

Chase County Courant.

W. E. TIMMONS, Editor and Proprietor.

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

VOL. XVIII.

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 17, 1891.

NUMBER 12.

THE WORLD AT LARGE.

Summary of the Daily News.

CONGRESSIONAL.

The Fifty-second congress met at noon on the 17th. In the senate the new members were sworn in. All the senators were present except Jones (Ark.), Jones (Nev.), Stanford and Vance. The credentials of Senator-elect Hill (N. Y.) were not presented. After disposing of preliminary motions the senate adjourned. The house held a brief session, 826 members being present. No vote was taken for speaker and the house adjourned until Tuesday noon.

The senate met on the 8th and the oath was administered to new members. In the afternoon the senate was notified of the organization of the house and a committee appointed to wait on the president. Adjourned. When the house met at noon it proceeded to choose officers. For speaker Mr. Holman nominated Charles F. Crisp, of Georgia; Mr. Henderson nominated Thomas B. Reed, of Maine, and Mr. Simpson nominated Thomas G. Watson, of Georgia. Upon balloting Mr. Crisp was declared elected. Members were then sworn in. The organization of the house was then completed by the election of Mr. Kerr, of Pennsylvania, for clerk; Mr. Yoder, of Ohio, for sergeant-at-arms; Turner, of New York, for door-keeper; Dalton, of Indiana, for postmaster. The house appointed a committee to wait on the president and adjourned.

When the senate met on the 9th the president's message was received and read and the body adjourned. The house received the message which was read and an adjournment taken until Saturday.

When the senate met on the 10th several department reports and memorials were presented. Mr. Turpie introduced a bill providing for the election of United States senators by the people. Mr. Peffer introduced a bill to amend the immigration laws; Mr. Vest, a bill to prohibit monopoly in the transportation of cattle Mr. Pumb, to provide for free coinage of silver; Mr. Hawley, to revive the grade of lieutenant-general; Mr. Peffer a resolution directing an inquiry as to the actual expenses attending the business of money-lending. Several other resolutions were offered and the senate adjourned. The house was not in session. Congress was not in session on the 11th.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

The national democratic committee has decided to call a meeting at Washington January 21 to fix a time and place for the national democratic convention.

At Albaugh's opera house, Washington, the other night, President Harrison and his cabinet, with the single exception of Mr. Wanamaker, who never goes to the theater, occupied the four stage boxes to witness Stuart Robson's production of "She Stoops to Conquer."

The president's message was sent to congress on the 17th. It dealt with important questions of the day, especially the Italian and Chilean complications, reciprocity, silver and finance.

The department of agriculture reports the condition of growing wheat as 55.3. The reports generally are not favorable. Interesting statistics as to crop prices are given.

Mr. Bates, commissioner of navigation, who has supervision of the laws relating to vessels and seamen, has submitted his annual report to the secretary of the treasury. He states that on almost all points the American shipyard excels the British in its productions.

The annual report of Attorney-General Miller is made public. He declares that the new court of appeals has not relieved the supreme court.

The National Bar association has decided to meet at Washington every year for the future.

An effort will be made to secure the prohibition national convention for Baltimore or Washington.

THE EAST.

The eastern grain blockade is now complete. It is expected to last at least five weeks and in the meantime there will be no grain shipments east.

Sawing on fire under the boilers of Leo Holland & Co's planing mill, Buffalo, N. Y., caused an explosion. One man was killed and several injured.

The grand jury of Beaver county, Pa., in the case of United States Senator M. S. Quay against the Beaver Star for criminal libel, has found a true bill against that newspaper.

The fact that the majority of the members of the Union League club of New York are in favor of retaining the republican character of the organization was clearly decided by a vote of 2 to 1.

A FRAME building being erected for an ice house collapsed at Lehighton, Pa., and two men were killed and five seriously injured.

The supreme court of New Hampshire has declined to give a new trial to Isaac Sawtelle, condemned for the murder of his brother Hiram.

Gov. M. L. STEARNS, of Florida, fell dead recently while visiting his wife's mother at Palatine Bridge, near Canajoharie, N. Y.

A PROCLAMATION has been issued by Gov. Pattison, of Pennsylvania, announcing a reduction of the state debt during the year of \$2,538,352.

ABRAHAM BACKER, the well-known dealer in commercial paper of 285 Broadway, New York, who failed August 3 with liabilities of several million dollars, died recently. He brooded greatly over his misfortune.

MR. BONNER had sunol out the other morning with Eldred and drove the pair up to the east drive of Central park, New York, and down to the west drive. The mare behaved with perfect sobriety. Once in a while she looked askance at a piece of statuary.

MRS. CLEVELAND is reported to be quite ill at Lakewood, N. J. She is said to be a ghost of her former self. It is alleged in Boston that it has been almost positively determined that the Russell Sage dynamiter was Henry D. Norcross, a noted broker of Somerville, Mass.

THE WEST.

"JOSEPH MCKAY," an alleged California stage robber, has been found to be the son of Joaquin Miller, the famous poet.

SENATOR SHERMAN is said in Ohio to be four votes short of a majority for re-election, while Mr. Foraker is moving everything possible to secure the place.

Two land boomers named Bushnell have absconded from St. Paul owing thousands. They went through the form of assigning in November.

The bride of Jasper Pangborn eloped eleven days after the wedding with another man, but has been captured at South Bend, Ind.

JOHN L. SULLIVAN, the champion pugilist, was badly beaten by Jack Ashton in a rough and tumble fight in San Salito, Cal. He was drunk.

JOHN L. SULLIVAN will try the Keeley treatment at Dwight, Ill.

AGENT PURDY has been acquitted of complicity in the Albia (Ia.) express robbery.

MARTIN L. SARGENT, traffic manager of the Memphis route, died at Kansas City, Mo., recently after a protracted sickness. He was born in Cincinnati March, 1837.

In a collision between two sections of a freight train near Merrimac, Wis., C. A. Stors, of Elgin, Ill., was killed and N. True, fireman, was badly hurt.

Two Cherokee federal officers were ambushed and shot dead at a lonely spot the other night.

FRESH complications have arisen in the Chicago world's fair management owing to the stand of the board of control in regard to state exhibits.

JAMES E. MOORE, the Chicago agent of the Louisiana state lottery, was arrested in that city. The officers found a lot of lottery tickets hidden in the coal bin.

FIRE has swept the greater portion of Ardmore, L. T.

The business center of New Richmond, Wis., has been swept by fire. Loss, \$100,000; insurance, \$40,000.

In Williamsburg, Ia., a whole block in the business portion was burned. The loss was partially covered by insurance.

KIT CARSON, JR., a son of the famous scout, killed his father-in-law and mother-in-law near La Junta, Col., and made his escape. His wife had left him because of his drunkenness and cruelty.

EXPERTS were on the stand all day on the 10th in the Graves case at Denver. Judge Macon, of the defense, caused a sensation by drinking out of the fatal bottle.

Two women and an infant were instantly killed at Homewood, near Chicago, by a "Big Four" express train on the Illinois Central tracks and one woman just escaped a similar fate.

Those killed were Mrs. Mary Witt and Mrs. Anna Gottschalk and the infant child of the latter.

The sixteen alleged anarchists who were caught in the raid on Grief's hall, Chicago, several weeks ago, and were fined and the fines remitted, have appealed their cases to the criminal court.

The venerable Archbishop Kenrick, of St. Louis, fell on the street recently and was badly hurt.

GEORGE S. MONTGOMERY, a millionaire of Beulah, Cal., and his wife propose to join the Salvation army.

BURTON FORD, aged 10 years, of Crystal, Mich., is missing and is believed to have been kidnaped.

A COLLISION occurred at Mountain Glen, near Murphysboro, Ill., on the Mobile & Ohio road between a freight train and construction train. Four or five persons were reported killed.

THE SOUTH.

The members of the grand jury of San Antonio, Tex., have been sent to jail for contempt in summoning Judge King before them while he was on the bench.

E. BAUMAN, a merchant of Fort Worth, Tex., has filed a deed of trust for \$197,081.

RAIN has not fallen in Hidalgo, Seapota and Starr counties, Texas, since April.

The anti-sub-treasury convention, called for Memphis, Tenn., December 16 has been postponed to some future date.

BISHOP GALLEHER, of the Episcopal diocese of Louisiana, died of heart failure at New Orleans, aged 53.

The commissioner of immigration has ordered the deportation of five indigent Englishmen, who had attempted to land at New Orleans from the British steamship "William Cliff," in violation of the immigration laws.

Two destructive fires occurred in Louisville, Ky., on the 9th. In each the losses were heavy. In one four firemen were killed by falling walls and in the other ten or more persons perished.

The defeat of Mills for speaker has caused a movement in Texas to send him to the senate.

The boiler in the saw mill of T. F. Von Bracker, at Fredericksburg, Va., exploded, instantly killing Charles Tyson, engineer, badly wounding Philip and Hamilton Hudson and injuring Charles Saunders and W. B. Chalk.

GENERAL.

DETAILS have been received of the capture of the town of Tellime, China, by rebels. Horrible barbarities were perpetrated.

The Malissori tribe from Albania have raided, burned Poschaul and Vrangevo, villages in Serbia and killed four of the inhabitants, plundered the houses of five hamlets and killed seven persons.

CHINA has demanded the withdrawal of the British posts at Nampong. The government has declined to accede, but has instructed the commander to do his utmost to avoid a collision.

CHILI resented the reference to recent matters in President Harrison's message. A war like feeling was provoked, according to a New York World report.

It is announced from Campos, Brazil, that there was a revolt there against the Peixotto government. Ten were killed and forty wounded in the conflict with the government troops.

AUSTRALIAN influenza, similar to la grippe, has made its appearance in California. In Oakland, Alameda and other towns hundreds are afflicted and many deaths are resulting from the disease.

A TERRIBLE explosion took place in the Frieckings-Hoffing pit at Hennadord, in Silesia, Germany, killing twenty miners and wounding a number of others.

SEVENTEEN British marine underwriters have withdrawn from the society of Lloyds, London, within a few weeks and the effect upon ship owners and shippers is not at all reassuring.

MR. GLADSTONE made an address to the liberal agricultural conference in London. He pledged reform measures.

PARNELLITE leaders have begun suit in London for the appointment of a new trustee for the Paris fund, Justin McCarthy not being agreeable.

It is denied from Chili that any proposition to suspend the Chilean legation at Washington has ever been made to the congress of Chili.

BRITISH officers and Sepoy troops were taken an attack on tribesmen of India and defeated them after a hot fight.

The president of Hayti has decided to issue a proclamation of general amnesty to political offenders.

The clearing returns to Bradstreet's for the past week made a better showing than recently.

R. G. DUN & Co's weekly trade review is even more cheerful than usual. Collections are improving and general business is good.

LOLD DUFFERIN has been appointed British ambassador to France in the place of the late Lord Lytton.

OWING to the drought, the grain crops have been lost over large areas in the Madras presidency. Famine prices for cereals prevail in four districts.

A DISPATCH from Singapore states that a severe gale prevailed at Hong Kong December 4. A large number of Chinese vessels were destroyed and hundreds of Chinese sailors and laborers drowned. European vessels sustained little damage.

THE LATEST.

The British ship Enterkin, Capt. Sinclair, bound from Hull, England, for Brisbane, Australia, was driven upon the Gallopors, south of the port of Ramsgate. Thirty lives were lost, every person on board except an apprentice boy being drowned.

The head of the Russell Sage dynamiter was examined in New York and the fillings of the teeth were found to correspond to those of Norcross, of Boston. There is little doubt now that the note breker was the man.

Two gamekeepers on the estate of Lord Broughlaw at Ailsbury, county Bucks, England, have been found murdered. It was the general opinion that they were killed by poachers.

The north bound passenger train on the Santa Fe, en route to Kansas City, was badly wrecked near Paul's Valley, Tex. Many passengers were injured.

E. MONROW, United States engineer in charge of the Ohio river and all its navigable tributaries, dropped dead on an Ohio & Mississippi river train near Edgemoor, Ill., while en route to Shawneetown on business.

COMMISSIONER LANE, of the department of agriculture, has issued a circular calling a convention for the purpose of considering the practicability of reducing the acreage of cotton in the south. He names the city of Montgomery, Ala., as the most suitable place and Wednesday, January 8, 1892, as the time.

SENATOR GALLEHER, of New Hampshire, introduced a bill in the senate on the 14th entirely prohibiting the employment of aliens on government work.

J. D. COPEAU, general freight and passenger agent of the Monterey & Mexican Gulf road, says the drought in Mexico has caused such distress that appeals for aid have been sent out from various points in the states of Durango, Coahuila, Nueva Leon, Tamaulipas and San Luis Potosi.

A LETTER from Rio Janeiro reports the army and navy of Brazil both in a bad condition. The press gang is, however, hard at work.

EDWARD M. FIELD, son of Cyrus W. Field and head of the defunct New York brokerage firm of Field, Lindley, Welchers & Co., was arrested at the asylum where he was confined, charged with larceny in the first degree.

CONGRESSMAN SPRINGER declares that economy will be the watchword of the house this winter and while the world's fair may secure a loan of \$5,000,000 it is not likely to be given that amount outright.

KANSAS STATE NEWS.

The democratic editors of Kansas will hold a conference at Newton, January 8.

Nine members of one family at Kansas City, Kan., were recently down with la grippe at the same time.

Frank J. Bellew, late deputy clerk of the district court at Wichita, has been arrested charged with forgery.

The Atchison chamber of commerce has been fully organized by the election of ex-Senator John J. Ingalls as president and F. M. Draper as secretary.

W. H. Willie was recently crossing the railroad track near Belle Plain and was run down by a train. His horses were killed and he received fatal injuries.

A Kansas City (Kan.) prophetic declares that she has a revelation that the world will be destroyed at five o'clock in the afternoon of Christmas day. All Christmas dinners should therefore be eaten promptly at noon.

Mrs. Charles Newsome, the wife of a Leavenworth boiler maker, was horribly burned the other evening by her clothes taking fire from the stove. She lived only two hours. The unfortunate woman leaves four children, the youngest less than a year old.

Capt. B. J. F. Hannah, one of the pioneers of Kansas, a prominent editor and politician and a member of the legislature from Trego county two years ago, died at the residence of his son in Washington City the other night at the age of sixty-seven years.

Frank P. Hillis, a farmer, who had been divorced from his wife, was seen quarreling with her on the porch of a house where he had been rooming at Emporia the other day, and shortly afterward a shot was heard, and he was found lying on the porch with a bullet hole through his head. He had shot himself. The love for liquor had been his ruin.

It is stated that the attorney-general will take no immediate steps to further prosecute the case against the Union Pacific to compel it to relay the tracks of the Kansas Central railroad. He is informed that the company has begun the work ordered by the railroad commissioners, and that if it is continued it will be finished before the judgment from the supreme court could be obtained.

The five men who on October 30 entered the express car of a Central Branch accommodation train at Lenora, Norton county, and stole the messenger's safe, containing \$9,600, have all been arrested and are now in jail. They are Charles O'Connor, of Atchison; O. J. Burwell and two sons, Jim and Bill, of Norton county, and Alonzo M. Franks, who recently escaped from the Logan county jail.

Mrs. Lew Hanback and Mrs. Robert Mitchell, members of the state ladies' board of world's fair commissioners, met a large number of Lawrence ladies the other day, and after explaining the object of the work being done an organization was effected. It is proposed to hold a Queen Isabella ball at Lawrence some time during the winter that will eclipse anything of the kind attempted elsewhere.

A Rock Island locomotive is charged with a destructive fire which recently destroyed a great quantity of wheat, corn, hay and several buildings near Haysville. One farmer lost his stables and granaries containing much machinery, 1,000 bushels of corn and a lot of wheat; others lost a considerable quantity of wheat and their corn fields, still unhusked, were badly damaged. Thousands of tons of hay are said to have been burned.

C. A. Benson, under sentence of death at Leavenworth for the murder of Mrs. Teresa Mettman, made an unsuccessful attempt to escape from jail the other night. He had fixed up a dummy that bore a remarkable resemblance to a man and placed it in his bed while he was hid in the cell of another prisoner who was to escape with him. It was only by accident that the scheme was discovered. When he found that his scheme had failed Benson pretended that he was only playing a joke on the jailor.

The Kansas board of managers of the world's fair met recently at Topeka and instructed the secretary to apply for 5,000 feet of space in the horticultural building; 6,000 feet of space in the agricultural building; 2,500 feet of space in the mines and mining building; 500 feet of wall space and 400 feet of floor space in the art palace; 8,000 feet of space in manufacturers' and liberal art building; 500 feet of space in the electrical building; 3,000 feet of space in the transportation building, and 1,000 feet of space in the machinery hall.

The attorney-general has just received notification of the end of a very important case in the United States supreme court which is of great interest to Kansas. Some time prior to November, 1890, the Pullman Palace Car Co. brought proceedings against the various county treasurers of Kansas to restrain the collection of taxes against their property. It came up in the United States circuit court and was decided November 23, 1890, adverse to the plaintiffs. The company at once appealed the case to the United States supreme court, where the decision of the lower court was finally sustained. The Pullman company filed a motion for a rehearing, which the court has denied. The matter is consequently settled and the company will be required to pay the back taxes accrued since the suit was instituted.

COMMITTEES.

The Senate Republican Caucus Committee Busy.

PLACES FOR PEPPER AND PLUMB.

Northwestern Senators Favored With Important Places—The List Subject to Changes—The Democratic Caucus Nearly Ready.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15.—The republican caucus committee of the senate yesterday completed its work and made its selections for the chairmanships. It notified the democratic members that it was ready to hear from them regarding membership.

Mr. Hoar, in accordance with his seniority, becomes chairman of the judiciary committee, relinquishing his place as chairman of the committee on privileges and elections, to which Mr. Teller succeeds.

The three vacancies in the membership of the judiciary committee, resulting from the retirement of Messrs. Edmunds, Ingalls and Evarts, are filled by Messrs. Platt, Teller and Hoar. The places vacated by Messrs. Edmunds and Evarts on the foreign relations committee are assigned to Messrs. Hiseock and Davis. Mr. Quay succeeds Mr. Evarts as chairman of the library committee. Mr. Stockbridge, who was said to desire this place, was otherwise provided for to his entire satisfaction, being assigned to membership of two important committees, namely, naval affairs and Indian affairs and retaining his chairmanship of the committee on fisheries.

Mr. Walcott, who had also been spoken of in connection with the library chairmanship, was given a new place on the important inter-state commerce committee and retained as chairman of the committee on civil service and retrenchment and as a member of the committee on post office and post roads and private land claims.

In the list of committee assignments as submitted to the caucus for approval are the following:

Mr. Peffer—Claims; examine several branches of the civil service; census; improvement of the Mississippi river; railroads.

Mr. Plumb—Public lands, chairman; appropriations; District of Columbia; transportation and sale of meat products (select).

It is apparent from the list that the senators from the northwestern states have been well taken care of in the matter of chairmanships and places on important committees. While Messrs. Felton, Dubois and Hansbrough do not secure chairmanships, they do get assignments on committees that originate a large part of the important legislation of congress. The name of Senator Kyle does not appear upon the list, although Senator Peffer, his alliance colleague, is given four committee assignments; it was learned that Senator Kyle was approached with a view to ascertaining his preferences, but that his response was non-committal and vaguely hinted at an expectation that the alliance senators would receive committee assignments from both the republican and democratic caucuses.

Doubt has also been cast upon his soundness in republican principles, so that up to this time the republican caucus has been unable to place him, although it may do so to-day.

Among the committee assignments submitted to the caucus for approval were the following: Mr. Manderson, printing (chairman); rules, military affairs, Indian affairs; Mr. Paddock, agriculture and forestry (chairman); audit and control of the contingent expenses of the senate, pensions, public lands, Indian depredations (select), additional accommodations for the library of congress (select); Mr. Peffer, claims, to examine the several branches of the civil service, census, improvement of the Mississippi river and railroads; Mr. Plumb, public lands (chairman), appropriations, District of Columbia, transportation and sale of meat products (select); Mr. Proctor, to establish the university of the United States (chairman), revision of the laws, immigration, military affairs, private land claims and organization, conduct and expenditures of the executive departments; Mr. Sherman, foreign relations (chairman), finance, rules, quadro-centennial (select), university of the United States (select), to investigate the condition of the Potomac river front at Washington; Mr. Teller, privileges and elections (chairman), judiciary, five civilized tribes of Indians (select), private land claims; Mr. Wolcott, civil service and retrenchment (chairman), District of Columbia, inter-state commerce, post offices and post roads and library.

The list as arranged is subject to some changes, as it was understood when the caucus adjourned yesterday morning that senators were at liberty to exchange places if they could make mutually satisfactory arrangements.

The democratic senators have been notified that the republicans have practically completed their committee list and held a caucus yesterday afternoon for the purpose of arranging their own representation upon the committees.

An important change in the committee on irrigation and arid lands from a select to a standing committee.

DASTARDLY DEED.

A Family Murdered in Florida—Fleddish Atrocity of the Deed—No Clue to the Murderer.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Dec. 14.—It has been impossible to establish telegraph communication with those at the scene of the quadruple tragedy near New Smyrna, but the following facts however are well authenticated: The scene of the murders was the house of Frank J. Packwood, in the center of an orange grove on the banks of Hillsborough river, eight miles south of New Smyrna. Packwood is a native of Louisiana, but had lived near New Smyrna for nearly fifteen years. The names of the persons murdered are: Miss A. H. Bruce, of New York city; Frank Bruce Packwood, 4 years old, son of F. J. Packwood; Mrs. T. D. Hatch and her boy 6 years old.

The house was entered Friday night through a window, the intruder breaking the sash and glass in order to gain an entrance. A ghastly sight met the eyes of the first visitors to the premises next morning. In one corner of the main room on the floor lay the body of Mrs. Hatch shot through the left eye. In the same room lying on the bed was the body of her son, shot under the left eye and with his throat cut from ear to ear. In an adjoining room, lying on the floor, was the body of Frank Packwood, shot through the head and with his throat also cut. In the same room, lying on the bed was the body of Miss Bruce. Her person had been outraged and her skull and face had been broken in with some heavy weapon. Her face had also been shot through and her throat cut. At the entrance of the broken window a large revolver was found, two chambers of which had been emptied. On the bed by the side of the body of Miss Bruce lay a double barreled shotgun with the stock broken into splinters. On the bed near the body of the Hatch boy lay a long bladed butcher knife.

No clue to the murderers has yet been found, but tramps seen in the neighborhood are suspected. A large posse, headed by Deputy Sheriff Dimick, started to scour the country for the murderers.

Robbery was undoubtedly the purpose of the murderers, but the extent of their plunder is as yet unknown. Some of the occupants of the Packwood house had been there only a few days and the amount of money and valuables they had in their possession is a matter of conjecture.

BELLIGERENT FOREIGNERS.

They Defy the Sheriff and Several of Them Get Killed.

DENVER, Col., Dec. 14.—About two weeks ago 500 Austrian and Italian miners of the Colorado Coal & Iron Co. at Crested Butte struck against a reduction in wages and refused to allow the company to bring in new men, stopped the pumps and fans at the works and allowed them to fill with gas until there was danger of the mine blowing up and paraded the streets heavily armed, threatening death to any one who should attempt to assist the company in any manner.

Friday Sheriff Shores, of Gunnison, went there with a posse of twenty-five men for the purpose of taking possession and guarding the mines. No sooner had he and his men alighted from the train than they were attacked by about 200 armed Sicilians and Austrians, who began firing from their Winchester rifles.

The sheriff held his men for a moment and then ordered them to return the fire, which they did with deadly effect, killing five Italians—Mike Copincine, Mike Minelon, Mike Guercio, Mike Warn and John Poche—and fatally wounding George Simonich and Matt Grannk, two Austrians.

After the firing the miners retreated and the sheriff's posse marched up the hill and took possession of the mines and threw up redoubts. The miners are swearing revenge upon every friend of the coal company and the town of Crested Butte is upon the verge of a riot. Further trouble is feared, which, if started, will result in many deaths.

Circus Troupe Drowned.

NEW YORK, Dec. 14.—It is thought that the twenty-five members of Lowande's circus have been drowned somewhere off the north coast of South America. Among them was one of the Misses Stickey, rider. The Lowande family was a large one and all were circus performers. Martinho Lowande was the head of the family. He was a famous bareback rider. During the summer he usually showed in country towns of the United States, and in the winter he took his troupe to South America. Recently he was showing in the West Indies, having chartered a small schooner in which to sail from island to island. It is reported that the schooner was struck by a cyclone and completely wrecked.

More Rioting in Ireland.

DUBLIN, Dec. 14.—Michael Davitt, the famous Irish leader, was wounded during a riot in Waterford city yesterday. He and Mr. William O'Brien had gone to Waterford to support the candidature of Mr. Keane, the nominee of the McCarthys for the seat in parliament, made vacant by the death of Richard Power. Mr. Keane's opponent is Mr. Redmond, a member of the Parnell wing of the Irish party. Mr. Davitt was strongly urged by the McCarthys to stand for Waterford, but he declined to do so and in consequence of his refusal Mr. Keane was made the nominee.

THE COTTONWOOD FALLS COURANT.

W. E. TIMMONS, Publisher.

COTTONWOOD FALLS, -- KANSAS.

MR. THRIFTSPENDER.

The Secret That Costs Him \$500 a Year.

Robert Thriftspender sat one morning luxuriously toasting his slippery feet before his dressing-room fire. The Times, nicely aired, had just been placed at his elbow and a brandy-and-soda fizzed temptingly beside it. Mr. Thriftspender lay back, with his fingers intertwined over that part of him where his digestive apparatus ought to have been, and twiddled his thumbs with as contented an air as was compatible with a slight chronic dyspepsia. He was indulging in a little retrospect. How fortunately everything had turned out for him. Indeed, barring his dyspepsia, Providence could hardly have dealt more kindly with him in his middle age had his youth been the correctest instead of somewhat wild and reckless. He had sown the wind and was reaping a zephyr. Not that Mr. Thriftspender, whom Mr. Thriftspender knew, was the Mr. Thriftspender that was known to the world about him. Far from it. There were two Mr. Thriftspenders, so to speak—a Mr. Jekyll Thriftspender and a Dr. Hyde Thriftspender—two personages as distinct as the Corsican brothers, but represented by one actor, who played the known to the world as an independent member of parliament, the devoted husband of a plain wife, whom he had married without prospects; a man whom Providence had chastened with a dyspepsia rather than the faults of his forbears than his own. The Mr. Thriftspender known to himself and to one other was a politician who had never joined a party, because he never knew his own mind; the husband of a wife whom the strong-willed Lady Thriftspender had forced him to marry, controlling as she did, the entire fortune amassed by the late Sir Threadneedle Thriftspender, a man who had only himself to thank for the measure of ill health which the world put down to heredity.

The girl he had married was the Lady Mary Fortune, who had been intrusted to the care of Lady Thriftspender, while the marquis of Brixton, her father, was completing the term of his governorship of Bomecutta. For the space of a year Mr. and Lady Mary Thriftspender, whose marriage was far from being acceptable to her parents, had lived on the old lady's bounty.

It is proverbially an ill wind that blows nobody any good, and the gale which blew the good ship *Dresdonian*, with the marquis and marchioness of Brixton and their only son, the infant Lord Stockwell, to the bottom of the sea and incidentally cast a matter of \$200,000 in the 3-per-cent into the lap of Lady Mary Thriftspender, could hardly prove anything but agreeable to that lady's amiable husband. He began to think that really he must have been so unfortunate as to hoodwink Providence; but, whatever was the cause of his good fortune, he was, at all events, inclined this morning on which we are introduced to him to be thoroughly content with the course which his affairs had taken.

True, the heyday of youth and an unimpaired digestion were passed, but he found a dignified and luxurious ease by no means a bad exchange for them, and it was wonderful how many of his waking hours could be enjoyed in the contemplation of the wickedness of his early manhood, the recollection of his Sturm und Drang. Imagination enabled him to take delight in the past without running any of the risks by which they had been accompanied. Never again would he hazard reputation or liberty in the pursuit of unrespectable enjoyments.

At this moment his reverie was interrupted by the entrance of his valet.

Now, Mr. Silby was an absolutely perfect servant. He looked upon his employment as an art. It was not enough for him that every gentleman required certain things done for him, and there a servant's duty ended. He recognized that every gentleman had his idiosyncrasies, his weaknesses, his pet vices, and that to become indispensable these peculiarities must be studied in all their bearings. His late master, the marquis of Brixton, had declared that his greatest grief in leaving England had been the necessity of parting with Silby. Indeed, had it not been for the marchioness it is more than doubtful whether, on learning that Silby absolutely refused to leave his native land, his lordship would not have thrown up his appointment on the eve of his departure. The man had lately become butler to Lady Thriftspender, and bodyservant to her son.

"Tell her ladyship, Silby, that I shall not be dining at home this evening."

"Yes, sir; if you please, sir, the same man has called as called yesterday when you were out. He says will you please to see him, as he has something very important to communicate?"

"What did you say his name was?"

"Thomas Bowling, sir."

"What sort of a looking person is he?"

"He's respectably dressed, sir, but seems to me rather foreign in his manner."

"Well, if he looks clean, you can show him up here, only you had better stay within call."

In a few minutes a heavy footstep was heard on the stair, and Mr. Bowling stood within the sacred precincts of Mr. Thriftspender's luxurious dressing-room.

"Well, Mr. Bowling, what is this matter of the first importance that you have to communicate?"

"Mr. Thriftspender, it's a long story I've got to tell you; and, if it's agreeable to you, I'll take the liberty of taking a chair."

The moment the man began to speak

it was very evident that he was colonial, and the ease of his manner in the presence of unaccustomed luxury and gaudiness made it even more apparent that he was not a member of the English poorer classes. He wheeled an easy-chair boldly up from the corner of the room, and placing it close to the fireplace, without "By your leave" or "With your leave," stretched out his legs and placed his feet upon the fender, as much as to say: "So far as the conversation is concerned we must stand or sit upon an equality."

Mr. Thriftspender was so taken aback by the man's splendid audacity that he was unable to make any remonstrance to his presumption, and even found himself in a cowardly sort of way smiling an acquiescence.

He began to feel that this was a man who was likely to dominate him, and he regretted now, when it was too late, that he had not insisted upon knowing what was his business before having him admitted.

"Now, Mr. Thriftspender, sir," the stranger began, "I've got a strange, strange story to tell you, and one which, if I am not greatly mistaken, will prove a vast deal more strange than pleasant to you and your wife. I've come to this country on purpose to tell it to somebody, and, from all that I can gather, you are the person most interested, and, therefore, entitled to hear it first. You, too, will be able to advise me [this he said with deeper suggestiveness in his tone] whether it is a story worth repeating to others or no."

Mr. Thriftspender moved uneasily in his chair. Could it be that at last one of his wild oats was about to bring forth fruit? Could it really be that, although

"The mills of God grind slowly" they are certain in the end to get hold of and grind all with exactness? However, at any rate, he must present a bold front, albeit he was pretty certain in his heart that this brutal visitor of his had discerned at first glance that he had but a cowardly fellow to deal with.

"Well, Mr. Bowling, proceed with your story. At present I am at a loss to understand how anything with any mystery in it can be any concern of mine. Let me remind you, too, before it is too late, that any communication you may think fit to make to me is not of my seeking, and I refuse to bind myself in any way not to divulge any facts that you may reveal to me if I hereafter think fit to do so."

Mr. Thriftspender looked at his visitor as much as to add: "You see, you've got a devil of a fellow to deal with." But Mr. Bowling did not seem to be particularly impressed.

On the contrary he merely cleared his throat, spat into the fire and proceeded with his story as if there had been no interruption.

"Four years ago I was a third-class passenger on board the steamship *Dresdonian* bound for the port of London. I need not tell you, sir, the story of that ship's loss. You'll be bound, know all the details as well as anyone alive, that is to say a very interesting little bit of news which is only known to myself. The newspapers had it that every soul aboard that vessel was lost, but I'm able to tell you in my own person that those newspapers made a mistake. I, sir, Thomas Bowling, was saved by what some would call luck, but what I call Providence, so as the right people should come rightly by their own. I, Mr. Thriftspender, had by the sweat of my brow made a considerable fortune in the far east, and was on my way back to my native land to enjoy the fruits of a hard life; but that competency, sir, went down in the good ship *Dresdonian*. What, then, I ask you, did Providence out of that ship's crew save my miserable life for? I'll tell you—although I never guessed why it was until three months ago. Although I've a rough outside, Mr. Thriftspender, I've a soft heart, and it was because my heart was soft that I was saved from that wreck. Yes, sir, on that last terrible night, when, with her engines disabled and her sails in ribbons, the *Dresdonian* lay as helpless as a log in that tremendous sea, a woman the equal of a gentleman, a woman the equal of a lady, and third-class passengers stood side by side and wept and trembled with the lurch the ship gave was expected to be our last, and we were all huddled close to one another as if determined to go into eternity not alone but in couples. By my side a fine lady clasped her little boy to her bosom. She seemed to have forgotten all terror for herself in the soothing of him. I said a hearty word or two to her, poor thing, which made her turn and look at me. I had got hold of a large cork belt, which I had slipped on, as well as a small life-buoy, which I thought I might as well have as anyone else.

"Are you a good swimmer?" she said the moment she looked at me.

"Yes," I said, "but good swimming won't do much in a sea like this."

"Will you do what you can to save this child? A mother's blessing will be your reward. My husband is in his cabin unable to move. I must go to him. Possibly I may never see my child again. Take him, and may heaven preserve you and him!"

"In a moment I had taken the child in my arms and the poor mother had vanished down the companion-ladder.

"To make a long story short, Mr. Thriftspender, I and this little boy were picked up by a passing Portuguese vessel bound for Sydney, and in due time were landed there. We were the only two saved from the wreck of the *Dresdonian*."

Mr. Bowling here paused in his narrative and looked at his companion as though expecting some remark from him, but all that he vouchsafed him was: "Well, I'm waiting to see what on earth your story has to do with me."

"What? Then you've not made a guess?"

"No," lied the other, "not a ghost of a guess."

"Well, then, perhaps these trinkets, which were found tied round the child's neck, will quicken your wits a bit,"

and Mr. Bowling took from his pocket a small leather case and handed it to his companion.

Mr. Thriftspender took the case, and, with fingers whose trembling he was unable to control, brought to light a gold and coral baby's rattle, a signet ring, and a small gold-mounted miniature on ivory. On the rattle the initials "G. T. F." were engraved, the ring bore the Brixton coat-of-arms, cut on a bloodstone, and the miniature was a portrait of Lady Mary's mother.

"Still I fail to see what these have to do with me," at length he said, for it was more natural to him to lie than to speak the truth.

"Then, Mr. Thriftspender, sir, I've made a mistake," said Bowling, rising from his seat, "and I ask your pardon for troubling you with them. I've a letter also which purports to be in the handwriting of the little boy's mother, signed 'Mary Brixton,' and authenticating the child. This, with these trinkets, I shall place to-morrow morning in the hands of Messrs. Ludwig & Ludwig, who, I understand, are the family lawyers. In case you may wish to communicate with me, sir, that address," handing him a piece of paper, "will find me," and pocketing the trinkets Mr. Bowling withdrew.

Left alone, Mr. Thriftspender lay back in his chair unnerved, trembling in every limb, face to face with the most terrible of old bogies of a man with the nervous dyspepsia—a pressing alternative.

On the one hand, poverty, with its attendant train of discomforts and unbearable anxieties and cheese-parings; on the other, riches, retained by fraud, and subject constantly to the illimitable drain of a possibly insatiable black-maller, with the disquietude of a constant dread of being found out. In either case his dyspepsia was bound to be aggravated. Poverty would entail a third-rate cook, while the retention of his first-rate chef would entail an ever-present grinding anxiety which draws the blood away from the stomach where it is most needed. What was to be done? Clearly the man must not be allowed to go to Messrs. Ludwig & Ludwig with his diabolical proofs of the existence of a young marquis of Brixton before he had had sufficient time to think over the matter. Why, Bowling might even now be changing his mind and going to see the lawyers this very day. The very thought of this possibility threw the poor dyspeptic into a profuse perspiration, and he tugged at his belt with his mind only half made up as to what should be done.

When the faithful Silby appeared he found his poor master in a very miserable plight indeed. His forehead was bedewed with perspiration, while hands and feet were as cold as ice, and his breath came sharp and fast. Mr. Thriftspender felt that he was on the verge of having a fit. But it was only fancy, and in a few minutes Silby had got him into some nicely aired clothes and he lay back comparatively calm, though somewhat exhausted, in his easy chair.

"That man has upset me a good deal, Silby," at length he panted. "I must really stick to my rule—never to see anybody before I am dressed. It's too much for me. I'm not strong enough to bear any excitement before one o'clock."

"No, sir, I began to feel anxious when I heard the man talking so loud, lest you should have one of your attacks, sir; and the doctor says you must be careful, sir, and not overdo yourself."

"You are right, Silby; I don't know what I should do without you. By the bye, I want a note taken at once to that man. It must be delivered without fail into his own hands as soon as possible."

"Yes, sir; and I think, sir, you should take some of your drops, sir."

The late afternoon again saw Thomas Bowling and Robert Thriftspender closeted together, and this interview had a very practical outcome.

It is unnecessary to follow the course of the negotiations; it is sufficient to say that for the sum of five hundred pounds per annum Mr. Bowling undertook to keep his secret, and to bring up to the young marquis of Brixton as his own son.

"It is, of course, no hardship to the boy, who has never known better things," Mr. Bowling; and, indeed, wealth and position are far from being as enviable as they look. I am far—"

"You will, of course, like to see the young marquis—I beg your pardon, my boy George—now and again, Mr. Thriftspender?" said Bowling, interrupting.

"I think not, Mr. Bowling," replied the dyspeptic, with unusual decision in his tone; "I think not. The fact is, my health is not at all good, and, indeed, I feel that I could hardly bear the sad memories which the sight of the poor child would conjure up."

"Just as you wish, sir, of course. Only you understand that it would be more satisfactory to me that you should see for yourself that the lad is being well looked after."

"Let me assure you, once for all, Mr. Bowling, that I am perfectly content to leave that to you."

Mr. Thriftspender still lives, if the successive periods of nervous depression and active apprehension which go to make up his existence can be properly termed life.

His faithful Silby watches over him with a devotion and assiduousness which nothing can surpass. He is a tender-hearted fellow, a man, indeed, who would not hesitate to risk his own life to prolong that of his master.

"Just to think," as he often says, with tears in his eyes, to his brother, Thomas Silby, alias Bowling, "just to think that so long as Robert Thriftspender lives, those little trinkets that I kept from poor, dead and gone little Lord Stockwell when he started with his ma and pa for Bomecutta, should be worth a matter of \$500 a year to you and me, and all without so much as keeping a young marquis out of his own."—London News.

—He (tenderly)—"Would you marry again if I should die?" She—"Not much."

TARIFF AND LABOR COST.

Facts and Figures Drawn From Carroll D. Wright's Record Report.

The duty upon pig iron is \$2.72 per ton, and that upon steel rails \$13.44 per ton. It has long been the claim of the iron and steel combines that their duties are only equal to the difference in the cost of producing these products in the United States and Europe. At the same time that they made these statements they were very careful not to disclose the actual costs, preferring to give as their reasons something like the following statement, which was made by James M. Swank, statistician of the American Iron and Steel association: "With regard to the cost of producing iron and steel in competing countries, we have not believed it necessary to attempt to ascertain the elements of this cost, assuming that for all practical purposes the prices at which these products have recently been sold may be accepted as an approximation to their actual and usual cost." In this way they have succeeded in begging the whole question.

By a resolution of congress in 1888 Carroll D. Wright, the commissioner of labor, was directed to make an investigation into the labor cost and the total cost of producing iron and steel in the United States. He has just issued a report giving facts and figures, including all details, taken from the accounts of the leading manufacturers. Mr. Wright's report completely refutes the claims of the iron men that the tariff is only just equal to the difference between the labor cost here and abroad. In fact his report shows that the average labor cost of production in the United States is considerably less than that of the duty.

The following are his figures for the labor cost of producing a ton of Bessemer pig iron in the northern district of the United States.

Mines.	Labor Cost.
Production of 8,986 lbs iron ore.....	\$1.938
Production of 756 lbs limestone.....	.112
Production of 2,246 lbs bit. coal.....	.520
Conversion of above coal into 200 lbs coke.....	.47
Conversion of above materials into 2,240 lbs of pig iron.....	1.440
Total.....	\$4.120

Add to this the total cost for officials and clerks, 23 cents, we find the total labor cost of producing a ton of pig iron from the ore to be \$4.63. This is \$2.69 more than the duty on the pig iron.

Equally significant are the figures of cost in the production of steel rails. Mr. Wright finds the following to be the average labor cost of producing a ton of steel rails in the United States:

Mines.	Labor Cost.
Production 4,137 pounds ore.....	\$2.112
Production 1,491 pounds limestone.....	.253
Production 4,876 pounds coal.....	1.205
Conversion of above coal into 3,532 pounds coke.....	.59
Conversion above materials into 2,619 pounds pig iron.....	1.576
Conversion into 2,488 pounds steel in 200 lbs.....	1.680
Fuel used in ingot mill, 2,229 pounds coal.....	.912
Conversion into 2,240 pounds steel rails.....	1.540
Fuel used in rail mill, 2,240 pounds coal.....	.920
Total.....	\$11.97

Add as in the case of pig iron 40 3/4 cents for officials and clerks, we find the total labor cost, through all the processes, of producing one ton of steel rails to be \$12.592, or \$1.14 less than the duty on steel rails.

Concerning the total cost of producing steel rails, Mr. Wright says: "The department has been positively informed relative to the cost of making steel rails in several of the very largest establishments in the United States, and there is no shadow of a doubt in the mind of the writer that in these establishments the actual cost of standard rails is, and has been for some time, within a few cents of \$22 per ton at the works."

The present price at which steel rails are sold is \$30 per ton at the mill. Mr. Swank and the members of the steel rail trust would have us believe that \$30 per ton is just about the cost of production when it is an advance of over 30 per cent above the cost of production. The growers of wheat and corn would not subject themselves to the odium of being called "calamity howlers" if they could sell their products on the farm at 50 per cent above the cost of producing them.

THE STARCH TRUST.

Its Organization and History—How Its Job Was Carried Through Congress. On February 5, 1890, the leading starch manufacturers of the United States met in Buffalo to consider the advisability and the ways and means of uniting their interests. The outcome of this meeting was the formation of the National Starch company, popularly known as the "starch trust." The organization of this "trust" was completed at the end of March at Covington, Ky., and the capital was filed at \$10,000,000.

Hiram Duray, of the Glen Cove Starch Co., was elected president and Frank Schuler, of the A. Erkenbucker Starch Co., of Cincinnati, secretary. Eighteen of the largest concerns in the country came under the absolute control of the "trust." Some of these were sold outright, for cash, but the greater part were sold to the trust for 25 per cent in cash and 75 per cent in debenture bonds.

The only large factory not in the "trust" is that of the Kingsford Starch Co., whose product is a splendid class of goods, not competing with that of the trust. Two defunct concerns, the American Starch Co., of Columbus, Ind., and the Ottawa Starch Co., of Ottawa, Ill., threatened to resume production in competition with the trust, but were appeased, the former by being taken into the trust on a long lease, and the latter by being guaranteed a sufficient income to keep out of the business.

The trust thus organized proceeded at once to business by advancing prices. Before its formation starch was selling at \$50 per ton. The trust raised the price at once to \$55 and afterwards to \$80, to \$70, and on August 2 to \$80 per ton, or an increase of 60 per cent above the price prevailing earlier in the year.

In order to make its hold on the market absolutely secure, President Duray had a protracted consultation with Mr. Thurber and other members of the Wholesale Grocers' National

organization, the outcome of which was an agreement on the part of the trust to sell at wholesale only, and on the part of the wholesale grocers and jobbers to buy only of the "trust" and to maintain the trust prices. The trust also agreed to grant the jobbers a rebate of 12 per cent and freight to be paid and distributed through the grocers' association.

Having thus secured absolute control over the production and sale of starch in the United States, the trust proceeded to formulate its "tariff job." The duties on starch under the tariff of 1883 were practically prohibitive. Dextrine and sago flour, which are used for the same purpose as starch, the former manufactured by roasting starch, and the latter an East India product made from the pith of several varieties of palms, were still imported in considerable quantities, as the following figures of imports for 1890 show:

	Pounds.	Value.
Dextrine.....	9,184,466	\$30,489
Sago flour.....	6,369,191	127,783

Both sago flour and dextrine are largely used as sizing in wall paper and textile manufacture. It was the aim of the trust to have the duties on starch retained as they were, and those on dextrine and sago flour so increased as to shut out their importation. In this way its monopoly of the home market would be complete.

To carry out its purpose the trust did not appear at the public hearings of the ways and means committee but secured a private hearing and the adoption by McKinley of its schedule of duties.

In the tariff of 1883 starch and its kindred products were made dutiable as follows:

"Sago, sago crush and sago flour, free; potato or corn starch, 2 cents per pound; rice starch, 2 1/2 cents per pound; other starch, 2 1/2 cents per pound; dextrine, burnt starch, gum substitute, or British gum, 1 cent per pound."

The schedules as recommended by the starch trust and carried through by McKinley were as follows:

"Sago, crude, and sago flour, free."

"Starch, including all preparations from whatever substance produced, fit for use as starch, 2 cents per pound."

"Dextrine, burned starch, gum substitute, or British gum, 1 1/2 cents per pound."

Apparently the only change made was that increasing the duty on dextrine 50 per cent. The white and wall paper manufacturers opposed this increase, and at the same time they thought that as long as sago flour was on the free list the starch trust could not force them to pay exorbitant prices for their dextrine. They were mistaken, however, for when the price of dextrine went up and they imported sago flour to take its place the treasury department decided that sago flour was subject to a duty of 2 cents per pound as "preparation fit for use as starch." The job concocted by the starch trust and carried through by McKinley was thus exposed, but too late.

The effect of this job on the prices of dextrine and sago flour used by the wall paper and cotton manufacturers is shown below by the following comparison of prices.

	Aug. 1890,	Nov. 1891,
	cents per lb.	cents per lb.
Dextrine.....	4 1/2	6 1/4
Sago Flour.....	3 3/4	4 1/4

This increase in the price of dextrine and sago flour bears heavily upon the cotton cloth manufacturers since it increases the cost of the goods which they are exporting to China and other Asiatic countries in competition with France and England.

No wonder that McKinley wants people to leave his tariff alone. Why should he fear careful analysis and discussion if all his work has been open and above board?

AMERICAN TIN PLATE.

A Boasted Manufacturer of the Article Cornered and Exposed. The brain of the editor of the *Manufacturer*, the organ of the Manufacturers' club of Philadelphia, is a fertile one. The issue of this high tariff weekly for November 21 contained an editorial from the pen of its editor, giving the following glowing account of the rise of a new tin plate plant in his native city:

"Messrs. Marshall Bros., manufacturers of iron at Front street and Girard avenue, Philadelphia, and members of the Manufacturers' club, are now making between six and seven tons every day of bright tin plate of good quality. They actually make the article from the raw material in the shape of steel ingots, which they roll into sheets suitable for tinning. The tin plate thus produced is sold as fast as it is made, and the firm is now preparing to double the output, so that, within a short time, it will be making between twelve and fifteen tons a day. The free trade journals have persistently declared that this industry would not and could not be established in this country, and some of them have pretended to investigate and to denounce as false certain reports that the manufacture of tin plate had actually been undertaken. The operations of the Messrs. Marshall, however, have not excited an inquiring spirit in the minds of these seekers of the truth. We have two free trade journals in Philadelphia, and the methods of access to the Marshall mill are easy and the cost of movement thither upon a horse car small, and yet neither of them has undertaken to supply its readers with the facts respecting this introduction of an important new industry to Philadelphia."

This glowing paragraph came to the notice of the editors of the *National Provisioner*, who are in quest of bright tin plate in carload lots. They accordingly telegraphed to Marshall Bros., asking their prices. In due time the following reply was received:

GENTLEMEN: Your dispatch just received, and we are not at present making bright tin plates, only roofing tin. Therefore we have no quotations to make. We are making preparations for bright plates, and later on we shall be pleased to quote. Yours truly,

MARSHALL BROS. & CO.

If the editor of the *Manufacturer* has not been dreaming, ought he not to invest ten cents in a round trip by horse car to Marshall Bros.' factory and ascertain the facts?



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.

"August Flower"

"I inherit some tendency to Dyspepsia from my mother. I suffered two years in this way; consulted a number of doctors. They did me no good. I then used Relieved in your August Flower and it was just two days when I felt great relief. I soon got so that I could sleep and eat, and I felt that I was well. That was three years ago, and I am still first-class. I am never without a bottle, and if I feel constipated the least particle a dose or two of August Flower does the work. The beauty of the medicine is, that you can stop the use of it without any bad effects on the system.

Constipation While I was sick I felt everything it seemed to me a man could feel. I was of all men most miserable. I can say, in conclusion, that I believe August Flower will cure anyone of Indigestion, if taken Life of Misery with judgment. A. M. Weed, 229 Bellefontaine St., Indianapolis, Ind."

"MOTHERS' FRIEND"

"MOTHERS' FRIEND" is a scientifically prepared Liniment, every ingredient of recognized value and in constant use by the medical profession. These ingredients are combined in a manner hitherto unknown.

"MOTHERS' FRIEND"

WILL DO all that is claimed for it AND MORE. It Shortens Labor, Lessens Pain, Diminishes Danger to Life of Mother and Child. Book to "MOTHERS' FRIEND" mailed FREE, containing valuable information and voluntary testimonials.

Sent by express on receipt of price \$1.50 per bottle. BRADFIELD REGULATOR CO., Atlanta, Ga. SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

ELY'S CATARRH CREAM BALM

When applied into the nostrils will be absorbed effectually cleansing the head of catarrhal virus, causing healthy secretions. It always inflames, protects the membrane from additional colds, completely heats the sore and restores sense of taste and smell.

TRY THE CURE. HAY-FEVER

A particle is applied into each nostril and is agreeable. Price 20 cents at Druggists or by mail. ELY BROTHERS, 55 Warren Street, New York.

LADY AGENTS WANTED TO SELL

IVORY SOAP

99 1/100 Pure.

THE BEST FOR EVERY PURPOSE.

Compound, the Great System Tonic and Rheumatic Remedy, and Olive the specific for Female Diseases. Large cash prices. Particulars Free. JACKSON MFG. CO., Columbus, O. SUPPLIES THIS PAPER every time you write.

HEARTSEASE.

Thou whose place on earth is lowly,
Seekest thou for true 'heart's ease'
Alms unselfish, love most holy—
Ask for these.

Hope grows weary of aspiring;
When the glow of youth is gone,
We may lose our fond desiring,
And live on.

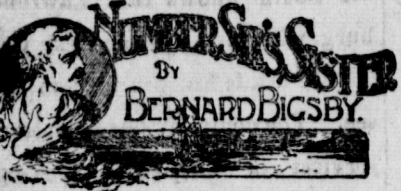
Joy's whereon our hearts delighted
May be gained at bitter cost;
Treasures rare, unduly slighted,
Have been lost.

Then we cry with sad complaining
For the joys that youth can give,
Let us learn, ere life is waning,
How to live—

How to use the gifts God sendeth
Well, and worthy of His trust,
Keeping talents that He lendeth
Free from rust.

Hoping all things, and believing
Truths we fail to understand,
Good and ill alike receiving,
From God's hand.

—Once a Week.



Copyright, 1891, by A. N. Kellogg Newspaper Co.

CHAPTER III.—CONTINUED.

They went upstairs and found all secure. It was an hour, late in the evening, when the house was unusually deserted. All the doors of the chambers were fastened; even that of number six was securely locked, and when the room was entered not a thing was out of place.

Even the policeman was faint to confess that he thought it one of the numerous scares he knew too well hysterical women were apt to indulge in, and went his way with a grin.

Isaac Evesham was properly exasperated. "You will find yourself in an lunatic asylum if you go on in this way much longer, Esther," he said, grimly.

"I have, indeed, my share of trouble," the widow pleaded, wearily. "You mean you make your share of trouble and other people's shares, too."

The widow's eyes flashed indignantly. "Isaac," she said, "in God's name go and leave me to myself. I do not want your help. I never asked it. Forget that your brother ever had a wife and children."

"I wish to heaven I could," was the blunt reply.

CHAPTER IV.

REVERSES.

If it is true that whom God loveth He chasteneth, Mrs. Evesham must have been particularly favored by Providence, for the ill tide of adversity swept in upon her with resistless force, overwhelming her with such a flood of reverses that even her brave spirit nearly sank in the waters of despair.

That croaking brother-in-law of hers had foretold her speedy downfall, and his ominous prophecies seemed in a fair way of fulfillment. True, the world in general had forgotten the mystery of her unhappy lodger's untimely death; but to her little world—the few upon whom she was dependent—the event had brought a sad reaction. One after another of her lodgers left her, and none came to fill their places. There was a gloom over the house she found it impossible to dispel.

It was the old story—money borrowed at a ruinous interest on her furniture, a foreclosed mortgage, and she found herself drifting and homeless, with four children dependent on her for their daily bread. Not for one moment did she pause to consider that one of these little ones had no claim on her efforts. Wanda Arlington was as dear to her as one of her own loved ones, and she would have scorned the thought of shifting from her shoulders the responsibility of her care.

Nor was she one to sit down with folded hands and bewail her misfortune. For ten weary years she toiled as a dressmaker, working by the day for rich ladies, who, charmed by her gentle manners and exquisite taste, paid her higher wages than usually fall to the lot of women so unhappily circumstanced. Thus with heroic effort she was enabled to clothe, feed and educate her children till they in turn grew in stature and became breadwinners.

Then a glimpse of sunshine glowed through the darkened clouds. It was at the close of the terrible war of the rebellion. Society was revolutionized. Thousands had sunk in poverty; hundreds had grown suddenly rich. Prominent among the latter was a young married woman named Alice Potter, of Michigan, who chanced to be visiting New York, and, having engaged Mrs. Evesham's services, had in her own generous, impulsive way formed a deep affection for the gentle seamstress.

"My dear creature," she said one day to the widow, when they had succeeded in designing a costume more than usually attractive, "why don't you make a strike for something better? Come to Michigan and start a store. I'll help you."

The suggestion took the widow's breath, Michigan! Even in the 90's Michigan seemed an Ultima Thule to a New Yorker. "It would cost so much, Mrs. Potter," she sighed. "And the risk would be so great."

"As for the expense of getting there," the impetuous young matron declared, "I will see to that. You see, dear, my cousin Jack is auditor of a railroad, and he shall get you all passes, or I'll know the reason why."

"But I have so little in hand to start with," the widow pleaded. "All the better for you; you will have the less to lose."

"But, if I failed?" "Failed! Fiddle-dee-dee! You shan't fail. Come with me to Glastonbury. What, never heard of Glastonbury? Well, the ignorance of you Knickerbockers is something shameful."

"Is it a village in Michigan?" "A village! Bless your innocence, Glastonbury is a big, thriving lumber city on the banks of the loveliest river you ever saw. We haven't many brown-stone fronts there, I confess, but we're

new and rich, and our women know a stylish dress when they see it, as I hope some day you will learn to your profit."

"But the store?" "Oh, we'll fix that. My husband isn't half a bad fellow when you know him, and he'll pull you through. You can get a few things on credit if you are too proud to borrow. It is all as easy as preaching—say, may I speak to him this very afternoon?"

"If you will, but—" "But me no buts, my dear. I'm wild to carry out my projects."

CHAPTER V.

ONLY A SISTER'S LOVE.

One summer's day, fifteen years after Ambrose Arlington's sudden death in the lodging-house, a couple of young people, fair to look upon, sat on a rustic seat under a tall elm on the bank of a lordly river—a young man and a girl just blossoming into the maturity of womanhood.

The maiden was fair as the creation of a poet's dream; the man stalwart, strong and nobly featured, but though you never would have guessed it, looking at his big, brown eyes, blind from his childhood.

The river which flows at their feet is the St. Clair, the deepest, broadest, clearest stream in Michigan—I had nearly said in the world.

Yonder thriving town is the new city of Glastonbury, and the dusky cloud, which bids the landscape ten miles away, is the smoke from the chimneys of the village of Havana.

The young folks sit in quiet converse, evidently enjoying the delicious breeze, which comes from the broad river to fan their cheeks.

There approaches and passes them a buckboard wagon, drawn by a pair of ponies which, poor beasts, though they tug with heads bent low, hardly accomplish the barest apology for motion. Not that the load is heavy—simply two men, who sit upon the low seat of the vehicle with knees high up, on which they rest their elbows, as they gaze wearily at the efforts of the horses, sinking at every step deeper into the yielding sand.

These men have no appreciation of the beauty of the landscape, no ear for the melody of blackbird or oriole, no delight in the flower-laden wind which wafts its grateful incense over them.

One of them is about fifty years of age, dressed in the garb of a western farmer, with a face so hard and expressionless that it might have been carved out of a block of wood; the other, a young man more sprucely attired, with hair as black as jet, glossy and curly, eyes large and eloquent, complexion swarthy—altogether a figure characteristic of his race, which came a century ago from the sunny south of France to settle in this region. He possesses some education, too, having graduated at the new college whose spires you can see peeping over the pines.

For two hours these men had sat in silence, but as they descended the hill, after passing the elm tree, with a jerk of his whip towards the two young people, the elder spoke:

"One of Widdler Evesham's angels that blind feller as stays at Gorham's, eh, 'Phonse?"

"No, Jim, she isn't one of the widow's daughters, that one; her name is Arlington."

"Arlington!" "Aye, Mrs. Evesham found her, a little baby, on her doorstep one morning when she was living in New York and adopted her."

"I want her know! Well, her is an uncommon pretty gal. Wish I'd taken a good look at her, for Squire Robinson, moderator of our school, tole me that he'd engaged a lass o' that name ter teach nex' term, an' I'll bet a doughnut her's the identical one. Might board to our house, too—shouldn't wonder."

"Ha!" the young man ejaculated with some energy. "Do you really mean it? Say, Jim Dolman, you couldn't accommodate me too, in case she did, could you?"

Mr. Dolman's wooden countenance almost served itself into an expression as he replied with a chuckle:

"Oh, that's the way the wind blows, is it? But, 'Phonse lad, I should a thought you'd a looked higher nor a fondling—a orphan, reared on the charity of a dressmaker—you with a good business in Glastonbury an' a half section o' farmin' land in Havana."

"Well," was the satisfied response, "that is just why I can afford to make a fool of myself."

"An' what's her first name?" the old man continued. "I disremember what the squire tole me."

"Wanda—Wanda Arlington."

"Wanda! Sakes alive, what a stroatary name to give a Christian female! But folks do go now to the dime novel rather than the Bible to name their children. But, about Widdler Evesham—ain't she got two darters o' her own?"

"That she has—one of them is married to a cousin of Bill Potter's in Detroit; then there's Kate, who teaches in the Glastonbury schools, and is the prettiest girl in the county next to Wanda Arlington."

"Then there's a son, too—leastways I caught sight of a tall, straight young feller one day at her house."

"Aye, he's in New York making his fortune."

"Then who be the blind young chap, as is often with the Arlingtons?" "His name is George Arundel," Alphonse Daineirs said with a savage scowl. "He came from the east about a year ago—for the good of his health, they say—but, if he fools around that young woman much more, it would have been better for his health to have stopped away."

The merry French chanson to the time of their rowing. And, have the Indian squaws reached the island in their dug-out, or has the stream carried them too far below?"

Soft and musical was the voice that replied:

"The fishermen are nearly ready to start. The squaws are just beaching their canoe, and some little lads are running along the shore to meet them, with a dog barking at their heels. But, oh, George, such a lovely sailboat has just come round the bend of the river; you can almost see her keel as she flies like a bird over the water."

"How you love the river, Wanda!" "Yes, to me it is a thing of perpetual beauty, changing the expression of its loveliness with every cloud that floats over it."

"Tell me what you see now—just where you are sitting, without moving your head," he asked eagerly, turning his sightless eyes upon her—dark eyes.



"I SEE," SAID THE GIRL.

fringed with long lashes. You could not tell that he was blind, if you did not notice the changeless fixity of his gaze.

"I see," said the girl, obediently, "the broad river stretching like a lake of liquid silver for miles and miles, green as emerald where the shadow of the island falls on it. There are white caps on the waves, which glitter like snow tossed in sunshine. A low woodland lies on the other shore, dotted with white cottages; a woman is hanging out clothes in front of one of the little houses, while her children are paddling in the water."

"And the man in the boat?" "He is there yet, fishing. He has just hooked a pickerel nearly a yard long. Now he has got it into the boat."

"I see it all!" the young man cried, enthusiastically. "I see it all, Wanda, with your eyes!" "I am glad to be so useful to you, George," the girl replied, with a look of ineffable tenderness.

"And, when you are gone, all will be dark again. How selfishly happy I have been in your society."

"Hush!" she said. "You must not speak like this. You will have Kate and—"

"But Kate is not Wanda!" There was a world of meaning in his words, and the girl's eyes filled with tears she could not repress.

"It seems but the other day," he continued, fretfully, "that good old Bladon brought me to Glastonbury. The physician had said that change of scene would do me good—fancy change of scene for a blind man, Wanda—and I cared not where I went, for all places were the same to me. But the smell of the pines was pleasant, and I felt the presence of the river. Little did I think that there was in store for me such a year of happiness as I have enjoyed."

What a lucky day it was for me when Harry Evesham found me blundering along in my poor, helpless way right in front of a runaway horse and took me to his home. Then how generously Mrs. Evesham received me into her family circle, and—I met you, Wanda!"

"Yes, yes!" the girl said, hurriedly; but he could not see the quivering of her lip nor the deep crimson of her blush. "Alone as you were in the world, it must have been a pleasant experience for you."

"Ah, you may well say so. I never knew how sweet a one till now. But let us not waste words, Wanda, for this may be the last chance I may enjoy for months of speaking with you alone. You and I are similarly situated—waifs and strays in the world."

Then he added with a sad smile: "You have given me the priceless blessing of a sister's love—alas, with my affection, I dare not ask for more."

"A sister's love I give you freely." Then her face lit up with a smile as she said: "You promised to tell me about yourself, George. Now, be a good boy and gratify my curiosity."

"Well, sister mine," he said, "I will give you my autobiography. I cannot say in the orthodox manner of story-tellers that I was 'born of poor but respectable parents,' for I an afraid mine were romantically well to do. The early part is veiled in much obscurity. I have a dim recollection of a happy home across the seas—of a time when I could see all the beautiful things on earth—of a long illness which left me in total darkness—of a frantic father hurrying me away from the place of my birth—of long years of restless travel—and—that is all, Wanda."

"But, your father?" "Ah, he was the dearest, kindest man who ever breathed the breath of life."

"Did he never speak to you of your childhood?" "Never—on the contrary he forbade any allusion to it. For years he hurried me from place to place with restless persistency, always accompanied by old William Bladon, who seemed to be more a trusted friend than servant to him."

"What object could he have in leading such a nomad life?" "That is more than I can tell you. As I got older I fancied he was flying from some terrible trouble—he seemed in such constant dread of recognition or pursuit."

"How strange!"

"Was it not? Well, the climax came at last. Just a year ago we reached Chicago from the far west. I was tired with travel, and my dear father was anxious about my health, for no woman could have been tenderer in her solicitude than he was of me. One day we were walking down State street, he, in gray mood than usual, describing to me the stores and the sights. Suddenly I felt his grasp tighten on my arm and a thrill of emotion shake his frame—you see we blind are very sensitive, Wanda—then, a groan escaped his lips, I knew he was suffering from some great shock. 'Father, what is it?' I said. Then I heard a woman's voice quite close to us. 'So, we meet at last, Arthur Arundel,' it cried in a clear, musical tone, which nevertheless had a ring of anger in it, but which my quick perception recognized as the voice of a cultured woman. The next instant my poor father fell prone on the pavement; a crowd gathered; and he was carried to the hotel where he died in less than an hour."

"Without recovering consciousness?" Wanda asked, her eyes moist with tears of sympathy.

"Not quite so bad as that. He managed to say a few words to me before he died. 'My son,' he said, 'I am going where the wicked cease from troubling; but you will be left to be a shaft for their evil machinations. I cannot even put you on your guard against them. Trust implicitly in Bladon. It lies in my power to give you great wealth and high station, but the risk of acquisition would be ruinous to your peace of mind, and I bequest you sufficient for all your needs—a hundred thousand dollars is deposited to your credit in the First national bank to New York.' Then he relapsed into a state of coma, only reviving for a moment to whisper in my ear: 'If ever you meet Wanda, tell her that her secret lies buried with me. It may ally her bitterness.'"

"Wanda," the girl cried. "How strange! Why, I am Wanda."

"But not the Wanda he meant. His Wanda I fancy was some cruel enemy, perhaps the very woman whose presence caused his death. Oh, if my poor father could only have seen my Wanda!"

"Do you think he would have loved me, George?" "Who could be with you and not love you, child?"

CHAPTER VI.

BLADON PLAYS MENTOR.

All the residential houses of Glastonbury were of the same monotonous pattern, shaped as though the builders had placed one big dry goods box endways towards the street, and then added as an afterthought another, at right angles to the rear, making a T. Add to this a plain porch, in some instances a stoop, and crown the whole with a low, sloping shingle-roof, paint the building white with green shutters, and you have the typical picture of a Glastonbury homestead. Of course, it was a wooden city, with not a single brick edifice in it to relieve the eye, except the courthouse, and that was, if possible, more angular and gauche than its humbler neighbors.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

A Woman's Woman.

What we mean is this: Men and women usually admire in one another the opposite qualities from those most congenial to their own sex. But the ideal human being is an all-rounder, combining masculine strength and energy and feminine tenderness and insight. Where we find in woman only the qualities complimentary to men, without the others, we call them men's women; when they are all-round human beings, we call them women's women. A woman's woman can give you strength and counsel, and has a wider range of thought and sympathy than a man's woman. There are many women's women who are highly valued by men; but these are men who care for more than complementary qualities in a woman, and are "superior."

The ordinary average man prefers the complimentary woman, especially if young and skittish, to the all-round one. And I will go so far as to say that some of these complimentary women do make delightful wives and admirable mothers of little children, though they are apt to fall into difficulties when their children grow up.—London Spectator.

A Queer Letter Writer.

A member of a wealthy family, the name of the head of which is known all over the commercial world, has a peculiar mania. He is crazy on the subject of letter writing—love letters at that—and writes half a dozen or more every day all to himself. At noon every day he hands the butler a batch of letters to be posted and receives them at the hands of the same individual at seven o'clock every evening. He reads them with the greatest manifestations of delight, and sits down to answer them after dinner.

He has kept this pastime up for a year, beginning with one letter every week and gradually increasing his correspondence to the present batch. He is a good-looking young man of five and thirty, and was as bright, mentally, as could be desired until his eighth year, when scarlet fever left him little better than a simpton. If he wrote twelve hundred letters a day on the same expensive note paper he uses, he could not spend a thousandth part of his father's income.—N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.

He Was Interested.

The first presentation of a stupid play. First Nighter (to companion)—This is awful rot; nearly everybody is nodding.

Companion—Yes, but that fellow there in the box appears to be intensely pleased. He must be from the country.

First Nighter—No, he's the author of the play. Arkansas Traveler.

Met Him at the Door.

Fred—Did you find the old gentleman out when you called to see his daughter?

Harry—No, it was myself I found out.—Detroit Free Press.

THE DUTY OF CONGRESS.

Measures Necessary to Democratic Success Next Year.

The great democratic majority in the new house of representatives was elected on the issue of tariff reform. The people have sent these men to congress to make laws for the people's relief. If the people had had a chance when this congress was chosen they would have created a democratic senate and a democratic executive. It would then have been the duty of the democratic house to frame and pass a general bill, carefully considered in all its parts, for the reform and reconstruction of the tariff law upon just principles and in accordance with the requirements of the public welfare. Such a bill, in such a case, could have been made law.

But the people had no chance to do this. The senate remains republican by virtue of its deliberate packing, and a republican president has the veto power. No general tariff bill framed to fit broad conceptions of tariff reform is likely to become law while these conditions exist.

But the fact does not relieve the democratic house of representatives of its duty. It was elected to give to the people the fullest measure of relief that is possible under existing conditions. Its imperative duty is to do this in the most practical and practicable way it can devise, and not merely to frame ideal bills which are certain of defeat in the senate. It may wisely, perhaps, frame and pass a general bill as a declaration and protest, but it should also do something for the actual relief of the people.

The practical way under the circumstances is the detailed way. Congress should pass a bill to put binding twine on the free list, with no encumbering provision. The senate would not venture to defeat that, though it would pretty certainly defeat a comprehensive tariff-reform bill of democratic construction including that provision. It should pass another bill making the raw material of iron manufacture free; another doing the same, or something like it, for the woolen-cloth makers; another repealing those extra duties on woolen cloths which were imposed avowedly as compensation to the manufacturers for the duty on raw materials, and perhaps some others.

If bills of this kind are passed by the house the senate will pretty certainly accept them. The republican majority there is small and is difficult to hold together for high protection even when a comprehensive bill is under consideration. It could not be held together in opposition to measures of relief like these, involving the vital interests of the northwestern farmers in the one case, of New England manufacturers and their workmen in another and of the great mass of the people in others.

The senate would almost certainly pass such bills and the president would sign them. To do otherwise would be to invite defeat in next year's election, with the certainty that the invitation would be accepted.

Is it not the perfectly clear duty of the house of representatives this year—whatever it may do in the matter of a general bill—to seek in practical ways the accomplishment of the purposes for which it was elected? Is not that also the wisest political policy?—N. Y. World.

BLAINE'S POSITION.

The Game of Plot as Played by Republican Gamblers.

The position of Hon. James G. Blaine as constructively an aspirant for the republican nomination for president next year, while at the same time secretary of state under President Harrison, who is an avowed candidate for re-nomination, is so anomalous that there is reason to believe Mr. Blaine must soon announce the abandonment of his ambition or the resignation of his cabinet office.

The Blaine movement already under way in several states is avowedly anti-Harrison movement. In the state of New York it is engineered by the Warner Miller opposition to Thomas C. Platt's control of the party, which has been made absolute by federal patronage. This opposition has already taken form in the organization of Blaine clubs, a work in which Hon. James J. Belden appears to be the prime mover. In Pennsylvania Senator Quay has already carried through his plot for conventions in early January in Philadelphia to forestall the work of the Harrison officeholders, and in Indiana the anti-Harrison men have well-laid plans to capture the delegation from that state for Blaine as a marked humiliation to the national administration. In brief, wherever throughout the country there is to be a republican disgruntled with Harrison there is to be found a vociferous Blaine shout.

Ordinary political decency, of course, forbids the secretary of state to hold his present position in politics to the end of the month. If he is to lead the revolt against the head of the administration, courtesy to his chief requires that he tender forthwith his resignation to the president. But, on the other hand, if he does not intend to be a candidate for the nomination next year, it is equally a duty to the president to announce that fact and put an end to the use of his name as an anti-Harrison rallying cry. The ways of Blaine, however, have always been devious, and as the situation demands a frank statement from him, which almost any other man in public life under like conditions would hasten to make, that probably is the last thing to be expected from Mr. Blaine.—Albany Argus.

RECIPROCIETY AND THE G. O. P. Blaine's Jingo Policy of Free Trade on the Half Shell.

Just now the republican organs are teeming with such sentiments as these: "Ring out the joys of protection!" "Protection is triumphant, now on to reciprocity."

What is reciprocity but free trade between the countries involved? The name furnishes the definition and explains the proposed policy. Kate Field has happily defined Blaine's scheme as "free trade on the half shell." It simply says to the powers approached: Throw your ports open to our commerce and we will reciprocate. It goes farther than the conservative democratic doctrine of a tariff for revenue only, and yet the republicans who sing their praises of reciprocity ring forth their hallelujahs for the blessings of protection. Great is McKinley for he protects you! Great is Blaine for he will make breaches in the Chinese wall that has so long prevented your exercising the right of buying where you can buy the cheapest! If you want protection, we have all there is of it. If you want free trade, we'll give you a piece of it. Such is the sophistry of the situation.

There is a lack of accuracy in the republican writers who are crediting Blaine with first suggesting "reciprocity" as the name of his proposed international policy. The magnetic statesman no doubt read "The Rise of Silas Lapham," by William D. Howells, and without going further he could have found there a suggestion of both policy and name. Lapham, a man of rugged honesty and with strong common sense as the best accompaniment for honesty, was lamenting the fact that the home market was overstocked with almost every commodity, and especially with the mineral paint which was his hoped-for means of fortune. These were among his words to his good wife and counselor: "They say we can't expect to extend our commerce under the high-tariff system we've got now, because there ain't any sort of reciprocity on our side. We want the other fellows to show all the reciprocity and the English have the best of us every time."—Detroit Free Press.

THE "BUTS" HAVE IT. Blaine and Blarney Bad for Hoosier Ben.

It is pretty much the same story throughout the republican camp—President Harrison is a real good man, but—

The buts all have the same termination—their objective point is J. G. Blaine, now reported by an enthusiastic organ to be in the saddle. He was not in the saddle during the war, preferring gainful pursuits not disassociated from army contracts to the pride, pomp and peril of glorious war. He never came nearer a pitched battle than in 1854, when, though he had the dashing soldier, John A. Logan, at his back, he was routed, horse, foot and substance. It was not until after the war of the rebellion that the mighty Blaine became a voracious devourer of confederate brigadiers.

This dashing knight, without fear after a battle and without reproach if timely illness intervenes to prevent formal corroboration of accusation, is now the great hero of all echevaliers of industry. As such he is the recipient of the benefit of the buts.

One republican journal dearly loves the distinguished Hoosier, but prefers Little Rock & Fort Smith; another cannot think sufficiently well of dear Mr. Harrison, but the dashing burn-this-letter hero is so magnetic that Mr. Harrison doesn't draw; another thinks well of the white house tenant, but Mr. Blaine is on the ground floor, and, in his own graphic language, will prove no deadhead in the enterprise; another would not have Mr. Harrison set aside, but the secretary is now so well, so entirely in a kind-regards-to-Mrs. Fisher humor, so affable and gushy, so patently on-the-back-and-shake-you-with-both-hands popular that the carrying of the banner must be intrusted to him in a campaign calling lustily for recruits. So it runs—all Benjamin and "buts," all Blaine and Blarney.

It may be Blaine, it probably will be Blaine at Minneapolis, but the "buts" will only then have begun. It will be '84 over again with a vengeance.—Chicago Times.

POINTS AND OPINIONS. —When a billion congress spends so much money that there is nothing left to pay experts to examine Philadelphia national banks, what is to become of the hard earnings of the people of Pennsylvania?—Louisville Courier-Journal.

—The true fountain of youth has been discovered by Mr. Blaine. The manner in which he recovers his health a few months before every republican convention should make him an interesting study for the medical profession.—Chicago Times.

—Mr. Harrison's message will be his platform for next summer. Will he try to beat McKinley as a protectionist or Blaine as a jugged-reciprocity? Or will he continue to advocate taxes for the American consumer and untaxed goods for the foreigner?—N. Y. World.

—What exasperates the republican press is that it sees the possibility of a reapportionment of the assembly and senatorial districts of the state next year. It is yelling "stop thief!" in order to protect itself in perpetuating the crime of violating the constitution by refusing the people honest representation in the legislature.—Buffalo Times.

—The republican party regards "reciprocity" as the trump card in its hand to be played in the presidential campaign. The republican party offers reciprocity with a half-dozen or so countries. But the democratic party offers to the people reciprocity with all countries. Judging from the result of the last two elections, the democratic card is the commanding one.—Baltimore Sun.

—Republican organs admit that Mr. Crisp will treat his political opponents fairly. In this he will prove his title to the name "democrat." By it he will also emphasize the difference between a gentleman and a boor in the direction of the house barber-shop when he wishes to count a quorum. Perhaps he may forget to see Mr. Reed at times. But if he should fall in this direction the country will make all proper allowance.—Chicago Times.

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

Special Meeting.

OFFICE OF THE CHAIRMAN OF THE KANSAS DEMOCRATIC EDITORIAL FRATERNITY.

ARKANSAS CITY, Dec. 7, 1891.
 A special meeting of the Kansas State Editorial Fraternity will be held in the city of Newton, on

SAINT JACKSON'S DAY.

January 8th, 1891, at 10 o'clock, a. m. This meeting is called in response to numerous requests from editors from different parts of the State, the object being the consultation upon and discussion of the policy to be pursued in the approaching campaign for the great principles which the HERO OF NEW ORLEANS loved so well and defended so bravely. Every Democratic editor in the State is invited to be present and join the Fraternity, and participate in the discussions of the day, and the festivities of the evening.
 C. K. HOLLIDAY, T. McIntire, Pres.
 Sec'y.

For the past six years an effort has been made by different counties in this State to collect taxes from the Pullman Car Company. These efforts have been resisted by the Pullman Company in both the State and Federal courts. Last week the Supreme Court of the United States handed down an opinion which compels this soulless corporation to "whack up" and the result will be a very handsome addition to the tax rolls of some of the counties.

FORGED PARLIAMENTARY PROMISES

Carlisle, in his well known pamphlet on the "Stump Orator," describes the forged parliamentary notes, which foolish traders accept as genuine, and which pass current from hand to hand until, at last, they reach some poor working hand who can pass them no further, and must take them to the bank to get bread with. To his sorrow they never meant payment, and he is thrown into the stocks for attempting to collect them.

It is upon just such promises that protection has been living in all our history, and seems never to lack for dupes who accept them as genuine and seek to give them currency at their own great loss. Just now we are being assured that the high tariff imposed by the McKinley bill, in order to establish the tin-plate, pearl-button and other industries which that bill seeks to endow at the expense of the tax-payers, will be of brief duration, and that in a short time (a year or two, says the *New York Tribune*) we shall be getting our tin-plate, etc., as cheap from home producers as we now do from foreigners, and the necessity for protection will no longer exist.

It would be necessary to count the articles protected by our tariff to get even an approximate idea of the number of times this promise has been solemnly put into circulation and as regularly gone to protest with high cost to those foolish enough to accept it.

Let us recall a few of the more conspicuous instances. Dr. Hamilton's report on manufactures made to Congress just a century ago, December 5th, 1791, is constantly referred to by Major McKinley and others as the foundation of our protective system and as an arsenal of unanswered arguments. In that report Hamilton frankly admitted that "protective duties evidently amount to a virtual bounty on the domestic fabric, since by enhancing the charge on foreign articles they enable the manufacturers to undersell their foreign competitors." He, therefore, advocated nothing more than a temperate and moderate aid to "nascent industries," declaring "that the continuations of bounties on manufactures long established must always be of questionable policy, because a presumption would arise, in every such case, that there were natural and inherent impediments to success."

The next great name appealed to by the protectionists is Henry Clay. When Mr. Clay supported the tariff of 1816, he said: "In three years we could judge of the ability of our establishments to furnish those articles as cheap as they were obtained abroad." He believed that three years would be sufficient to place our manufactures on this desirable footing. Seventeen years later, when he was advocating the compromise bill of 1833, that by successive reductions, every second year, was to bring down the tariff by 1842 to a horizontal revenue rate of 20 per cent., he again said: "Now give us time. Cease all fluctuations and agitation for nine years, and the manufacturers in every branch will sustain themselves against foreign competition."

More than a quarter of a century later, when Mr. Morrill was leading the first insidious movement back to protection, he said, April 23, 1860, that we had made more rapid strides in cheapening manufactures and, therefore lessening the necessity for increased protection than ever Eng-

land made herself in any equal period of time; though she had more than two hundred years start of us, we were not more than fifteen years behind her. "The pupil will soon overtake his mistress."

Twice fifteen years have since elapsed and Mr. Morrill's chief activity as a legislator has been in efforts to increase the protection granted to the manufacturer and in resisting all efforts to relieve the tax-payer.

In the debate on the tariff commission bill Senator Sherman said: "Give us a steady protective policy for twenty years longer and America may proclaim free trade to Great Britain and all the nations of the world."

Senator Sherman was one of the chief architects of the tariff of 1883, framed for giving the country "a steady protective policy," and yet before the lapse of eight years he joins earnestly with his colleague McKinley to increase enormously many of the protective rates of that tariff.

But the time never comes when any industry that has secured the prerogative of taxing the people is willing to release the smallest part of those taxes. Whether its promises be given for three years, nine years, fifteen years or twenty years, they all go to protest, and it laughs at those who were foolish enough to believe in their performance and advance their money upon that faith.

It has happened at every revision of the tariff, just as Secretary Folger said in 1882: "In reading the testimony before the Tariff Commission it will be observed that with scarcely an exception the representatives of every industry, while conceding that a general reduction of the tariff is proper and necessary, have declared that its peculiar product can submit to no reduction of the protection now afforded." And as every recent change of the tariff has been made by protectionists, who believe that the recipient of a bounty from the public treasury, and not the payers of it, has the right to fix the amount of the bounty, we have seen every effort of the people to lighten their burdens seized as an opportunity to bind weightier burdens upon them.—*W. L. Wilson, in St. Louis Republic.*

EVERY FARMER AND STOCKMAN
 Should subscribe for his home paper, to keep up with the local news but he also needs a first-class agricultural, live-stock and market journal, to keep him posted in his own line of business. Such a journal is the *Kansas City Live Stock Indicator*, a handsome 16-page paper, covering all the lines of stock-raising and general farming, besides giving the best and most complete market reports of any journal published in the West.

Desiring to give our present readers a benefit, and at the same time increase our own circulation, we have made arrangements by which we will furnish the *COURANT* (subscription price \$1.50 a year) and the *Kansas City Live Stock Indicator* both for one year, for only \$2.25, provided subscriptions are received not later than January, 1892. Sample copies of the *Live Stock Indicator* can be had by addressing the Indicator Publishing Co., Kansas City, Mo.

A CHRISTMAS GREETING.
 Those who wish to select a Christmas Souvenir to send to friends abroad could not make a more fitting choice than the Christmas number of *The Dominion Illustrated*, which will be out in ample time, and which will be the most beautiful and interesting purely Canadian publication ever issued. The supplements, the illustrations, the stories, poems and sketches are all Canadian, and will cheer the hearts of many a one who cannot come to Canada for Christmas, but who will gladly welcome such a Christmas greeting.

A POPULAR FAMILY.
 JENNY: "How is it, Kate, that you always seem to 'catch on' to the latest new thing? Do what I may, you always seem to get ahead of me."
 KATE: "I don't know; I certainly do not make any exertion in that direction."
 JENNY: "Well, during the last few months, for example, you have taken up painting,



without any teacher; you came to the rescue when Miss Lafarge deserted her Delaunoy class so suddenly, and coarsely we are all improving in grace under your instruction. I heard you telling Tommy James last evening how his club made mistakes in playing baseball; you seem to be up on all the latest 'fads,' and know just what to do under all circumstances; you entertain beautifully; and in the last month you have improved in the art of painting, you tell me, to your physical culture exercises. Where do you get all of your information from in this little 'out-of-the-way place'—for you never go to the city?"

KATE: "Why, Jennie, you will make me vain. I have only one source of information, but it is surprising how it meets all wants, very seldom hear of anything new but what the next few days bring me full information on the subject. Magic? No! Magazine! And a great treasure it is to us all, for it really furnishes the reading for the whole household; father has given up his magazine that he has taken for years, as he says this one gives more and better information on the subjects of the day; and mother says that it is that that makes her such a famous housekeeper. In fact, we all agree that it is the only really FAMILY magazine published, as we have sent for samples of all of them, and find that one is all for men, another all for women, and another for children, while this one suits every one of us; so we only need to take one instead of several, and that is where the economy comes in, for it is only \$2.00 a year. Perhaps you think I am too lavish in my praise; but I will let you see ours, or, better still, send 10 cents to the publisher, W. Jennings Demorest, 15 East 14th Street, New York, for a sample copy, and I shall always consider that I have done you a great favor; and may be you will be cutting us out, as you say we have the reputation of being the best informed family in town. If that be so, it is Demorest's Family Magazine that does it."

A LIBERAL OFFER. ONLY \$3.10 FOR THE CHASE COUNTY COURANT AND DEMOREST FAMILY MAGAZINE
 Send Your Subscription to this Office.

A FEW CHRISTMAS SUGGESTIONS

S. F. PERRIGO & CO'S.

You can buy DOLLS of every description, from 25c. to \$5.00.

DOLL BUGGIES from 65c. to \$1.25.

DOLL BEDS, made strong, will not come apart, at \$1.25. All complete, with Mattress and Pillows.

DOLL SHOES AND STOCKINGS.

Games of Every Kind from 10c. to \$1.25.

BOOKS and BOOKLETS of every well known Author in Poetry and Prose. All are Elegantly Bound and gotten up in the very Latest Styles for Holiday Trade. Also a Cheaper Line, Bound in Cloth, at 35c. or three for \$1.00.

IN OUR NOTION DEPARTMENT

YOU CAN BUY POCKET-BOOKS FROM 25c. \$1.50. SLEVE-BUTTONS, COLLAR-BUTTONS, BREAST-PINS, FINE TOILET SOAPS, TOILET WATERS, ELEGANT PERFUMES, NICKEL and DIME SAVING BANKS.

Corticella Silk Mittens.

AN EXTRA FINE LINE OF LADIES' and GENTS' MORO RUCK DRIVING GLOVES and MITTENS, ELEGANT HEMMED-STITCHED, HAND-EMBROIDERED AND DRAWN WORKED LADIES' AND GENTS' LINEN AND SILK HANDKERCHIEFS AND SILK MUFFLERS. FANCY STAMPED LINENS. ALL KINDS OF PLUSH AND METAL ORNAMENTS, ETC.

Decorated China.

WE HAVE A BEAUTIFUL LINE OF HAND-PAINTED CHINA FROM EUROPE, CONSISTING OF

- VASES,
- FRUIT PLATES,
- PICKLE DISHES,
- MUSH and MILK SETS,
- WATER JUGS, ETC.

COME AND SEE THEM. THEY ARE BEAUTIFUL.

CELLULOID NOVELTIES.

- MATCH SAFES,
- HAIRPIN HOLDERS,
- PHOTOGRAPH FRAMES,
- CALENDARS AND BOOK MARKS.

All hand-painted, and are said to be the most beautiful things for Xmas Gifts.

DRY GOODS.

We will make reductions on all of our immense stock of

- DRESS GOODS
- AND TRIMMINGS.

Nothing would make a more elegant present for your Mother, Wife or Sister, than one of our

HANDSOME DRESS PATTERNS.

DON'T PASS THIS BY!

When we say we WILL REDUCE THE PRICES, we do it and you know it.

We also have a LARGE LINE of TABLE LINEN And the most beautiful line of TOWELS

Ever offered in Cottonwood Falls. YOURS, S. F. PERRIGO & CO.

Notice of Final Settlement.

[This notice published first on Dec. 10, 1891.]
 STATE OF KANSAS, ss.
 In the Probate Court in and for said county, in the matter of the estate of Charles Billingsly Gregory, deceased.
 Creditors and all other persons interested in the aforesaid estate are hereby notified that at the next regular term of the probate court, in and for said county, to be begun and held at the Court-room, in Cottonwood Falls, county of Chase, State aforesaid, on the first Monday in the month of January A. D. 1892, I shall apply to the said court for a full and final settlement of said estate.
 L. F. BRELMAN,
 Administrator of Charles Billingsly Gregory, deceased.
 December 7th A. D. 1891.

PENSIONERS.

THE DISABILITY BILL IS A LAW. Soldiers disabled since the war are entitled. Dependent widows and parents now dependent whose sons died from effect of army service, are included. If you wish your claim speedily and successfully prosecuted, address

JAMES TANNER,
 Late Commissioner of Pensions,
 1441st Washington, D. C.

W. H. HOLSINGER,
 DEALER IN
 Wind Mills,
 Pumps,
 Pipe,
 Hose and
 Fittings,
 KANSAS.
 Hardware,
 Stoves,
 Tinware,
 Farm
 Machinery,
 COTTONWOOD FALLS.

Scientific American Agency for PATENTS

CAVEATS, TRADE MARKS, DESIGN PATENTS, COPYRIGHTS, ETC.
 For information and free Handbooks write to MUNN & CO., 361 BROADWAY, NEW YORK. Oldest bureau for securing patents in America. Every patent taken out by us is brought before the public by a notice given free of charge in the

Scientific American

Largest circulation of any scientific paper in the world. Splendidly illustrated. No intelligent man can be without it. Weekly. \$5.00 a year; \$1.50 six months. Address MUNN & CO., PUBLISHERS, 361 Broadway, New York.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

STATE OF KANSAS, ss.
 Chase County, ss.
 In the District Court of the 25th Judicial District, sitting in and for Chase county, State of Kansas.

John J. Douglas, plaintiff, vs. Josiah G. Morse, T. Vernetto Morse and Page M. House, defendants.

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

22d DAY OF DECEMBER, A. D. 1891,

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

The southeast quarter (1/4) of section two (2), township twenty-two (22) south, of range six (6), east of the sixth principal meridian. Said property is taken as the property of said defendants, and the same will be sold to satisfy said order of sale and costs.

E. A. KINNE,
 Sheriff of Chase County, Kansas.
 By JABIN JOHNSON,
 Under Sheriff.

Sheriff's office, Cottonwood Falls, Chase county, Kansas, Nov. 27th, 1891.

PATENTS.

40 Page Book Free. Address

W. T. Fitz Gerald,
 WASHINGTON, D. C.

ARE YOU A WOMAN

WHO HAS NOT SEEN A COPY OF ARTHUR'S NEW HOME MAGAZINE or Phylacelia? "The best and cheapest ILLUSTRATED monthly ever published in the English language. 1,500 pages for \$1.50."

Six Short Stories and Splendid articles by best writers on all subjects of interest to women. "Three Months Free, you take it now. Sample copy, 10 cents."

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

Railroad or Synclinate Lands. Will buy or sell wild lands or improved Farms.

—AND LOANS MONEY.—
 COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS
 ap27-1y

KATE FIELD'S WASHINGTON.
 \$2.00 a year. 5 cents a Copy.

"It is the brightest Weekly in America."
 Send FIFTY CENTS to 39 Corcoran Building, Washington, D. C., and you will get it every week for 3 MONTHS. If you send before December 15 you will receive in addition a fine Lithograph of its Editor.
KATE FIELD.

LAWRENCEBURG, TENNESSEE.

Is now the most prosperous town in the South.

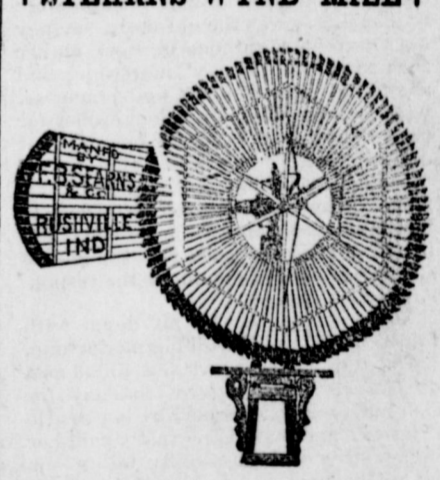
It has kept up an even, steady growth through all the hard times of the past eighteen months, and now that there is good prospect of revival in business, generally, Lawrenceburg is very likely to have a boom. Everybody in the South knows that Lawrenceburg will have a boom next year. All we ask is for you to come and see. The company has secured the services of Captain George A. Clarke, late of Mankato, Minn., as local manager and emigrant agent. Captain Clarke is one of the best and most favorably known emigrant men that ever lived in the great Northwest. He says Lawrenceburg and vicinity is the best place he knows of, to which to invite immigration. Everybody that goes there likes it.

A COLONY.

One of the inducements our citizens held out to Captain Clarke, was the formation of a colony for truck farmers and fruit growers. 75 Farms of 10 acres each, will be GIVEN AWAY, to the right kind of families to start the thing. Write to Capt. George A. Clarke, for particulars. For cheap farms, or farms and city lots to exchange for Northern property, address

V. S. PEASE,
 Nashville, Tenn.

THE STEARNS WIND MILL.



The only flexible wheel Wind Mill manufactured; we have had more than 10 years' experience in the manufacture and sale of this line of goods; we build all sizes of both Power and Pumping Mills, Tanks, and general mill supplies. Goods are reliable and fully guaranteed.

We will give Farmers and others wholesale prices where we have no Agents.
 Address

F. B. STEARNS,
 RUSHVILLE, IND., U. S. A.

Mention this paper.



COLLINS & BURGIE CHICAGO.

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

LEADER RANGES
 FOR WOOD AND FOR COAL.
LEADER COOKING STOVES
 FOR WOOD AND FOR COAL.

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

ALL MODERN AND IN GREAT VARIETY. IF YOUR DEALER DOES NOT HANDLE THESE STOVES, WRITE TO COLLINS & BURGIE, CHICAGO, ILL., FOR PRICES.

THIS PAPER is on file in Philadelphia at the Newberry Library, and is also on file in the Library of Congress, Washington, D. C. W. AYER & SON, our authorized agents.

The Chase County Courant.

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANS. THURSDAY, DEC. 17, 1891.

W. E. TIMMONS, Ed. and Prop.

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

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

ADVERTISING RATES.

Table with columns for length (1 in., 2 in., 3 in., 4 in., 5 in., 6 in., 7 in., 8 in., 9 in., 10 in., 11 in., 12 in.) and rows for 1 week, 2 weeks, 3 weeks, 4 weeks, 5 weeks, 6 weeks, 7 weeks, 8 weeks, 9 weeks, 10 weeks, 11 weeks, 12 weeks.

Local notices, 10 cents a line for the first insertion; and 5 cents a line for each subsequent insertion; double price for black letter, or for items under the head of "Local Short Stops".

LOCAL SHORT STOPS.

Business locals, under this head, 20 cents a line, first insertion, and 10 cents a line for each subsequent insertion.

Cloudy the latter part of last week. Holiday Goods at the Corner Drug Store. Christmas will be one week from to-morrow. J. E. Minor went to Momece, Ills., last week. E. W. Ellis and G. E. Finley are on the sick list.

J. G. Wine, of Hutchinson, was in town, Saturday. Mrs. E. F. Holmes visited in Cedar Point, last week. S. T. Bennett, of Plymouth, Lyon county, is in town. The Rev. W. C. Somers is again home from Wichita.

E. F. Bauerle is confined to his bed, with a very sore foot. The little daughter of John Frew, of Strong City, has scarlet fever. J. C. Farrington, of Strong City, was down to Kansas City, last week.

Mrs. W. Y. Morgan, of Strong City, was down to Emporia, yesterday. Mrs. H. E. Lantry, of Strong City, is visiting her parents, in Leavenworth. Ed. Beach is now clerking at the meat market of L. Franz, Strong City.

Don't fail to go to R. L. Ford's and look at his fine line of holiday goods. Ed. B. Ferlet, of Greenwood county, is visiting at his old home in this city. Joe Minor has been granted a pension of \$12 per month, and \$181 back pay.

Don't forget to pay your taxes, as the penalty goes on after December 20th. Arthur Dun, of Nebraska, was visiting at G. K. Hagans', Strong City, last week. Large stock of furniture, etc., at Hillert Bros. Go there for Holiday goods.

Polls are now being set for a telegraph line from Bazaar to Matfield Green. Wm. F. Dunlap, of Matfield Green, was down to Kansas City, last week, with cattle. J. F. Kirker, of Strong City, and E. B. Johnston, of this city, were at Emporia, Saturday.

Fancy Silk Vests, Mufflers, Handkerchiefs, Neckties, Suspenders.

Holiday Presents

THE SEASON WHEN EVERYONE IS LOOKING FOR A SUITABLE PRESENT TO BESTOW UPON A FRIEND HAS AGAIN COME, AND TO MEET THE WISHES OF THOSE WHO CANNOT DECIDE UPON A PRESENT, WE WILL MAKE A PARTIAL LIST OF

Gloves and Mittens, Hosiery, Wristlets, Caps, MEN'S SUITS, BOY'S SUITS.

THE MANY AND APPROPRIATE THINGS

we have, to aid you when you make your selections. Look over the List and come to us, where we are fully prepared to show you a big variety and fine qualities, MUFFLERS, HANDKERCHIEFS, NECKWEAR, NECKWEAR, NECKWEAR, SUSPENDERS.

If we should fill all the rest of our space, we could not give a description of the extent and beauty of this line. This is something that is always acceptable as a present, and every man wears them.

GLOVES, AND EVEN MITTENS,

WHEN GIVEN IN THE RIGHT MOTIVE, make an appropriate present. See our line of Fur-trimmed and Fleece-lined, also Fleece-lined and not Fur-trimmed. In particular ask to see the ASTRACHAN GLOVE. Don't fail to see the Fancy Silk Vests for the Holiday trade. Men's and Boys' Suits. Overcoats. Come early while the lines are complete.

E. F. HOLMES & CO., THE LEADING CLOTHIERS.

Holiday Goods, at the Corner Drug Store. W. L. Patterson and Mrs. Albert Berry, of Diamond creek, went to Kansas City, last week, called there by the illness of Mr. Patterson's brother.

What will you get for Christmas? Go to Hillert Bros., and see their fine large stock of furniture, etc., and see if they can not supply exactly what you want.

Mrs. Dr. S. M. Furman and children, of Mound City, arrived at Strong City, last week, and will soon occupy the residence Mrs. Furman recently bought of J. A. Goudie.

Sunday night, some miscreant broke into the barber shop of H. W. Kilgore, in Strong City, broke his mirror, cut his barber chair, broke razors and did other acts of vandalism.

A jury before Judge G. W. Kilgore, last Thursday, pronounced Eben Forbes, of Elmdale, insane, and application has been made for his admission to the Insane Asylum.

Residence property for sale. Apply at this office. Miss Minnie Sonderman, sister of Miss Dena Sonderman, the popular teacher of the Catholic school in Strong City, has gone on a visit to her parents, at Hanover, Kansas.

Don't fail to read the advertisement of E. F. Holmes & Co. at the head of this page. These gentlemen are now offering some rare inducements. Do not buy elsewhere before examining and pricing their goods.

Found, in this city, Thursday afternoon, December 17th, instant, near Mrs. Dr. W. P. Pugh's, a small valise or grip sack, which the owner can have by calling at this office, proving property and paying for this local.

For Christmas presents there is nothing better than a fine article of furniture; therefore, call at Hillert Brothers' furniture and undertaking establishment, and examine their goods before selecting a Christmas present.

While at Kansas City, Mrs. Henry Bonewell purchased a new piano for the Eureka House, which arrived, last Friday, and was placed in position in that hotel, whose proprietor knows how to keep up with the demands of the times.

Miss Linda Hollingsworth who, for years, was a part of the household of Dr. W. H. Carter, and who, last spring, went to Grand Junction, Colorado, on a visit to her brother, was recently married to a Mr. Pittman, of that place.

If you want to make a Christmas present, or any other kind of a present, of a fine plain gold or set ring, of any kind, to a friend, sweetheart or relative, or wish to buy one for yourself, you should examine R. L. Ford's large stock of rings.

The following are the officers of Felix Lodge No. 295, I. O. O. F., Strong City, elected at a recent meeting of that Lodge: N. G. Geo. W. Crum, V. G., J. F. Kirker; Secretary, J. I. Hoy; Treas., G. K. Hagans; Dist. Deputy, W. C. Harvey.

In their suit against the Pike's Peak Railroad Co., for the balance of pay for building said railroad, B. Lantry & Sons were given a decision, by the arbitrator, at Chicago, for \$30,000, which is considerably less than had been conceded to them by the engineer.

The 29th annual session of the Kansas State Teachers' Association will be held in the capitol building, Topeka, December 29, 30 and 31, 1891. A reduced rate of one fare for the round trip has been secured, and tickets will be on sale December 28 and 29, good to return including January 2, 1892.

Charles M. Gregory returned, last Thursday, from his purchasing trip east, and his old home in Michigan, accompanied by his sister, Miss Julia Gregory, who will remain. Their For farm loans call on Frew & Bell.

father and brother, Ed., are expected here soon, and will occupy the Lowther house, which they have rented. Now that the holidays are drawing near, and everyone is looking around for some suitable present to give to his or her sweetheart, wife, mother, sister, brother, friend or relative, they should go to the jewelry store of R. L. Ford, who has ordered one of the largest stocks of goods he has ever had, for the holidays.

The C. K. & W. R. R. bond suit was re-opened by the attorneys for the county, and a number of witnesses were examined by the Supreme Court Commissioner, W. H. Johnson, last week and this, when the case was adjourned, Tuesday, to Topeka, to take some testimony there; after which the county may rest its case.

The following officers were elected at a recent meeting of A. McDonald Post, G. A. R., Strong City, for the ensuing term: P. C. Thos. McDonald; S. V. C. M. C. Newton; J. V. C. C. Jas. Stroud; Adjt. Matt. McDonald; Q. M. C. I. Maule; O. D. Robt. Reynolds; O. G. Jas. Mailen; Delegate to State Encampment, Robt. Reynolds.

Be sure to read the advertisement of S. F. Perrigo & Co. to be found in this week's COURANT. They have in stock the latest novelties, as well as a full line of new staple goods, and can always satisfy the trade, in all seasons of the year; and, as Christmas is near at hand, they have laid in a large and well selected line of goods suitable for Christmas presents. Read their ad.

Mrs. Geo. W. Crum, of Strong City, is enjoying a visit from her brother, Henry Chapel, of Allegheny county, N. Y., who is also a brother of Dwight Chapel, of this county. The two brothers will start, to-day, on a visit to another sister, in Russell county, this State; and, from there, they will go to Arkansas, to visit their brother, Asa.

The new advertisement of the firm of Carson & Sanders will be found at the bottom of this page; don't fail to read it, as this firm keeps abreast of the times and always have in stock the latest styles in every line of goods they handled, and can satisfy the trade, whether it be in the fall, winter, spring or summer; and, just now, they have a large selection of goods very suitable for Christmas presents. See their advertisement.

ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

JOSEPH C. WATERS, ATTORNEY - AT - LAW. Topeka, Kansas. (Postoffice box 405) will practice in the District Court of the counties of Chase, Marion, Harvey, Reno, Rice and Barton. fe23-1f

S. N. WOOD, THOS. H. CRISHAM, WOOD & CRISHAM, ATTORNEYS - AT - LAW. Will practice in all State and Federal Courts. Office over the Chase County National Bank. COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS.

G. N. STERRY, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, EMPORIA, KANSAS. Will practice in the several courts in Lyon, Chase, Harvey, Marion, Morris and Osage counties, in the State of Kansas; in the Supreme Court of the State, and in the Federal Courts therein. 7-18 1f.

F. P. COCHRAN, ATTORNEY - AT - LAW; COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS. Practices in all State and Federal courts. PHYSICIANS. A. M. CONAWAY, PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, Residence and office, a half mile north of Toledo. ly11-t

F. JOHNSON, M. D., CAREFUL attention to the practice of medicine in all its branches—Extracting teeth Etc. OFFICE and private dispensary two doors north of Eureka House, Main St. Residence, first house south of the Widow Gillett's. Cottonwood Falls, Kansas.

D. W. MERCER always keeps the Best Brands of Flour Cheap for CASH. Try Him. Matfield Green. nov10f

For Brain-workers and Sedentary People: Gentlemen, Ladies, Young; Athletes of Invalid. A complete gymnasium. Takes up but 6 in. square floor-room; heavy, elastic, durable, comprehensive, cheap. Indorsed by 30,000 physicians, lawyers, clergymen, editors and others now using it. Send for illustrated circular, 40 engravings, no charge. Prof. D. L. Dowd, Scientific, Physical, and Vocal Culture, 9 East 14th St., New York

MARLIN REPEATING RIFLES EVERYWHERE MADE BY THE MARLIN FIRE ARMS CO. NEW HAVEN, CONN.

Our Little Men and Women. For Youngest Readers at Home and in School. Bright short stories, natural history papers, "pieces to speak," jingles and beautiful pictures, will appear in every number, besides the following serials: A BOY AND A GIRL, by Elizabeth Cummings. THE DOINGS OF THE STUMPIE DOLLS, by E. S. Tucker. Pretty funny, quaint and beautiful live in a "painter-lady's" studio. The fun will be at little men and women laughing every where. JOKER AND HIS RELATIONS, by Mary C. Crowley—the tale of a monkey, the adventures he had, and the relations he made. ALL ABOUT THINGS, by Annie L. Hannah—what you want to know about "Rattles," "Papers," etc. TALKS BY QUEER FOLKS, by Mary R. Bamford—animals' accounts of the misdeeds from their own point of view. \$1.00 a year.

D. LOTHROP CO., Pubs., Boston. IMPORTED PULSH ALBUM, \$1.00. 8 1/2 x 10 1/2. Embossed padded sides, gold edges, extension clasp, holding nearly 600 cabinet and card pictures. Sent for \$1.00 (retails for \$2.00). Notwithstanding the tariff on imported albums is raised from 15 to 25 per cent, there will not be any increase in our prices this year. Our new kind of SELF-PROMOTING PARALLEL FAMILY BIBLES containing old and new versions, are what the people want. OUR NEW EASY-TO-USE BIBLES will prove a Holiday JUVENILE BOOK. Agents from now until Christmas. Lowest prices. We raise the articles by visitation, send your address on a postal card for further particulars. LOVELL WASHBURN & CO., 203 Huron St., CHICAGO, ILL.

A Christmas Present for Our Customers.

A Reduction on Special Things in Our Shoe Department.

Twenty pairs Children's Kid Button Spring-heel Shoes, sizes 5 to 8, reduced to \$1.00 per pair. This is a present of just 35c. for each pair of Shoes you buy. Fourteen pairs Ladies' Fine French Kid Shoes, worth \$3.50, reduced to \$2.37. Eight pairs Ladies' Fine Dongola Kid Shoes, worth \$3.00, at \$2.22. Nine pairs Ladies' Shoes, sizes 2, 2 1/2, 3, 5 and 5 1/2, worth \$2.75 to \$4.75, all at one price—\$1.78. Thirty-eight pairs Men's Shoes, in Button, Lace and Congress, which have been selling at \$1.50, are now reduced to \$1.15 per pair.

When it comes to Christmas Presents, we can offer the best selection of good, substantial presents that we have ever had. We show a handsome line of

Silk Mufflers, Ladies' Gloves and Mittens, Men's Fine Gloves and Slippers. BLANKETS, BED SPREADS.

Chenille Portiers, Ladies' Cloaks and Jackets, and Children's Cloaks. ALL AT PRICES THAT CANNOT FAIL TO PLEASE.

Nothing is more acceptable as a Christmas Present than something useful and durable. You can always find this class of goods in our stock.

WE SELL FOR CASH. CARSON & SANDERS, Cottonwood Falls, Kansas

SINGLE TAX DEPARTMENT.

A WOMAN TO WOMEN.

H. Augusta Howard, in the Standard of October 7, says: "I am as much surprised that men should seek to enlist the sympathies of the disfranchised in questions of public welfare, as that women themselves should lend their energies to the furtherance of any movement until their own liberty is attained."

I will leave single tax men to explain their position to Mrs. Howard, while I try to show her why single tax women, or those at least who are advocates of woman suffrage, are glad to lend their energies to another reform than that.

It is because they believe that by advocating the single tax they are taking the best means to secure, not only their own liberty, but that of others as well; because they believe that the whole is greater than a part; that the race is of more importance than a sex; that true liberty for all is better than sham liberty for the shadow, the real thing better than the symbol.

They look abroad upon our land, and they see that men with the ballot in their hands are not free. They are freer than women. Mrs. Howard would say: Oh, yes, they make our laws, such as they are. They live under laws they themselves make; women can live under those that are made by others. If men are taxed to death, they have themselves to thank. If they are denied access to natural opportunity, their God-given heritage, it is they themselves who have put up the barriers and keep them in repair.

Bent under the same weight of taxation, pent in by the same barriers, women with the franchise would be as free as men are now, and no freer. What does that freedom mean for the masses of men? Freedom to carelessly toil from the cradle to grave or slowly starve; freedom to satisfy the coarsest animal appetites if they are strong, sober and industrious; or, if they or their parents or their parents' parents grew tired of being strong, sober and industrious with so little to show for the effort, then have they freedom to sink to lower and lower depths of degradation till charity hands them over to death. And close at their heels will drag their women, ballot or no ballot.

And as for those a little "up in the world" as the phrase is—but why speak of them? The fate of a nation is decided by its lowest and most numerous class. Rome fell because her crop of men gave out. She was rotten at the foundation.

I yield to one in the strength of my desire for woman suffrage. But I must admit that the exercise of that right under present social conditions would not give me the satisfaction that I should expect from it after the adoption of the single tax had purified our national life and raised the standard of morality in every department.

If the fates offered me woman suffrage to-morrow I would take it. If they offered me woman suffrage or the single tax I would take the single tax, knowing I should then have both. It is not certain that the single tax would follow the enfranchisement of woman; but the adoption of the single tax, which means the abolition of a fundamental wrong affecting alike men and women, would open the way for every other reform. Woman suffrage is gaining ground now; under the single tax it would be speedily attained.

No single taxer can be an anti-woman suffragist without laying himself open to the charge of unreason. He and the single trader who declares himself an anti-free trader, are birds of a feather and equally illogical. I am happy in believing that there are few of either.

As I have said elsewhere, single taxers propose to turn the stream of unearned increment, now deflected from its natural course by our system of land tenure, from the pockets of the landlords into the hands of its rightful owners, the people, to be used by them as a common fund for common expenses in place of the multitudinous taxes now draining their life of all that makes it worth living. The people are the rightful owners of this fund because they created it. Now, what are the people? Men, women and children, or men and male children alone? If we could spirit away into space all the women and female children in the world, wouldn't land values drop? Apart from sentimental reasons, as political economists say, that is, eliminating from the problem the sorrow, despair, discomfort and confusion caused by such an event, and eliminating also consideration of the fact that such a loss would mean the extinction of the human race, and looking at the problem simply from an economic standpoint, wouldn't the removal of half the population cause a sharp decline in land values? No sane man would deny it, and no single taxer can fail to advocate woman suffrage without proving himself only one degree better than the landlord. The latter says: "This is mine to be spent as I please." The former says: "This enormous sum belongs to the people, because created by them. It shall be spent for their common good, but spent as one-half of them thinks best."

And if we go deeper than this we come to the same problem. Is not woman a land animal as well as man? And does not Henry George base his whole theory on the proposition that man is a land animal? If any one could prove that man is not a land animal, "Progress and Poverty" would have been written in vain. Shall we deny woman her right to the earth? He who denies her right to vote denies her right to her share of economic rent, and to deny her this is to deny her right to the earth, since the only way to recognize this fundamental right in a state of society of which permanency of tenure is the corner-stone, is by securing to each the equal right to economic rent.

If Mrs. Howard will study the single tax literature which she has already received, and that which I am safe in saying, will come to her, she can not fail, I think, to understand why single tax women, in lending their energies to our sacred cause, are working for

their own liberty.—Sarah Millin Gay, in The Standard.

The Scientific Method and the Single Tax.

Enthusiastic advocates of the single tax are often rebuffed with the remark: "Oh! that is only George's opinion. You are advocating a mere theory." To persons of unscientific mental training the objection seems to stop further argument.

The golden rule of science—that of Descartes—is: "Give unqualified assent to no propositions but those the truth of which is so clear and distinct that they can not be doubted." In other words, through the exercise of this rule is the foundation of scientific logic, and its adoption by a few great thinkers and investigators has produced what is termed "modern science." There could, indeed, be no exact science without the adoption of some such rule—no Darwins, Tyndalls, or Spencers. It was adopted consciously or unconsciously by the author of "Progress and Poverty," and he made of political economy, which was originally called "Political Arithmetic," a science allied to arithmetic. He could not have written the work except by subjecting to doubt all that had been accepted up to his period as sound political economy. I venture to assert that no objection has ever been made to the single tax theory, as a theory, that has not been, or that could not be, easily and convincingly answered on a basis of scientific logic.

It is their scientific habit of investigation which prevents many men of high intellectual attainments from carefully considering the irrefragable logic of "Progress and Poverty." To them "George's theory" is merely a notion, a belief or an opinion, and, of course, they regard their notions, or opinions as good or better than his. The same habit explains why the state papers of Blaine and President Harrison contain economic doctrine that makes an ordinary, unpretending single taxer smile. Such statesmen are quite unaware, as their self-confidence shows, that there exists any scientific test by which the fallacy of their views may be clearly demonstrated. Yet the new political economy furnishes that magic test, and happily it is being applied by rapidly increasing numbers of people in all parts of the world.

A man of science, Herbert Spencer, helped to lay the foundations of the new political economy when George was a mere boy. Whatever Spencer may have since said in relation thereto can not impair the severe scientific logic of his earlier utterances. They stand on their own unimpeachable power of conviction, and it is out of his power to repudiate them.

Prof. Huxley, a man of scientific methods, wrote an essay on "Capital, the Mother of Labor"—important to the single tax. From a biological standpoint this essay is scientifically logical and very interesting, but it has no bearing, as he imagines, upon the new political economy, whose conceptions he evidently knows nothing about. He may, however, some day pick up "Progress and Poverty" and really read it. If he does, he is too sincere a man, though a vain one, to withhold, not necessarily a change of views, but new views altogether.

Then there are the wise editors of great newspapers who may have had time once to read and digest scientific books, but who have no time now; they demolish "Progress and Poverty" in a few paragraphs. The future historian of this epoch will greatly wonder how, in the midst of abundant wealth of scientific ideas relating to political economy, there could have existed among the educated and influential such dire poverty of information.

Think It Out.

"How much be my taxes, Zack?"
"They be \$2.63, Jed."
"That's what I thought I'm taxed more this year than I was last."
"You hain't, be you?"
"Yes I be too, thirteen cents."
"Well you've painted your barn, hain't you?"—Buffalo Truth.

There is a growing conviction in the minds of thinking men that too little encouragement is offered to the development of unimproved property. Under our present taxing system it is often more profitable to hold vacant property, which is lightly taxed than to cover it with improvements, which will be immediately pounced upon by the assessor, without respect to their income-producing qualities, so that if a man proposes to build a home for investment he has to consider whether it will be more profitable to improve his property than to leave it vacant. He reasons that immediately upon the completion of a building his taxes are sure to be increased in much greater ratio. Thus it is that masons, carpenters, and the hundreds who are employed in the making and shaping of the materials which enter into buildings, find less work in the same ratio that taxes increase on improvements. Think this out, workmen.

Individual Freedom.

The freedom of the individual, the right of every man to work when, how, and as he will, is the most sacred right man can know; for it is the basis of freedom and the highest attainment of justice. If one man may say to another: "You shall not work—shall not support those to whom your efforts are due, but shall lie idle until I am willing that you should resume employment," that is slavery—despotism. What difference exists in this particular between the action of the individual and that of a combination, is difficult to discover. If any man can be deprived of the opportunity to labor, to provide food and raiment for those dependent on him, then is that condition one of brutal slavery. There is no possible escape from this conclusion, nor can be.—Toledo Sunday Journal.

USEFUL AND SUGGESTIVE.

A bunch of little scent-bags made of scraps of silk or ribbon is effective and pretty, and baby's bells for sale at bazaars can be arranged as follows: Tie some bells on to lengths of ribbon and gather them together in a bunch and fix them to a stick previously covered with a ribbon.—N. Y. World.

To make the best shaving soap ever invented, take four and one-half pounds of white bar soap, one quart of rain-water, one gill of beef's gall, and one gill of spirits of turpentine. Cut the soap fine and boil five minutes. Stir while boiling, and color with one ounce of vermilion. Scent with oil of rose or almond.—Detroit Free Press.

Apozen Slump.—Pare, core and quarter a dozen tart apples. Put them into a porcelain-lined kettle with one cupful of water and two cupfuls of molasses. Make a crust of one pint of flour, one teaspoonful of sugar, and one-half-teaspoonful of salt. Add sweet milk to make a dough. Roll out and cover the apple; steam thirty minutes without lifting the cover.—Demorest's Magazine.

This is a season of celery. A dainty way to prepare it for the celery boat is to curl the ends. Select firm, white celery. Trim off the green tops. Separate the head into pieces, and with a large trussing needle fringe the upper part of each strip two inches or more. Lay them in ice-cold water for half an hour or more before the time of serving, and they will be curled and crisp and make a dainty appearance on the celery boat.—N. Y. Tribune.

Marshmallows.—Dissolve half a pound of white gum-arabic in one pint of water. Strain, and add half a pound of fine sugar, and place over the fire, stirring constantly until the sirup is dissolved and all is of the consistency of honey. Add gradually the whites of four eggs well beaten. Stir the mixture until it becomes somewhat thin and does not adhere to the finger. Then pour into a tin slightly dusted with powdered starch, or cornflour, and when cool, divide it off into small squares.—Ladies' Home Journal.

Apple Cake Pudding.—Cover the bottom of a pudding dish with pared and quarter apple, of a tender, tart variety, and spread over it a cake made as above. Bake till well done, and serve with Sweet Sauce: One tablespoonful of sifted flour, one-half cupful of sugar, and a pinch of salt, wet to a paste with cold water. Stir in one-half pint of boiling water (very scant measure), boil two minutes, and add one table-spoonful of butter and one small teaspoonful of vanilla; or flavor with nutmeg or cinnamon.—Good Housekeeping.

Georgia Salad.—Take white cabbage, celery, salt and pepper, a salt-spoonful of mixed mustard, a teaspoonful of olive oil, and one gill of vinegar. Shred the salad very fine and cut the celery into small dice; mix these together and sprinkle with pepper and salt. Put the vinegar into a saucepan and stir in a well-beaten egg, stir over a hot fire till thick as cream. Add the mustard, oil and sugar, well beaten, and pour over the celery and cabbage. Serve the salad in a silver dish, with crackers, or bread, butter and cheese. A pretty cheese dish, dainty silver breadbasket and tasteful pats of butter add much to the appearance of the table. Crackers should be served in their china jars.—Housekeeper.

A STILTED PROPOSAL.

Remarkable Love-Letter by the Author of "Home Sweet Home."

"Madam! I did for a long time indulge in the fallacious hope that fortune would have favored and placed me in a more suitable situation for making this communication to you. I have, unfortunately, been disappointed, and have endeavored to calm my feelings and submit to my fate; yet the more I have striven to do so the more I have been convinced that it would be useless for me any longer to attempt to struggle with the sentiments I feel toward you. I am conscious of my unworthiness for the boon I desire of you, and can not, dare not, ask of you a decisive answer in my favor now; only permit me to hope that at some future time I shall have the happiness of believing my affection returned. At the same time I conjure you to remember in making up your decision that it is in your power to render me happy or miserable.

"Having frequently, through the kind permission of your honored parents, the pleasure of being in your society, I every day find it more necessary to come to some conclusion as to my future conduct, for when I was obliged to leave you, it was only to renew the agitated state of my mind and to contemplate the image of one too dear to me to resign forever without making an effort I was unequal to when in your presence. You will perhaps tell me that this is presumption on my part and but a devoted man, whatever your decision may be, present wishes for your happiness and welfare shall be the first of my heart. I have felt it essential to your peace of mind that I should inform you of the state of my feelings, satisfied that that and your amiableness of heart will plead my excuse. I entreat you to reply to this letter, if but one word; indeed, I am sure if you know how anxiously I shall await your answer, compassion alone would induce you to an early reply. Allow me madam, to subscribe myself, your very humble and devoted admirer.

JOHN HOWARD PAYNE,
—New England Magazine.

Wellington's Piety.
A story is related that, when one day the duke of Wellington was kneeling at the altar to partake of the communion, a peasant kneel by his side for the same purpose. An officious person standing by whispered in words the Iron Duke could not but overhear: "Come away from there. Don't you know that you are kneeling beside the duke of Wellington?" "Let him remain," interrupted the duke; "there is no rank at this altar."—Cincinnati Times Star.

A Novel Expedient.

A truckman, who had a heavy load in barrels, turned, the other day, from Barclay street into College place. His horses were rather small and of light weight, and they had about all they could do to haul the load up the grade; at one time it seemed as though they must give it up. Just then one of a number of men who had halted on the sidewalk to watch the team stepped out into the road and moved forward alongside of the horses, clapping his hand together slowly in time with their steps. Whether they were spurred by this novel form of encouragement or whether they would have exerted their reserved strength as effectively without it is a question; but it is certain that when the man clapped his hands the little horses buckled down to their work with a power that was irresistible, and a moment later they had the heavy load on easier ground.—N. Y. Sun.

Floored.

Dyspepsia is easily forested by Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, purest, pleasantest of stomachics, most effective of tonics. Heartburn, flatulence, the "sinking" sensation in the pit of the stomach experienced by dyspeptics, in brief, all symptoms—and they are many and perplexing—of indigestion are banished by the Bitters, which is particularly efficacious for biliousness, malaria, rheumatism and kidney complaints.

Never hire a person who wants to know why you want something done.—Milwaukee Journal.

Don't let the worms eat the very life out of your children. Save them from the dainty candies, called Dr. Bull's Worm De-

The difference between an editor and his wife is that his wife sets things to rights while he writes things to set.—Yonkers Statesman.

Babies cry for it because it makes milk. "The A. B. C. Bohemian Bottled Beer" of St. Louis. The American Brewing Co.'s brew.

A maiden's dressmaker is the only one who finds a miss fit suits her customer.—Baltimore American.

Don't fool with indigestion nor with a disordered liver, but take Becham's Pills for immediate relief. 25 cents a box.

THE GENERAL MARKETS.

KANSAS CITY, Dec. 15.	
CATTLE—Shipping steers	3 50 @ 4 10
Butchers' steers	3 75 @ 4 00
HOGS—Good to choice heavy	3 50 @ 3 75
WHEAT—No. 2 red	87 @ 88
CORN—No. 2 hard	81 1/2 @ 82
OATS—No. 2	35 1/2 @ 36 1/2
RYE—No. 2	81 @ 82 1/2
WHEAT—Patents, per sack	2 10 @ 2 30
Flour—Fancy	1 50 @ 1 75
BUTTER—Choice creamery	27 @ 28
CHEESE—Full cream	10 @ 12
EGGS—Choice	22 @ 23
BACON—Hams	20 @ 22
Shoulders	7 @ 7 1/2
Sides	9 @ 10
LARD	17 @ 18 1/2
POTATOES	25 @ 35

ST. LOUIS.	
CATTLE—Shipping steers	3 50 @ 5 00
Butchers' steers	3 00 @ 4 00
HOGS—Packing and shipping	3 75 @ 3 85
WHEAT—No. 2 red	85 @ 86
CORN—No. 2	40 @ 41
OATS—No. 2	35 @ 36
RYE—No. 2	82 @ 83
BUTTER—Creamery	27 @ 28
POPK	1 12 1/2 @ 1 25

CHICAGO.	
CATTLE—Shipping steers	4 00 @ 5 00
HOGS—Packing and shipping	3 75 @ 3 85
SHEEP—Fat to choice	4 10 @ 5 00
WHEAT—Winter wheat	48 @ 5 00
OATS—No. 2	31 @ 32 1/2
CORN—No. 2	32 @ 33
RYE—No. 2	82 @ 83
BUTTER—Creamery	27 @ 28
POPK	1 12 1/2 @ 1 25

NEW YORK.	
CATTLE—Common to prime	4 00 @ 4 70
HOGS—Good to choice	4 00 @ 4 10
WHEAT—Good to choice	85 @ 91
CORN—No. 2	31 @ 32
OATS—No. 2	31 @ 32
RYE—No. 2	82 @ 83
BUTTER—Creamery	27 @ 28
POPK	1 12 1/2 @ 1 25



"How do I look?"
That depends, madam, upon how you feel. If you're suffering from functional disturbances, irregularities or weaknesses, you're sure to "look it." And Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is the remedy. It builds up and invigorates the system, regulates and promotes the proper functions, and restores health and strength. It's a legitimate medicine, not a beverage; purely vegetable, perfectly harmless, and made especially for women's needs. In the cure of all "female complaints," it's guaranteed to give satisfaction, or the money is refunded. No other medicine for women is sold so. Think of that, when the dealer says something else (which pays him better) is "just as good."

"Times have changed." So have methods. The modern improvements in pills are Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets. They help Nature, instead of fighting with her. Sick and nervous headache, biliousness, costiveness, and all derangements of the liver, stomach and bowels are prevented, relieved, and cured.

Dr. BULL'S COUGH SYRUP
THE PEOPLE'S REMEDY. PRICE 25c.
SALVATION OIL
HOME REMEDY. Coughs, colds, croup, whooping cough, etc., thoroughly lulled by Bull's. Trial bottles free. Sold by all druggists.

The Only One Ever Printed—Can You Find the Word?

There is a 3 inch display advertisement in this paper, this week, which has no two words alike except one word. The same is true of each new one appearing each week, from The Dr. Harter Medicine Co. This house places a "Crescent" on everything they make and publish. Look for it, send them the name of the word and they will return you book, beautiful lithographs or samples free.

TALKING OF THIEVES of the present day, the greatest pirate of old was a mere Kidd to them.—Philadelphia Times.

A PROLONGED use of Dr. John Bull's Sarsaparilla will cure scrofula and syphilis, but such symptoms of impure blood as pimples, sores, ulcers, pains, kidney and liver weakness, etc., vanish like snow before the noon day when this remedy is used. It stimulates the entire system and its beneficial effect is felt at once in every part.

The study of bee culture is of no earthly use to a man who has the bees.—Pittsburgh Dispatch.

COUGHS AND COLDS. Those who are suffering from Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, Etc., should try BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES. Sold only in boxes.

When you set a hen on an egg you expect a chicken, but what do you expect when you set a dog on a tramp? Answer—A flea.

PORTLY Peble Lungs Against Winter with Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar. Fike's Toothache Drops Cure in one minute.

An upstart is a man who has been more successful than the man who tells you about him.—Elmira Gazette.

JASON says it puzzles him to think that a standing advertisement must run all the time.—Elmira Gazette.

FARMERS: LOOK OUT!

You are exposed to sudden changes of temperature, and to injuries.

ST. JACOBS OIL

Cures RHEUMATISM, SPRAINS, BRUISES, CUTS, WOUNDS, SORENESS, STIFFNESS, SWELLINGS, BACKACHE, NEURALGIA, SCIATICA, BURNS. A PROMPT AND PERMANENT CURE.

THE KANSAS CITY MEDICAL & SURGICAL SANITARIUM

For the Treatment of all Chronic and Surgical Diseases.

The object of this Sanitarium is to furnish scientific medical and surgical treatment, board, rooms, and attendance to those afflicted with chronic, surgical, eye, ear, and nervous diseases, and is supplied with all the latest inventions in electric apparatus, laboratory appliances, instruments, apparatus, etc. We treat DYSPEPSIA, indigestion, constipation, and all diseases of the digestive tract. Trusses and Elastic Stockings made to order. Various treatments for Paralysis and undeveloped parts of the body. Artificial Eye. Catarrh and all diseases of the Throat treated by Compressed Air, Steam, Mechanical Vapor, etc., applied by means of the latest inventions in apparatus for that purpose. Comfortable and quiet hotel for women during treatment. Special attention paid to diseases of Women, and to the treatment of all diseases of Women.

DISEASES OF THE NERVOUS SYSTEM.

Book describing Diseases of Women sent free. Readily in all languages. Baths, douches, massage, inhalation, nursing, etc., are provided as may be required by patients. In addition to such other medical treatment as may be deemed advisable. Diseases of the Eye and Ear treated in scientific manner. Books to men free upon Special or Nervous Diseases. Sufferers and Invalids.

All the most difficult Surgical Operations performed with Skill & Success.

City rooms for the accommodation of patients. Physicians and trained nurses in attendance. Free day and night. Consultation free.

DR. C. M. COE, President, 11th & Broadway, KANSAS CITY, MO.

PETROLEUM VASELINE JELLY.

—AN INVALUABLE FAMILY REMEDY FOR—
Burns, Wounds, Sprains, Rheumatism, Skin Diseases, Hemorrhoids, Sun Burns, Chilblains, Etc. Taken Internally, Will Cure Croup, Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, Etc.

PURE VASELINE (2-oz. bottle)	10 cts.	VASELINE SOAP, Unperfumed	10 cts.
POMADE VASELINE (2-oz. bottle)	15 "	VASELINE SOAP, Perfumed	25 "
VASELINE COLD CREAM	15 "	WHITE VASELINE (2-oz. bottle)	25 "
VASELINE CAMPHORICE	10 "	CAMPHORATED VASELINE (2-oz. bottle)	25 "
		CAROLATED VASELINE (2-oz. bottle)	25 "

Be careful to accept only the genuine, put up and labeled by us, if you wish to receive value for your money. If any dealer offers you an imitation or substitute, decline it. DO NOT BE CHEATED.

CHESEBROUGH MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

DR. HARTER'S WILD CHERRY CATARRH CURE

RELIEVES All Stomach Distress. REMOVES Nausea, Sense of Fullness, CONSTIPATION, PAIN, REVIVES FAILING ENERGY. RESTORES Normal Circulation, and WARMS TO TON TIPS.

DR. HARTER MEDICINE CO., St. Louis, Mo.

PROP-A-GATE

Health, wealth and happiness by owning a "CHARTER OAK" STOVE. None other will bring you such a maximum of contentment and comfort, nor do its duties as well or as economically.

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

EXCELSIOR MANUFACTURING CO. ST. LOUIS, MO.

CHRISTMAS

only a few days away. Soon you will be asking the question: "What Shall I Give?"

In addition to our million dollar stock we have one of the Largest

TOY ROOMS

IN THE WORLD.

Write to us or come and visit The Store for Christmas Presents.

Send for sample of Dress Goods. No charge.

When you order, address
Bullene, Moore, Emery & Co.,
KANSAS CITY.

ASTHMA

We Want Name and Address of Every ASTHMATIC. Write to Buffalo, N.Y. P. HARGREAVE & CO., BUFFALO, N.Y.

WANTED. 10,000 Ladies to send for particulars of the Chesapeake and Potomac. Write to Buffalo, N.Y. P. HARGREAVE & CO.

No. Poultry and Pot Stomk Club, pure stock cheap. Write to H. G. MASON, KIRKSVILLE, Mo. Send name this paper every time you write.

YOUNG MEN Learn Telegraphy and Railroad good situations. Write to H. G. MASON, Sedalia, Mo. Send name this paper every time you write.

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

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

CATARRH

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

A. N. K.—D. 1374

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

Law Offices Mortimer F. Taylor
205 So. 4th St. LaSalle Building, St. Louis, Mo. In addition to general practice will take all business. For special attention in real estate in St. Louis, Mo. Office at 12th & Franklin St., St. Louis, Mo. Consultation free.

RISE SUN STOVE POLISH

BEAUTY OF POLISH. SAVING LABOR, CLEANLINESS, DURABILITY & CHEAPNESS. UNEQUALLED NO ODOR WHEN HEATED.

GOOD NEWS FOR THE MILLIONS OF CONSUMERS OF Tatt's Pills.

It gives Dr. Tatt pleasure to announce that he is now putting up a TINY LIVER PILL which is of exceedingly small size, yet retaining all the virtues of the larger ones. They are guaranteed purely vegetable. Both sizes of these pills are still issued. The exact size of TATT'S TINY LIVER PILLS is shown in the border of this "ad."

BORE WELLS

with our famous Well Machinery. The only one in the world for fast-dropping tools in use. LOOMIS & NYMAN, Tiffin, Ohio.

FARMERS: LOOK OUT!

You are exposed to sudden changes of temperature, and to injuries.

ST. JACOBS OIL

Cures RHEUMATISM, SPRAINS, BRUISES, CUTS, WOUNDS, SORENESS, STIFFNESS, SWELLINGS, BACKACHE, NEURALGIA, SCIATICA, BURNS. A PROMPT AND PERMANENT CURE.

THE KANSAS CITY MEDICAL & SURGICAL SANITARIUM

For the Treatment of all Chronic and Surgical Diseases.

The object of this Sanitarium is to furnish scientific medical and surgical treatment, board, rooms, and attendance to those afflicted with chronic, surgical, eye, ear, and nervous diseases, and is supplied with all the latest inventions in electric apparatus, laboratory appliances, instruments, apparatus, etc. We treat DYSPEPSIA, indigestion, constipation, and all diseases of the digestive tract. Trusses and Elastic Stockings made to order. Various treatments for Paralysis and undeveloped parts of the body. Artificial Eye. Catarrh and all diseases of the Throat treated by Compressed Air, Steam, Mechanical Vapor, etc., applied by means of the latest inventions in apparatus for that purpose. Comfortable and quiet hotel for women during treatment. Special attention paid to diseases of Women, and to the treatment of all diseases of Women.

DISEASES OF THE NERVOUS SYSTEM.

Book describing Diseases of Women sent free. Readily in all languages. Baths, douches, massage, inhalation, nursing, etc., are provided as may be required by patients. In addition to such other medical treatment as may be deemed advisable. Diseases of the Eye and Ear treated in scientific manner. Books to men free upon Special or Nervous Diseases. Sufferers and Invalids.

All the most difficult Surgical Operations performed with Skill & Success.

City rooms for the accommodation of patients. Physicians and trained nurses in attendance. Free day and night. Consultation free.

DR. C. M. COE, President, 11th & Broadway, KANSAS CITY, MO.

PETROLEUM VASELINE JELLY.

—AN INVALUABLE FAMILY REMEDY FOR—
Burns, Wounds, Sprains, Rheumatism, Skin Diseases, Hemorrhoids, Sun Burns, Chilblains, Etc. Taken Internally, Will Cure Croup, Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, Etc.

PURE VASELINE (2-oz. bottle)	10 cts.	VASELINE SOAP, Unperfumed	10 cts.
POMADE VASELINE (2-oz. bottle)	15 "	VASELINE SOAP, Perfumed	25 "
VASELINE COLD CREAM	15 "	WHITE VASELINE (2-oz. bottle)	25 "
VASELINE CAMPHORICE	10 "	CAMPHORATED VASELINE (2-oz. bottle)	25 "
		CAROLATED VASELINE (2-oz. bottle)	25 "

Be careful to accept only the genuine, put up and labeled by us, if you wish to receive value for your money. If any dealer offers you an imitation or substitute, decline it. DO NOT BE CHEATED.

CHESEBROUGH MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

DR. HARTER'S WILD CHERRY CATARRH CURE

RELIEVES All Stomach Distress. REMOVES Nausea, Sense of Fullness, CONSTIPATION, PAIN, REVIVES FAILING ENERGY. RESTORES Normal Circulation, and WARMS TO TON TIPS.

DR. HARTER MEDICINE CO., St. Louis, Mo.

PROP-A-GATE

Health, wealth and happiness by owning a "CHARTER OAK" STOVE. None other will bring you such a maximum of contentment and comfort, nor do its duties as well or as economically.

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

EXCELSIOR MANUFACTURING CO. ST. LOUIS, MO.

CHRISTMAS

only a few days away. Soon you will be asking the question: "What Shall I Give?"

In addition to our million dollar stock we have one of the Largest

TOY ROOMS

IN THE WORLD.

Write to us or come and visit The Store for Christmas Presents.

Send for sample of Dress Goods. No charge.

When you order, address
Bullene, Moore, Emery & Co.,
KANSAS CITY.

ASTHMA

We Want Name and Address of Every ASTHMATIC. Write to Buffalo, N.Y. P. HARGREAVE & CO., BUFFALO, N.Y.

WANTED. 10,000 Ladies to send for particulars of the Chesapeake and Potomac. Write to Buffalo, N.Y. P. HARGREAVE & CO.

No. Poultry and Pot Stomk Club, pure stock cheap. Write to H. G. MASON, KIRKSVILLE, Mo. Send name this paper every time you write.

YOUNG MEN Learn Telegraphy and Railroad good situations. Write to H. G. MASON, Sedalia, Mo. Send name this paper every time you write.

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

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

CATARRH

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

A. N. K.—D. 1374

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

Law Offices Mortimer F. Taylor
205 So. 4th St. LaSalle Building, St. Louis, Mo. In addition to general practice will take all business. For special attention in real estate in St. Louis, Mo. Office at 12th & Franklin St., St. Louis, Mo. Consultation free.

THE TREASURY.

Annual Report of the Secretary of the Treasury.

The Customs—Coinage—National Banks—Circulation—Receipts and Charges—Internal Revenue—Foreign Commerce—Reciprocity.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10.—The annual report of the Secretary of the Treasury was submitted to congress yesterday.

The secretary says that the revenues of the government from all sources for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1891, were \$455,541,233.03. The expenditures for the same period were \$412,991,479.46, leaving a surplus of \$42,549,753.57. As compared with the fiscal year 1890 the receipts fell off \$14,847,913, and there was an increase of \$27,619,124 in the ordinary expenditures. It is estimated that the revenue for the fiscal year 1892 will amount to \$483,000,000 and the expenditures to \$469,000,000.

The following is given as a statement of the probable condition of the treasury at the close of the present fiscal year, June 30, 1892:

Cash in the treasury July 1, 1891, including gold reserve.....	\$13,833,898.83
Surplus for year, as above.....	24,992,098.90
Deposits during the year for redemption of national bank notes.....	7,000,000.00
Total amount available.....	\$31,825,997.73
Less—	
Redemption of national bank notes during the year.....	\$16,900,000.00
Redemption of bonds, interest notes and fractional currency to November 1, 20,911,163.00	
Redemption of same items during remainder of year.....	4,354,930.00
	(4,138,063.00)
Cash balance available June 30, 1892.....	\$14,925,934.73

With reference to the circulation the report says: "The stringency in the money market during the summer and autumn of 1890 was relieved by the prompt and effective measures of my predecessor, and happily disappeared without producing the consequences which were feared by the public; but its existence, and the widespread apprehension which it caused, induced a revival of the erroneous idea that the volume of money in circulation was not only inadequate to the needs of the country, but was very much less per capita than during the so-called flush times which followed the civil war.

"The circulation statement" which has been published by the department monthly since April 1, 1887, contains in tabular form full information on this subject for the dates specified, and has proved to be a valuable addition to the regular reports of the department; but in the absence of statements in the same form for the preceding years a comparison by the people has been unobtainable, and the mistaken opinion that there has been a severe contraction of the money volume found ready acceptance. This fact became apparent through letters which were received from all sections of the country, and more complete information on the subject was accordingly published by means of a statement which was printed in August last, and has been sent by mail to those who ask for it. The tables therein published appear in their appropriate place in this report and are reproduced without change, except as to the table for July 1, 1891, which displays the revised figures for that date, including the figures in the treasury. By the revision of these figures the amount of money per capita July 1, 1891, has been found to be \$23.41 instead of \$23.48.

The amount of money in circulation has been very largely increased since the close of the fiscal year. The amount July 1, 1891, was \$1,407,410,727, and the amount per capita was \$3.41. The gold in the United States, the operation of the silver act of July 1, 1890, and disbursements by the treasury on account of the 4 1/2 per cent loan, pensions, etc., have enlarged the volume to \$1,572,264,070 and the per capita amount to \$3.85.

The value of the gold deposited at the mints and assay offices during the fiscal year 1890 was \$29,222,674.41, of which \$9,892,820 was re-originated deposits and \$19,329,854 were re-deposits. Of the original deposits \$13,551,118 were the product of our own mines, \$22,111,226 were foreign coins and bullion, \$583,817 light weight domestic gold coin and \$ 9,670,113 old material. The deposits and purchases of silver aggregated 71,814,682.12 standard ounces, of the coin value of \$18,914,314, including 10,671,077 standard ounces, of the coin value of \$14,641,158.31 re-deposits.

Of the silver received 59,279,139 standard ounces, of the coin value of \$14,641,158.31, were classified as of domestic product; 4,151,248 standard ounces, of the coin value of \$1,044,000.21, were foreign silver bullion and coin; 705,255.31 standard ounces, of the coin value of \$175,828.28, were unrecurrent domestic coins, 3,218.17 standard ounces, of the coin value of \$ 799.94, were trade dollars, and 738,410 standard ounces, of the coin value of \$18,914,314, consisted of old plate, jewelry, etc.

The coinage of the mints during the year was the largest in the history of the mint in this country, aggregating 1,019,477,872 pieces. Valued as follows: Gold, \$17,204,300; silver dollar coins, \$32,320,501; subsidiary silver, \$2,082,218.33; minor coins, \$1,059,501.50. Total, \$52,611,139.14.

The number of silver dollars coined during the fiscal year, 1890, was 26,110,000, under the act of 1873 was 8,710,271; from bullion purchased under the act July 1, 1890, 27,292,475; and from trade dollar bullion, 300,000, a total of 53,702,746 silver dollars, to which the seigniorage, or profit, was \$6,271,833.42. The profit on the subsidiary silver coinage of the year was \$29,444.44, a total seigniorage of \$6,301,277.88.

The total amount of silver purchased under the act of July 1, 1890, from August 12, 1889, to November 1, 1891, was 66,598,526 fine ounces, costing \$68,026,365, an average cost of \$1.18 per fine ounce.

In referring to national banks the report says: "The last report of condition exhibits the liabilities and resources of the banks on September 26, 1891. At that date 3,077 associations reported an aggregate capital of \$77,424,920; surplus, \$27,874,981; and undivided profits, \$101,284,071. The gross deposits, including amounts due to banks, are stated at \$2,019,180,118.13, and loans and discounts at \$1,928,283,295.12. There is a total of \$77,424,920 in assets over any previous date. The banks held \$174,097,050 in United States bonds, of which \$102,850,000 were in secure circulation notes; also \$198,515,476 in specie, \$97,618,628 in legal tender notes, and \$15,729,870 in United States certificates of deposit."

The receipts from customs for the year ended September 30, 1891, during the last six months of which sugar was free, were \$108,278,842.94, as against \$128,512.71 for the preceding year, a decrease of \$20,233,741.41.

During the twelve months ended September 30 the value of our exports of merchandise was \$124,911.15, as against \$201,472.14 for the previous twelve months, an increase of \$76,560.99.

THE POET'S BOY.

The Son of Joaquin Miller Tells How He Became a Highwayman—His Father He Blames.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 11.—Henry Miller, the young son of Joaquin Miller, the poet, who was arrested on the charge of holding up the mail stage in Mendocino county, has been brought here, and in the interview in which he told the story of his life he claimed that hunger had driven him to the crime. He said up to the age of ten years he lived with his mother, Minnie Myrtle, in Portland. Continuing he said: "She gave me into the keeping of my aunt at Goose Bay, and went east after my sister, who was being educated in a convent. A year after she left they told me she was dead. The next seven years of my life were passed on my aunt's farm. I attended a little country school at Goose Bay, but the taste for education there only sharpened my appetite for more. I wrote to my father at Oakland, telling him of my desire. He sent for me to work on his ranch. I was satisfied to do this because I thought with the money he promised me for my labor I could educate myself in the higher branches. When he declined to pay, anger and disappointment overcame me and I left him. I traveled about the state doing odd jobs, working in San Francisco as messenger for the telegraph company. I drifted back to Oregon, and hungry and desperate I joined a stranger in breaking into a house, but we were caught and sent to the penitentiary.

"I escaped, and assuming the name of Joseph McKay, resumed my wanderings. One day, traveling through Mendocino county in search of work, I came upon a house which had been left unguarded. I was famished and ate my fill, then stole a gun and some other articles and went on. Next day I suddenly came upon the stage coach, toiling up the hill. The idea of robbing it came to me as an inspiration and I stepped behind a tree and ordered the driver to stop. Had he shown fight I should probably have run away, because I was frightened and shaking like a leaf. When the stage had disappeared and I had opened the treasure box which the driver threw me, I found in it a pair of baby shoes, a couple of money way-bills, not a cent of money. Sheriff Standley arrested me at Santa Rosa and I shall plead guilty and suffer the penalty.

"I bear my father no ill-will and all that I ask is that he keep away from me. If it had not been for my brother's letter my identity would never have been known and I would have gone to prison as Joseph McKay."

Our total trade with Europe the excess of exports over imports was \$245,492,753. Our commerce in merchandise with North America, including Mexico, Central America, the West Indies amounted to \$263,775,264, of which the value of the imports was \$183,226,079, and of the exports \$80,549,185. An excess of imports of \$102,676,894, but if our export trade by land carriages with Mexico and Canada had been correctly ascertained by means of an adequate law for that purpose, it is estimated that our imports and exports with North America would appear upwards of \$90,000,000 and leave an excess of imports of less than \$26,000,000; instead of \$102,676,894 as now appears.

Our total trade with South America in merchandise amounted to \$12,444,938, of which the value of the imports was \$13,108,628, and of exports \$83,709,299, an excess of imports of \$8,000,000.

The total value of exports of domestic merchandise was \$72,276,284, an increase of \$4,978,415 over the exports of the preceding fiscal year, 1891, and was greater than that of any year except 1881.

During the last fiscal year the value of imports of merchandise was \$84,913,126, an increase of \$15,090,787 over the imports of the fiscal year, 1890.

The value of free merchandise imported was \$36,741,541, and of dutiable was \$48,171,584, an increase in the value of free merchandise of \$100,572,728, and a decrease in the value of dutiable goods of \$44,965,398, caused mainly by the transfer of sugar and certain articles from the dutiable to the free list by the new tariff.

With reference to the reciprocity clause of the tariff the report says: "During the year ending June 30, 1890, our exports of domestic products to Brazil amounted to \$11,902,978, and in 1891 to \$14,041,273, an increase of \$2,138,295. The treaty with Brazil went into effect April 1 last, and it is not to be expected that the results will be very marked as yet. During the six months ending June 30, 1890, our domestic exports of merchandise to Brazil amounted to \$5,298,814 and during the same period of 1891, under the operation of the reciprocity treaty, to \$7,516,898, an increase of \$2,218,084. This increase in exports to Brazil since the reciprocity treaty went into effect has been mainly in locomotives, steam engines, machinery and cars of railways and railroads, wheat, flour, bacon, boards, planks, etc. There has been a decrease in the exports of wheat, lard and cotton manufactures. The reciprocity treaties with Santo Domingo and with the United States concerning trade relations with Cuba and Puerto Rico did not go into effect until September 1, and as yet there are no available statistics to show the effects of the treaties upon our commerce. Furthermore, the reduction of duties on wheat and wheat flour imported into these islands from the United States will not take effect until January 1, 1892.

Murderer Benson's Effort to Escape Discovers Him in Time.

LEAVENWORTH, Kan., Dec. 10.—C. A. Benson, under sentence of death here for the murder of Mrs. Teresa Mettman, made an unsuccessful attempt to escape from jail last night. He had fixed up a dummy that bore a remarkable resemblance to a man and placed it in his bed while he was hid in the cell of another prisoner who was to escape with him. It was only by accident that the scheme was discovered.

The cells are all locked by a lever from the outside. Last evening Jailer Pickens tried to lock them, but the lever would not work. He looked in and saw that the door of Benson's cell was not closed. He called to Benson to close it but there was no response. He called again and was told by one of the prisoners that Benson was asleep. The jailer then went to the cell and then it was that he discovered the ruse.

When he found that his trick had been discovered, Benson came running to the jailer and pretended that it was a joke, but it is not so looked upon in the jail. The sheriff and jailer believe that it was the intention to attempt an escape and that it was only his failure to close the cell door that prevented a further attempt being made.

Colonies at Out.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., Dec. 10.—In retaliation for the duties imposed by Canada on Newfoundland fish, the government here has put into force section 13 of the revenue act against Canada, which increases the duties on articles imported from Canada. Of flour the increased duty per barrel is 75 cents; on pork per barrel, 75 cents; butter per 100 pounds, 75 cents; tobacco per 100 pounds, \$5; oil per gallon 3 cents; meat per barrel, 35 cents; hay per ton, \$5; oats per bushel, 10 cents; potatoes per bushel, 25 cents; turkeys per bushel, 25 cents; cabbage per dozen, 40 cents; unmanumured vegetables, 40 per cent ad valorem.

THE SAGE DYNAMITER.

Hardly Any Doubt But That He Was Henry L. Norcross, a Boston Note Broker.

BOSTON, Dec. 12.—The Globe says that Henry L. Norcross, of Sargent avenue, Somerville, a note broker doing business at 12 Pearl street, had not been seen at his office since the middle of last week and the other occupants of his Somerville residence say that he was killed in a railroad accident about that time. New York detectives were in town yesterday trying to identify the missing man as the mysterious dynamiter in Russell Sage's office last week. The detectives brought with them a trousers button and a portion of the trousers worn by the bomber, as well as a piece of his coat and portions of his underclothing.

According to the Globe these were taken to the Norcross residence yesterday afternoon and the underclothing positively identified by Mrs. Norcross as belonging to her husband. On the trousers of the dead man were buttons bearing the print, "Brooks, tailor, Boston." The pieces of clothing were taken to Brooks' store. There it was positively stated that the firm had made for Henry L. Norcross a coat of the cloth presented and also a pair of trousers of the same cloth as the other piece furnished by the detectives. The button was also identified as a peculiar one used by this tailoring house.

Further investigation leaves scarcely any room for doubt that the dynamiter and Henry L. Norcross were identical. His father, who was seen last night, believed that such was the fact. The identification of the clothing has been made complete by the discovery that the number upon the portion of the trousers worn by the bomber thrown and brought here from New York yesterday corresponds exactly with the number against the name of Norcross on the books of Brooks, the Washington street tailor, who made a suit of clothes for Norcross last October. A photograph of the dead bomber's head has been compared with a likeness of Norcross, taken about six months ago, and the resemblance is most striking. Mr. Norcross, Sr., says that his son left home the day preceding the New York affair, stating that he was going upon a business trip, first to Providence, thence to Hartford, New Haven, Worcester and Fitchburg. Since then he has not been seen by the members of his family.

CAVING IN.

A Big Iron Plant Discovered to Be Undermined by a Furnace of Burning Cinders.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Dec. 12.—The cinder bank, on which the furnaces of the Pittsburgh Forge & Iron Co.'s big plant at Wood's Run are built, has been discovered to be burning many feet deep, and the furnaces are sinking.

For many years before the introduction of natural gas into this mill considerable ground which the plant now occupies was filled to the river's edge with cinders. The cinders were taken from the furnaces when the mill was using coal. Many loads that were used for filling purposes had only been partly burned and in reality half the cinders so used were nothing more than coke. When gas was introduced a conduit was built large enough to drive a horse and wagon into, through which pipes to supply gas to the furnaces were laid. The gas has been escaping for some time, but just how long is not known. Several days ago it was noticed that the furnaces were sinking, but the employees could assign no reason for it. The company, however, concluded to make an investigation. One of the furnaces was torn down and the cause was soon discovered. The furnace was resting on a foundation of fire. It is supposed that the heat of the furnace has ignited the escaping gas, and this set the cinders on fire. A gang of men was at once set to work to dig the fire out. The men dug to a depth of thirty feet in fire. An employee of the works stated to-day that, in all probability, the bank has been on fire for months, and probably years, as cinders do not burn very rapidly. Since the work commenced it has been discovered that the furnace alone, but had spread almost to the machine shop, a distance of 100 feet or more. Where the fire has been dug out broken stone has been used for a foundation. The firm may be obliged to tear all their furnaces down and remove the cinders and fill in with stone to avoid any accidents. About ten years ago a similar occurrence took place in Wood's mill, in the west end, owned by Oliver Bros. The affair proved rather disastrous to the firm. The foundation on which the furnaces were built suddenly gave way one day and the furnaces sank over three feet into a burning foundation.

Business Reported Good.

NEW YORK, Dec. 12.—R. G. Dun & Co. in their weekly review of trade says: As the holidays draw near all signs indicate a large volume of business at the present, with growing confidence of improvement in the future, except in parts of the south, where the unusual accumulation of cotton and its low price has a depressing influence. There is no lack of money in any part of the country except at some southern points, and the mere fact that cotton now accumulated at a few ports and interior towns represents fully \$60,000,000 in value paid to planters at once explains the difficulty. It is a good sign, also, that collections are on the whole improving, though slow at New Orleans and some southern ports, and on the fair in some lines at eastern cities.

Illinois Central Earnings.

CHICAGO, Dec. 12.—The Illinois Central has issued a statement showing the income of the road from traffic during the four months ended October 31. The gross receipts were \$6,901,048, against \$5,011,434 for the corresponding period last year, an increase of \$1,889,614. Operating expenses and taxes amounted to \$4,072,490, an increase of \$488,968 while the net earnings were \$2,828,558, against \$1,928,833 a year ago, an increase of \$900,725. The gross earnings for the month of November are estimated at \$1,694,339, against \$1,816,051 for the corresponding month of 1890, an increase of \$121,718.

OFFICIAL CROP REPORT.

Condition of Growing Wheat Not Generally Favorable—Average Prices of Crops.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11.—The returns of the statistical reporters of the department of agriculture show that the condition of growing wheat is 85.3. The returns showing the condition of the coming crops of winter grains are not generally favorable. On the Atlantic coast some injury is reported in early sown areas from the Hessian fly. The season was not favorable for seeding in the south on account of continued dry weather and germination was slow from the same cause. Rains in the late autumn have improved the prospect. In the western states seeding was late, the seed bed hard and cloddy, germination slow and growth unfavorable until after November, when material improvement was seen in most fields. In some districts the Hessian fly made its appearance, causing some damage. The average condition of the crop is 85.3, the figures for the principal states of the great wheat belt being: Ohio, 80; Michigan, 92; Indiana, 81; Illinois, 90; Iowa, 92; Missouri, 73; Kansas, 75; Nebraska, 93; California, 97. The average for New York is 97, Pennsylvania, 92; Maryland, 87; Virginia, 86; Georgia, 96; Texas, 70.

The condition of rye is a little higher than that of wheat, making an average of 88.8.

The returns duly consolidated make the average farm value of the current crops for the year: Corn, 42.2 cents per bushel; wheat, 85.3 cents; rye, 47.4 cents; barley, 54.0 cents; oats, 32.2 cents; buckwheat, 57.9 cents; potatoes, 37.1 cents; tobacco, cigar leaf, 14.1 cents per pound; manufacturing and export leaf, 7.5 cents; hay, \$8.89 per ton. The price of corn is 2.9 cents per bushel more than the average of ten years from 1880 and only four tenths of a cent less than the average for the decade from 1872. In the states of largest production the prices are as follows: Ohio, 47 cents; Indiana, 33 cents; Illinois, 37 cents; Iowa, 30 cents; Missouri, 33 cents; Kansas 34 cents, and Nebraska, 26 cents. The latter state where corn is cheap, has reported a higher value only four times in fifteen years.

The average status of the wheat crop since 1882 has been higher only in 1887 and 1890, when there was only twenty bushels per acre. The value of the wheat crop is 2.5 cents per bushel higher than the average of ten years from 1880 and has been exceeded only once (in 1888) since 1883.

In the states of the Atlantic coast and on the Gulf of Mexico, except Texas, the value is from \$1 to \$1.15; in the Ohio valley from 85 to 90 cents; beyond the Mississippi, from 70 in North Dakota to 81 in Iowa. Only once since 1883 has the price of oats been as high as at present, 32.2 cents, which is one-third cents higher than the average of ten years from 1880. The prices of all cereals have been remarkably sustained in view of the abundance of production.

THE LOUISVILLE HOLOCAUST.

Fourteen Lives Lost in Two Disastrous Fires.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Dec. 11.—A complete list of the dead so far recovered from the ruins of the buildings of the Boone Paper Co. and the factory of Menne & Co., burned yesterday, is as follows: Lulu Kern, 1302 West Main. Carrie Luckhardt, 1020 Kane. Barbara Bell, 1233 Rogers. Amanda Dickey, 1802 West Market. William Hulsemer, 527 Walnut. Charles Kimmel, 545 East Madison. Clara Rauche, 1613 Logan. The missing and certainly dead are: Tom Moore. Sam Baker. Will Dairs. Tony Schlick. Ida Belle Parker, 819 Broadway. James Mundweiler. Thomas Buchholder. The injured are: Katie McGarvey, leg broken, internal injuries. Theresa Holthaus, bruised head, face and arms. Edward Ininger, body bruised. Lillie Grenwald, slightly bruised. Major Hughes, seriously cut about the head. Henry Weatherford, fireman, sprained wrist. Allen Grimes, candy maker, internal injuries.

KIT CARSON, JR.

The Son of the Famous Scout a Drunken Brute and Double Murderer.

LA JUNTA, Col., Dec. 10.—Kit Carson, Jr., a son of the famous old scout, yesterday killed his father-in-law and mother-in-law and then made his escape.

About a year ago Carson married Miss Susie Richardson, but because of his drunkenness and cruelty she was compelled to return to her father's home, which is in "Nine Mile Bottom," twenty-five miles from here. Yesterday Carson went to Richardson's house and demanded his wife. The old man refused to accede when Carson shot at him, the ball passing through both hips. Mrs. Richardson, who was in the kitchen, heard the shots and hurried to the room where Carson was and was shot directly through the forehead, dying instantly. The murderer then mounted his horse and escaped into Bent canon headed for New Mexico. This is not the first shooting affair Carson has been implicated in and if captured this time there is every reason to believe that this one will be his last.

Chili Again Stirred Up.

NEW YORK, Dec. 11.—Under a Valparaiso date the World to-day prints this: "The substance of President Harrison's statement of Chilean affairs was received to-day and is a subject of universal comment. It is remarked by the Chileans as decidedly threatening a rupture, as it is believed that the Chilean government will not consent either to apology or any material indemnity. The majority in congress is known to be opposed to any concessions and the Chilean government would find it difficult to carry the necessary support of any humiliating measure."

STOCK ITEMS.

Shows that are suckling young pigs should be fed all that they will eat up clean.

Neglecting to feed properly is one cause of failing to secure a good growth of wool.

A bunch of sheep uniform in age, breed, size and color, will sell readily at good prices.

No matter how good the breed, unless good feed and care is given, they will degenerate.

In some localities the lambs are the most profitable part of the flock, selling for more than the matured animals.

Pigs fed in close pens should have their food at regular intervals and be only given what they will eat up at each meal.

If the sheep are fed roughness in a lot, movable ricks will be found very convenient, in order to be able to feed in clean places.

Keep woolly sheep if they are to be made profitable. A very few pounds difference in the average weight of the fleeces will often determine the question of profit or loss.

Keep the mangers and feeding ricks cleaned out. What is left in them can generally be used to a good advantage as bedding for stock. It rarely pays to compel stock to eat what they have picked over.

An English paper says: A stallion should be so trained that he can be taken out in any company or driven on the road without squealing and prancing to show that he is a stallion. Stable manners and road manners can be taught to a horse as well as to a child. What he needs to be taught is that he is a horse and should act like a sensible, tractable one.

The early part of December is a good time to breed the sows for spring pigs. This is especially the case with young sows that are to farrow for the first time. This will bring them to farrow in the early part of April, and in many cases this season is preferable to March, as usually the weather is more settled, and by the time the pigs get large enough to eat grass will have made a start to grow so as to furnish them considerable food.

It is not necessary in wintering hogs that you have nothing less than a hundred-dollar house for them. Hogs have been wintered in a frame shed with straw covering, and they came out in just as good shape in spring as hogs which were wintered in more costly houses. The main essentials are warmth and cleanliness. A good hog house can be made comfortable by building a frame work the size required and covering it with straw several feet deep.

FARM NOTES.

Fresh, coarse manure should not be applied on the strawberry bed on account of weed seeds.

One advantage with both ducks and geese is that they are much freer from disease than other fowls.

There is no advantage in allowing fruit trees to grow tall; it makes the fruit inconvenient to gather.

If the water stands in any places in the fields, it will pay to run out the furrows so as to provide good drainage.

If fowls are in a good thrifty condition, ten days' good feeding of all they will eat is sufficient to fatten for market.

Plan to secure good yields. Better a less acreage and a larger yield per acre, than a large acreage and a light yield.

In mulching strawberries, care should be taken not to apply too thick, as there is danger of smothering the plants.

With the majority of fruits, there is little danger of getting the soil too rich. In too many cases it is not rich enough.

It is not the largest fowls that bring the best prices per pound; good medium fowls that are in a good condition sell the best.

The cleaner the orchard or garden can be made this fall, the less the number of pests that will find a harboring place there.

When trees are to be planted out in the spring, more or less of the work of preparing the soil can be done during the winter and lessen the work in the spring.

Generally the best plan is to procure fruit trees from the nursery nearest to the place where they are to be planted. Trees from a distance nearly always tend to be acclimated.

In spite of the many new breeds, Plymouth Rocks retain their place as a first-class, serviceable fowl for all uses. They are good layers, good sitters, grow rapidly into "spring chickens" and feed up well for the winter market.

A "pickle farm" in the vicinity of Chicago comprises 150 acres. All its products are converted into pickles, and the immense vats on the grounds now hold 14,000 bushels of silver skin onions and 25,000 bushels of cucumbers. Sauer kraut is also made, and 300 tons of horseradish are ground up every year.

A well conducted poultry farm will pay well, but poultry can be made more profitable to the farmer than even the exclusive poultry grower. The farmer grows his own feed, both vegetables and grain, and has ample time in winter to care for his flocks; and with care and good quarters there is no question about an abundance of eggs.

Notes.

The peacan is a pretty and hardy tree, and will thrive anywhere the hickory does. It will repay cultivation in quick bearing and quality and quantity of the fruit.

All kinds of feathers are marketable, but to sell to the best advantage they should be kept separate when packed.

Breed and feed for the top of the market; it is this class of stock that returns the best profit.

It is not a good plan to allow the poultry to feed too much in the manure piles, especially fowls that are nearly ready to market.