has been received.

THE CHILDREN'S RIGHTS.

Offering of Whites and Reds Allowed the Rights of Full Bloods.

EL RENO, Ok., Dec. 26.—In the case of Morrison vs. Wilson in the United States court here, Judge Burford held that the children born to a white citizen of the United States who had married a female member of the Arapahoe tribe might still be a member of that tribe of Indians and entitled to an allotment under the treaty as a member of the tribe, and that the laws of descent in Oklahoma applied to Indians, and that the administrator of an Indian decedent was entitled to the possession of the lands so allotted. The decision was rendered in an ejectment suit involving 100 acres of land adjoining El Reno, of great value, and is of great importance, as similar questions are pending in all the courts of the west where allotments have recently been made. The decision is contrary to the decisions in the northwest under similar treaty with the Sioux.

Return of a Bullet-Torn Flag.

HAMILTON, Ill., Dec. 26.—John L. Sweeney of this place has received a relic by mail that will be of interest to the veteran soldiers who were members of company B, One Hundred and Nineteenth Illinois infantry. It was the flag made and presented by young ladies of Rushville to that company just previous to its departure for the seat of war in 1862. This was an incident that will be vividly remembered. The flag was sent to Mr. Sweeney by George Owens, who was a member of this company, now a resident of Clayton. He gave no information in regard to how he happened to have the flag in his possession, but simply stated that he had neglected forwarding it sooner. On the field, worked in white thread, are the initials of the ladies who donated the flag to company B. The flag is filled with bullet holes and shows hard service.

Land Office Work Decreasing.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 26.—The statement of the commissioner of the general land office in his annual report to the effect that the work of that office is up to date was regarded as a gratifying condition, but the sequel is not quite so agreeable, because the land office officials are confronted with the problem of how to keep employed the present force of clerks. Two years ago the weekly issue of land patents was approximately 3,000, and this number has now fallen to less than 1,000 per week. It is expected that early in the new year there will be a reduction in the force from 20 to 30 per cent.

BAD WRECK.

Collision on the Gulf Road Near Olath, Kan.—An Engineer Killed and Many Persons Injured.

OLATHE, Kan., Dec. 25.—The most serious and destructive head-end collision that ever occurred in this section occurred on the Kansas City, Fort Scott & Memphis railroad at Lenexa, eight miles northeast of this city, at 11:35 yesterday morning between northbound freight train No. 38 and the Missouri, Kansas & Texas southbound passenger which runs over the track of the Memphis route from Kansas City to Paola.

Engineer Souerland, of the Missouri, Kansas & Texas train, was instantly killed, some persons seriously and many slightly wounded.

The two engines were completely demolished and Souerland was found cut to pieces beneath the ruins. The engine and baggage car of the passenger train was torn into splinters. An empty car on the freight train, which was attached next to the engine, was torn to pieces and piled upon the ruins of the engines.

Four flat cars loaded with coal were also wrecked. It will take several days to clear the debris away. A track is being built around the wreck and the south bound passengers were transferred on the Olathe suburban train and taken to Paola. North bound trains went in over the Santa Fe.

Among the injured are:

Fireman Boyts, of Kansas City, bad cut on head and bruises.

C. B. Torry, of Prescott, Kan., badly hurt in back and left leg.

F. G. Torry, of Prescott, Kan., both legs badly crushed.

Mrs. S. A. Robinson, of Akron, Cal., hurt in neck and shoulders.

Route Agent S. R. Beckwith, of Ottawa, Kan., badly hurt about shoulders and for a time insensible.

G. R. Child, of Kansas City, baggage man badly scalded on hands and face.

Charles Goldeagle, traveling paper artist, hurt in ear.

TROUBLE IN MEXICO.

A Revolutionary Outbreak That May Prove Very Serious—Efforts to Overthrow the Present Administration.

LAREDO, Tex., Dec. 25.—The storm is coming, and when it breaks it will be over the republic of Mexico. Dispatches are rushing to and fro from the Mexican officials to the United States officers on the frontier, and in the near future there will be a genuine revolution in Mexico. Information was received here that Gen. Estrada, stationed at Mier, about seventy-five miles down the Rio Grande, was missing from his post of duty, and it is thought he has joined the revolutionists, who are marching toward the interior of Mexico. This is another indication that the outlook is very serious for President Diaz.

It is impossible to gain any information from those high in authority, as everyone is under the strictest orders not to make public the telegrams, but this much is positively known, that there was a battle on the 17th, on Mexican soil, near Guerrero, about thirty miles from the river, between the Mexican troops and revolutionists, with a victory for the latter. There were five soldiers killed in the skirmish, the revolutionists completely routing the federal troops, and in a body 400 strong continued on their march toward the interior. When last heard from they were within a few hours' march of the town of Corralvo, which is situated fifty miles from the river, near the Candolia mountains and thirty miles from the Mexican National railroad. This information is from an officer whose name is, of course, a secret, and can be vouched for. He states that the Mexican troops down the river have been given orders to march into the interior and that further trouble will come from a powerful influence working for the overthrow of the present administration in Mexico.

It is reported that there is no lacking of funds to carry out the movement. There has been a grand coup made by the revolutionists. They made the raid at San Ignacio on the 10th and did not recross to this side, but went out into Mexico. Meanwhile the troops were ordered by both countries to the frontier with the expectation of finding them in the chuparal on the Texas side of the river, when in fact they were gathering strength as they receded towards the mountains in Mexico.

The Nicaragua Canal Bill.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 22.—The Nicaragua canal bill, which has held the attention of the foreign relations committee since the beginning of the session, has at last been completed and was yesterday favorably reported by its author, Senator Sherman, who gave notice in the senate that he would call it up at an early date and endeavor to secure prompt action upon it. The new bill is drawn on substantially the same lines as the bill reported from the committee to the last congress, including as it does, a proposition to guarantee bonds of the company to the extent of \$100,000,000 to aid in the construction of the canal. The new bill, however, contains some additions which increase the obligations of the company as well as the security of the government.

A Millionaire in Danger.

CHICAGO, Dec. 22.—A warrant for Millionaire J. C. Doane for instigating the docking of his horses' tails contrary to the Illinois statute, was sworn out by President Shortal, of the Humane society. He is a personal friend of Doane's, but declares that that will not prevent him prosecuting with vigor. The penalty may be imprisonment for a year in jail.

Missing Word Craze Squelched.

LONDON, Dec. 22.—A squelch has been handed down in the case of the queen against Pearson's Weekly, one of the papers that was conducting the missing word competitions which were stopped by the court because of the fact that the word competition used in advertising and conducting the scheme was an infringement of the gambling act. When this decision was made the proprietors of the weekly had on hand the money sent in with guesses of one missing word. This sum amounted to \$120,000, and a question arose as to what disposition should be made of it.

LOOKS BETTER.

The French Chamber of Deputies Refuses to Vote "No Confidence" By a Decided Majority.

PARIS, Dec. 25.—An attempt was made to dissolve the ministry, and for a time it looked as though such might come to pass. The action and speech of M. Ribot, however, defeated this, and the government is stronger than it has been for weeks.

At a cabinet council it was resolved that the government would accord acquiescence in a full and unrestricted debate on M. Lucien Millevoye's interpellation regarding the alleged use of money advanced by the Panama Canal Co. in the service of the government. As a result in the chamber the matter was brought up, and M. Rouvier had just given a somewhat lengthy account of certain transactions, and was still in the aisle, when M. Millevoye stepped into the speaker's tribune.

The first words of the Boulangist deputy showed his purpose to precipitate a crisis immediately. He spoke briefly, but violently. The present cabinet, he said, was trusted neither by the people nor their representatives. Both its members and adherents were in the shadow of a fatal suspicion. Men chosen to serve the high interests of France were falling daily under charges of misrepresenting those interests. The time had come for an appeal to the preferences of the electors. [Applause on the right and disorder on the left.] On behalf of those who had the honor of France at heart he demanded a dissolution.

At this point uproar on the floor interrupted M. Millevoye and he stood silent until the cheers and shouts of protest subsided. Then he moved a vote of "no confidence." As he left the tribune there was little demonstration and M. Ribot, the premier, rose to defend the government amid profound silence. The purpose of Millevoye, he said, was apparent to all. He intended to unload scandal after scandal upon the government until he wrecked it. [Cries of "No! No!" from the Boulangists greeted this statement and M. Millevoye shouted: "The facts will suffice to wreck it when all is known."] After the president had restored order by repeated appeals to the deputies, M. Ribot continued his defense with the words: "Those who flatter themselves that there is no government in France are deluded, and if the occasion comes the present cabinet will not hesitate to prove it. This government is prepared to defend the republic."

The firmness and calmness of M. Ribot's address evidently had won for him the sympathy of the chamber, for as he left the tribune he was cheered with exceptional enthusiasm. M. Deroulede seemed to realize this and his subsequent speech was mild to the point of tameness. He explained his plan for revising the constitution at some length and in his peroration astounded his hearers by declaring that he felt full confidence in the probity and intelligence of the ministry. M. Millevoye's motion of "No confidence" was then put and was lost by a vote of 353 to 91. Tremendous cheering and applause from the left followed the announcement of the result.

WRECK IN COLORADO.

A Santa Fe Train Goes Down an Embankment in Colorado, Fatally Injuring Two Boys and Hurting Many Passengers.

DENVER, Col., Dec. 25.—Santa Fe passenger train No. 8, which left Denver at 11:05 o'clock last night, says a special to the Times from Colorado Springs, was wrecked between 1 and 2 o'clock this morning two miles east of Husted, a small station fifteen miles north of Colorado Springs. Several cars left the track and plunged down a high embankment and were soon afterward wrapped in flames.

Two boys, Bert and Willie Vanoon, are dying at the hospital in this city. They are believed to be the only ones fatally injured, though almost everybody on the train was more or less severely hurt.

Congressman Lafe Pence and wife were on the train, but were uninjured. The following is a list of the injured:

John K. Shallo, of Ada, Kan., injuries not known.

E. E. McDonald, of High street, Denver, Col., injuries not known.

Charles Long and wife, of Needles, Col., injuries not known.

Col. W. H. Harker, of Denver, Col., right arm injured.

S. Samuels, of Salt Lake City, Utah, injuries not known.

E. L. Story, conductor of the Pullman, right arm broken.

C. H. Kohn, Denver, Col., sprained left shoulder and bruised left side.

Mrs. G. H. Kohn, injured internally, her two children badly bruised.

D. B. Russor, badly cut about head and neck.

Nina Banziyer, right side of head badly cut, right eye entirely closed and arm and shoulder bruised.

George R. Watson, Colorado agent of the Irrigation Age, of Denver, right hip badly injured, neck injured and slightly injured internally.

Will Resign the State Portfolio.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 25.—Secretary of State Foster will resign his portfolio before leaving for Paris, where he goes to act as agent for the United States before the Behring sea arbitrators, who are to meet February 23. As only three weeks will elapse between the date of the secretary's departure and the end of the present administration, the vacancy will not be filled. Assistant Secretary Wharton will act during the interim.

The Pope sees a gathering Storm.

ROME, Dec. 25.—All the cardinals at present in Rome waited upon the pope and tendered him the usual Christmas congratulations. In reply to the good wishes of the church and himself, his holiness said that the signs of a gathering storm were visible to all observers of moral and religious conditions. The European situation was pregnant with ruin and disaster, and this condition could only be brought to an end by the healing virtues of the church which herself was being violently assailed. His holiness concluded by bestowing the apostolic blessing upon the whole world.

CONGRESSIONAL.

The Week's Proceedings of the Senate and House Given in Condensed Form.

Soon after the reading of the Journal in the senate on the 24th Mr. Gorman announced the death of Senator Gibson, of Louisiana, and delivered a brief eulogy after which the senate adjourned. There was a very slim attendance when the house met. Mr. Wilson, of Missouri, called up the senate bill increasing the pension of pensioners of the Mexican war from \$8 to \$12 a month. The bill was passed. Mr. Culberson, of Texas, moved to suspend the rules and pass a bill limiting the jurisdiction of the circuit and district courts of the United States. The bill prohibits suits in United States courts by or against corporations, except to the courts of the legal domicile of the corporation in cases where jurisdiction depends upon the citizenship of the parties. The motion was agreed to and the house adjourned.

The senate was in session four hours on the 25th. Several important bills were introduced and two were passed—one authorizing the sale of lands near Fort Mifflin, Del. The McGarran bill was not taken up, but went over. An effort was made by Mr. Blackburn to have the Hudson river bridge bill taken up, but as that would have had the effect of side-tracking the anti-option bill the effort was successfully resisted by Mr. Washburn. Mr. Blackburn's motion was defeated by a vote of 13 to 41. The anti-option bill was then taken up and was under consideration until adjournment. In the house nothing was done, the object of the members seeming to be that nothing should be done until after the holidays.

This session of the senate on the 21st was devoted mainly to speech making. Among the speakers were Senators Perkins and Peffer, the latter favoring the anti-option bill and the former speaking as to the policy to be pursued as to the Indian territory. He favored a standstill or a territorial government and opening the Outlet. The holiday recess resolution was adopted and Mr. McMahon (N. J.) introduced a joint resolution to suspend the purchase of silver under the Sherman act of 1890. Adjourned. There was no quorum in the house and the attempt to transact any business failed. Adjourned.

In the senate on the 22d the McGarran bill was debated at some length. Mr. Hutton (Va.) closing his three days' speech in its favor. It then went over. Mr. Peffer further spoke in favor of the anti-option bill. After a short executive session the senate adjourned until January 4. The house was in session only fifteen minutes, when it adjourned until January 4.

LIFE IN A PIRATE SHIP.

Merit and Bravery Rewarded and Dishonesty Very Severely Punished.

The customs and regulations most commonly observed on board a buccannery are worth noting. Every pirate captain, doubtless, had his own set of rules; but there were certain traditional articles that seem to have been generally adopted. The captain had the state cabin, a double vote in elections, a double share of booty. On some vessels it was the captain who decided what direction to sail in, but this and other matters of moment were oftener settled by a vote of the company, the captain's vote counting for two. The officers had a share and a half or a share and a quarter of all plunder, and the sailors one share each. Booty was divided with scrupulous care and marooning was the penalty of attempting to defraud the general company, if only to the amount of a gold piece or a dollar. Every man had a full vote in every affair of importance.

Arms were always to be clean and fit for service, and desertion of the ship or quarters in battle was punished with death. On Roberts' ship a man who was crippled in battle received \$800 out of the common stock, and a proportionate sum was awarded for lesser hurts. Louthier allowed £150 for the loss of a limb, and other captains instituted a sort of tariff of wounds which extended to ears, fingers and toes. In absolute or battle the captain's power was absolute. He who first spied a sail, if she proved to be a prize, was entitled to the best pair of pistols on board her over and above his dividends. These pistols were greatly coveted, and a pair would sell for as much as £30 from one pirate to another. In their own commonwealth the pirates are reported to have been severe upon the point of honor, and among Roberts' crew it was the practice to slit the ears or nose of any sailor found guilty of robbing his fellows.

Such feeble interest as now attaches to what was once the formidable fame of the pirates is not even aesthetic, it is merely comic. No imaginative essayist discusses piracy as a fine art; but Paul Jones is resurrected as the hero of a musical burlesque. Poor Paul! And he is almost the only one of the whole buccannery race whose story discovers a trace of the legendary gallantry of piracy. Paul, whose father had been head gardener to Lord Selkirk, plundered the Selkirk mansion of its plate, which he subsequently returned in a parcel to Lady Selkirk with a letter of polite apology.—National Review.

Gold Thread.

The base of the gold thread of commerce is silver, which is brought from the Bank of England in cakes weighing about one thousand ounces. Gold leaf is carefully incorporated with the silver by hammering and afterward the whole is subjected to a charcoal fire. The bar is now ready for conversion into wire. This is accomplished by drawing it from one hundred to one hundred and fifty times through ever-diminishing holes in steel plates and finally, when the capabilities of this metal have been exhausted, through apertures in diamonds, rubies or sapphires. The delicate wire thus obtained must now be passed through the steel rollers of one Herr Krupp's little flattening mill. This brings up to the final process—the spinning of the flattened wire round silk to form the golden thread of commerce. These spinning machines are worked by water, although two steam engines are to be found in the factory; for water power is considered to be more regular and even in its action.—Waverley Magazine.

A Hard One to Answer.

The long-haired caller in the editorial room was indignant. "Poets are born, sir," he said to the eminently practical editor. "Of course they are," responded the editor, suavely, "you didn't imagine I thought they were hatched, did you?" "I mean, sir, they are born; born, sir, do you understand?" "I think I do," and the editor rubbed his chin reflectively, "but why are they?" That was the straw that fractured the spinal column of the camel and the poet stalked out of the den.—Detroit Free Press.

FUSSY FRENCHMEN.

The Panama Canal scandal Causes Another Rumpus in the French Chamber of Deputies.

PARIS, Dec. 21.—M. Floquet, president of the chamber of deputies, announced to the house yesterday that he had received an application for authority to prosecute M. Rouvier, ex-minister of finance; M. Jules Roche, ex-minister of commerce; Emmanuel Arène, member for Corsica; Antonin Proust, member for Duex Sevrès; Baron Jean De Sonbryne, member for London, and Joseph Dugue De La Faussonnerie, member for Orne. This letter, Mr. Floquet said, was from the procureur-general. It stated that the application was made on the ground that the examining magistrate of the Panama canal case had received many check stubs on which appeared the initials of deputies and that compromising evidence against the individuals in question had been laid before the parliamentary investigating commission, especially as to the part they took in the lottery issue. The application could not be granted without the consent of the house, as the deputies, under the law, were exempt from certain legal proceedings.

The chamber decided that the standing committees should meet and consider the application.

M. Rouvier appeared before the standing committee, of which he is a member, in his own defense. As M. Rouvier ascended the speaker's tribune every deputy leaned forward in an attitude of close attention, and the first words of his defense were delivered amid oppressive stillness. After reminding the chamber of his long public service, his hitherto unexceptionable record and the obligations of official secrecy, which had previously closed his mouth, he made an emphatic general denial that he had accepted checks from the Panama Canal Co. or had had any creditable connection of any sort with the company's enterprise. Present circumstances had relieved his tongue of the gag imposed upon it by ministerial duty and he was ready to tell the whole truth.

When he came into power he found that the secret service fund was entirely inadequate for the defense of the republic. As in order to govern well, he and his colleagues must have the money which the secret service fund lacked, he had recourse to his personal friends for sufficient money to tide over the temporary difficulty. The confusion grew steadily in the chamber as the deputies became convinced that M. Rouvier was evading the issue. Loud murmurs of protest greeted his first statement as to the secret service fund, and when he suggested that the suspicious checks were contributions of his personal friends to the support of the government, there was an outbreak of howls and derisive laughter. Raising his voice, so as to be heard above the uproar, M. Rouvier shouted:

"What I did, all public men have done. Had I not adopted that course, the men now interrupting me would not be seated on these benches."

Beilun broke loose the moment the words were uttered. The deputies rose and shouted back to the speaker and others shouted for the names of his friends. M. Rouvier made three attempts to be heard, but his voice was inaudible. After the demonstration had spent itself, he continued: "I am perfectly ready to go before any tribunal. I have nothing to fear. I never derived the slightest benefit from the Panama Canal Co. I never defended its interests. I challenge investigation."

This peroration provoked another hostile demonstration. When order had been restored the report of the special committee in favor of the prosecution was adopted. M. Paul de Roulede then asked what action the disciplinary council of the Legion of Honor had decided to take against Dr. Cornelius Herz.

"This man," M. de Roulede said, "is not to be left with the insignia of the legion in his possession, although I grant he is a most important man to the state; for he truly holds the reins of government."

M. de Roulede paused for several minutes, while the right cheered this taunt, and the left tried to drown the cheers with shouted protests. Then he proceeded, with perfect coolness, to make a most virulent personal attack upon M. Clemenceau, "whose relations to M. Herz," he said, "are too well known to need detailed description."

Amid renewed cheers from the right and jeers from the left he declared that M. Herz tried to buy the Boulangists with Panama canal money, but they had refused to touch it. Despite M. Floquet's repeated protests, cries of "Dissolution" and a general tumult, which extended to the topmost gallery. M. de Roulede again addressed himself to M. Clemenceau.

"Why did this Herz give 200,000 francs to La Justice?" he shouted.

M. Clemenceau, white with rage, sprang to his feet, and shaking both fists towards M. de Roulede, shouted back an answer which nobody could hear in the general confusion.

Millevoye closed a speech with the assertion that Herz was the paid emissary of a foreign power.

M. Bourgeois, minister of justice, announced, amid applause, that he would arraign Dr. Herz before the disciplinary council of the Legion of Honor.

M. de Roulede declared himself satisfied and he withdrew his interpellation.

Immigration Investigation.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21.—After hearing Walter L. Griffin, who has been investigating the condition of the labor classes abroad, the joint committee on immigration to-day in secret session discussed the various measures introduced in both houses for the suspension of immigration during the prevalence of cholera abroad. This resulted in an agreement that a sub-committee of six members—three from each house—should be appointed to consider all measures now before the committee proposing to suppress immigration and propose a compromise measure before the joint committee.