

Chase County Courant.

W. E. TIMMONS, Editor and Proprietor.

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

VOL. XVII.

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 13, 1890.

NUMBER 7.

THE WORLD AT LARGE.

Summary of the Daily News.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

The President has designated Assistant Secretary Nettleton to act as Assistant Secretary of the Treasury in the absence of Secretary Windom, and has also designated Assistant Secretary Spalding to act as Secretary in the absence of both Mr. Windom and Mr. Nettleton.

PRESIDENT HARRISON reached Washington about six o'clock p. m. on the 5th via the Pennsylvania railway on his return from Indianapolis.

SPEAKER REED absolutely refused to speak on the result of the elections.

At the late Cabinet meeting at the White House the character and scope of the annual reports of the executive departments was discussed.

The Democrats of the District of Columbia celebrated their victory by firing a salute back of the White House grounds. Fifty-two rounds were fired.

THE EAST.

At Lonsdale, R. I., the cotton weavers have received notice of a cut down. They were getting 53 cents a fifty-yard long cut and they are now to run a finer grade of goods with five yards additional on the length and will receive but 33 cents.

THREE thousand men employed by H. C. Frick & Co. in the coke region about Connellsville, Pa., struck for the reinstatement of a discharged workman. In the evening, however, both sides agreed to arbitrate the matter.

FRANCIS M. SCOTT, the defeated candidate for mayor on the Fusion ticket at New York, speaking of the election, attributed his defeat to the anti-McKinley feeling, which, he said, was stronger in New York than in any part of the country.

The huge elevators at Buffalo, N. Y., were in flames on the morning of the 6th, the fire breaking out in the Wells and spreading to the others adjoining. The loss was heavy with two firemen fatally hurt.

A DESTRUCTIVE fire ravaged New Rochelle, N. Y., on the 5th, breaking out in Ferguson's grocery store. The loss was estimated at \$375,000.

THERE was considerable excitement on the Philadelphia Stock Exchange caused by a rapid decline in Pennsylvania railroad. The stock was very active and declined under heavy selling orders.

THREE passengers were killed by a collision on the New York, Ontario & Western near Carbondale, Pa., recently.

TWO men were wounded in a shooting scrape at the first division of the Fourth ward polls, Philadelphia, on election day. The man who did the shooting escaped.

The last voyage of the Teutonic from Liverpool to New York was a succession of gales and mishaps.

DILLON and O'Brien collected \$12,885 for the Irish National cause at Philadelphia.

At a Democratic celebration at Millers Falls, Mass., a spark from a bonfire fell into a bowl of powder, which exploded, fatally injuring Harry Robinson, of Windsor, and seriously wounding John A. Griffin and Andrew Kerber.

H. M. STANLEY, his wife and party have arrived at New York.

BELL & Co., coffee and spices, Boston, have failed for \$500,000.

The charred remains of Mary Doyle the servant girl who perished in the Leland Hotel fire at Syracuse, N. Y., were found in the ruins.

THOMAS and William Harper, manufacturers of decorated lamps and shades, New York City and Van Wert, N. Y., have disappeared, with \$50,000 debts and no assets left behind.

An alarming rumor prevailed in Western cities on the 7th that John Wanamaker had failed for millions and that a panic existed on the New York Stock Exchange. The ridiculous origin of the whole affair was that Wanamaker had suspended a clerk, which was telegraphed that he had suspended himself.

THE WEST.

JUDGE J. EUGENE TENNEY, State Librarian of Michigan and a leading Republican, died recently aged seventy-four.

EX-GOVERNOR McCURTAIN, of the Choctaw Nation, is dead.

IN BARON, HOLT & Co., wholesale dry goods merchants of Chicago, have failed with \$70,000 liabilities and \$25,000 assets.

GOVERNOR G. L. SHoup, of Idaho, has issued a proclamation calling the Legislature together December 8.

By the ignition of gasoline used in cleaning a carpet the infant child of Mrs. James H. Carico of Peoria, Ill., was fatally burned.

The Indians east of Guthrie, Ok., are greatly concerned over the report that a Messiah has appeared in the Northwest and that he is an Indian. No trouble is feared, as there are but a few hundred Indians who are ignorant as to believe the stories.

AN unlocked switch near Beloit, Wis., caused the wrecking of a passenger train. Fireman Welch was killed. No passengers were badly hurt.

FIRE broke out in Todd's lumber yard, Denver, Col., recently, doing \$100,000 damage.

The steamer American Boy, lumber laden, from Gray's harbor, went ashore on the Farallones near San Francisco during a fog. The crew were picked up.

DURING the election row at Santa Cruz, Cal., Chris Carothous stabbed and killed George Hartman. Next morning Carothous hanged himself in jail.

THERE is no doubt as to the election in Oklahoma. The Republicans have carried the Territory by about 1,500 for Harvey, the Republican Delegate to Congress.

DISPATCHES from Topeka, Kan., indicated the election of Governor Humphrey by 5,000 plurality. In the First Congressional district Case Broderick, R., was found to have defeated Thomas Moonlight, D. The Legislature would probably be in control of Alliance men.

ISADORE COOK, elected sheriff at Eau Claire, Wis., on the Democratic ticket, died from collapse following the excitement caused by success of his party. He was far gone with pulmonary consumption.

A RECEIVER has been appointed, for the Manufacturers' Mutual Insurance Company, of Milwaukee, Wis. There are about 2,300 policies outstanding.

D. A. ALEXANDER & Co., knitting works owners, Decatur, Ill., have failed with \$84,044 liabilities and \$75,000 assets. Cause, bad deals and slow collections.

The next California Legislature will be Republican, which means the election of a Republican as successor to Senator Stanford. The Republicans have probably gained a Congressman in California.

HOLVENSON, the Alliance candidate for Congress in the Fifth Minnesota district, is perhaps elected over two opponents—Democratic and Republican.

A most disastrous fire broke out at Truckee, Cal., on the 6th, started by an incendiary at Stoll's brewery.

LATE returns from South Dakota show that the result is an Alliance victory, and that Loucks has been elected Governor. The Legislature will also be Alliance, thus insuring the defeat of Senator Moody.

OTTERVILLE, Mo., on the 7th was the scene of a wreck on the Missouri Pacific near the infamous Robbers' cut. Six passengers were injured. Just before leaving the rails the train had been stopped to adjust some machinery of the engine and this fortunately prevented a fearful loss of life. Examination showed that the track had been tampered with by miscreants, either for purposes of robbery or to gratify a spirit of revenge.

COLONEL JAMES D. SMITH, a prominent real estate dealer of Tacoma, Wash., committed suicide by shooting himself. No reason was known.

A CONSIGNMENT of fruit from Jamaica has reached Chicago, having been only seven days in transit. This is the fastest time ever made between these points.

The executive committee of the administrative council of the Grand Army met in Detroit, Mich., and fixed the time for the next reunion between July 25 and August 20.

The Choctaw Council passed a bill, approved by the Governor, to charge all licensed traders the sum of \$500 per annum hereafter, in lieu of 1 1/2 per cent. on the invoice as formerly. It raised a storm of indignation among business men.

The Wisconsin Legislature was carried by the Democrats, which will give them another United States Senator in place of Spooner. Peck's plurality for Governor was about 30,000.

Two Japanese students of the Michigan University at Ann Arbor have eloped with two American girls.

WINSLOW, Ind., was recently swept out of existence by fire. Four hundred persons were homeless.

TWO Slavonian miners were run down and killed by an express train recently at the Westmoreland coal mines near Irwin, W. Va.

A FELD has broken out between two families of St. Clair County, Ala. Powell Hancock has been killed, and the others are gunning for each other.

At Kingston, Tenn., John M. Webster, Jr., the town marshal, was shot by James Edwards, whom the marshal was trying to arrest, and Webster in turn shot Edwards. Both men are dead.

A FREIGHT train went through a bridge near Braunfels, Tex. Engineer and firemen were killed.

According to late returns, Reynolds, Democrat, is elected Governor of Delaware by 531 and Causey, Democrat, Congressman by 795.

MIRIAM BASSET, past grand master of Masons and considered the Mason of the highest degree in the world, died at Millersburg, Ky., recently of paralysis at the age of 70. He had taken every degree known to the order.

OWENSBORO, Ky., was visited by a disastrous conflagration at midnight on the 6th.

An attempt is being made to form a rice trust to control all the mills in Louisiana.

The most disastrous fire ever had in Shreveport, La., occurred the other morning. The fire started in the third story of Sour & Co's hardware store and the entire block was consumed. Losses on buildings and stock, \$350,000; insurance, \$247,000.

The business section of Hartman, Ark., has been destroyed by fire, causing \$27,000 total loss, with no insurance.

FIVE persons were killed or fatally injured by the destructive fire at Owensboro, Ky., which started in the Rudd House. The loss was \$150,000.

A TERRIBLE wreck occurred at 3:30 o'clock the other morning at the crossing of the Cincinnati Southern railway and the Louisville & Nashville at Junction City, in almost the central part of Kentucky. No one was killed outright, but many passengers were injured. Passenger train No. 8 collided with a heavy freight, and it was miraculous that so many escaped.

GENERAL.

COUNT VON MOLKE will devote to charity birthday contributions amounting to 160,000 marks.

Miss LIZZIE EVANS, the actress, is to marry her leading man, Charles Mills. This was startling news to her manager, Callahan, who had been drawing on his imagination.

At least three United States Senators have been secured by the Democrats as a result of the election.

ANOTHER panic has seized the Czar and his personal guards have been doubled.

LORD CHIEF JUSTICE COLERIDGE, of England, was stricken seriously with gastritis on the 6th.

It is reported from Vienna that a second proposition has been made by Mexico for a renewal of diplomatic relations, which have been suspended between the two countries since Maximilian, brother of the Austrian Emperor, was executed by the Mexicans at Queretaro in 1867.

THE Czar has ordered General Gourko, Governor of Poland, to proceed to St. Petersburg and explain his recent action in shooting three volunteers. The Governor's written report of the occurrence failed to satisfy the Czar of the necessity for the arbitrary killing of the men.

MADRID advices state that great consternation has been caused in clerical circles by the news that priests not of native origin are to be expelled from Mexico, as the large majority of Mexico's priests are from Spain, where the ranks of the clergy are already overcrowded.

The duel between Maurice Bernhardt, son of Sarah Bernhardt, and M. Bourrier, the dramatic critic, who was challenged by the former in consequence of his comments upon Mme. Bernhardt's performances in her new play "Cleopatra," resulted in M. Bourrier being slightly wounded in the arm.

CHANCELLOR VON CAPRIVI, of Germany, arrived at Milan, Italy, and was met by Premier Crispi, of Italy. The two were together all day.

THE Canadian Cabinet Council after due deliberation decided that Birchall should be executed. The Cabinet was unanimous in its opinion as to the guilt of Birchall and consequently decided that the law should take its course.

THE September statement of the A. T. & S. F. railway shows: Gross earnings, \$3,908,161; increase, \$233,211; net earnings, \$1,332,979; increase, \$61,201.

THE Democratic majority in the next House is estimated by newspapers from 120 to 153.

A DISPATCH from Shanghai says that 300 men were killed in the Government powder mills at Tai Ping Fu by an explosion.

BUSINESS failures (Dun's report) for the week ended November 6 numbered 215, compared with 218 the previous week and 267 the corresponding week of last year. Business generally was reported good.

PERU has imposed a prohibitive tax on lead, supposed in retaliation for the McKinley bill.

FREDDIE MORGAN and his playmate, a lad named Bennet, while out skating at Waterville, Minn., broke through the ice and were drowned. It seems that Bennet went through first and Morgan lost his life in trying to save that of his friend.

THE American committee for relief of distress in Ireland has withdrawn its appeal.

THERE was wild excitement in the New York stock market on the 10th, prices falling seriously.

It is reported that 500,000 Poles have left Russia for Brazil in the past three months despite prohibitory orders.

By the collapse of a building at Prague, Bohemia, at least ten workmen were killed and many injured.

The steamer Chaska, of the Missouri river line, a large passenger craft, is reported sunk at Lebeau, N. D.

REPORTS of new and rich discoveries of gold in the Arbutue mountains, Chickasaw Nation, continue to come in and many miners are going there; 1,500 leads have been struck within an area of 22 miles square.

PAINTED HORSE, one of the show Indians lately returned from Europe, accuses Buffalo Bill and Dr. Carver both of cruelty and misconduct.

ARMENIANS recently raided Kurdish towns in Russian territory, killing five persons. They were dispersed by Cossacks.

The Oklahoma Legislature has passed a bill locating the capital at Kingfisher. It is reported from Berlin that stories are current that the young King of Spain is not likely to live long.

ACCORDING to a dispatch from Washington there will be no backdown by the Republicans from the position taken by them on the tariff question. The general determination of the party is to stand or fall with the McKinley bill. All reports to the contrary are unfounded.

SCHWEITZER & PEER, notion dealers of Chicago, have assigned with \$30,000 assets and \$50,000 liabilities. Charges are made that Beer misappropriated the firm's funds.

A DEADLY epidemic of hog cholera is said to be raging in Franklin, Darke, Butler, Preble and other counties in Ohio.

By the burning of two large barns in Geneva, N. Y., Henry Hall was lost and fourteen horses were burned.

DURING the excitement on the New York Stock Exchange on the 10th, James Struthers, a well known broker, fell dead on the floor. The shocking incident intensified the depression.

KANSAS STATE NEWS.

The Elections.

On the morning of the 8th Chairman Buchan, of the Republican State Central Committee, made an estimate from full and reported returns from the State which indicated the election of Humphrey by a plurality of about 9,000. Willits appeared to be second in the race with Robinson third. The remainder of the Republican State ticket was also claimed to be elected with the exception of Attorney-General, Kellogg being apparently defeated by Ives.

In the First Congressional district Broderick, Republican, defeated Moonlight, Democrat, by about 600 plurality.

In the Second district Fanston, Republican, was elected beyond all doubt.

In the Third district R. H. Clover, Alliance, defeated Perkins, Republican, by a large majority.

In the Fourth district John G. Otis, Alliance, defeated Harrison Kelley, Republican.

In the Fifth district John Dav's Alliance, defeated Colonel Phillips, Republican, by a majority of 5,000.

In the Sixth district William Baker, Alliance, was elected over McNall, Republican.

In the Seventh district Jerry Simpson, Alliance, was elected by a substantial majority over Hallowell, Republican.

The Alliance carried the lower house by a large majority, but it was uncertain whether enough members had been secured to carry the Legislature on joint ballot against Senator Ingalls for United States Senator, as the Senate, which is almost unanimously Republican, holds over. It requires 83 votes on joint ballot to elect.

Miscellaneous.

The Governor has pardoned William Baldwin, who was convicted at Atchison six years ago of murdering his sister, and since been in the penitentiary under sentence of death.

ON October 25 B. C. Robertson and John B. Brown, attended a political meeting at St. Francis, got intoxicated and quarreled over a woman, when Robertson shot and killed Brown. It was the first murder case in Cheyenne County. Both men have families.

HARRY DILLON, a meat peddler, narrowly escaped being killed by the cars at the wagon road crossing at Turner, Wyandotte County the other morning.

HE was driving across the Santa Fe railway tracks and when in the center of the tracks his wagon was struck by an east-bound passenger train. The wagon was badly smashed and Dillon was thrown out, sustaining a bad scalp wound, some body bruises and internal injuries.

NANCY KENTLEY, a young colored girl, died suddenly at Argentine the other day from the effects of corrosive sublimate which she took by mistake for a dose of calomel.

THE Social Science Club of Kansas and Missouri met at Emporia on the 6th with Mrs. L. B. Kellogg, of Topeka, presiding. Many interesting papers were read.

POLICE raided the warehouses of the Western Brewery Company at Leavenworth the other day and confiscated forty-two dozen cases of beer, taken there during the original package period. The proprietors were engaged at the time in hauling the goods to Missouri. Every bottle was destroyed.

THE other afternoon as John Rupert and James Holloway were excavating for a barn foundation on the old Rupert homestead, just west of Argentine, where an old stable was standing which had been erected years ago, young Rupert's pick struck an object that gave forth a sound as of iron. The curiosity of the men became aroused, and they began excavating the strange object quite rapidly, when a huge iron kettle with about a five-gallon capacity and covered with a heavy iron lid was exposed to view. The kettle was found to contain gold coins ranging from \$1 to \$20 pieces and none with a later date than 1854, showing that some one had buried the gold in the year 1854. The vessel contained just \$5,000.

A CORRESPONDENT who has been on a visit to the barren hills of New England comes to the conclusion that "a Kansas man just before each Thanksgiving day should take a trip East to fit himself for the day and its exercises. If after such an opportunity for observation and comparison he did not join in the anthem of thankfulness in a manner to make him heard all over the neighborhood, then he might be set down as a creature incapable of gratitude to God or anybody else."

A COLORED man recently took four opossums to Leavenworth which he offered for 75 cents. He could not find a purchaser and returned home vowing that he would hereafter vote for no man who did not advocate a home market for opossums.

JUDGE FOSTER, of the United States Circuit Court at Topeka, has ordered Receiver Kent, of the Industrial Iron Works in Kansas City, Kan., to proceed with the operation of the plant. The sheriff had taken possession under attachments sued out in the Wyandotte County district court. The sheriff, who had been cited to appear before Judge Foster for contempt, was released upon condition that he release the attachments and turn the property over to the receiver.

By general orders issued from the War Department the military prison at Fort Leavenworth is constituted an independent military post under the immediate command of the Major-General commanding the army.

KANSAS LEGISLATURE.

List of Representatives and Delegates as at Present Known.

TOPEKA, Kan., Nov. 10.—The following is the list of Representatives and Delegates, as far as can be ascertained, being a total of 138. Some of the counties are yet to hear from:

Allen County, L. B. Pearson, R.; Anderson, J. M. Alexander, A.; Atchison, John Seaton, R., R. P. Fisher, Eng.-A.; Barber, Frank W. Hickox, A.; Barton, M. W. Coban, A.; Bourbon, W. M. Rice, R., R. E. Fortney, A.; Brown, J. D. Hardy, A.; Butler, C. W. Jones, A., J. H. Hartenbower, A.; Chase, J. S. Doolittle, A.; Chautauque, Jason Helmick, A.; Cherokee, James P. Chubb, A.; John T. Jones, A.; Clark, B. F. Morris, A.; Clay, A. A. Newman, A.; Cloud, S. O. Everly, A., S. D. Steele, A.; Coffey, O. M. Rice, A.; Cowley, Jacob Nixon, R., J. L. Andrews, A., L. J. Davidson, A.; Crawford, H. M. Reed, A., A. J. Corey, A.; Decatur, Dan Caster, Pro-Dem.; Dickinson, Hiram C. Harvey, A., M. Semm, A.; Doniphan, J. D. Williamson, R.; Douglas, C. N. Bishoff, R., N. Simmons, R.; Edwards, R. G. Donovan, Dem. A.; Elk, George W. Crumley, A.; Ellis, James H. Reeder, R.; Ellsworth, W. W. Stanley, A.; Finney, W. R. Hopkins, R.; Ford, G. M. Hoover, Ing. D.; Franklin, J. P. Stevens, A., P. Elder, A., Garfield, W. M. Speck, R.; Geary, T. M. Templeton, A.; Grant, David Holmes, A.; Grove, L. T. Purcell, R.; Graham, W. H. Milligan, A.; Gray, C. T. Vinson, D.; Greenwood, John Brayden, A.; Greeley, C. G. Wilson, R.; Hamilton, Alfred Pratt, R.; Harvey, W. E. Brown, R.; Hodgeman, S. R. Gilmore, R.; Jackson, O. P. Monroe, R.; Jefferson, C. H. Phinney, R.; Jewell, E. F. Barnett, A.; C. C. Vandeventer, A.; Johnson, C. M. Dickson, A.; Kearney, G. M. Smith, A.; Kingman, John Day, A.; Kiowa, B. H. Albertson, A.; Labette, James N. Tanner, A., J. H. Morrison, R.; Alexander Duncan, A.; Lane, C. E. Lobdell, R.; Leavenworth, F. W. Willard, Ing.-D., S. F. Neely, Ing.-D., J. M. Corey, R., Frank M. Gable, D.; Lincoln, A. M. Whittington, A.; Linn, J. W. Tucker, A.; Lyon, Levi Dumbauid, A., S. B. Warren, R.; Marion, Dallas Rogers, A., E. W. Maxwell, A. (tie); Marshall, Wellington Doty, A., M. Patterson, A.; McPherson, John B. Maddox, A., Fred Jackson, A.; Meade, A. H. Heber, R.; Miami, J. B. Coons, A., J. B. Remington, R.; Mitchell, George H. McKinzie, A.; Montgomery, Daniel Henry, A., A. L. Scott, A.; Morris Charles Drake, A.; Nemaha, R. D. McClinan, A.; Ezra Cary, A.; Ness, I. N. Goodwin, A.; Robert Lewis, A.; Osborne, J. W. Matchell, A.; Ottawa, George McConkey, A.; Pawnee, A. H. Luper, A.; Phillips, P. C. Wagoner, A.; Pottawatomie, James L. Sompene, A., C. F. Hardick, A.; Pratt, J. C. Pierson, A.; Reno, H. D. Freeman, A., W. H. Mitchell, A.; Republic, J. L. Ingham, A., C. R. Cleveland, A.; Rice, W. M. Kenton, A.; Riley, Josephus Harner, A.; Rooks, Reuben Rouse, A.; Russell, Oils L. Atherton, R.; Saline, Patrick H. Dolan, D.; Scott, L. S. Boyer, R.; Sedgewick, George L. Douglass, R.; Shawnee, W. H. Hurl, A., W. R. Rubie, A.; Seward, L. F. Poston, D.; Shawnee, David M. Howard, A., W. C. Webb, R., Frank Stahl, R.; Sheridan, W. J. Barnes, A.; Sherman, Fred A. Larick, A.; Smith, George E. Smith, A.; Stafford, W. M. Campbell, A.; Stanton, J. W. Tout, R.; Stevens, A. S. Beeler, A.; Sumner, R. J. Meeker, A.; Johnson T. Showalter, R., J. M. Doubleday, A.; Trego, W. E. King, R.; Wabunsee, John Rehrig, A.; Wallace, J. K. Laycock, A.-R.; Washington, D. M. Watson, A.; William Rogers, A.; Wichita, W. L. Chubbuck, R.; Wilson, A. Z. Brown, A.; Woodson, J. H. Bayer, R.; Wyandotte, J. Q. Milner, D., A. A. Burgard, D.

From these figures should be taken delegates as follows: Alliance, 2; Republicans, 6; Democrats, 2. Leaving the total members: Alliance, 88; Democrats, 10; Republicans, 27.

While the Alliance leaders have declared for Willits, quite a number of Alliance members are already pledged to Judge Peffer, so there may be some fun ahead.

PACKING HOUSE MYSTERY.

Not a Sausage, But a Scheme to Sell Out to a Syndicate.

CHICAGO, Nov. 9.—There was a meeting of Chicago beef and pork packers in the office of Attorneys Adams & Hamilton to discuss the details of a scheme which had been kept carefully from the knowledge of the public. The scheme is to form a combination of packers to sell out to a syndicate of English capitalists.

After the meeting had adjourned Mr. Adams said to a reporter: "It is true that negotiations for the sale of Chicago packing houses to a syndicate of Englishmen have been in progress for some time. It is true also that a deal has been practically consummated, but I can not give the particulars just now. I will say this much about it—the packing houses will be combined into practically one big concern and will probably form the largest packing interest in the world. The business will be run with English capital, and the foreign purchasers will invest money to greatly increase the business of the houses in the combination. The actual management of the combination will remain in American hands probably in the same hands that manage the houses now."

P. D. Armour for himself and Messrs. Swift, Morris and Libby by their attorneys denied that they were interested in the deal in any way. Mr. Armour added that there was not enough money in England to buy him out.

AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

Report of Secretary Rusk—Increase Export Trade in Cattle—Suggestions to Bring Agriculture to the Front.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10.—The Secretary of Agriculture has presented his annual report to the President. He expresses a distinctly hopeful view of agricultural affairs, indicating the obvious benefits to farmers of certain legislation which he specifies. By comparing prices at Chicago for October 16, 1890, and of 1889, he shows a marked increase in the value of agricultural products, especially of cereals. He asserts that without ignoring the effects of natural causes in enhancing values, it is evident that the economic legislation of the last session of Congress has directly benefited the farmer, the improved value of cereals as he believes, being largely due to the silver legislation, which, moreover, has lessened the influence of Russia and India, America's wheat competitors in British markets.

The increased export trade in cattle and animal products, another cause of congratulation, Mr. Rusk traces to the energetic and effective measures adopted for the eradication of pleuro-pneumonia, and to the growing appreciation at home and abroad of the department's ability to suppress or effectually control contagious animal diseases. In the line of further precaution, the department is now prepared to carry out inspection of export cattle before shipment, provided for by the act of August 30. Similar energy has been directed to the pork interests, the department having already undertaken the inspection called for by the same act. The Secretary strongly recommends an inspection still more comprehensive of all animals slaughtered for Inter-State or foreign trade. The present immunity of Northern cattle from Texas fever he believes to be due to a general compliance with the regulations of the department issued last spring.

The outlook for a home sugar industry is considered favorable. The Secretary predicts that in the near future half of the sugar will be thus supplied from the sugar beet. In the provisions of the tariff bill he finds what he regards as some glaring inconsistencies in that it gives entire control of sugar manufacturing and bounty payments to a subordinate officer of the Treasury Department in spite of the fact that heretofore the Department of Agriculture has been charged with the general supervision of the sugar industry, both in its culture and manufacturing phases.

The production of raw silk as an indigenous industry is referred to in not very encouraging terms, though its importance is emphasized by reference to the imports of raw silk, which have largely increased during the year and are valued for the year at upward of \$24,000,000, but the necessity for favorable legislation, as well as for improvements in machinery, is insisted upon. He also believes that the recent changes in the tariff on flax will serve to encourage manufacturers to provide a market for home grown flax.

The possibility of serving the corn growers throughout the country by extending the market for Indian corn in foreign countries, has engaged the Secretary's attention with the result that he has appointed a special agent abroad, having special qualifications for this duty, to investigate and report upon the possibilities of promoting the consumption of Indian corn in European countries.

The frequent occurrence of important international agricultural gatherings is mentioned and the fact is pointed out that at those the United States, the greatest agricultural country in the world, is most frequently conspicuous by its absence.

THANKSGIVING DAY.

Call of the President For Prayer, Praise and Charity.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10.—The President has issued a proclamation designating Thursday, November 27, as a day of thanksgiving. It is as follows: A PROCLAMATION.

By the grace and favor of Almighty God, the people of this Nation have been led to the closing days of the passing year, which has been full of the blessings of peace and the comforts of plenty. Bountiful compensation has come to us for the work of our minds and of our hands in every department of human industry.

Now, therefore, I, Benjamin Harrison, President of the United States of America, do hereby appoint Thursday, the 27th day of the present month of November, to be observed as a day of prayer and thanksgiving, and I do invite the people upon that day to cease from their labors, to meet in their accustomed houses of worship, and to join in rendering gratitude and praise to our beneficent Creator for the rich blessings He has granted us as a Nation, and invoking the continuance of His protection and grace for the future. I commend to my fellow citizens the privilege of remembering the poor, the homeless and the sorrowful. Let us endeavor to merit the promised recompense of charity and the gracious acceptance of our praise.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed. Done in the City of Washington this 10th day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety and of the independence of the United States the one hundred and fiftieth.

By the President, BENJAMIN HARRISON. JAMES G. BLAINE, Secretary of State.

At the Muzzle of a Gun.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., Nov. 9.—Stanislaw Virehovsky, a young Pole, stabbed his father, Josef Virehovsky, in the abdomen during a quarrel Monday night at Perth Amboy, inflicting a wound from the effects of which the wounded man died. The murderer fled, but was arrested later near Woodbridge. He resisted, but was finally taken into custody at the muzzle of a gun and lodged in jail here. He says his father murdered his mother in Poland.

KAINTUCK.

When He Found His Way Home After Being Sold.



"THERE! Get out, I say! Call off your dog!" "Say! What do you mean by keeping such a brute as that? Hello! Hello!"

"It was a man's voice, young, and with that resonant twang which a long ride over the rough Tennessee mountains and the motion of a dancing, curvetting horse gave to it, as its owner threatened with his riding whip a great baying hound, whose blood-red mouth was watering for a bite."

"Both man and horse fought shy of the big brute which, with fierce, aggressive loyalty, prevented them from approaching nearer and made so much noise himself that the folks in the cabin could not hear the stranger's voice."

"Call off your dog," he shouted again, as there came a moment's pause in the canine monologue, and immediately a woman appeared in the doorway of the cabin and said, without raising her voice and in the soft drawing tones of the South:

"Hush, Kaintuck, git in there! Quiet now. What's wanted, stranger?" "I've lost my way," said the young rider, lifting his hat with the deference to women that was his birthright, not a mere surface accomplishment; "can you tell me how far I am from a hotel?"

"There ain't nary ole yehaboots, mister. There ain't a clearin' till yeh strike the tavern at the Fork. Tain't no ways likely as therell be any sich in these parts."

"How far is it to the Fork?" asked the traveler. "It ought to be five 'n mile, mister. Seth, how far be it to the Fork?"

"Seth appeared in the shape of a long, ungainly, stoop-shouldered man, with unshaven face and long, straggly hair. Puckish watery eyes and a weak chin gave the key-note to his character."

"What yer gwine to?" he asked. "Looking up some studies for pictures. There's that big dog of yours, Nicodog. He nearly ate me alive, but I'll forgive him. I'd like to paint him."

"Paint Kaintuck, stranger. That critter don't need paintin'. I reckon hit'd rub off. How far to the Forks? As far as I reckon, I reckon."

"That means an hour—five miles. Well, Hector" (to his horse), "we must be getting on. Much obliged. Oh, do you want to sell that dog? He's a fine hound and would make a splendid picture."

"Seth, Kaintuck? You ought as well ask for one of the chills. He's been benumbed along of 'em an' knows a sight more. I reckon he ain't fit for sale, mister."

"No offense meant," said the young man pleasantly; "the childer are fond of him, I sase. Part bloodhound, isn't he?"

"Him wern't raised yehaboots; him came from Kaintuck State, 'er sets a heap by him. How much yer gwine to 'er him, stranger?"

"Seth, yo' say!" cried the woman, "of I shot—"

"Kaintuck, yo' lemme 'one. Suke? I ain't sayin' nothin'. I'd kipter like a vally put on Kaintuck. Sic 'in boy! Catch 'im! That 'im rans. He ain't him a regular poaty un, stranger?"

"The dog ran out into the road where some lean rafter-backed shoats were nosing the dust. He turned them about and drove them in the corn-field, nipping them gently, and with deep, short hackings, managing them like a master. As he ran his coat showed golden bronze in the sunlight and his fine head and strong forechewers made a grand pose of combined gentleness and strength, and all the time he kept one eye on the stranger."

"Then he trotted back to the two bare-footed children at the cabin door, wagging his whole body with delight over their appreciation. The youngest, a yellow-haired girl with great black eyes, threw one small arm around his neck, while her brother lay on the grass and pulled the hound's plummy tail. "A pretty picture," said the artist, "good-day." And he rode off at a short gallop, for the sun was nearly down.

"After the meal of corn cake and sweet potatoes, with cream coffee, Seth took down his rifle and called to the hound, which was lying in front of the wide fire-place with the heads of the children resting on his bright fur. "Kim, Kaintuck. Possom up a tree ter-night, I reckon. We ain't eat meat fur a week."

Fetch yer some, ef so's I get to see 'im." The woman looked after him and held her pipe in her hand.

"There's somethin' 'bout 'im. He's up to some sussedness. That thar meen looks on his face, an' I'd jess like ter know what 'is face's a hatchin' up."

"She looked at the two children, left without their playmate, and waved her hand. "Git to bed. Ef 'er gets to fummekin' that thar dog'll 'im 'home without him. Yo' git ter bed."

"The 'bed' was a straw tick in the same room. There was no good-night, no prayer, but the children were innocent and sleepy. The boy grumbled something about Kaintuck.

"He'll be long side yer when yo' wake. Did yo' ever wake an' 'ow wern't—ever since yo' were born."

"Me 'ant Kaintuck," said the little girl, and fell asleep with the dog's name on her lips.

In the morning the father lay on the floor in a drunken sleep. The children got up in a hurry. Kaintuck was nowhere to be seen. They awakened their mother with a queous cry.

"What's Kaintuck?" she asked, and something in her voice sobered Seth, and he rose to his feet and stood unsteadily looking, not at her, but at the shifting sunlight on the floor.

"Ain't 'im 'er home yet?" he asked, anxiously. "Seth," she pointed a long, lean, yellow forefinger at him—"Seth!" her eyes rising to a shriek, "hev yo' sold Kaintuck?"

"Lord, nel wouldn't go to do no such a thing; doan' talk foolishness," answered the man, shaking as if in a fit. "Yo' hev. Liar an' thief! Hev yo' sold the best frien' ever we had. He wern't brung up with th' chillun like their own flesh an' blood. Yo' sold him for blood-money. He war none of yo's, fur I fetcht 'im from Kaintuck."

"But he didn't come back. Seth went the next day and bought his wife a red and blue calico with yellow stripes—walked five miles and back to the Forks, and she took the dress and burned it in the log fire before his eyes."

Three months passed away and Seth's wife lay at death's door. There did not seem to be so much of a disease as a total collapse of the system. Seth had changed, too. He had really braced up and was taking care of his wife and the children to the best of his ability. But his heart was as heavy as lead. He had no conscience; was lax of morals, perhaps; but since that mysterious going off of Kaintuck he had felt himself a modern Judas. He wanted his dog, and he wanted the money he had followed the stranger to dicker with him for the hound, but he knew Kaintuck, and he was sure he would find his way home inside of twenty-four hours. Now he knew he would never see him again. It was just the same as if one of the children had gone instead of a "dumb critter." His little scheme had miscarried woefully. Kaintuck was three hundred miles away.

This night Suke was carrying on worse than ever. Seth knew she was dying, and he could not leave her long enough to go for the distant neighbors who at such times rendered assistance. Worse, too, her mind wandered. She thought Kaintuck was there.

"I heard him outside. Ther he is!" she cried, starting up. "Yo' didn't sell him, Seth, did yo'?"

She had been up and out to look for him every night since his going. Listening to hear him at the door. The children slept and only feasted for their playmate in the daytime, but their mother never forgot him, even in sleep.

"Lissen!" she cried again. "Doan' yo' hear 'im, Seth?"

"That's a coyoty, 'tain't nothin' else," answered Seth, humbly. But there was a long, low howl that was unmistakably the howl of a dog. Seth started up. He was mortally afraid.

"Tain't no real dog, it's—'er's—oh, Lord! that howl means—means—"

"Yes, I reckon it's 'er me. Yo' acedn't open the door, Seth. I 'understan'. 'Tain't no livin' dog as makes that noise. Doan' waken the chillun. Hole my han'!" I reckon it's time I said somethin' to yo'. I doan' hole no spite agen yo', Seth. It war hard to lose the dumb critter I raised like a baby, but I reckon yo' re sorry. I'm agoin' somewhar, an' I ain't better'n yo'. Seth. Give me yo' han'—mine's stun cole."

That was their parting. Seth held the stone-cold hand till the stars had paled in the morning sky, and a great white light shone down the wide chimney and settled on the still face on the bed. He had heard that unearthly howl at intervals all night outside the door, but it was silent now. Seth stepped to the door and opened it and something lay there close to it, something that did not move, stretched out stiff and stark. Yes, it was Kaintuck. He had found the way home at last.—Mrs. M. L. Rayne, in District Free Press.

"GET OUT, I SAY."

eyes, threw one small arm around his neck, while her brother lay on the grass and pulled the hound's plummy tail. "A pretty picture," said the artist, "good-day." And he rode off at a short gallop, for the sun was nearly down.

"After the meal of corn cake and sweet potatoes, with cream coffee, Seth took down his rifle and called to the hound, which was lying in front of the wide fire-place with the heads of the children resting on his bright fur. "Kim, Kaintuck. Possom up a tree ter-night, I reckon. We ain't eat meat fur a week."

"Goin' ter be late?" asked his wife, lighting an old clay pipe for her evening smoke.

THE DEVIL'S DEN.

Queer Stories Told About a Remarkable Florida Cavern.

The cave near John Dees' in Hamilton County, known as the Devil's Den, has ever been a mystery. No one now living has ever explored its depths, and many curious tales are told in connection with it. The editor of the Jasper News has gone to it at least half a dozen times, with the express purpose of exploring it, but, upon reaching its opening, deep down in a dark ravine, overshadowed by tall pine and spreading oaks, feeling the cold, chilly current of air that is peculiar to the place, listening to the dripping waters echoing in the cavernous depths, viewing the overhanging rocks, which seem ready to give way and fall, and the impenetrable darkness of the cavern, all combined, have never failed to produce a feeling of awe, that would soon ripen into fear, and cause him to get away from the place faster than he went to it.

It is related that in the early history of the country old Uncle Billy Bassett once happened to pass that way at a late hour in the night. It was brilliantly lighted up, and the sounds of music and revelry were heard therein. He, knowing nothing of the cave, joyfully supposed that he was approaching some house where he could obtain rest for the night. Going down into the ravine, he followed its course till upon turning an angle of rock he came full upon the mouth of the cavern, an opening some twelve feet high and twenty wide. He took one look at the scene within, and incontinently fled from the spot with the speed of a frightened deer. He said that on a high ledge of rock four or five uncouth-looking characters were clustered, making music on instruments that he was unacquainted with, while on the floor any number of naked yellow devils seven feet high, were dancing with might and main. Ever since that time it has been called the Devil's Den.

Another story is that during the war it was occupied as a refuge and hiding place for deserters. One of them one day concluded that, to pass away the time which was hanging so heavily on his hands, he would explore the cave and see what it contained. Up to this time its occupants had never gone over thirty or forty yards into it. So, procuring a good torch and accompanied by a companion, he set out, or rather in, on a voyage of discovery. At a distance of seventy or eighty yards they came across hundreds of skeletons of human beings, which so terrified them that they quit the cave entirely, preferring a life in the army to an abode with the dead in that lonely cavern.—Florida Times-Union.

ASPHALT SUBSTITUTE.

An Artificial Product Very Similar to the Natural Article.

Germany possesses no quarries of bituminous limestone suitable for street pavements. The chemists of that country have often tried to find an artificial substitute, but never succeeded. The compositions lacked, the necessary strength and elasticity, although every possible combination of limestone and bitumen was tried.

Herr Busse, a chemist of Linden, near Hanover, noticed that all artificial asphalts lacked certain gummy oils existing in the natural stone. This led him to experiment on mixtures of finely powdered stone with these oils, with the result of producing a material said to be very similar to natural asphalt.

The material is claimed to be absolutely impervious to the action of the weather. At the Government testing bureau at Charlottenburg the compressive strength was found to be about 2,300 pounds per square inch. In some experiments in Hanover it was found that a layer of the material 2 inches thick would stand a pressure of 5,970 pounds per square inch. The difference between this figure and that just given is probably due to the fact that the Government tests were made on centimeter cubes. About 500 square yards were laid in Hanover in the summer of 1887; this surface has worn so well that 1,670 square yards are now being laid in that city. Berlin, Hamburg and Cologne have begun series of tests also.

The compound is laid in a similar manner to asphalt. For streets a concrete foundation 8 inches thick is laid, and on this enough of the hot powder is spread to leave a 2-inch layer when well rolled.

The cost of this pavement is not given, and as the Schweizerische Bauzeitung, to which we are indebted for these notes, states the new invention must not only be as serviceable but also as cheap as the natural asphalt in order to compete with them.—Engineering News.

How Merrat Halstead Works.

Merrat Halstead is a shining type of the working journalist. He lives at the Brevoort House. Every morning he is at the Standard Office, in Brooklyn, at eight o'clock, and sometimes earlier. A dozen pencils have been sharpened for him, and he throws off his coat and plunges into work without any fussy preliminaries. He writes steadily until 1:30 p. m. The result is over half a page of strong, yet graceful, expressions of editorial opinions. Then Mr. Halstead writes a column—often a two column letter to his Cincinnati paper. This he sends every day, Sunday included. His associates look upon him with wondering eyes, but Mr. Halstead says that he has found some trouble in filling in his spare time. For that reason he has now taken up some "outside" literary work. Some little time before he left Cincinnati, Mr. Halstead employed a stenographer. But he filled the stenographer's note book in no time. Then, having so much more time than he needed, he would take up his pencil and busy himself again. The consequence was that he did about two men's work, and he was pretty well tired out when his day's work was over. With all his capacity for work he invariably is in good spirits. He reads the trusts of political opponents with amusement. The sharper they are the more he is amused. Then he takes his pencil and responds.—Cor. Chicago Post.

—A farmer at North East, Pa., claims that he cleared \$400 on two acres of grapes.

GOWNS FOR THE HOUSE.

New Designs for Dainty and Picturesque Toilets for Indoor Effects.

If such a thing can be, robes d'interieur, which, by the way, must not be confounded with robes de chambre, are growing more elaborate than ever. The fabrics are more elegant, and the gowns more costly. Any one, if not given to wearing these elaborate gowns, will appreciate the ease and comfort of a matinee or tea jacket.

The Louis XI. form permits of an extensive elaboration as one may desire, and if a simpler design is preferred, a graceful one is made of mauve bengaline, trimmed with ruffles and insertions of embroidered chiffon. The ribbons which ornament the sleeves and girdle the waist are of a deeper shade of mauve. There are some beautiful bengalines in market, figured with self-colored polka dots, and in all delicate shades, that cost \$1.25 a yard, which would make exquisite tea jackets and gowns as well.

Pointed bands, corselets, fancy jackets with waistcoats, and blouse bodices are all fashionable styles likely to remain in vogue throughout the winter. The newest corselets of passementerie or velvet are made in Swiss belt fashion, with slight points below the waist and much longer and sharper points rising on the chest in front and between the shoulders of the back. Yokes and sleeves of passementerie are elegant and costly—too much so for the average purse.

Here is a little secret imparted for the benefit of those who desire the effectiveness of transparent black over a colored gown. Cut the yoke or corselet and sleeves from Brussels net and cover them with a pattern of vermilion braiding done with fine silk cord or narrow braid. Small disks of velvet, cut out with a sharp pencil, may be gummed on here and there throughout the pattern, which adds a decided richness to the effect. The outer edges may be bordered with a narrow Escorial lace, and the result will be quite as satisfactory as though one paid \$25 or \$30 for the trimming ready made.

This is another new shape in millinery and what our English cousins term as "smart looking." It is lined with fawn velvet and covered on the low steep crown with myrtle-green velvet. The front is ornamented with a bow of green velvet fastened with a gold buckle. Green ostrich feather-tips are prettily clustered together at the back. The design may be effectually carried out in all the newest combinations of colors.

To return to costume garnitures, the vogue for fringes is certainly on the increase and no more suitable trimming could be found to relieve the excessively straight lines of the fashionable clinging-skirts. Some of the newly imported gowns of faced cloth have the skirts bordered with passementerie, from which depends a twisted silk fringe three inches deep. A cloth costume from Worth in pigeon gray has side panels and a deep basque, all the edges of which are cut in deep scallops and bordered with a "Tom Thumb" fringe of sewing-silk which exactly matches the cloth.—Chicago Times.

THE SERVING OF NUTS.

Few Housekeepers Know How to Do It in a Proper Way.

The serving of nuts on the table is generally limited to the varieties of imported nuts sold at the grocer-shops, which are often too old to be good. A paper-shell almond very soon loses its flavor and becomes dry, though it is the most expensive of table nuts. Of late years the practice of salting nuts for the table has been so much in vogue that a dish of nuts in their shells is not as often seen as once. Our American hazelnuts are the same variety as the English filberts, though the filbert is cultivated, and is much longer and larger than an ordinary hazelnut. It certainly is one of the most delicious of table nuts, and exceedingly picturesque served in the husks as it usually is on English tables. Our hazelnuts are better, however, than any imported nuts of this kind, because they can be obtained sound and fresh. They will keep longer dried in the husk in the clusters as they grow. The only trees of the true walnut species in this country are the black walnut and the butternut. The hickory nut is an allied tree, but is not a genuine walnut. Our hickory nuts are always better than stale walnuts, and would probably be still better if the same care was taken to cultivate them as is taken to cultivate walnut trees in England and elsewhere. The true walnut tree dates back to old Greece, and has probably been in cultivation since then. A salted walnut prepared in the same way as a salted almond is very excellent, and a hickory nut may be prepared successfully in the same way, and is much more wholesome than when eaten raw. To salt nuts mix up a cupful of them, blanched where it is possible, with a tablespoonful of olive oil, and lay them on a pan, stirring a teaspoonful of salt with them, and brown them till they are crisp in a well-heated oven. Our hickorynuts are genuine Americans, being found only in this country. They are an even more delicious nut in flavor than the true walnut and more desirable were they not so small and the shell so troublesome to pick. In almost all receipts in which walnuts are used the hickorynut can be substituted. The chestnut of French cookery, from which a meal is made to thicken soups, is a cultivated tree allied to our own wild chestnut. The European nut is about double or three times the size of the American chestnut, but not as sweet or fine in flavor, though better for the culinary purposes for which it is used in France and elsewhere. These large chestnuts are imported yearly to our market in their season for French cooks and others who use them.—N. Y. Tribune.

—The base of celluloid is common paper by action of sulphuric and nitric acids it is changed to gun-cotton, then dried, ground, and mixed with from twenty to forty per cent of camphor, after which it is ground fine, colored with powder colors, cast in sheets, pressed very hard, and at last baked between sets of superheated rollers.

SOLDIER'S CAREER.

Interesting Account of the History of a Dog's Eventful Life.

Soldier is dead. There was an air of sadness at the Union Depot and in the offices along Union avenue as the above word passed among the officials. Who was the soldier who had so many friends? It was not "the soldier" nor "a soldier," but plain "Soldier," and he was only a dog, a little black fellow who had for years been a familiar character around the depot. Everybody was his friend, not only for his own sake, but on account of the history of his eventful life, which could be but have been able to talk would have added an interesting page to Western history.

One day some eleven years ago an old soldier got off an east-bound train. He had been wounded, and was on his way home on a furlough, but was taken sick here and sent to a hospital, where he only lived two or three days. With him when he arrived here was a little black dog, which he said had been his constant companion on the plains, and he was in General Terry's command when they went, or were supposed to have gone, to brave Custer's relief at the time of the Little Big Horn slaughter, the canine passed all through that remarkable campaign.

When the man was taken to the hospital the dog remained at the depot, and for days wandered over the tracks, under the cars and up and down Union avenue hunting for his master, who before this had gone to await the final bugle call. At last he located in the Union Pacific ticket office, opposite the main entrance to the depot, and from that time on was a fixture with the overland people. Mr. T. A. Shaw, the ticket agent, took him under his special charge, and after a time the dog, which had been christened "Soldier," was taken to Mr. Shaw's home, where he soon became a great pet with the family.

"Soldier" evidently appreciated his new home as he made it his headquarters from that time until his death, which occurred from old age. For several years, no matter what the weather, "Soldier" would go down to the Union Depot, where he would make the rounds of the building and also the offices along the avenue, then he would return to Mr. Shaw's home for the day. He was stolen once and taken to Denver, but escaped from his captor, and after months of absence, turned up foot-sole and almost exhausted. Not long after he again disappeared and was not seen for over a year, when one day he crawled into the Union Pacific office more dead than alive. He was taken home, and the ladies nursed him for several weeks until he recovered. After that exploit "Soldier" lived a quiet life until his death.—Kansas City Times.

—An Insinuation.—C. A. Ruth—"What business are you following now?" I. M. Postor—"I deal in stage jewelry." C. A. Ruth—"I see. You're in the cut glass trade."—Jewelers' Weekly.

—The following advertisement lately appeared in an Irish daily: "Wanted, a gentleman to undertake the sale of a patent medicine. The advertiser guarantees it will be profitable to the undertaker."

—A man who plants an apple tree may not know that more than 250 species of fungi are lying in wait to destroy the fruit. Let us be thankful for the off years.

—It was a custom among the Romans that a bride should be brought to her husband with a covering or veil cast over her head, and hence the ceremony was called nuptial; from nubo—to veil.

—A Re-reading.—Poet—"Ah, there is Smythe reading my latest poem in the Gleaner a second time." Friend—"So I observe. I wonder if he understood it at the second reading."—Yankee Blade.

The Ladies Delighted. The pleasant effect and the perfect safety with which the ladies may use the liquid fruit laxative, Syrup of Figs, under all conditions make it their favorite remedy. It is pleasing to the eye and to the taste, gentle, yet effectual in acting on the kidneys, liver and bowels.

It seems as though the literary worker ought to have a pension or an ink-um of some kind.—Binghamton Leader.

There never was a remedy that gave so good satisfaction always as Dr. Bull's Worm Destroyer. Physicians recommend them.

A man asks a woman's love before he marries her; after marriage he demands her gratitude.—Atchison Globe.

THE GENERAL MARKETS.

Table with market prices for Kansas City, Nov. 10. Includes items like CATTLE, HOGS, SHEEP, FLOUR, etc.

ST. LOUIS.

Table with market prices for St. Louis. Includes items like CATTLE, HOGS, SHEEP, FLOUR, etc.

CHICAGO.

Table with market prices for Chicago. Includes items like CATTLE, HOGS, SHEEP, FLOUR, etc.

NEW YORK.

Table with market prices for New York. Includes items like CATTLE, HOGS, SHEEP, FLOUR, etc.

Weak Men and Weak Women.

Men and women both suffer from weakness and loss of strength. Women, however, suffer more than men. Men don't have those bearing down pains, the bane of a weak woman's existence. Both, however, have their dizzy spells, both bemoan their loss of appetite, their lack of energy, that feeling of weariness and constant fatigue. Both become languid, insipid, and life to either hardly seems worth living. Their kidneys are weak and seem wasting away. Their livers are inactive, their stomachs disordered, their bowels irregular. Oh! foolish, foolish men and women! why will you not seek the way to health and strength. Others as miserable as yourselves are now in the full enjoyment of happy, joyous life, simply because they put prejudices aside and began a use of that excellent alternative known as Dr. John Bull's Sarsaparilla. Ask your neighbors who have used it what they think about it. Ask your druggist for a bottle, and don't take any other.

We may differ in this world, but when we get to the cemetery we are all on a dead level.—Indianapolis Journal.

HAVE no equal as a prompt and positive cure for sick headache, biliousness, constipation, pain in the side, and all liver troubles. Carter's Little Liver Pills. Try them.

The decline of literature.—The printed blank that accompanies rejected manuscript.—St. Joseph News.

Do your clothes last as they used to? If not, you must be using a soap or washing powder that rots them. Try the good old-fashioned Dobbins' Electric Soap, perfectly pure to-day as in 1865.



A Poverty-stricken Millionaire!

This seems a paradox, but it is explained by one of New York's richest men. "I don't count my wealth in dollars," he said. "What are all my possessions to me, since I am a victim of consumption? My doctor tells me that I have but a few months to live, for the disease is incurable. I am poorer than that beggar yonder." "But," interrupted the friend to whom he spoke, "consumption can be cured. If taken in time, Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery will eradicate every vestige of the disease from your system." "I'll try it," said the millionaire, and he did; and to-day there is not a healthier, happier man to be found anywhere. The "Discovery" strikes at the seat of the complaint. Consumption is a disease of the blood—is nothing more or less than lung-scurf—and it must and does yield to this wonderful remedy.

"Golden Medical Discovery" is not only an acknowledged remedy for that terribly fatal malady, when taken in time and given a fair trial, but also for all forms of Scrofulous, Skin and Scalp Diseases, as White Swellings, Fever-sores, Hip-joint Disease, Salt-rheum, Tetter, Eczema, Boils, Carbuncles, Erysipelas and kindred ailments.

SCOTT'S EMULSION. Of Pure Cod Liver Oil and HYPOKOSPHITES of Lime and Soda. Is endorsed and prescribed by leading physicians because both the Cod Liver Oil and Hypokosphites are the recognized agents in the cure of Consumption. It is as palatable as milk. Scott's Emulsion is a perfect Emulsion. It is a wonderful Food. Best Remedy for CONSUMPTION, Scrofula, Bronchitis, Wasting Diseases, Chronic Coughs and Colds. Ask for Scott's Emulsion and take no other.

PURIFY YOUR BLOOD. But do not use the dangerous alkaline and mercurial preparations which destroy your nervous system and ruin the digestive power of the stomach. The vegetable kingdom gives us the best and safest remedial agent. Dr. Sherman devoted the greater part of his life to the discovery of this reliable and safe remedy, and all its ingredients are vegetable. He gave it the name of Prickly Ash Bitters! a name every one can remember, and to the present day nothing has been discovered that is so beneficial for the BLOOD, for the LIVER, for the KIDNEYS and for the STOMACH. This remedy is new so well and favorably known by all who have used it that arguments as to its merits are useless, and if others who require a corrective to the system would give it a trial the health of this country would be vastly improved. Remember the name—PRICKLY ASH BITTERS. Ask your druggist for it. PRICKLY ASH BITTERS CO., ST. LOUIS, MO.

D. B. BULL'S COUGH SYRUP. THE PEOPLE'S REMEDY. PRICE 25c. Salvation Oil. Kill all Pain. Try it! Daily 25c. Patents-Pensions-Claims. SEND FOR INVENTOR'S GUIDE. PATRICK O'FARRELL, ATTORNEY AT LAW, 47 N. 3rd ST. WASHINGTON, D. C. MARK THIS PAPER EVERY TIME YOU BUY.

GRANDMA.

Seated one day in her easy chair,
A dainty cap on her snow-white hair,
Her gold-rimmed glasses astride her nose,
Was grandmamma knitting her winter hose.
I sat and watched that dear, kind face,
Where Father Time had left many a trace;
I wondered why it was wrinkled so,
And asked her if I would ever grow
Wasted and thin and bent with age?
"Oh, yes," said grandmamma, "a certain page
Of your life, dear child, for you will hold
The fruit of age—you will grow old."
"The golden locks that crown your brow
Will, perhaps, be whiter than mine are now;
And those little cheeks so round and fair
Will bear the impress of time and care."
"And those bonny eyes so wondrous bright
Will lose their luster; that step so light
Will heavy grow, and years roll on
And the lovely freshness of youth be gone."
"Past holds all there was once for me—
Its memories cover my childhood's glee;
'Tis days of youth are buried there
With happy smiles I used to wear."
She sighed, and tears began to flow,
As she peeped at the days of long ago;
And poor old grandmamma couldn't refrain
From wishing, that she were young again!
—Katherine Mills, in Detroit Free Press.

ARIEL, The Half-Breed.

A Romance of Colonial Days.

BY ROBERT A. CUMMING.

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CHAPTER XVII.—CONTINUED.

"Ariel!" exclaimed her husband, very much in the tone of a man who had seen a ghost. The boy gently disengaged himself from the arms of his friend, made a gesture with his hand and disappeared, but soon returned, followed by Marden, Mlle. Destain and the squaw. Jabe's delight at meeting with his Captain, of whose fate he had been so long uncertain, was undemonstrative, but not the less evident, while the appearance of Ninon and the Indian woman evoked much curiosity among the little group. Mutual explanations followed, and while Marden felt all a soldier's grief at the fall of Oswego, which he knew must have followed soon after the escape of Jabe and his companions, and at the doubtful fate of his friends in the garrison, he was too well aware of the dangers of the present moment to waste time in useless regrets.

Ariel was directed to take his station in the tree and watch the movements of the savages, while Marden proceeded to inspect the boats and make preparations for departure. Eph, the fisherman, gave his opinion in favor of the barge, being more manageable in a rapid current, with oars, than the sailing vessel in the intricate and narrow passages of the islands.

"It will hold us all," said he, "and we can rig a sail on her when we get her into clear water."
"How many effective men have we got?" asked Marden.

"Well, there's Jabe; he can stand in the bow with an oar, to guard against rocks that don't show above water; Dan and me can take an oar each, and Peter, he's the weakest, can steer."
"Ariel and I can each take an oar," added Marden, "that will make four, and we ought to get clear of the islands in two or three hours."
"Which way will we go, Captain?" asked Jabe.

"We will try to make the mouth of the Richelieu river, where I will leave you to find your way home by Lake Champlain, while I go to Montreal to restore Mlle. Destain to her friends. Ariel and the squaw will accompany us."
The topmast of the gun-boat was set up in the barge, with its sail ready to hoist when occasion should serve. Ariel came down from his perch to report that the Indians were preparing a feast of the provisions of the murdered Frenchmen, and, by their frantic demonstrations, he judged they had found some liquor among the stores. It was therefore certain that they would remain where they were till next day.



"ARIEL!" EXCLAIMED HER HUSBAND. Marden resolved to depart at once. The barge was launched, the women and children made as comfortable as possible, and the men took their places. One of the bark canoes was taken in tow, Marden, the last one on shore, sprang into his place, and the dangerous journey began.

CHAPTER XVII.—AN ECLAIRCISSEMENT.

A few days after the events described in the last chapter, Montreal was much excited by the news brought in by a courier to the effect that General Montcalm had taken Fort Oswego, and was preparing to drive the English back to the sea-board, if not into the Atlantic ocean itself, so highly are events exaggerated, especially in time of war; and while the men gathered in the streets and wine-shops to discuss the news and drink to the success of la belle France and her heroic general, many a woman's cheeks grew pale and her eyes moist with tears for some absent soldier whose life was more precious to her than the glory which he courted or won upon the field of conquest.

Mme. Chevreul, proud as she was of her ancestry, whose names adorned the

roll of French chivalry, felt quite as acutely as the humblest soldier's wife the pang of doubt about her husband's fate which followed the first thrill of national triumph. This feeling was dominant as she sat on the veranda of Mrs. Vernon's house, listening to that lady's gentle words of hope. For her the battle of life was fought; she had buried her dead, and her wounded heart now only bled at the story of another's woe. For her, glory awoke no enthusiasm, defeat no humiliation. The victims of war shared her sympathy and her gentle offices, whether they followed the red banner of England or the lilies of France, and she was now striving to pour the balm of hope into the heart of her friend.

The stars were looking down on the broad river and the restless town with that divine serenity which, like Christian faith, shines all the brighter for the surrounding darkness.

This was Mrs. Vernon's theme, of which she never wearied, and so sweet and earnest were the words which flowed from the fountain of conviction in her soul that she seldom failed to pour the oil of hope and consolation on the heart of her listener.

Mme. Chevreul dried her tears. "I saw a meteor shoot across the sky just now," she said, "so bright, so beautiful, it seemed like an omen of good."
The elder woman shook her head. "Omens are for unbelievers. The Star of Bethlehem heralded the greatest event the world has ever known; but it was not an omen; it was—"

She stopped. There was a shadow between her and the stars, a silent presence at her side, a gentle touch upon her shoulder; a divine intuition whispered to her heart.

"Ariel!" she cried, stretching out her arms.

"Ariel!" repeated Mme. Chevreul, with her eyes still fixed upon the stars; "Ah, yes, Ariel would be a sure messenger of good tidings."

"He is here!" said Mrs. Vernon, in a voice subdued by emotion. The boy traced some characters upon her hand.

"They are here!" she cried. "Francis! Francois, do you hear me call? Bring lights!"

"Who are here?" asked Mme. Chevreul, rising in great agitation.

The old servant, startled by the imperious tone of his gentle mistress, hurried to the veranda with a light.

Mrs. Vernon stood clasping the hand of the half-breed, while the French lady, grasping the rail of the veranda, gazed into the darkness, from whence emerged two figures, and as they came within the circle of light another more remote.

"Ninon, my child is it thou? hast thou returned to my heart, my love?" Mme. Chevreul sobbed the words forth as she held her niece in her arms. Marden, his foot upon the step of the veranda, his face alone visible, gazed upon the scene with the satisfaction of one who has accomplished a difficult task; while Stella, a few paces behind him, looked on with the wondering expression of a child.

An hour later Mlle. Destain was relating to her friends the story of her mysterious abduction from the burning house. Ariel had retired to rest, and the squaw was asleep on the veranda. The party were seated around the table in the dining-room, from which the cloth had just been removed.

"Full of anxiety for the fate of our friends," she said, "I was about to follow my aunt upstairs, when I was seized with a sudden apprehension of danger. Hesitating what to do, I became aware of smoke in the room; then I ran into the hall to give the alarm; my foot was on the stairs, and I screamed 'Fire!' once, when a blanket was thrown over my head, a hand pressed upon my mouth, till between terror and suffocation, I lost my senses. I must have remained unconscious for a long time, for when I opened my eyes again, I was lying on some furs on the bottom of a canoe, with my head in the lap of the Indian woman. The blanket was removed and I could breathe freely. The stars were shining, but there were no lights on the shore, by which I knew that we were some distance from the town. From my position I could distinguish but little in the darkness, except a dim form in the stern of the canoe. I tried to speak, but the squaw laid her finger on my lips. I lay still for a long time—hours I think—when I fell asleep. It was daylight when I awoke. The canoe was tied to the shore, and my captors were preparing a meal, of which I could not partake. I then discovered that there was another canoe; I also recognized Lemourier's negro servant, who seemed to be in command, but the squaw directed his course. The white men were Canadians whose duty it was to paddle the canoes, kindle fires and prepare meals. After that first night the journey was continued by daylight only, and we occasionally met a party of Indians on their way to Montreal, but a few words from Stella, as I have named her, satisfied them that we were friends. The negro treated me courteously, but would answer no questions as to our destination. At last we arrived at the island where Captain Marden found me, and you can imagine my terror at the fate which I believed awaited me, and how I prayed for help even if it came in the form of death, until that moment of supreme happiness when I felt the pressure of Ariel's hand in the darkness of my prison."

"But how did Captain Marden find the clue which led him in the pursuit?" asked Mme. Chevreul.

"Mrs. Vernon found it," Marden replied. "An Indian woman whom she had befriended, and who was an unseen witness to the embarkation, revealed it to her, and Ariel and I started in pursuit, believing that their destination was Fort Frontenac. We therefore followed the north shore of the St. Lawrence, but would have passed them, had not their camp fire betrayed them to Ariel's sharp eyes. The credit of the rescue belongs to him." He then went on to describe the subsequent events with which the reader is familiar, adding: "My task being accomplished, I must return to my duty. My presence here is unknown to all but yourselves and must remain so, lest the military

authorities should object to my departure. If I may claim your hospitality for twenty-four hours, Mrs. Vernon—" "And Ariel!" interrupted Mlle. Destain.

"He will accompany me," said Marden. "There is a bond of affection between us which danger and hardship have cemented too closely to admit a thought of separation. Ask him, and he will confirm what I say."

"What if the chances of war should leave him unprotected?" asked Ninon.

"I know you are generous and unselfish," said the young lady earnestly. "I owe everything to those qualities, and I appeal to them now. Leave Ariel with us for a time. His devotion to you has taxed his strength beyond the natural limit. He needs rest and care."

"A mother's care," added Mrs. Vernon, with emotion. "Captain Marden, I urge that claim, although I cannot prove it legally; but I believe that my prayer has been heard and that one of my lost children has been restored to me in the person of this boy. Mme. Chevreul, you know my story—the long years of bereavement and hope deferred. Plead for me."

Marden, much agitated, was pacing up and down the room. He stopped and faced the lady. He was very pale and his lips trembled.

"It needs not," he said; "I admit your claim." His mind reverted to the story which Jabe told him in the ruined hut



"IT IS YOUR OWN ARIEL!" in the forest, and which had passed from his memory like a dream in the exciting incidents which followed its narration.

"There need then be no delay and no parting scene," he added after a pause. "I will depart at once. The canoe which brought us lies upon the shore, and there is a possibility of overtaking Jabe's canoe and his party."

"Not so," exclaimed Ninon, earnestly. "There is more to be told, but not now. Wait till to-morrow, Captain Marden. I entreat you to add this to the great debt of gratitude I owe you, and perhaps," she added, laughing and sobbing hysterically, "I may be able to pay some part of that debt—to give you in exchange for the life you saved, a precious something which will adorn your own."

"Ninon!" exclaimed her aunt, rising in great alarm.

"Nay, aunt, bear with me for a time. And you, dear Mrs. Vernon; I will explain all to you, Captain Marden," she added, regaining her composure, though her eyes were shining through their wet lashes. "You will grant my request?"

"I cannot do otherwise," he stammered, his surprise overcoming his reasoning faculties. "But I assure you, Mlle. Destain, that there can be no question of reward between us. I have done no more than my duty to you and my friend De Barzac, and—"

"He will thank you for both of us," she said, blushing, and holding out her hand, which he pressed to his lips, and bowing to the elder ladies, retired to rest, escorted by Francois.

Ariel was not at the breakfast table next morning, and Marden observed that Mrs. Vernon's face wore an expression of serene content which made her look ten years younger. Mme. Chevreul, too, cast aside her omens and premonitions and sparkled with gaiety.

Ninon alone, while she regained her usual composure, was paler than her wont, and her eyes frequently wandered to Marden's face, as if she was trying to fathom his inmost thoughts, which, if she had succeeded, would scarcely have repaid her for her pains, being, indeed, in a chaotic state; for it should be remembered that the young soldier was more used to the life of camps than the sweet yet perplexing tactics of the fairer sex. The prospect, too, of his solitary journey may have affected his spirits, and the ladies found him silent and abstracted.

After breakfast Ninon and Mrs. Vernon withdrew, leaving Mme. Chevreul to entertain the guest, a task for which she was well fitted, and while she interested him in the story of some of her husband's campaigns, she drew him on to tell his own, unsuspecting that the time thus occupied was essential to the preparation of a grand tableau vivant in which he was to take an involuntary part. Presently a door opened behind them. Mme. Chevreul rose and faced about. Marden mechanically followed her example. Three ladies entered the room. Mlle. Destain leading by the hand one closely veiled, Mrs. Vernon a step behind.

Mme. Chevreul took the young soldier's hand and led him forward.

"Captain Marden," she said, "I have the honor to introduce you to Miss Lucille Vernon."

He trembled and stood still. Deftly the veil was removed and fell to the feet of the staturesque figure.

Marden's brain reeled, stout soldier as he was; he put his hands to his heart and staggered forward. He saw a pair of eyes brimful of holy love gazing into his. He fell upon his knees and grasped a hand whose pressure he knew full well. He heard a voice he never heard before:

"George! dear master! It is your own Ariel!" Surprised and bewildered—a thousand memories rushing tumultuously over his soul—his fingers relaxed their hold upon her hand, and he fell senseless at her feet.

When he recovered consciousness, he found himself clasped in the arms of the mysterious maiden who united in her person the well known characteristics of his devoted follower with those of a phantom who sometimes haunted his dreams, but vanished ere the dawn of light. Turning his glance from those eyes so full of anxious tenderness, it rested upon the pale faces of the three ladies whose romantic scheme had resulted so creditably to their artistic conception, but with more serious results than they had anticipated. But when he opened his eyes and the color came again to his cheeks, Mme. Chevreul clasped her hands in infantine glee and declared it was the grand climax to a romantic story.

"And to me," said Mlle. Destain, "his assigned the duty of the chorus in the Greek play. I am to explain that which is obscure and mysterious to the audience, that is yourself, Captain Marden. To Jabe's wife I am indebted for the secret which Lucille confided to her, and which like a true woman she kept inviolate even from her husband until she saw the opportunity to divulge it to one whom she believed would use it to her friend's advantage."

"It was a strange coincidence that I, who knew Mrs. Vernon's history, was thus enabled to furnish a missing link to the identity of her lost child, which is now as certain as circumstantial evidence can make it. Last night I made the secret known to Mrs. Vernon and my aunt, and we persuaded Lucille that the time had come to throw aside her assumed character, and also to test the influence of a sudden revelation of her sex. In this I think we succeeded," she added, with a smile.

"You have done more," he replied. "You have solved the question which I have so often vainly asked myself—why do I love this boy more than all others, and feel his absence as something gone out of my life? Truly, as Jabe said, the mind is a mysterious essence, for did I not love this woman in spirit while I believed her to be a man? But there is something more to explain. She has a brother."

"She had a brother," said Ninon, "but he died on the return to Canada, after his rescue by yourself. This suggested the plan which she acted upon. She assumed his character, in order to be near you. Perhaps you can discern her motive; if not, she will tell you herself."

"It was gratitude," said Lucille, softly.

"It was the grand passion," cried Mme. Chevreul, "for which we women live and sometimes die!"

"It has made the happiness of my life," said Marden, fervently.

"And now you must listen to me," said Mrs. Vernon. "Captain Marden will return to his duty; but my daughter will remain with me until an opportunity offers to return to Massachusetts. She must be educated in order to take her place in society, and when Captain Marden comes to claim his bride, he will find a lady worthy of his name and social position."

"It shall be as you say," replied Marden after a moment's hesitation; "but she will bring me nothing which I will prize so dearly as the devoted love which has clung to me through years of hardship and danger."

Marden served through the French war till its culmination in the capture of Quebec, where Renwick fell by his side in the van of the Colonial troops. After that event he retired from the army and hastened to Boston, accompanied by his friend Solwyn. The wedding was a grand affair for those days, being graced by the attendance of many English and French officers, among whom were Major Chevreul and Captain De Barzac with their wives. Jabe Locke in the uniform of a lieutenant and his Nellie were there too.

The bridal veil was surmounted by a coronet of pearls and diamonds, the gift of Mme. De Barzac, and the dark-eyed bride was an object of interest to all, especially the few who knew the history of Ariel, the Half-Breed.

THE END.

Advice to Young Ministers.

In one of Dr. Burton's Yale lectures the following advice was given to the young ministers: "When trouble is brewing, keep still. When slander is getting on its legs, keep still. When your feelings are hurt, keep still, till you recover from your excitement at any rate. Things look differently through an unquiet eye. In a commotion once I wrote a letter and sent it, and wished I had not. In my latter years I had another commotion, and wrote a long letter; but life had rubbed a little sense into me, and I kept the letter in my pocket against the day when I could look it over without agitation and without tears. I was glad I did. Silence is the most massive thing conceivable sometimes. It is strength in its very grandeur. It is like a regiment ordered to stand still in the midst of battle. To plunge in were twice as easy. The tongue has unsettled more ministers than small salaries ever did, or lack of ability."

A Modern Fairy Tale.

A lady while engaged in the pursuit of her domestic duties encountered a mouse in the flour barrel. Now, most ladies, under the circumstance, would have uttered a few genuine shrieks and then sought safety in the garret; but this one possessed more than the ordinary degree of genuine courage. She summoned the man-servant and told him to get the gun, call the dog and station himself at a convenient distance. She climbed upstairs and commenced to punch the flour barrel with a pole. Presently the mouse made its appearance and started across the floor. The dog started at once in pursuit. The man fired and the dog dropped dead. The lady fainting, fell down-stairs; and the man, thinking she was killed and fearing that he would be arrested for murder, disappeared and has not been seen since. The mouse escaped.—Horse.

ALWAYS BE NEIGHBORLY. If your dog bites your neighbor's son, offer to shoot the son the moment hydrophobia sets in.

SINGLE TAX DEPARTMENT.

THE DEVIL TO PAY.

The King was puzzled, for his treasury was empty, and he knew not how to fill it. While he pondered this mighty question of state, the devil came to him, not in a dream, but in sober earnest. And the devil, as is his habit, went at once to business.

"You are in trouble, sir," said he to the King; "shall I help you out of it?"

"No, thank you," replied the King. "You charge too much for your help. I do not forget that my father is still working out a debt to you which was beyond all proportion to your service."

"Yes," said the devil, "I did charge the old man about all the traffic would bear; but I have tried to be considerate, and although he is still working out the debt, let me assure you that his position is the most comfortable in winter, in all my dominions. But that is beside the question. Your treasury is empty, and I can fill it. I will make no conditions. You may command me freely. What say you?"

"And has the devil turned saint?" the King inquired.

"Not by a long shot. I shall get my pay; though not from you, from your subjects."

"My subjects be —"

"Stop!" interrupted the devil, "that sentiment is not original with you. It is the motto of my kingdom, and I won't permit it to be appropriated with impunity. Come, what do you say; shall I tell you how to fill your treasury?"

"Yes," the King whispered.

"Then, listen. All your subjects have plenty, have they not?"

"They have. There is not a poor man in my kingdom, except myself."

"How do they get it?"

"They work for it."

"Why do you allow them to work?"

"It is the command of God —"

"Silence!" the devil screamed, his face purple with rage and his tail lashing the floor of the palace till the air was laden with sparks.

"Well, then," gasped the frightened king, "they would starve if I stopped them, and what good would that do me?"

"It would do you no good if they starved," the devil answered, as he gathered his tail under his left arm and opened the window to let out the stifling fumes. "But it would do you some good to charge them for working, wouldn't it? They would pay rather than starve, eh?"

"Good idea!" exclaimed the king.

"I thought so," said the devil. "Now, suppose you issue a proclamation that no one may work without a royal charter."

"Yes," the king interrupted, impatiently.

"And then suppose you sell charters to one man to work in a certain territory and to another man to work in another territory, and so on."

"Yes,"

"And suppose you issue no charters at all for some of the best territory; don't you see that you will get a lot of ready money from the sale of charters and have a permanent income from the territory reserved, and be favored with a wealthy leisure class in whose society you may enjoy yourself?"

"Capital!" exclaimed the King, but before the word was out of his mouth the devil had vanished.

The King lost no time. Having issued his proclamation forbidding his beloved subjects to weary themselves with work, he sent for his attorney-general and ordered that he should, on the basis of a contingent fee, to draft a form of charter. It read in substance like this: Be it known that his pious and gracious majesty, Impeccunious X, having from love of his faithful subjects forbidden them to work without his command, does now, by these presents, confer upon his well-beloved Bylight, lord of Towmaytokahn hill, his heirs and assigns forever, full power and authority to permit the good people of all that territory known as Quad, and bounded, etc., etc., to work or not to work, as to him may seem best, and on such terms as to him may seem just. Signed, sealed, etc., etc.

The proclamation caused an uproar among the people, for the seeding season was just opening; but when Lord Bylight appeared with his charter in Quad, quiet was restored and terms were made. "I will give so much a year to be allowed to work," said one, and "I will give so much," said another. And in this way it went, until Lord Bylight had arranged with all the people in his territory. And while Lord Bylight was adjusting things in Quad, Lord This and Lord That and Lord Tother were doing the same in Quam and Quim and Qurl. And so it was that the King's treasury was full from the sale of charters, and the Lords, instead of working as they used to do, lived on what the people paid them for the privilege of being allowed to work, while the Attorney-General's contingent fee was big enough to make a slyster respectable. And between them the King, the Lords and the Attorney-General enjoyed their leisure amazingly.

But as the King's subjects increased a great many could not buy the right to work and had to hire themselves to those who could, and many of these could not find men to hire them, and many more found it easier to follow the example of the Kings and lords and live on plunder than either to buy the right to work or to hire themselves out. And it came about that there were paupers in the kingdom, which was something novel, since the King had theretofore been the only pauper; and there were criminals there, which was also novel, for when nobody had to pay to be allowed to work, and everybody got rich by working, no one ever thought of being a criminal.

And so things went on for many and many a year. The King was lazy and happy, for he had nothing to do and plenty to eat. The lords were lazy and happy for the same reason. The people, though, were far from being lazy and

happy; the beggars were many, but they went hungry; the criminals were neither lazy nor happy, and the people who worked had no time to be lazy, and after paying the lords for the right to work had little left on which to be happy.

In the course of time the King died and the lords died but the charters lived and new kings and new lords profited by them.

At last the people got so restless and made such grim threats that the lords were frightened, and when a rebellion was imminent the lords were on the point of burning up their charters. But this did not meet the views of the devil, and he put it into the heads of the people who were paying for the right to work to buy the right of their lords for a lump sum. Of course the lords were glad to compromise in this way, and it came about that each man who worked in a certain place bought the right of his lord to work there forever, him and his children after him, and to sell the right to others. It took a good many years to complete this change but when it was done the devil rubbed his hands and switched his tail gently, now this way and now that, saying: "Surely the devil will be to pay!"

And it was so.

Some of the purchasers from the lords found that where they had the right to work they could make a good deal with only a little effort, and others found that where they had the right to work they could only make a little with great effort; and thus it happened that the first and those who bought of them grew rich and the others remained poor. And those that grew rich did just what the lords had done before them; they sold permission to work to the poor who had no charters, and this proved so profitable that they were able themselves to obey the old proclamation against working and yet to live in great comfort. Like the lords from whom they had bought, they were lazy and happy.

But the people were constantly begging to be allowed to work, and the more they begged the less attention was paid to them. And when they did get a chance to work they were not allowed to receive, no matter where they worked or how much they made, any more than the people who had charters to work in the very poorest places in the kingdom. And that was little enough, as every body knew.

Withal the people increased and multiplied, and to help them out of their trouble they invented great machines, which did marvelous work; but neither the people nor the machines could work without permission of a charter owner, and the more the people worked and the more marvelous their machines the more the charter owners charged them for the right to work, until even the machines fell into the hands of a few, and the people could not make new ones, because charters to work had become so valuable that except in the very poorest places only the few were able to buy the right to work, and the poor were trying to hire themselves out. And so it appeared that, happen what might to make work easier and more fruitful, the charter owners got all the benefit.

In these days a prophet arose who told the people that the charter owners had no right to forbid them to work nor any right to make them pay for working. But the charter owners railed at the prophet as a devil (the devil having put it into their heads to do so), saying, "Have we not bought and paid for these charters?"

And then arose a priest who, seeing how the people were oppressed and robbed by the charters, denounced the charters and demanded that they be abolished; but the devil ordered the priest to be put down, and he was put down.

And yet every one marveled that there were so many poor and that the poor increased. But the priests taught that it was not marvelous, for God willed it, whereat the devil again rubbed his hands together and gently switched his tail, now this way, now that, saying to himself, "It won't be long now until the devil is to pay!"

And he was right.

Pretty soon everything was in readiness, and from advising King, and lord and charter owner the devil turned to advising the poor.

"See how the rich revel in the wealth you have created!" he said to them. "Why do you not burn and murder and pillage? Is there no manhood in you? Are you slaves?"

But at first the people protested that they were opposed to murder and pillage, and asked why they should not abolish the charters, as the prophet and priest advised, which would need neither murder nor pillage.

"Away with your prophet and your priest!" shouted the devil. "They are in league with the rich. Make no half-way measures! Let there be no compromise! Lay waste! Lay waste! See, I will set you an example," and with that the devil touched the tip of his tail to the palace of a charter owner and instantly it was ablaze; and then the devil's scheme, so patiently planned, culminated. Like rats from their holes rushed a million debased and desperate men. Half famished and all in rags, aiming at nothing and caring for nothing, spurred on by revenge, hitting right and left, burning, killing, plundering, they laid waste the land.

The devil was indeed to pay!

LEWIS FREELAND.

The True Doctrine.

By "land"—as used by Henry George and political economists generally—is meant unimproved land, the unimproved resources of nature which were created by no man, but which are of right the common heritage of the race. This is the "land" in which Henry George, Herbert Spencer, and others deny the right of private property. The value to land which is added by labor is of right the private property of him who creates it, and of this right Henry George is one of the strongest defenders—and this improved value created by labor he would exempt from taxation wholly, putting the whole burden on the unimproved or ground rent values. In other words, he who holds a special privilege in the resources of nature, should pay in taxes to the government, as the trustees of the community, a fair price for this special privilege.—Grand Rapids, Mich., Workman.

Chase County Court

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KAN., THURSDAY, NOV 13, 1890

H. E. TIMMONS - Ed and Prop

Terms—per year, \$1.00 cash in advance; after three months, \$1.75; after six months, \$3.00. For six months, \$1.00 cash in advance.

ADVERTISING RATES.

Table with columns for ad type (1 week, 2 weeks, 3 weeks, 4 weeks, 5 months, 6 months, 1 year) and rates for different sections (1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th).



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

Table with columns for direction (GOING EAST, GOING WEST, WESTWARD, EASTWARD) and train numbers with their respective departure and arrival times.

LOCAL SHORT STOPS.

Business lines, under this head, 30 cents a line, first insertion, and 10 cents a line for each subsequent insertion.

Mr. Chas. Truitt, of Kansas City, is in town. L. A. Loomis, of Decatur, Arkansas is in town. Joe Weirman has returned home from Emporia. Mr. George B. Carson is on the sick list, this week. F. H. Macke, of Emporia, was in town, yesterday. Mr. S. F. Ferrigo is at Chicago, this week, on business. The pension of Mr. W. W. Sanders has been increased. Mr. S. F. Jones, of Strong City, has returned from Kansas City. Roy Hackett is now clerking for G. P. Bardesty, in Kansas City. Mr. T. W. Hardesty came in, Monday, from Denver, Colorado. John B. Davis, Jr., of Buck creek, is suffering from a broken rib. A Drummond, on Diamond creek has 57 head of steers for sale. Miss Louise Braze is at Emporia taking vocal and instrumental music lesson. Mr. Roland Roberts, wife and daughter, are visiting at Plattsmouth, Nebraska. Mayor Geo. George received a letter from England, last week, telling of his mother's death. Mr. Levi Griffith, of Cedar Point, has gone to Clinton, Illinois, to visit his sick father. Mr. W. C. K. Buchanan, of Kansas City, was in town, last week, visiting his old friends. Mrs. John Smith, of Wichita, is visiting at her father's, Chas. Scherffus, on Diamond Creek. Mr. R. B. Evans, of Emporia, was in town, Saturday, visiting his daughter, Mrs. Geo. B. Carson. Mrs. Jas. C. Farrington, of Strong City, has returned from her visit at Plattsmouth, Nebraska. The Rev. Maclean, of Strong City, is conducting a series of meetings in the M. E. church in this city. Mr. A. L. Morrison, of Bazaar, enjoyed a visit, last week, from his brother, Mr. Mat. Morrison. Mr. Dan Foxworthy and wife have gone to house-keeping in the Winters house, in the south part of town. Died, at Bazaar, of whooping cough, Alice Brown, daughter of the late John B. Brown, aged three years. Mr. Adam Tilton, of Bazaar, leaves, this week, to spend the winter with a brother, at Slater, Saline county, Mo. There was a very enjoyable dance in Music Hall, Friday night, at which about fourteen couples were present. The depot at Strong City is being enlarged so as to throw all of the present depot into the passenger department.

Mr. and Mrs. H. S. F. Davis, of Peyton creek, leave, this week, for their old home at New York, for the winter. Mr. L. E. A. Burges, of Toledo township, has gone to Ness county, to visit a daughter, and will, perhaps, remain, there. Mr. Wm. Self and family, of Cottonwood township, who went to Arkansas a short time ago, to live there, have returned to their old home. Born, on Sunday morning, at the residence of Squire W. W. Rockwood, to Mr. and Mrs. Dinwiddie, of Chicago, a son, and grandpa Rockwood is happy. About twenty-nine colored people were baptized into the Colored M. E. Church, of Strong City, last Sunday morning, in the river, just north of this city. Dr. W. J. Allison has moved from Wonsivu to Heber, Cleburn county, Arkansas, to make that his future home. The best wishes of his many friends here follow him to his new location. We have been asked why we put so many pictures in the COURANT, last week. One of the reasons why it was done, was to show Republican merchants that we can illustrate their advertisements, if they will only give them to us, and desire us to do so. In the 100-yard foot race, at the Fair Grounds, last Saturday afternoon, between D. K. Cartter and Elmer Brown, \$75 a side, was run on the sod, because of the track being muddy from the rains of that day, and was won, by two feet, by Brown-Time-12. On the 16th of the present month the Presbyterian Church building at Cedar Point will be dedicated, Rev. S. B. Fleming, of Wichita, will preach the dedicatory sermon, and Rev. S. Ward, of Emporia, will be present, Also Rev. Robt. Liddell, of Florence will be there. We have just learned that Mrs. F. Bernard, of Chase county, has passed through the ordeal of a very serious illness—enlargement of the spleen. However, under the treatment of Dr. Jony she is improving, which will be pleasant news to her many friends.—Florence Bulletin. Please to take notice that the German class is again in operation, and meets every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, in the high-school rooms, instructions beginning at 7:30 o'clock, p. m., sharp. New pupils will be admitted at any time. Visitors are always welcome. A. GOTTHEUET, Prin. There was quite a large audience greeted Miss Ella Leotta Swanton, the elocutionist, at Music Hall, last night. That Miss Swanton's elocutionary powers had not been too highly praised those who heard her will bear testimony. Her recitations were interspersed with singing by the Presbyterian Church choir and Miss Stella Kerr, Miss Kerr singing a solo very sweetly. As Mrs. P. B. McCabe, with her son, John, was going home, Monday afternoon, after taking her sister-in-law, Mrs. Cal. Sharp, and child to the depot at Strong City, to go to Mr. Sharp, at El Reno, Oklahoma, and when near the T. H. Smith place, on Buck creek, the team became frightened and ran away, throwing Mrs. McCabe and son to the ground, hurting them quite badly, but not seriously; and the buggy was slightly damaged. About noon, yesterday, the people of Strong City were terribly shocked by the news of the sudden death of Lem Clay. He had been in the billiard hall of Dan Kirwin lifting a heavy table, and, leaving there, he went to the carpenter shop of Matt. Bledsoe, where he engaged in a wrestle with a friend, and, while wrestling, he suddenly stopped, saying: "I can not get my breath;" and, letting loose his hold, he leaned back against a bench and expired. Mr. Clay's father died suddenly, of heart disease, about three years ago, and it is thought that he, too, died from the same cause. He was about 25 years of age, and leaves a wife and daughter in Gutrie, Oklahoma, besides a large number of relatives in this county, to mourn his sudden death, all of whom have the heartfelt sympathy of the entire community in their sad bereavement. From the Chehalis County, (Washington) Chronicle we learn that Miss Minnie A. Wagner, daughter of Mr. A. J. Wagner, of Strong City, and who once resided in the same city and was one of Chase county's fairest and most accomplished daughters, was married, on the evening of October 15th, 1890, at the residence of R. M. Watson, Esq., in Elma, the town in which the Chronicle is published, by the Rev. C. E. Cunningham, to Mr. Herbert R. Taylor, a merchant of that city, and of whom the Chronicle speaks in very high terms, in a detailed account of the wedding, from which we see that the bride was dressed in a cream-colored Indian silk costume, delicately and elegantly trimmed with lace and pearls, and the groom in a regulation black suit; and that the presents were numerous, costly and useful. The COURANT joins the many friends of

the happy couple in extending most heartfelt congratulations to them. LETTER LIST. Letters remaining in the postoffice at Cottonwood Falls, Kansas, November 12th, 1890: Adkins, J. C. Thomas, Aud. C. Link, Mr. Edward. Cooke, Fanny. Curr, David. Goley, Henry. Campbell, Phin. Shreiner, Mrs. Liz. Doughty, G. W. 2 zie. Doughty, E. J. 2 Stewart, Mrs. J. Diggs, F. C. Sperry, Jennie. Loppendal, Annie. Wiseman, Ellis. All the above remaining unclaimed for December 1st, will be sent to the Dead Letter office. S. A. BRESE, P. M. A PROMISE CARRIED OUT. It is one thing to promise; another to fulfill. Many railroad lines offer much and really give little. We do business differently. Just try our handomest train in the world, which runs daily between Chicago and Denver, without change, and see if it is not just a little bit nicer than you had anticipated. Our new vestibule sleepers are furnished sumptuously and daintily. They are supplied with everything that ministers to pleasure and comfort. G. T. Nicholson, G. P. & T. A., Santa Fe Route, Topeka, Kansas; Jno. J. Byrne, A. G. P. & T. A., Chicago. AN EVEN CLIMATE. New Mexico is noted as having one of the most equable climates in the world. Sudden changes of temperature are almost unknown. It is an ideal place for winter residence. Very low excursion rates to Las Vegas Hot Springs, where the celebrated Montezuma Hotel is located. It does not cost much to run over from Hot Springs to Santa Fe, the capital of New Mexico, noted for its many scenic attractions. Inquire of local agent Santa Fe Route, or address G. T. Nicholson, G. P. & T. A., Topeka, Kansas, for copy of New Mexico folder, just issued. WHERE ROLLS THE OREGON. California, Washington and Oregon are having a "boom" on solid basis this year. The country is fast filling up with farmers. Business is lively in all branches. If you happen to be one of the many who are thinking of taking a trip to the Pacific coast, for pleasure or business, write to G. T. Nicholson, G. P. & T. A., A. T. & S. F. R. R., Topeka, Kansas, for Pacific coast literature; or apply to local agent Santa Fe Route, and learn all particulars about personally conducted parties. LOST. Supposed to be stolen, a grey-hound, ten months old; very light cream color, with white on throat and tip of tail; black eyes; will answer to the name, "Harry." Any information concerning him will be amply rewarded. Miss JENNIE HOLMES, Elmdale, Kansas. BUSINESS BRIEVITIES. Wood taken on subscription. A store room for rent. Apply at this office. Go to J. S. Wierman for Flour & Feed in the Pence Building one door north of the Furniture store, Cottonwood Falls, Kansas. Mrs. M. Oliver has received a fine stock of new millinery goods. FOR SALE—A horse and buggy. Inquire of Dr. Stone. For abstracts call on Frew & Bell. J. W. McWilliams wants town loans—large and small. Pure drugs, and prescriptions carefully compounded, at A. F. Fritze & Bro.'s, Strong City. Go to Mrs. M. Oliver's for new millinery goods, as she is just in receipt of a full line of that class of goods. For farm loans call on Frew & Bell. Roland Roberts guarantees that he will cure fistula and poll evil in horses, with one application of medicine, and desires owners of horses afflicted with these diseases, to give him a call. dec26 If FOR SALE:—My residence in Cottonwood Falls, Kansas, as a bargain. Address Scott E. Winne, Hutchinson, Kansas. Loans on farms; money ready; no delay. Papers made and money paid same day. Come at once, this money must go. J. W. McWilliams. Quarterly Report of the County Treasurer, Ending October 27th, 1890. State Fund, gen. 14 85 County Fund, gen. 36,836 88 Court-house Bond Interest, 208 01 Court-house Bond sinking, 12,503 89 TOWNSHIP FUNDS. Bazaar township gen. 143 75 " delgt road tax, 445 95 Cottonwood township gen. 286 33 Cedar township, gen. 48 54 Diamond Creek tp bond interest, 3 23 " " bond sinking, 81 18 " " general, 58 27 Falls township, road, 229 49 " general, 174 79 CITY FUNDS. Cottonwood Falls, 80 96 Strong City, 322 50 Judges' at Account, 83 85 Normal Institute, 27 13 County School, 612 52 School Land sales Principal, 293 89 " Int., 89 " Surveyor's fees, 49 85 Redemption, 484 35 SCHOOL DISTRICT FUNDS. No. 1, general " overpaid \$2 58 2, general " 25 43 3, state " 10 25 4, Co. school, 147 15 5, general " 16 66 6, general " 372 78 7, Co. school, 41 10 8, sinking " 162 07 9, state, 41 10 10, general " 41 10

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CARSON and SANDERS.

We have sold more cloaks this season than ever before. We account for it in this way, we have the Largest Stock and are making lower prices than usual. Plush Wraps and Jackets are good sellers, with Us this season. We have them from \$10 and up. We are showing an Elegant Line of BROAD-CLOTHS for Ladies' Circulars. You can buy the GOODS of us and have a Circular made to suit you cheaper than you can buy one ready made.

ANTRECHANS,

are popular this Season for Capes and Jackets, and we show a nice line of them from \$2.50 to \$3.50 per yard. Come and see what a nice line of Cloaks We have whether you want one or not. Our stock of Dry Goods, Boots and Shoes, Clothing and Hats is complete and We are making prices to suit the TIMES. We sell for CASH and Beat all Competition.

CARSON & SANDERS, Cottonwood Falls, Kans.

HOW'S YOUR FENCE? We have the CHEAPEST and Best WOVEN WIRE FENCING Wire Rope Selvage. MCMULLEN'S FARM FENCING. 60 INCHES HIGH AT 60 CENTS PER ROD. Lawn, Garden, Poultry and Stock Fencing, all sizes and widths. Gates made. Prices low. Sold by dealers. Freight Paid. Send for circular. THE BUCKLEY WIRE FENCE CO., CHICAGO, ILL. J. B. ALL-STEEL LAWN AND CEMETERY FENCE.

THE LADIES' FAVORITE THE LIGHT RUNNING NEW HOME SEWING MACHINE THE BEST THE FINEST WOODWORK ATTACHMENTS NEW HOME SEWING MACHINE COMPANY MASS CHICAGO, ILL. 28 UNION SQUARE, SAN FRANCISCO ST. LOUIS, MO. FOR SALE BY DALLAS, TEX.

ROAD NOTICE.

STATE OF KANSAS, } ss Chase County, } ss Office of County Clerk, October 11, 1890. Notice is hereby given that on the 11th day of October, 1890, a petition, signed by L. E. Stanley and 19 others, was presented to the Board of County Commissioners of the county and State, praying for the location and vacation of a certain road, described as follows, viz: (To be established.) Commencing at the northeast corner of section eleven (11), town ship nineteen (19), range nine (9) east; thence west on section line, as near as practicable, to the east bank of Buckley creek; thence along to the southwest, so as to cross the bridge in the most practicable way; thence from the bridge, on the west side of the creek, so as to make a convenient approach on the said west side; thence in a northwest direction, to the section line; thence west on said line, as near as practicable, to the northwest corner of said section; providing the new road will in no way change the present traveled road, from beginning to ending, excepting that portion angling to and from the bridge, at Buckley creek; and also to vacate all portion of old road leading to and from the ford, from the limits of the road to be established, on the east bank of said Buckley creek, to the limits of the road on the west bank of said creek. Whereupon, said Board of County Commissioners appointed the following named persons, viz: M. H. Lewis, T. F. Frye and John H. Makinson as viewers, with instructions to meet, in conjunction with the County surveyor, at the point of commencement in Toledo township on Thursday, the 20th day of November, A. D. 1890, and proceed to view said road, and give to all parties a hearing. By order of the Board of County Commissioners. J. S. STANLEY, Co. Clerk. [L. S.] County Clerk.

J. W. McWilliams' Chase County Land Agency Railroad or Syndicate Lands. Will buy or sell wild lands or Improved Farms. —AND LOANS MONEY.— COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS oct27-1yr

ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

JOSEPH G. 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

THOS. H. CRISTIAN. ATTORNEY - AT - LAW Office in Hillier's Building, COTTONWOOD FALLS KANSAS fe23-1f

C. 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. 7-13 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. J. W. STONE, M. D. J. M. HAYNE, M. D.

STONE & HAMME PHYSICIANS & SURGEONS Office, Corner Drug Store, COTTONWOOD FALLS, - - KANSAS

I desire to correct the report that all goods have been increased in price by our merchants since the McKinley bill has become a law. On the contrary goods are now sold cheaper than before. The following are a few of the reductions in my stock: Wool Blankets 10 per cent Jeans, former price, 40c to 60c; Present " 25c " 60c. Table linen reduced 5c per yard. Iberdown, " 10c " " Plaid all Wool Dress Goods, former price 55c; reduced to 50c. All Wool Serge reduced from 85c to 75c. Henrietta reduced from 30c to 25c. All Wool Yarn, red'd from 80 to 75. Bunting, " " 18 " 12 1/2. Alapaca Lusters, " " 50 " 45. Debage, " " 15 " 12 1/2. Hose, " " 40 " 35. Tricot, " " 1 25 " 1 00. London cloth, " " 50 " 45. Water proof, " " 50 " 45. All Wool Flannel " " 35 " 30. All Wool Plaids for Ladies and Children's dresses reduced from 60c to 50c.

J. M. TUTTLE, Cottonwood Falls, Kansas, oct23-3m

Home seekers will find the last of the public domain of agricultural and grazing value along the Great Northern Ry. in No. 1 LANDS. Dakota and Montana.

NEW TOWNS. Northern Ry line the Great Northern Ry. Write F. I. Whitsey, St. Paul, Minn., for books, maps, etc. Write now.

Settlers on free government lands along the Great Northern Ry. Line in North Dakota and Montana get low rates and fine markets for products. HUNTING. Best resorts in America along Great Northern Ry. line in Minnesota, Dakota and Montana. Best climate for health seekers. Montana produces the finest HORSES horses and cattle. Free ranges; yet in Mouse, Milk and Sun dry valleys and Sweet Grass Hills. SCATTLE NEW

Health. In Montana free lands, new towns, new railroads, new mines low rates. Largest area of good vacant land. SHEEP. Sweet Grass Hills, Milk and Sun river valleys, Montana, reached only by the Gr. Northern railway. ROGS. The regions tributary to Great Northern Ry. line in Montana produce all the precious and rare metals, iron and coal, and new cities and towns. Now is your chance.

GOLD COAL. The regions tributary to Great Northern Ry. line in Montana produce all the precious and rare metals, iron and coal, and new cities and towns. Now is your chance.

Go to the great reservation of MILK and get a good free: in Montana. Low rates and free sleepers on Great Northern Ry. RIVER. These have made Montana the richest state per capita in the Union. Plenty room for more miners and stock raisers. Now is the time.

YOUNG MEN! Along the Gr. Northern Ry. line in Montana are free ranches and pastures, mines of precious metals, iron and coal, and new cities and towns. Now is your chance.

GREAT FALLS. The valleys of Red, Mouse, Missouri, Milk and Sun rivers reached by Gr. Northern Ry. line. G. N. Hall road excursions Sept. 9, 23, and Oct. 14, 1890. Write F. I. Whitsey, St. Paul, Minn.

NEWSPAPER A book of 100 pages. The best book for an advertiser to consult, be he experienced or otherwise. It contains lists of newspapers and estimates of the cost of advertising in them. The advertiser who wants to spend one dollar, finds in the information he requires, while for him who will invest one hundred thousand dollars in advertising, a scheme is indicated which will meet his every requirement, or can be made to do so by slight changes easily arrived at by correspondence. 149 editions have been issued, sent, post-paid, to any address for 10 cents. Write to GEO. F. ROWELL & CO. NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING BUREAU, 40 Spruce St. Printing House Sq., New York.

HUMPHREYS' Dr. Humphreys' Specifics are scientifically and carefully prepared prescriptions; used for many years in private practice with success, and for over thirty years by the people. Every single Specific is a special cure for the disease named. These Specifics cure without dragging, purging or retching the system, and are in fact and deed the sovereign remedies of the world. LIST OF PRINCIPAL SOU. CURES. 1. Fevers, Congestion, Inflammation, 25 2. Whooping Cough, 25 3. Croup, 25 4. Croup, 25 5. Croup, 25 6. Croup, 25 7. Croup, 25 8. Croup, 25 9. Croup, 25 10. Croup, 25 11. Croup, 25 12. Croup, 25 13. Croup, 25 14. Croup, 25 15. Croup, 25 16. Croup, 25 17. Croup, 25 18. Croup, 25 19. Croup, 25 20. Croup, 25 21. Croup, 25 22. Croup, 25 23. Croup, 25 24. Croup, 25 25. Croup, 25 26. Croup, 25 27. Croup, 25 28. Croup, 25 29. Croup, 25 30. Croup, 25 31. Croup, 25 32. Croup, 25 33. Croup, 25 34. Croup, 25 35. Croup, 25 36. Croup, 25 37. Croup, 25 38. Croup, 25 39. Croup, 25 40. Croup, 25 41. Croup, 25 42. Croup, 25 43. Croup, 25 44. Croup, 25 45. Croup, 25 46. Croup, 25 47. Croup, 25 48. Croup, 25 49. Croup, 25 50. Croup, 25 51. Croup, 25 52. Croup, 25 53. Croup, 25 54. Croup, 25 55. Croup, 25 56. Croup, 25 57. Croup, 25 58. Croup, 25 59. Croup, 25 60. Croup, 25 61. Croup, 25 62. Croup, 25 63. Croup, 25 64. Croup, 25 65. Croup, 25 66. Croup, 25 67. Croup, 25 68. Croup, 25 69. Croup, 25 70. Croup, 25 71. Croup, 25 72. Croup, 25 73. Croup, 25 74. Croup, 25 75. Croup, 25 76. Croup, 25 77. Croup, 25 78. Croup, 25 79. Croup, 25 80. Croup, 25 81. Croup, 25 82. Croup, 25 83. Croup, 25 84. Croup, 25 85. Croup, 25 86. Croup, 25 87. Croup, 25 88. Croup, 25 89. Croup, 25 90. Croup, 25 91. Croup, 25 92. Croup, 25 93. Croup, 25 94. Croup, 25 95. Croup, 25 96. Croup, 25 97. Croup, 25 98. Croup, 25 99. Croup, 25 100. Croup, 25

THE GREAT VICTORY.

Democracy Triumphant in the East and in the West.

A Rebuke to Harrison, McKinley, Reed and Quay Unprecedented in the History of the Nation—Glory Hallelujah!

Monopoly and Tyranny Undo.

[Chicago Herald, Dem.]

In a pitched battle with McKinleyism and Reedism the Democracy have won a memorable victory. The extent of their triumph is hardly to be accurately measured as yet, but it is sweeping and glorious.

The test was a crucial one. American institutions had been assailed not less audaciously than when armed men confronted their defenders. An insolent and avaricious protected class, grown rich on the plunder of the people, set up an offensive tyranny in the House of Representatives and with its aid passed a tariff tax bill that was intended to oppress the people and to enrich the men in whose interest it was designed. The answer of the people is a House of Representatives having an overwhelming Democratic majority. Still further to intrude the power of monopoly and to restrict that of the people, a force bill, intended to deprive Americans of the right of local self-government, was prepared and railroaded through one house and left suspended in the other. The answer of the people is the defeat of scores of the wretches who misrepresented them and an overturning of things political that amounts to a revolution.

The coalesced monopolists of the United States threw down the gage of battle to the people. The people answer them by throwing at their feet the political heads of fifty of the most servile tools of monopoly. There is no possibility that the significance of this stupendous popular uprising will be misunderstood in any quarter. Robbers and tyrants know what it means. The people themselves know what it means.

Ignorance has been appealed to in vain. Immorality has been appealed to in vain. Prejudice, falsehood, sophistry, idiocy, all enlisted on the side of monopoly tariffs and political tyranny, have been appealed to in vain. The intelligence and patriotism of the country have triumphed over the bigotry of ignorance and the greed of avarice. Happy, indeed, are the people who can so swiftly rebuke unworthy pretension and so mercilessly chastise the misguided men who sought to betray them.

Concerning the effect of this most timely and most gratifying victory for good government and good citizenship, it is enough at present to say that there will be no more Speaker's tyrannies in the House of Representatives, there will be no more McKinley high tax bills, there will be no more of the force bill, there will be no more subsidies and bounties for favored interests. The politicians at Washington will take their sticky fingers out of the people's business affairs and keep them out. There will be a hasty retreat by some of the Republicans and by others there will be a stamped to oblivion. All the arts of James G. Blaine and other astute servants of monopoly will now be called into requisition to devise new tricks for the befoulment of the people, but they will be in vain.

The light of the morning is upon the country. The sun of truth, of decency, of fair play, of unshackled commerce, of equal rights and of honest government, has risen. Its welcome rays will serve to illumine the glorious pathway of reform during the two years remaining of an Administration whose election seems the more profound now that it stands in striking comparison with the majestic reawakening and reinspiration of the people.

What the Victory Means.

[Chicago Evening Post, Ind.]

The result of the Congressional elections throughout the country must be accepted as proof that the American people are not so dead to their own best interests and not so sodden in the presence of a National danger as has been charged against them. The violent partisanships born of the civil war have survived to become a reproach to the victors in that struggle. Under their influence the masses of the people have been an easy prey to adroit leaders who have known how to play upon sentiment and passion to further such schemes of exploitation as the world never saw before. In a word, we have had as the most baleful issue of the civil war the so-called protective tariff with its attendant evils of centralized wealth and monopolistic oppression. Never before have such fortunes been built in so short a time, and never before were fortunes more clearly realized upon the misfortunes of the people.

Yesterday's work is an encouraging sign that the people have, however tardily, realized their real position. The Congress which gave to this country the most exorbitant tariff measure in the history of legislation has been sharply rebuked by the reversal of the majority which made the McKinley bill a law. The Fifty-first Congress came before the country on the merits of its tariff legislation; it has been rebuked because the people want less tariff instead of more.

The lesson of this defeat would be wholly lost to one who failed to notice the share that Republicans have had in it. It is in effect the Republicans who have made the change necessary; the Republicans at length awakened to the fallacy or worse of the policy which they have hitherto blindly followed. The Republicans of the Fifty-first Congress would have defeated the McKinley bill had they thought more of their own convictions and less of party discipline.

Their constituents have been more courageous and the warning will not be lost.

Grover Cleveland Delighted.

[From an Interview.]

Ex-President Cleveland, in an interview on the results of the elections, said: "I am delighted. I challenge the right of any man in the country to rejoice

more heartily than I over the results. My gratification is that of an American, proud of his fellow countrymen, who though led away for a time by party prejudices and by blind confidence in cunning and selfish leaders, could not be deluded to their ruin. They have demonstrated that in dealing with them it is not safe to calculate that they are stupid or heedless of the welfare of their countrymen. The necessity of tariff reform with its consequent reduction in the cost of living, and the duty of the Democratic party to advocate it has been fully demonstrated by the action of the people yesterday. Their decision has been deliberately made, and it is all the more significant because they have voted upon their reason and judgment, and because they have proved that corruption is powerless as against their convictions.

"Of course, there is nothing for the Democratic party to do but to push on the battle at all times and in all places on the lines which they have laid down, that is to insist upon a wise adjustment of tariff taxation to the reasonable needs of the Government, as opposed to the plan which enriches a favored class at the expense of the masses of the people. Until victory is won the question of tariff reform will not be settled and the pledges and professions of the Democratic party to the people redounded.

"Our party has made an honest and an earnest fight. It has planted itself upon disinterested and unselfish devotion to the interests of the people. Its absolute unity and harmony upon the question of tariff reform shows its quick recognition of true Democratic principles, and its enthusiasm in a cause which involves the popular welfare. Everywhere our people have done magnificently, and the harvest they have gathered has been nobly earned."

Vox Populi Vox Dei.

[Louisville Courier-Journal, Dem.]

This is a Republic and not a despotism. So spake the people through the party of the people. From ocean to ocean they rose in revolt against the usurpers who have sought to make our National Government a mighty oligarchy for robbing citizenship of its sovereignty and substance. Under the stress of Reedism and McKinleyism, Massachusetts rises in a righteous revolution, hardly second to that in which she shook off kingly rule over a hundred years ago. New Hampshire stands shoulder to shoulder with her now as she stood then. Connecticut is abreast of both, and almost every State in the Union feels and manifests this newly quickened impulse of Democracy which is our National life.

This revolt against centralization and tyranny; against insolent oppression; against unwarranted and cruel taxation; against an audacious menace of self-government; against reckless extravagance and greed in collecting and dissipating the National revenues, has swept the Republicans from the popular branch of Congress and installed an overwhelming majority of the representatives of Democracy. Democratic reinforcements to the House are sent by Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New York, Connecticut, Rhode Island, Wisconsin, Michigan, Minnesota, Nebraska, Kansas, Iowa, Illinois, Ohio, Missouri, Virginia, Tennessee, Kentucky, North Carolina, Maryland, Louisiana and Arkansas and Pennsylvania, which also elects a Democratic Governor.

Tried and Found Wanting.

[Chicago Globe, Dem.]

The voice of the people has been heard with no uncertain sound. They repudiate the Republican policy of protection. The acts of the late Republican Congress, The Administration, The imperialism of the defunct Czar, Reed, Monopoly rule, McKinleyism, Quayism, "Long" Jonesism, Methods of the boodle politicians, Bigotry, Tariff robbery and The "G. O. P."

In the election we see demonstrated the intelligence, the indignation and the vengeance of the public. Fully cognizant of the grasp laid on them by those in control of the reins of government, feeling keenly the effect of tax robbery, the spoils system, the extravagance and theft indulged in by the party in power under the false guise of constitution legislation, the populace arose and with a mighty blow felled to the ground the whole fabric of deceit, lies, theft and misrule, burying at once in the ruins nearly all the Babylonian gods of the Capitol.

It came as a thunderbolt into the house of dancing and revels. It came and wrote on the walls of the temple of modern Republicanism the inscription: "Tried and found wanting."

Booming Mills for Speaker.

[Milwaukee Journal, Dem.]

Congressman Roger Q. Mills, leader of the Lone Star Democracy and one of the brainiest men in the country, is a man noted for his breadth of thought, his steadfastness of purpose and his fertility of resource. As an orator and debater he has few equals. As an expounder of the principles of Democracy he is second to none. His speeches in Wisconsin during the campaign showed that he understood and was an advocate of genuine Democratic principles and that he would stand or fall with them. To him it was a battle of primary principles, not one of expediency, as in all his political addresses he made these principles his basis and reasoned therefrom in a logical and convincing manner. There is no doubt that the speeches of Mr. Mills in this State were valuable and resulted in much good to the cause. For Speaker of the next House, Roger Q. Mills.

High Taxation Not Popular.

[Chicago News, Ind. Rep.]

The reasons for the overthrow of the Republican Congressional majority are as clear as noonday. The McKinley law was the Jonah that swamped the hopes of the Republican party. High taxation for the benefit of monopolists can never be popular when the people

who make and unmake Congresses are once aroused to the enormity of such special legislation as that embodied in the McKinley law.

Tariff reform is the issue before the American people to-day. The result of yesterday's Congressional elections will tend to consolidate the tariff-reformers. Always popular in the West, where the real issues of the Nation are heretofore decided, the doctrine of tariff reform will from yesterday dominate all other National issues. The sophistries of protectionist leaders will not avail to win the people from their allegiance to truth.

The defeat of so many prominent Republican Congressmen also carries with it a stern rebuke to the partisanship which gave to the Speaker of Congress a power which no other representative Government has dared to bestow. The partisanship which could subvert a great legislative body to sinister ends has been overwhelmingly condemned.

A Voice from the Northwest.

[St. Paul Globe, Dem.]

"Sound the loud timbrel o'er Egypt's dark sea. Jehovah hath triumphed, His people are free."

There is glory enough for one day. There was a volcano yesterday, and this morning all the Republican hopes lie in ruins. Czar Reed has toppled from his throne. The McKinley tariff is wrecked. The force bill has been condemned. The Harrison Administration is repudiated.

The Republican party stinks in the nostrils of the people. Its foundations have been loosened in its strongholds. Pennsylvania, the home of Quay and Cameron and the land of high tariffs, has about-faced and joined the Democratic column. Pattison is elected Governor, and a clean sweep. Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New Hampshire, Kansas, Iowa and Nebraska are all in line with the Democrats.

The Democratic majority in the next House of Representatives will be large. The educational campaign has had its effect.

The people have declared that the war taxes shall be abolished and that the robber tariff barons shall be dethroned. Grover Cleveland is vindicated.

Too Much Even for Pennsylvania.

[Chicago Tribune, Rep.]

Quay's man, Delamater, has been overwhelmingly defeated in Pennsylvania, the indignant people of that State having risen and stamped Quayism into the ground. Quay's record as a substantial embezzler should have been sufficient to keep him out of the campaign, but he did not only take part in it but went so far as to force his man Delamater on the party as against another candidate who was in every way acceptable. The result is told by the figures in Philadelphia: Delamater, 29,732; Watres, Lieutenant-Governor, 22,061; Stewart, Secretary of Internal Affairs, 22,629; Connell, Sheriff, 24,899; Green, Recorder of Deeds, 25,211. Delamater was from 12,000 to 15,000 behind his ticket. The same causes changed a Republican majority of 21,000 in Allegheny to 4,500! Quay's man is beaten in a State which two years ago gave Harrison 79,458 majority and six years ago gave Blaine 81,019 majority, the latter figure representing the Republican majority of Pennsylvania when a ticket is satisfactory. This is another of the lessons of defeat which Republican leaders may study with profit. McKinleyism is bad, but McKinleyism and Quayism combined are too much even for an 80,000 Republican majority State!

Buried Past Resurrection.

[St. Louis Republic, Dem.]

The country has risen en masse in protest against the return of the reconstruction period and the increase of war taxes above the war rate. The Democratic party has not won such a victory since 1856. In 1854 it won the Presidency on the old lines, playing the New York combination. Now New York scarcely figures in the overwhelming Democratic wave which has swept the country, though in New York, too, there has been a signal Democratic victory. Harrison and Reed, Quay and Dudley, Mailed Hand and Blocks of Five, are buried past resurrection. The country has passed through a great crisis, and it is once more demonstrated that no despotism of money or force can crush the free spirit of America. Yesterday's work means peace, prosperity, union. It is the dawn of the Twentieth Century, full of hope for united America, North, South, East and West. The lines of civil war sectionalism are broken at last. The country is once more fully re-united, and from Massachusetts to Texas all Americans who are not Radicals or Plutocrats may well join in the "Deum Laudamus" of patriotic thanksgiving.

A German Funeral Procession.

A funeral procession in Germany impresses an American as being a rather curious affair. It is invariably led by an elderly woman clad in black, who is hired to carry a lugubrious wreath. This antiquated female is frequently followed by a number of men, also hired to carry wreaths and other floral devices appropriate to the solemn occasion. Then comes the hearse, drawn by two or four black horses, and driven by a man wearing a flowing black robe and a low, wide-brimmed black hat. Beside the hearse walk the pall-bearers and behind the hearse come the mourners, all afoot, and wearing black silk ties. Then follow the carriages, all empty, for it is an imperative rule that none except the drivers of the vehicle shall ride in the funeral procession; moreover, no woman, save only the old woman who precedes the hearse, can participate in the procession. When the female relatives and friends of the deceased wish to see the burial they go to the cemetery by a devious route and return in an equally modest way. After the funeral the mourners ride home in the carriages.

Where There's a Will—Mother-in-law.

"Well, my child, and how do you and Cecil get on now? Has he given up drinking and smoking?" Daughter-in-law—"No, dear! but he's taught me to smoke and drink."—Jester.

MUELLER AND MEYER.

How German Students Give Presents—It is a Fair and Square Deal—A Custom for Protection to Infringe in Dealing Out Justice to the Farmer—Let Us Have Uncle Jerry's "Fair Deal!"

Uncle Jerry Rusk is still pursuing his will-o'-the-wisp, "protection for the farmer." His latest effusion shows that he has gotten down to the root of the matter in one respect at least—he feels that the farmer is entitled to as much "protection" as anybody else. Here is what he says:

I say they're entitled to the same measure of protection as the other fellows. If they don't get it, it's not a fair deal, that's all. We're getting pretty tired of rocking the cradle for some of these six-foot, whiskered infants, while our infants don't get any rocking at all. Unless our infant does get out of rocking, we're going to get right up in our wits and not only kick the six-footer out of the cradle, but smash the rockers, don't you understand. We must all be protected alike to the same extent.

All very true, Uncle Jerry; but how are you going to give the farmers this "protection"? The duties which McKinley has put into his "farmers' tariff" will never do any farmer in this whole broad land a penny's worth of good. If even a few farmers along the northern border should be enabled to sell a few more dozens of eggs, a few more bushels of wheat, or a few more pigs, there is absolutely no guarantee that they will get one cent more for them than at present; for the quantities imported are so insignificant that to debar them from entrance by means of high duties can not possibly affect the prices with us. We now import one bushel of wheat to every 3,000 that we raise; shut out that one bushel and how much will that raise the price of the 3,000 bushels? Absolutely none at all.

The same thing is much more true of corn. We imported only 1,426 bushels last year, nearly every bushel of which came across from Mexico at El Paso, Texas. McKinley has, however, come to the rescue of the farmer by putting up the duty on corn in order to shut out that pitiable sum of 1,426 bushels. Will any farmer be better off now?

But the protected manufacturers buy from the farmer?

Yes; they do—and at the lowest free trade market price. How long will their farmers continue to be humbugged by this "home market" nonsense. The home market for farm products is simply and only a small part of the world's market, in which the prices of the world's market for farm products are going to prevail, however high McKinley may pile his duties on these commodities.

This call for "protection for farmers" is one of the greatest humbugs of the age—and that for the simple reason that there is absolutely no way to "protect" the farmer. You can hurt him by protecting other people; but you can't help him by "protecting" him. That is all poppy-cock.

But Uncle Jerry is right in saying that the farmer is "entitled to the same measure of protection as the other fellows!"

Of course; nothing could be more just. But let us suppose that such a scheme, in which all could be "protected alike to the same extent," could be put into operation. Now, then, how would "fair deal" work? Uncle Jerry's protection means higher prices for one's produce or one's manufactures—or else it means nothing at all. If the manufacturers are to be benefited to the extent of \$1,000,000 by protection they can get their extra profit only by charging higher prices to their consumers, who are largely the farmers.

Now, then, let us square the account by making the "fair deal." It is clear that the farmers must be benefited \$1,000,000 to counterbalance their loss. Where is that \$1,000,000 to come from? It ought to come from the manufacturers who are benefited, else the "deal" is not fair. Grant that it does come from them—and where are you? Any thing gained? Have you gone one inch further up the hill? Here is the account of the manufacturer:

Gain.....	\$1,000,000
Loss.....	1,000,000
Net gain.....	\$0,000,000
And the farmer's account:	
Gain.....	\$1,000,000
Loss.....	1,000,000
Net gain.....	\$0,000,000

And there you are! That is the way German students give presents to each other. Mueller and Meyer each wants a walking cane. Mueller buys one for Meyer and has an inscription put on it:

TO MY FRIEND—MEYER,
FROM HIS EVER FAITHFUL,
MUELLER.

Meyer then buys a cane of precisely the same kind, and costing the same to a penny, and he ceremoniously presents it to Mueller with this inscription on it:

TO MY FRIEND MUELLER,
FROM HIS EVER FAITHFUL,
MEYER.

Let our protectionists imitate Mueller and Meyer, and then we shall have Uncle Jerry's protection "alike to the same extent." Otherwise the former will go on "rocking the cradle for some of these six-foot, whiskered infants, while their infants don't get any rocking at all."

The news comes from Rome that the committee to take steps for the representation of Italy at the Chicago World's Fair has dissolved because they found that in view of our new Tariff law, few manufacturers or others were willing to send exhibits here. Manufacturers show their goods in order to sell them; where a tariff makes sales impossible a "world's fair" is an absurdity. We shall have a big United States Fair

The President said at Galesburg, Ill., that "restraints should be reserved for the turbulent and disorderly." That was only a week after he had signed the McKinley bill, which lays restraints upon people who are neither turbulent nor disorderly, but whose only offense is that they want to buy and sell in certain markets. Yet it is "the law of the free."

ONE-SIDED PROSPERITY.

The President's View of Prosperity—Every Wheel Turning in the Mills—How Is It on the Farm?—The Farmer's Prosperity Has Gone West and Collapsed.

When President Harrison was at Terre Haute, Ind., he had something to say about prosperity. But the prosperity that the President referred to then was a one-sided prosperity. He counted prosperity much as Czar Reed runs the House of Representatives—to see only one side when it serves his purpose best and ignore the otherside altogether. It was the prosperity of the manufacturers that the President spoke of. He said: "I was told as I approached your city that there was rot an idle wheel in Terre Haute."

Precisely so; but the President was very wide the mark when he drew from this that everybody else was getting on equally well. "It is very pleasant to know," he said, "that this prosperity is so generally shared by all our people."

Do the farmers think they are sharing in it, too? Is not the contrary a notorious fact? Our high protectionist Superintendent of the Census, Robert P. Porter, has said on this subject that "the American farmer is just now passing through the gloomy valley of hard times," and yet Porter juggles with his figures and proves to his own satisfaction that "the direct benefits he (the farmer) receives from the present tariff are far in excess of the benefits received by any other class!"

This talk about the farmer's prosperity in the home market, as the result of protection, is, however, breaking down all along the line, from East to West. The failure of the protected home market to bring prosperity to him was first felt in the East. It began in the decline of New England farming villages and in the desertion of New England hill farms. Right in the midst of the greatest manufacturing communities this decline of farming has gone on. The census just taken shows that the townships adjoining the principal manufacturing cities of Connecticut have lost about 10 per cent. of their population in ten years.

In the State of New York the farmers have failed to share in the general prosperity that the President boasts of. Already in 1887 Mr. J. E. Dodge, the high protectionist statistician of the Department of Agriculture, reported as follows: "New York farmers are more in debt than they were ten years ago. The average depreciation of farming lands is fully one-third in ten years. Probably one-third of the farms in the State would not sell for more than the cost of the buildings and other improvements. Thirty per cent. of the farms are mortgaged for two-thirds of their estimated value."

The protectionists always make the same answer to these facts—it is Western competition, they say. But how does the matter stand further West? Take Ohio, for instance. A correspondent of that high tariff organ, the New York Tribune, writes a letter to break the force of the recently published facts as to the decline of the farming population of Ohio, but he has to make admissions which damage his case fatally. He had to admit that the farm values of Wayne County had fallen off six per cent in ten years and that the loss of population is still greater.

Every county in the Western Reserve, he says, shows a loss of population in the agricultural districts. In view of these facts the Tribune's correspondent makes this sorrowful admission: "No one denies that there has been a depreciation of the farm lands of the State in the last decade." Then comes the out-and-out explanation: "The attraction of the cheap lands of the West."

Apparently we are not yet far enough West. Let us try Iowa. The Commissioner of Labor Statistics tells that State has just made public some facts of a startling character. He has received answers to his inquiries from 730 farmers "recommended to him as reliable persons."

He finds that "seventy-six per cent. of the farmers of the State are prevented by pressure of their debts from holding their grain and other products for the best market prices. Eight per cent. have lost their farms by mortgage foreclosure since 1880." Thirty-eight per cent of farmers' children are kept out of school fifty-eight days each school year to do farm work; 633 of these farmers report that since 1885 farm products have been sold below the cost of production.

But perhaps our cheerful protectionist President looks still farther West to find that "this prosperity is so generally shared in by all." Kansas and Nebraska are still further West. Does he find a paradise of home market prosperity for farmers in these two States? Is it not here that the mortgage companies are rapidly acquiring possession of farms and establishing a system, resembling Irish landlordism? Is it not here that the Farmers' Alliance has gained its greatest strength as the direct outgrowth of the hard times which bear so heavily upon the farmers?

Where, then, will the President find that protection is dispensing blessings upon the farmers. Echo answers, Where? —In 1867 the corn crop of the United States, raised on 32,520,246 acres, amounted to 708,320,000 bushels, of a total value of \$610,948,390. The next year protection began to do its work for the farmer. During all the intervening years the farmer has had the benefit of the full protection for which he voted. Yet twenty years later, in 1887, the acreage had increased to 75,622,763 acres and the crop to 1,987,700,000 bushels, while the aggregate value was only \$677,561,580. Another instance of the benefits which do not come to the farmer through protection.—Chicago Globe.

VERY ACCOMMODATING.

After a Hard Run a Tired Man Finds a Friend Worth Having.

I was in the smoking car of a train on the Louisville & Nashville road running from Decatur to Montgomery, Ala. Just as the train started a man came bounding in, breathing hard and evidently pretty well tired out. After sitting down for a couple of minutes he rose and came over to me. We were alone in the car.

"Stranger," he said, as he sat down in half of the seat, "I am dead-broke and want you to pay my fare to Gunter'sville."

"Very well; here's the change, and you can hand it to the conductor."

"Thanks. I see you have an overcoat lying on the seat. Would you have any objection to my slipping it on for five minutes?"

"None at all."

"You are very, very kind. Suppose we exchange hats for a minute?"

"Certainly."

"Now, lend me your glasses and that book."

"Here they are."

He had just got settled when the conductor came in. The stranger said "Gunter'sville" and handed out the fare, and the official received it and passed out. The man hadn't another word to say until the whistle blew for his station. Then he got out of the overcoat, handed over the other effects, and shook hands and said:

"I can't tell how much I thank you. They weren't two minutes behind me."

"You were fleeing, eh?"

"I'd ran two miles."

"And the—the cause?"

"Couldn't prove my ownership to a \$250 mule team. Good bye, old chap. If you ever go into mules and get brought up short, send for me.—Detroit Free Press.

Complimentary.

It was at the county fair. F. Young Mr. Poof had plumped himself down between two pretty girls on a bench in the agricultural hall.

"Well, young ladies," he said, "if I was the committee on awarding the prize to the best specimen of honey I should have to give the blue ribbon to both of you, I'm afraid."

"We are not competing for prizes," answered the blase-eyed maiden on his left. "We're the committee on awarding the ribbon to the prize gourd, and we disagree."

"You disagree?"

"Yes, I seem to be on one side, and she on the other."—Chicago Tribune.

A Misleading Sign.

Farmer visiting a bank in New York and seeing the sign "Teller" in front of that official's desk.

Farmer: Say boss, where is Fourteenth street?

Teller: Up two blocks.

Farmer: And where is Sixth avenue?

Teller: You may tell me where Park street is.

Farmer: What is wrong with you, my man? I can't answer all your questions.

Farmer: Then why the dickens do you put up that sign with "Teller" on it for?

—The Jury.

Lost and Found.

Mrs. De Shopper (bushellessy)—Did I leave my purse here? I've lost it somewhere.

Clerk (who had worked an hour showing Mrs. De Shopper goods without being able to sell her any thing)—I will inquire, madam. Cash! Cash! Here a minute! Did any of our boys find an empty purse anywhere around here this morning?—N. Y. Weekly.

Corrections Made to Order.

Stagger (to McCorkle)—I understand that you referred to me as a moral leper.

McCorkle—Well?

Stagger—Well, you'll have to take it back.

McCorkle—Certainly, if it doesn't suit you. I'll take back the moral leper and call you an immoral leper.—West Shore.

Great Privation.

Dysart—What terrible hardships Stanley and I undergo in Africa!

Neill—Ya-as, so I've heard.

Dysart—He even says he had to wear a pair of trousers which were cut from an old blanket, and another pair cut from the curtain of his tent.

Neill—Poor fellow! I'm fenced glad I'm not an explorer.—Puck.

It Was, Perhaps, Deserved.

Amicus—Why are you so angry at having your poem reproduced in that paper?

Great Poet—Because the editor has appended a note, saying that he reproduces it, not as a matter of its merit, but to show the kind of rot a man with an established reputation can get accepted.—Life.

Shades of Snodford and Merton.

Grandmamma (seeing Tommy for the first time)—Come here, dear. You shall be my pet. You look like an old-fashioned little boy—just like the children I used to see in my day. You are good, I hope. Does mamma ever punish you?

Tommy (aged seven) Yes'm, ma's a slugger, yer bet yer life!—Munsey's Weekly.

Sound Advice.

"Well, I can confide in you, as you're the eldest," said a lady to a female friend.

"Ever so little."

"No matter. I confess to you that I've entered my thirty-ninth year."

"Really? Well, I'd advise you to stay there."—Judge.

There Was Not.

"Well," said Chapple, impatiently, to the boy opposite him, "what are you staring at? Is there any thing extraordinary about me?"

"Oh no, sir," replied the boy, abashed; "I think you are a very ordinary-looking person."—Harper's Bazar.

A Cucumber is Exhibited at Montgomery, Ala., which is 33 inches long, 12 1/2 inches wide and weighs sixty and three-fourths pounds. The patch in which it grew is full of cucumbers weighing from one pound upward.

SUICIDES IN CHINA.

A Strange But True Story Reported From the Celestial Kingdom.
Advices from China give an account of a curious suicide on a large scale.
A number of young girls in Hong Kong had taken vows of celibacy and banded themselves into an organization called the Society of Purity.

USEFUL AND SUGGESTIVE.

-Doughnuts.—Two cups of sugar, four cups of buttermilk, four table-spoonfuls of thick, sour cream, two tea-spoonfuls of soda, and flour to roll.—Boston Budget.
-To clear the premises of bugs, mice, mites, roaches, moths, ants and to prevent mice cutting wall paper, use coppers. Dissolve in water and use freely, or sprinkle the pulverized coppers where most needed.

WHAT CURES?

Editorial Difference of Opinion on an Important Question.
What is the force that causes disease, and which is the most convenient apparatus for applying it? How far is the regular physician useful to us because we believe in him, and how far are his pills and powders and tonics only the material representatives of his personal influence on our health?

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INDIAN FISHING.

A Good and True Fish Story From the Land of the Choctaws.
Fish stories are good in season, and they are always in season. Up North they tell some good ones, all of which are not true, but here is one both good and true.

POOR KING GEORGE.

A Professional Beauty Who Made the Monarch's Life Miserable.
The King of Greece was fearfully bored, when at Aix, by the sets made by him by professional beauties who had not the talent to conceal their art.

ASTHMA—CURED.

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BATTLE OF BALLOTS.

Summing Up of the Vote of the Country.

How the Tidal Wave Caused Several States to Change Front—The Result a General Surprise—Congress Largely Democratic.

The result of the recent elections throughout the country is summed up as follows:

Alabama. The Democrats elect 8 members of Congress from Alabama. The delegation in the present Congress is 7 Democrats and 1 Republican—the Republican member having been seated on a contest. The Legislature is Democratic.

Arkansas. A solid delegation of 5 Democrats chosen from Arkansas. The present Congress consists of 3 Democrats, 1 Republican and 2 vacancies. Cate having been ousted in the First district and Featherstone seated, and the seat of Breckinridge in the Second district was declared vacant. Cate has again been chosen by 874 majority in the First district over Featherstone, and Breckinridge in the Second by 895 over Langley. The Legislature is Democratic.

California. Returns from California are incomplete but indicate the election of 5 Republicans and 1 Democrat to Congress, a loss of one Democrat. The Legislature is Republican on joint ballot, which insures the re-election of Senator Stanford.

Colorado. The vote is close on the State ticket, but probably Republican. The Republicans return the member of Congress and have the Legislature, securing the re-election of Senator Teller.

Connecticut. The result in Connecticut is not positively ascertained on Governor. Morris, Democrat, received a plurality of the vote cast, but it requires a majority to elect. In canvassing the vote a number of scattering votes at first reported disappeared and Morris appeared to have a slight majority. The Congressional delegation stands 3 Democrats and 1 Republican, a Democratic gain of two. The Legislature is Republican on joint ballot.

Delaware. The Democrats elect Congressmen and Governor and also have the Legislature.

Florida. The Democrats elect both Congressmen and the Legislature stands 99 Democrats and 1 Republican.

Georgia. The delegation from Georgia is solid, 10 Democrats. Several of the Democrats elected were nominated and supported by the Alliance. The Legislature is controlled by the Alliance Democrats.

Idaho. The election in Idaho took place last month and the Republicans elected the Congressman and the Legislature, which will choose two Republican United States Senators.

Illinois. Illinois furnished one of the great surprises of the day. The Democrats carried the State on the State officers voted for by an average majority of 15,000, and elected 14 out of the 20 Congressmen, the delegation standing 14 Democrats and 6 Republicans. In the present Congress the delegation is 7 Democrats and 13 Republicans. Cannon, in the Fifteenth district, was defeated by Bushy. General Palmer, Democrat, made an active canvass for the State for the Senatorship, and while the Legislature is very close the indications are that on joint ballot he has secured a small majority and will defeat Senator Farwell for re-election.

Indiana. The Democrats carried Indiana by over 18,000 and elected 11 Democrats and 2 Republicans to Congress, a Democratic gain of 1 member. The Legislature is largely Democratic, which insures the re-election of Hon. D. W. Voorhees to the United States Senate.

Iowa. Iowa elects 6 Democrats and 5 Republicans to Congress, a net Democratic gain of 5 members. The official count may change this result. The Republicans elect the State officers by a small plurality, probably 3,000. The result on the Legislature can not be given in the light of the present returns.

Kansas. Another surprise was furnished in Kansas. Governor Humphrey has been re-elected Governor by about 7,000 plurality. Willis, the Alliance candidate, pressing him close, with Robinson, Democrat, third. The great surprise was in the Congressional districts. The First and Second districts elected Republicans and the Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth and Seventh were carried by the Alliance candidates by large majorities, making the Congressional delegation stand 5 Alliance and 3 Republicans, a Republican loss of five members. The Farmers' Alliance elects a large majority of the lower house of the Legislature. The Senate, which is almost unanimously Republican, holds over, but the indications are that the Alliance has overcome this on joint ballot and will choose a Senator to succeed Ingalls.

Kentucky. Kentucky elects 10 Democrats and 1 Republican to Congress, a Democratic gain of one.

Louisiana. Louisiana sends a solid Democratic delegation (6 members) to Congress, a Democratic gain of one.

Maine. The election in Maine was held a few weeks since. The delegation is 4 Republicans.

Maryland. Maryland elects 6 Democrats to Congress, a gain of three. The delegation

in the present Congress is 3 Republicans and 3 Democrats, one Republican having been seated on a contest.

Massachusetts. Massachusetts voted for State officers, Congressmen and Legislature. The Democrats elected Russel Governor over Brackett, Republican, by 10,000 majority. They also elected State Auditor, while the Republicans secured the Lieutenant-Governor, Secretary of State and Attorney-General. The Democrats elected 7 and the Republicans 5 members of Congress, a Democratic gain of five. The Legislature is reported to be Democratic.

Michigan. The Democrats elect Governor and other State officers in Michigan by majorities estimated at 10,000 on Governor to 8,000 on other State officers. The Congressional Delegation is 6 Democrats and 5 Republicans, a Democratic gain of four. The Legislature, which elects a Senator, is reported to be Democratic.

Minnesota. Merriam, Republican, is elected Governor in Minnesota by about 1,500 plurality. The Congressional delegation stands 3 Democrats, 1 Republican and 1 Alliance, a Democratic gain of three and Republican loss of four. The returns received do not determine the complexion of the Legislature.

Mississippi. Mississippi again sends to Congress a solid delegation of 7 Democrats.

Missouri. On the State officers voted for Missouri went Democratic by 40,000 or 50,000. The Democrats elected the entire delegation of 14 Congressmen, a Democratic gain of four members. The Legislature is largely Democratic, and will doubtless return Vest to the Senate.

Montana. Carter, present Republican Congressman from Montana is defeated by Dixon, Democrat, by about 300. The State Senate is Democratic by a majority. Nothing definite as to the House. The Legislature elects a Senator.

Nebraska. The tidal wave also struck Nebraska. Boyd, Democrat, is elected Governor by a plurality estimated all the way from 1,000 to 1,500. The remainder of the Republican State ticket is elected. The Congressional delegation probably stands 1 Democrat, 1 Alliance Democrat, and 1 Alliance, a net Democratic gain of two and a Republican loss of three. The Legislature appears to be Democratic and Alliance.

Nevada. Nevada gives the usual Republican majority. That party elects the Congressman.

New Hampshire. The contest was interesting and close in New Hampshire. Both parties claim the Legislature. The Democrats claim a majority on joint ballot, which is not conceded by the Republicans. Undoubtedly a number of contests will have to be decided by the courts. The contest is all the more interesting because a Senator is to be elected to succeed Senator Blair. Both Congressmen are Democrats, a Democratic gain of two.

New Jersey. New Jersey elects 5 Democrats and 2 Republicans to Congress, a Democratic gain of 2 members. The Legislature is largely Democratic in both houses, and 27 on joint ballot.

New York. The fight for the mayorality of the City of New York was a lively one between Grant, Tammany Democrat, and Scott, Anti-Tammany Democrat, who was supported by the Republicans. Grant was elected by over 21,000 majority. The contest in the State for the Legislature was very warm and the result almost, if not quite a drawn battle. The first returns made the Legislature a tie on joint ballot, but the Democrats later claimed the election of a member in a district at first reported to have returned a Republican, and therefore giving them a majority on joint ballot. It will require the official count to decide the question. The Legislature chooses Senator Everts' successor. The Congressional delegation for the State consists of 21 Democrats and 13 Republicans, a Democratic gain of five.

North Carolina. The Democrats of North Carolina elected 8 and the Republicans 1 Congressman, a Democratic gain of two.

North Dakota. The Republicans elect Congressman and Legislature, which chooses a Senator.

Ohio. On Secretary of State the Republicans carried Ohio by about 18,000 majority. The complexion of the Legislature is of little importance in a National point of view, as no Senator is to be elected. The Democrats elected 14 and the Republicans 7 members of Congress, a Democratic gain of nine. McKinley, the author of the tariff bill, was defeated by about 250 votes. The State Legislature had redistricted the State and put McKinley in a strong Democratic district, but he succeeded in reducing the majority over 2,000 votes. Ex-Governor Foster was also defeated by his Democratic opponent.

Oregon. The Republicans carried Oregon, electing their Congressman and the Legislature.

Pennsylvania. The Keystone State also showed somewhat a political revolution. Pattison, Democrat, carried the election for Governor by a majority of near 17,000 over Delamater. The Republicans elect the remainder of the State ticket. The Legislature is largely Republican. The Republicans elect 18 and the Democrats 10 members of Congress, a Democratic gain of three.

Rhode Island. The Democrats elected Lapham from the First district in Rhode Island, and while the Democratic candidate in the Second district led his Republican op-

ponent, he failed to receive a clear majority, which is necessary to elect, and a second ballot is necessary. This is a Democratic gain, as Rhode Island elected two Republicans to the present Congress.

South Carolina. In South Carolina the Alliance captured the Democratic State convention and dictated the nominations. Tillman, Alliance Democrat, received the nomination for Governor, and the dissatisfied Democrats and Republicans placed an opposition ticket in the field. Tillman, however, was elected by a large majority. The Democrats elect the 7 Congressmen, several of them being of Alliance proclivities, a Democratic gain of one. The Alliance appears to have the Legislature.

South Dakota. The election in South Dakota is claimed by the Democrats, Republicans and Alliance, there being three candidates for Governor in the field. The latest returns elect Louck, Alliance, but the official count may change it. The Legislature is said to have been carried by the Alliance, which gives that party a United States Senator to succeed Moody. The returns indicate the election of 2 Republican Congressmen.

Tennessee. The Democrats made a clean sweep in Tennessee on the State ticket and Legislature. Farmer Buchanan is elected Governor by 25,000 majority over Baxter, Republican. The Legislature is two-thirds Democratic. The Democrats elect 9 Congressmen and the Republicans 1, a Democratic gain of two.

Texas. As every body expected, Texas is solidly Democratic, 11 Congressmen of that political party being chosen.

Vermont. Vermont's election was held some time ago and is Republican, 2 Congressmen being chosen at the last election.

Virginia. The vote in Virginia showed very heavy Democratic majorities, the State sending an unbroken Democratic delegation of 10 members to Congress, a gain of two. Wise, of the Third district, who was unseated in the present Congress, was returned without opposition, and Langston, the colored Republican from the Fourth district, who was seated in his contest with Venable, was defeated for a re-election, his opponent being elected by 2,900 majority.

Washington. Washington goes Republican by a safe majority, returning one member of Congress.

West Virginia. West Virginia Democrats carried the Legislature and elect 4 Democrats to Congress by immense majorities, a gain of two, two of her members having been unseated by the Fifty-first Congress and two Republican contestants admitted.

Wisconsin. Wisconsin furnishes a surprise also. G. W. Peck, Democrat (he of Peck's Bad Boy fame) carries the State by a reported majority of 30,000, and the Democrats have both branches of the Legislature and will, therefore, elect a successor to United States Senator Spooner. The Democrats elect 8 Congressmen and the Republicans 4, a gain of six.

Wyoming. This is a new State and held her election some time ago, one Congressman being elected.

Recapitulation. From the foregoing report it appears that the next House will consist of 333 Democrats, 91 Republicans, 7 Alliance and 1 Alliance Democrat, with one district (the Second Rhode Island) in which there was no election at the first ballot. The members from Georgia, South Carolina and several other Southern States that were supported by the Alliance are classified as Democrats, and hence the actual Alliance vote in the next House does not appear in the general summary. The returns indicate the election of two Alliance United States Senators before the 4th of March, one from South Dakota and one from Kansas.

DESERTIONS DECREASING.

Acting Adjutant-General McKeever Reports on Desertions, Canteens and Recruits.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 9.—Acting Adjutant-General Chauncey McKeever, in his annual report says that it gives him pleasure to report that the desertions from the army during the past year were 489 less in number than during the preceding year and the percentage as compared with the enlisted strength was reduced from 11 to 8 per cent. The heaviest proportionate loss was in the artillery where it amounted to 11.6 per cent, the infantry losing 9.3 per cent, and the cavalry 7.7 per cent. Touching the effect of the legislation of the present Congress, upon the subject of desertions, he says the date of this law June 27, 1890, is too recent to justify a reasonably correct anticipation of its practical effect in checking desertion, for statistics have shown in the past that the greater number of desertions occurred among men who had served less than two years, and it must not be forgotten that the liberation of enlisted men under the operation of the law cited above involves the presence in the ranks of an increased number of recruits to keep the army to its authorized strength.

Great progress is reported to have been made in the establishment of the canteen system. At present canteens are in successful operation at sixty-eight posts and during the six months ended June 30, 1890, transacted a business of \$474,625, with a resulting profit of \$88,430.

In conclusion General McKeever says: "Of the 6,390 accepted recruits 4,052 were native born, and 2,338 of foreign birth; 5,875 were white and 515 colored. Seventeen thousand five hundred and sixty-three applications for enlistment (over 75 per cent of the whole number) were rejected by recruiting officers as lacking the necessary qualifications, either physical or moral."

MONEY PANIC.

Alarming Situation in Wall Street Over Pressure to Sell.

GOULD THINKS IT UNCALLED FOR.

Immense Calls on the Bank of England For Gold Said to Be Mainly Responsible—Wisdom Watching the Market.

NEW YORK, Nov. 11.—A flood of alarming cables from London and Paris, predicting disaster in the markets there this week, caused a panicky feeling in the Stock Exchange.

The declines since Saturday afternoon were the largest ever seen over night, and the losses of fractional amounts were exceptions, drops of from 1 to 3 1/2 per cent, the latter in New England, covering nearly the whole active list.

The trading reached enormous figures, but as the bottom seemed to have dropped entirely out of the market there came a more quiet feeling toward the close of the hour, and some stocks actually recovered a portion of the early loss, C. C. & St. L., which had dropped 4 1/2 per cent to 55, rising to 58. The market, however, remained in an extremely feverish and unsettled condition, and at 11 o'clock, while it was less active, it was weak at or near the lowest prices for most of the stocks on the list.

At noon James Struthers, a leading broker, was attacked by apoplexy and fell on the floor of the exchange. A stretcher was brought in but in a few minutes he was dead and business was suspended until 12:30 p. m. The body lay on the floor surrounded by the brokers for some time. Not a word was spoken but the brokers with uncovered heads waited for the officials to act. They had an unwelcome task to perform. On the last and only other occasion when death entered the exchange business was at once suspended the rest of the day, but on account of the situation yesterday the officials could not close the exchange. At 12:30 business was resumed. Then the decline was renewed with increasing rapidity, and the lowest prices of the day followed. Money was in urgent demand in the loan crowd and 1/2 per cent premium in addition to legal interest was bid.

JAY GOULD'S VIEWS.

NEW YORK, Nov. 11.—Jay Gould was asked to give his views in regard to the great fall of prices in Wall street, and said: "There is, of course, as any one can see by looking at the prices, a very great depression, but there is no doubt that the market would have righted itself if the trouble in London had not come up. How much farther things will go I do not know. I only know that any one who has the courage to buy now and the patience to wait will make money. So far as I know any thing about the different properties, especially those I am interested in, they are all right, and there is no reason for the present low prices. I suppose six months from now we shall look back upon prices and comparing them with prices then, will say: 'How ridiculously low they were.' History repeats itself. I have seen within the last few days very good evidence of the amount of money that has been going into Wall street to buy stocks principally, not on margin, but outright. This amount is likely to increase, and when it gets so that the buyers are more numerous than the sellers the market will turn. The railroads are all doing very well. The large movement of freight now going on is being carried at better rates and all the roads have a better understanding with each other than for many years."

FEVERISH AT BOSTON.

BOSTON, Nov. 11.—The stock market opened in a feverish and demoralized condition, first prices being from 1 1/2 to 1 3/4 lower than Saturday's closing. Santa Fe was off 1 1/2, Mexican Central 1 per cent and West End Land 1/4. At 10:20 there was a sharp rally from the lowest prices, but half an hour later all was again unsettled. The rest of the day the market practically followed New York on active stocks. No failures were reported here. Atholston touched 27-off 3, Bell Telephone went off from 220 to 213 and Calumet declined 3 per cent, but Quincy advanced 5 to 80. Up to 12:30 o'clock 30,000 shares of stock had been dealt in, but mostly those governed by New York quotations.

AID WANTED FROM FRANCE.

NEW YORK, Nov. 11.—The impression seems to be gaining ground that only prompt action on the part of the Bank of France can avert a panic in London, the repercussions of which will be felt all over the world. The situation in London is becoming painfully strained. South America, South Africa and Egypt, in all of which England's moneyed interests are very large, are calling on the Bank of England for more gold and the bank can not respond. It is thought probable that the directors of the bank must soon advance the rate to an even higher figure than 6 per cent. The Bank of France has a stock of nearly 50,000,000 pounds of gold, but the bank's directors are proverbially miserly. On Saturday they advanced the premium on gold coins.

THE DECLINE IN LONDON.

LONDON, Nov. 11.—At the close on the Stock Exchange prices showed an advance of one-eighth per cent, for consols for both money and the account, a decline of 1 1/4 for Atlantic & Great Western first mortgage trustee's certificates; no change for Atlantic & Great Western seconds, a decline of 1/4 for Canadian Pacific, a decline of 1/4 for Erie, a decline of one-half for Erie second consols, a decline of 1/4 for Illinois Central, a decline of 1/4 for New York Central, a decline of one-fourth for Pennsylvania and a decline of three-fourths for Reading.

WATCHFUL WINDOW.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 11.—Secretary Windom was kept fully advised of the condition of the money market.

GENERAL HOWARD'S REPORT.

He Treats on Seacoast Defenses and Suggests Army Reforms.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 7.—Major-General O. O. Howard, commanding the division of the Atlantic, in his annual report calls attention to the subject of seacoast defense. He says that, considering the armament necessary for the extent of seacoast in the division, the liberal appropriation of one year should not lead to over confidence, but since his last annual report a decided step has been taken both in providing for the construction of seacoast common and fortified mounds, the preparation of rifled mortars, the construction of the construction of fixed torpedoes, with galleries, operating casemates and other belongings. The principal harbors have been properly platted, and the artillery on duty near them is at present engaged in earnest practice and will be fully prepared to undertake the management of the new guns and appliances as soon as they begin to arrive. The artillery regiments have been necessarily increased in size at the expense of the rest of the line and still two more regiments are needed. It is hoped that Congress may be induced to augment the enlisted strength of the army without permanently diminishing the cavalry and infantry.

Until last September the mortality of the Indian prisoners was excessive, but it now appears to have been checked. A new village should be constructed for them in place of the present temporary shelter. The idea of making these Indians self-supporting had to be given up and pay 35 cents a day has been allowed those who work for the post with the result of ameliorating their discontent.

General Howard earnestly hopes that efforts will be made to organize the three branches of the army into regiments of twelve troops, batteries or companies and officered by the number and grade of officers now authorized for cavalry regiments. It is strongly recommended that the privates of artillery be classified with a difference in pay as in the case of the engineers. An increase of pay for non-commissioned officers in each line to correspond to the staff is desirable. From various reasons the present maximum of 25,000 enlisted men results in a severe restriction and to keep the organization up to 25,000 trained men constantly on foot the maximum, including recruits, should not be less than 35,000.

General Howard says that the effect of having organized the army in 1860 with officers of nearly the same age, and who had already suffered much hardship in the rebellion, is now working serious injury to the service. The number of disabled officers far exceeds the limit of the retired list, the captains are too old for marching duty, and therefore such officers as are above 64 years of age should by legislation be transferred from the limited to the unlimited retired list. In the case of enlisted men thirty years' service is too long before retirement, and twenty-five years is suggested as a proper period of service.

HUMPHREY RE-ELECTED.

Chairman Buchanan Says the Governor of Kansas Has a Plurality of 5,000.

TOPEKA, Kan., Nov. 7.—Chairman Buchanan, of the Republican State Central Committee, makes the following statement: "Governor Humphrey is elected by a plurality of upwards of 5,000 votes. This committee has verified statements of the votes of counties showing a total of 257,366, as follows: Humphrey, 192,445; Willis, 97,726; Robinson, 57,165. Cowley, Labette, Barton, Coffey, Kingman, Lyon and eighteen small western counties are yet to be heard from. These counties will poll from 20,000 to 30,000 votes.

Governor Humphrey's plurality is now 4,989. The remaining counties will increase rather than diminish Governor Humphrey's plurality.

Advices by wire from Cowley, Labette, Barton, Coffey, Kingman and Lyon Counties show that, with the exception of Kellogg for Attorney-General, the entire Republican ticket has been elected by over 6,000 plurality.

THE KANSAS DELEGATION.

Moonlight Defeated in the First District—The Members Elect.

TOPEKA, Kan., Nov. 7.—The latest returns show that Broderick, R., is elected over Moonlight, D., in the First district by 509 plurality. All the other Republican Congressmen but Funston are defeated. The next Congressional delegation from Kansas will therefore stand: First district, Case Broderick (R.); Second, E. H. Funston (R.); Third, B. H. Clover (A.); Fourth, John G. Otis (A.); Fifth, John Davis (A.); Sixth, William Baker (A.), and Seventh, Jerry Simpson (A.).

Challenged a Duel.

PARIS, Nov. 7.—Maurice Bernhardt, the son of Sarah Bernhardt, has challenged M. Mourey, a dramatic critic, to fight a duel. The challenge has been accepted and the duel will take place to-day. The affair is the result of M. Mourey's comments upon Mme. Bernhardt's performance in "Cleopatra."

Whitecaps at Work.

HARRISONVILLE, Mo., Nov. 7.—Fifty or sixty Whitecaps entered Freeman, about ten miles west of this place, and going into a dive supposed to have been run by Andy Spradling emptied his liquor into the street. Local option is a law in Freeman, but owing to insufficient evidence they have been unable to convict any one.

Journalistic Helioglyphs.

LEXINGTON, Mo., Nov. 7.—Henry Bacon, editor of the Register, pulverized a man who wanted to "see the editor," and W. B. Powell, special correspondent, knocked two men out in one round.

THE INDIAN MESSIAH.

General Miles Gives the Result of His Investigation of the Indian Fanaticism.

St. Paul, Minn., Nov. 8.—Major-General Nelson A. Miles, U. S. A., commander of the division of the Missouri, who has returned from a tour of the West, asked regarding the causes and nature of the religious craze now existing among the Indian tribes of the West, said: "I have learned that this belief exists among the various tribes of Sioux, Cheyennes, Blackfeet, Shoshones and other tribes. In all the craze has extended to sixteen tribes, the Snake Indians being the only ones to repudiate it. There is no doubt that many of the Indians holding this belief in the Indian Messiah are sincere, and some few have certainly seen some person whom they take to be the Messiah. Several small parties of Indians have gone westward from their tribes to some point which, as near as I can locate, is Nevada, and there they have been shown somebody disguised as the Messiah and have spoken with him. I am inclined to believe that there is more than one person impersonating this Messiah, as when Sioux have spoken with him he has replied in the Sioux language and to Blackfeet he has spoken their tongue, and so on with the representatives of each nation or tribe, speaking their own language to each."

"What do you think is responsible for this imposition upon the Indians?" "I can not state positively but it is my belief the Mormons are the prime movers in it. This is not a hard statement to believe, for there are 200,000 Mormons and they themselves claim to believe in prophets and spiritual manifestation, and they even now claim to hold intercourse with the spirit of Joseph Smith. Besides they have had missionaries at work among the Indians for many years and have many converts."

"Do you think this new belief of the Indians will lead to an outbreak and bloodshed?" "I do not think so, but where a ignorant race of people become religious fanatics it is hard to tell just what they will do. It is noteworthy, however, that this so-called Messiah tells the Indians that when he comes to reign over them he says that firearms will no longer be used or necessary. He tells them also that with his coming the dead Indians will all be raised to life, the buffalo will return and he will draw a line behind which he will gather all the Indians, and then he will roll the earth back upon the whites. This has naturally excited the Indians and large numbers have accepted the new belief. Among those who have done so none are more ardent than Sitting Bull, who is intensely Indian in all his ideas."

"Do you think the persons who are impersonating the Messiah is a white man or an Indian?"

"Those who have seen him say he is muffled up and disguised so that they don't see his face, but I believe that he is a full-blooded white. The argument the Indians used in discussing the matter is that the whites have had their Messiah and the Indians now have theirs; that if it is reasonable for the whites to believe in a Messiah it is reasonable for the Indians to do so, too, and that they have as much right to have an Indian Messiah as the whites have to have a white Messiah. The situation is not alarming in any way, and I do not know whether any action will be taken by the Government regarding the matter until after I have made my report."

ILLINOIS CHANGES FRONT.

The State Democratic and the Same Party Secures a Majority of the Congressmen—It is in Wisconsin.

CHICAGO, Nov. 8.—At last the returns from the State of Illinois have become sufficiently complete to announce decisively the result on the State ticket. The Democrats have won, and Edwin S. Wilson, of Olney, is elected State Treasurer by 11,436, and Henry Raab, of Belleville, Superintendent of Public Instruction by 36,144.

The exact vote will not be ascertained until the returns have been canvassed and sent to the Secretary of State at Springfield. But the complete returns leave no doubt that the result is as herein stated, and that the entire Democratic State ticket is elected.

Returns also show that in addition to the Democratic gains heretofore announced in their Congressional districts Congressmen Payson and Hill had also been defeated and Snow and Stewart, Democrats, elected. In response to a request for information, Congressman Hill and Payson have telegraphed the Associated Press conceding their defeat—the former by 650 and the latter 500 to 700. This makes the Congressional delegation from Illinois stand fourteen Democrats and six Republicans.

PECK AND HIS BOD BOYS.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Nov. 8.—Official returns from the First district show the election of Clinton Dabbitt, D., over H. A. Cooper, R. This leaves only one Republican Congressman in Wisconsin, Haughton, in the Eighth district, who has about 1,000 majority, and Bartlett, the Democratic candidate, threatens to make a contest.

The Republican suffer a net loss of six Congressmen, besides the Legislature, which will probably elect ex-Secretary Vilas to succeed Senator Spooner, although other candidates are springing up.

Peck, D., for Governor, has a majority of about 30,000.

Business Good.

NEW YORK, Nov. 8.—R. G. Dun & Co.'s Weekly Review of Trade says: "The volume of business, both domestic and foreign, continues large beyond precedent and in character prosperous. The elections interrupted business but little and the result has had no perceptible effect as yet upon trade, though some fear that the extension of manufactures may be checked by uncertainty. The monetary situation is substantially unchanged. The reports from all parts of the country show that business is large and healthy."