Chase County

Courant.

W.E. TIMMONS, Editor and Proprietor.

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

VOL. XX.

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS, THURSDAY, JANUARY 4, 1894.

NO. 15.

THE WORLD AT LARGE.

Summary of the Daily News.

WASHINGTON NOTES. CHRISTMAS at Washington passed very quietly, the principal feature

being the large number of presents re-ceived by the White house babies. SENATOR WHITE, of California, expresses the belief that the Chinese have fully made up their minds to comply with the requirements of the Geary law.

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

Gov. FISHBACK, of Arkansas, has addressed an open letter to President Cleveland, calling his attention to the fact that the Indian territory is a hotbed of criminals.

THE major-general commanding the United States army has approved the part of the new tactics providing for officers giving commands under certain circumstances by whistles instead of word of mouth. The whistles are to be placed in the cross pieces of the guards of the swords.

Donjon, the crank, who has been writing threatening letters, is in jail at Washington. He is evidently insane. Ex-Mayor Hugh J. Grant has been appointed receiver of the St. Nicholas

bank, of New York. The president has signed the bill abolishing the sixty day limit for leave of absence in the case of the sufferers

by the Ford theater disaster. THE application to establish a reservoir on the Hot Springs reservation in Arkansas has been denied by Assistant Secretary of the Interior Sims.

SECRETARY GRESHAM has instructed Minister White at St. Petersburg to inform the Russian government that "assisted immigrants will not be allowed to land in the United States.

SENATOR CULLOM will be a candidate for senator before the next legislative assembly of Illinois.

CONRAD L. JORDAN, assistant treasurer of the United States, has returned from Europe on the La Bretagne. He declined to state the nature of his busi-

ness abroad. THE sub-committee of the senate committeee on foreign relations organized at Washington on the 27th for an in-

quiry into the Hawaii complications. money order service, will sign orders early in January making 145 fourthclass post offices money order offices, and extending postal note facilities to fifteen offices in various parts of the

THE EAST.

the Homewood driving park, Pittsburgh, Pa., on the morning of the 26th. Every building was burned.

In Brooklyn Judge Cullen has granted McKane a stay.

PAUL SCHWARTZ, proprietor of the American metallurgical works at Phœnixville, Pa., died recently. He was secret for making cheap high grade steel and the secret died with him

Four minor election officers have been arrested at New York, charged with violations of the law at the recent election, making a total of sixty-one now indicted on these charges.

HENRY W. PAYNE, the eminent law yer, died at his residence in Cambridge, Mass., recently, aged 83.

THE New York & New England railway has passed into the hands of re-In Philadelphia, Samuel Heilner,

coal merchant and director in the New England railroad, has failed. It is supposed that heavy losses in this stock brought about his downfall.

HARRY L. MCILVANE, at one time a wealthy coal merchant in Chester, Pa., committed suicide by hanging.

THE entire upper end of Narrows burg, N. Y., has been swept by fire. The loss was large and insurances light.

JUDGE MARTIN, at New York, dismissed the indictments against Drs. Ferguson and Irwin H. Halce, who were charged with unlawful dissection. The case grew out of the famous exhibition given by Washington Irving Bishop at the Lambs club, on May 1, 1889, during whi h he fell into a trance and died early the

next morning.

IN New York the extraordinary grand jury reconvened and began hear ing the charges of the Parkhurst societv. Dr. Parkhurst was present with many witnesses. It is reported that Inspector Williams is among those against whom charges are to be pre-

THE WEST. MISS LOUISA HOLLENBERG choked to death on a piece of bread at Terre

Six Eureka, Ill., boys have been ar rested for assaulting Eureka college

students. TAYLORSVILLE, O., a village of about 200 population, was wiped out by fire, only a church and one or two houses being left standing. No lives were lost

In San Francisco a mass meeting of unemployed was held, attended by over 2,000 people. Resolutions were passed appealing to merchants for assistance.

What seems to have been an attempt to burn the western part of Lima, O., was made the other night. Several dwellings were set on fire simultaneously and consumed.

Hanging Rock, O., stove foundry was burned to the ground. Loss,

THE ice in the river at Burlington, Ia., went out, taking with it the larger part of the skating rink which had just been built.

THE Fiske Gold Mining & Milling Co.'s property, located at Blackhawk, Col., has been sold to an English syndicate for \$500,000.

By an explosion of a tank in the soap factory of Proctor & Gamble, at Ivorydale, a suburb of Cincinnati, Edward Marquart, an employe, and Stephen Reynolds, a visitor, were instantly killed.

PATRICK FITZGERALD, a flagman on the Detroit & Grand Haven railway, has been left a fortune of \$1,360,000 by the death of an aunt in California.

It is stated that one private has deserted at Fort Sheridan, and others are in terror over stories that the ghost of Capt. Hedburg haunts the post.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT ATTORNEY MILCHRIST in Chicago, denies intima-tions from Cppt. Hedberg's widow that the prosecution of Lieut. Mahey has been luke-warm.

LAABS, ROSENKRANZ & Co., owners of the Golden Eagle clothing store, Oshkosh, Wis., assigned to Joseph Kloeck-ner. The assets are placed at \$26,000 and the liabilities at \$17,800.

An amended bill has been filed in Chicago in the suit of the Griffin Wheel & Foundry Co. against the Grant locomotive works asking for a receiver for the defendant concern.

An application has been made for the appointment of a receiver for the Chaplin Cutlery Co. of Toledo. The petition sets up that the total indeptedness of the company is \$62,756, and that the

assets will not pay out.

At Viroqua, Wis., Capt. John R. Casson, county clerk for thirty-six years and a member of Gen. Rusk's regiment, died recently.

AT Riversdale, U. T., two sons of Bishop Bingham, aged 9 and 11 years, and John Ahlander, aged 12 years, were drowned in Weber river by breaking through the ice while skating, Ahlander might have escaped, but he returned to aid his companions and went through the ice with them.

JUDGE McGEE, of the superior court at Council Bluffs, Ia., has declared the charter of the Omaha & Council Bluffs Motor Co. forfeited.

THE jury in the Anna Wagner poisoning case in Indianapolis, Ind., has returned a verdict of not guilty.

EMPLOYES of the Electric Street Railway Co., in Peoria, Ill., have been notified that they will be expected to work fifteen hours instead of twelve,

without increase of pay.

Chris Evans, the noted bandit partner of Sontag, has escaped from jail at Fresno, Cal. ANDREW COATES, commander of the

state sailors and soldiers' home at Monte Vista, Col., is a very sick man, with little hope of recovery. Maj. Coates gained an enviable record in the war. He volunteered from New York state, and for years after hostilities ceased was prominent in the councils of Tammany.

THE annual meeting of the Colorado State Forestry association was held at Denver, Col., lately. A resolution was passed calling for the passage of the McRae bill before congress for the preservation of forests.

LAWRENCEVILLE, Ill., has been pract tically wiped out by fire. Among the burned buildings were Lave & Boyd's clothing house, T. C. Watts' grocery, T. Roberts' general store and Buchanan's general stores.

THE thirty-horse power boiler in the saw mill of MacDonald & Walldice, near Peru, Ind., exploded, wrecking the tuilding and instantly killing George MacDonald, brother, and Bid MacDonald, son of the proprietor.

THE SOUTH. EXTENSIVE fires were raging in Birningham, Ala., on the night of the 25th. Ex-Gov. Biggs, of Delaware, died at

Middletown, Del., recently.

Three serious accidents happened at Fort Worth, Tex., as the result of Christmas celebrations.

WILLIE RUSSELL, an eleven-year-old Paducah, Ky., boy, made a bomb of an oyster can and blew out both his eyes. Pugilist MITCHELL was arrested at Jacksonville, Fla., to prevent his fighting. He was committed for trial and at once applied for a writ of habeas

HILLSBORO, Tex., has met with a serious calamity by fire. It started in Rosenbaum's dry goods store. The loss was \$275,000.

AT Pine Hill, Ky., in a general fight four men were wounded. Ben Pike received 100 bird shot in his breast and stroyed by fire on the morning of the arms and a pistol ball through the upper portion of his lift leg. Isaac Misal was shot through the right breast, the ball passing out at the hip, killing

Dr. J. W. READ committed suicide at Atlanta, Ga., by shooting himself in to resume operations in full.

A HEAVY gale swept over

A MOTION has been made in the chancery court to sell the Memphis Appeal-Avalanche by the trustees, Messrs. A. D. Gwynn and R. J. Mor-

MRE. SARAH A. CLEVELAND WAS burned to death in LaGrange, Ga. She fell asleep before the fire and the flames caught her dress.

THE Macon (Ga.) Evening News went into the hands of a receiver recently. Mr. H. P. Moore was appointed temporary receiver. Liabilities estimated at \$5,000 and assets at \$12,000.

THE American Association of Breeders of Jacks and Jennets met at the at 773,615,000 roubles, against 794,866, Maxwell house, Nashville, Tenn. President Leonard, of Missouri, was re-elected president and J. B. Fulton secretary. 708,997,000 roubles.

THE Northern Pacific receivers, to avert an instantaneous strike, have enoined the road's employes, with whom they have been unable to adjust a wage

In London, Paris and Berlin Italian bonds have been depressed owing to rumors that several large Italian banks are unable to carry over their holdings. THE Erlanger syndicate, of London, England, has at last purchased the Cherokee bonds.

PRINCE BISMARCK is reported to be suffering from his old complaint of neuralgia in the arm and his condition is said to be complicated by indigestion. THE Berlin Vossiche Zeitung states

officially that Germany insists that the Russo-German commercial treaty should last until 1904. THE British steamer Clan Matheson has been pulled off the place where she

grounded and the Suez canal is once more clear for traffic. THE preliminary examination of August E. Vaillant, the anarchist who threw an explosive bomb into the French chamber of deputies, has been

assizes to be held January 5. HERR LOVEY, the Berlin banker, who has so long been before the courts, has been found guilty upon fresh charges of swindling and forgery and has been condemned to five years' imprisonment and to be deprived of his civil rights

for six years. Four miners were drowned in the Symonds-Kaye gold mine, ten miles from Halifax, N. S. A blast broke down the wall and let in the water.

DISPATCHES from Mellilla say that Muley Araaf has delivered the principal leaders in the Riff revolt to Gen. Campos, of Spain, who sent them aboard the cruiser Isla de Luzon for transport to Tangier, to enable the sultan to pun-

VERY bad news comes from Rio de Janeiro. It is announced that the un-fortunate city which has for months, past been suffering from the ravages of the worst form.

THE British steamer Cornhill collided off Gibraltar with the British steamer Douglass Hill The Cornhill sank, but her crew was saved.
In Southampton, England, while a

cylinder was being sunk at the wharf to be used by the American line of steamships it exploded and caused the death of several workmen.

Homer's Iliad" was one of the finest things in the English language. MICHAEL DAVITT denies knowing

anything about the murder of Dr. Cronin. colonial office says the whole group was formally annexed by Great Britain in June, 1892, and that they have been in Great Britain's possession ever since.
OFFICIALS of the Northern Pacific are

charged with wrecking the road. THE LATEST.

PREMIER CRISPI says the report that Italy is negotiating a new loan is un-

THREE more American clergymen have joined the church of Rome, making fourteen Anglican ministers who have become Roman Catholic since the famous Lincoln case.

NATIVES who have arrived at Buluavayo since the last dispatch sent, say that they are positive that a portion of the Wilson party escaped in the direction of Hartley Hill.

In Marseilles a box of explosives was found before the residence of a baker recent strike. THE Manchester ship canal was

formally opened on the 1st. THE new bridge at Leavenworth, Kan., was formally dedicated on the 2d with much rejoicing.

SIR SAMUEL BAKER, the noted British traveler, is dead. THE president kept open house New

Year's day. Last year there was no reception, as President Harrison was in mourning. Ar the Cincinnati Southern railway

shops, Chattanooga, Tenn., Charles Beckert, white, and Jesse Lang, colored, were instantly killed by an explosion of the boiler of an engine. FRENCH police made a raid on the

anarchists, capturing bombs, compromising documents and stolen bonds. THE Globe theater, Boston, was de-

Six lives were lost by a fire which broke out in a restaurant at Buffalo, N. Y., on the morning of the 2d.

A HEAVY gale swept over the Tyne district, England. During the storm the German bark Friederich Ohlerich was driven ashore and her crew was A HEAVY gale swept over the Tyne was driven ashore and her crew was stachment for debt. The case comes with difficulty rescued by the life-saving corps, by means of the rocket apparatus, the rescue causing a most ex-

citing scene. As a result of the conferences of the

been partly abandoned. THE Russian revenue, from January

KANSAS STATE NEWS.

State Board of Agriculture. The annual meeting of the state board of agriculture will convene at Topeka on Wednesday, January 10, and continue three days. Prof. Milton Whitney, of Johns Hopkins university, who has for years made a specialty of the study of water circulation in soils and has demonstrated by actual experi-ment facts which are of vital importance to farmers, will read a paper on the subject of irrigation. Col. Daniel Needham, of Boston, who is on the programme for the "Relation of Western Agriculture to the East," is a broad-gauged man. He has been pres-ident of the New England Agricultural society for twenty-five years and during that time, and longer, a close and interested student of the agriculture of our country, as well as of leading European countries. Both of these gentlemen are expected to be present during the sessions. The agricultural college has a strong representation on French chamber of deputies, has been the programme in President George T. concluded. Vaillant will be tried at the Fairchild, Profs. C. C. Georgeson and N. S. Mayo and Mrs. Nellie S. Kedzie; the university also in Chancellor F. H. Snow, and McPherson college in Presi-

dent S. Z. Sharp. In other respects the programme is up to that of any previous meeting. All railroads of Kansas have granted a rate of one and one third fare for the round trip from all points in Kansas, including St. Joseph and Kansas City, Mo. tickets are sold on the certificate plan.

At the recent special election in Topeka, Harrison (rep.) was elected by ,441 majority.

Ward Briggs, of Pratt, who cut his throat at Wichita, died a few days after committing the deed.

The sheriffs of the state, at a recent meeting in Topeka, denounced the fee bill passed by the last legislature as a past been suffering from the ravages of war is now a victim to yellow fever in the worst form.

measure more in the interest of political demagogues than of economy.

Two colored children, aged 7 and 11 years, were burned to death the other night in Douglas county. The old folks were away from home, and of seven children in the house, all but the two escaped.

The other night John Keef, one of the wealthiest farmers in Kingman county, shot and killed George Astley CHARLES MERIVAL dean of Fig. 1, 100 the depot platform at New Murdead. The earl of Derby used to say dock. The men had been drinking and that Dean Merival's "Transcript of gambling. Keef surrendered to the

sheriff. The teachers to the number of near one thousand attended the recent meeting of the State Teachers' association at Topeka. The address of wel-In regard to the reported seizure of come was delivered by John Macthe Gilbert islands by the British, the Donald. Miss Florence Reisoner, of

Leavenworth, responded. In October last Mrs. Frank Roadson, of Abilene, deliberately drove a twoinch nail into the top of her head, pounding it down with a stone even with the scalp. She became partly parlyzed, but lived until about a week ago. The nail was only discovered and removed two days before her death

At the late meeting of the grand lodge of Good Templars it was decided to organize leagues in each county seat and town in the state to collect evidence and assist county attorneys in prosecuting joint keepers, to look after the enforcement of the prohibitory law and to report each case of non-

prosecution. Workmen at the Union Pacific shops at Kansas City, Kan., recently put the finishing touches upon a new locomo-tive, which, officials of the road claim, will be the finest ever built west of the who had become unpopular during the Mississippi, and the equal of any in the country. It will be used in passenger service on the main line between Sydney, Neb., and Cheyenne, Wyo.

The last meeting of the grand lodge, t. O. O. F., made a per capita assessnent of \$1.50 upon members of the order in the state, to discharge the inlebtedness on the Franklin county property recently donated to the Odd fellows for a home. Some ninety odges protested against the tax and spplied to Judge Hazen at Topeka for in injunction. The judge has granted

i temporary restraining order. William C. Fisher, a Topeka grocery nan failed recently and eloped with the wife of a printer, leaving an invalid wife at home. It later transpired that luring the past two years Fisher had nanaged to get possession of all of the \$40,000 left to his wife by her father, and what he had not spent in fast living luring that time he took with him. Fisher also got possession of a farm and two pieces of city property that were owned by his aged parents, under prom-It is reported that the Tudor iron their days. These he converted into works at East St. Louis, Ill., are about the left his wife and parents destitute.

from Gray county in which the pension of a soldier had been attached. The ttorney-general says the Kansas statite, which limits the period of three emperor with Chancellor Yon Caprivi,
Dr. Miquel, minister of finances, and
Gen. Schellendorff. minister of war. Gen. Schellendorff, minister of war, some due to any pensioner shall be lia-Miquel's financial reform scheme has be to attachment, levy or seizure by or under any legal or equitable process whatever, whether the same remains to October of the past year is estimated with the pension office or any officer or ent thereof or is in course of transssion to the pensioner entitled there-, but shall inure wholly to the benefit

HIS DOOM SETTLED.

Mayor Harrison's Assassin Declared Guilty and the Penalty Fixed at Death—He Broke Down Completely When the Ver-

CHICAGO. Dec. 30.—Patrick Eugene John Prendergast was found guilty of the murder of Mayor Harrison on October 28, and the penalty fixed at death by hanging. The jury refused to believe that the assassin was insane at the time he committed the crime.

When the jurors returned to the court coom, after being out one hour and

court, utterly collapsed when the an-nouncement was read. He sank back in his chair, his chin dropped and he seemed completely paralyzed. He looked appealingly at the court and at the jury, and tears glistened in the eyes from which heretofore only angry glances had been shot. As soon as the verdict was announced the bailiffs seized the miserable, trembling prisoner and started to rush him back to his cell in murderers' row. They had nearly reached the door when Judge Brentano ordered them to stop. "Let the prisoner remain while the jury is polled," he said. Prendergast took his stand before the chair in which he jerked and squirmed around while the polling was

in progress. When the last juror had made his answer Prendergast's knees shook, his chin dropped down and he would have fal-

by Chris Evans, the Visalia bandit, who led the Evans and Sontag gang in the Collins train robbery and through a series of desperate battles that finally resulted in the capture of Evans and the two Sontag brothers, created such excitement in Fresno that few men

Evans was to have been taken to the state penitentiary to begin to serve a life term for the murder of Vic Wilson, a deputy United States marshal from Arizona, who was one of the three men killed by the bandits. Instead of wearing stripes Evans is again free to shoot and kill.

Evans and the young man who assisted in effecting the delivery disappeered in the direction of the mountains and big woods, and it is now supposed that the bloody encounters of the past few months will be fought over again. The people here now recognize in Chris Evans one of the most desperate of the many desperate men who have figured in the annals of California crime. Though the recent gun fights at Visalia and in the foothills left him crippled in one arm, and with one blind eye, the bandit is still

equal to a hard fight. It is now learned that Morrell, who played the waiter and caused Evans' release, is a detective and has been in Evans' service for several months. He was a prisoner in the jail three months, beginning September 2, and it is now thought that he managed to get com-mitted to jail for the purpose of releas-

MRS. LEASE OBJECTS.

She Refuses to Recognize That Gov. Lew-elling Has the Right of Summary Re-TOPEKA, Kan., Dec. 30.-Mrs. Mary

E. Lease, who was removed from the state board of charities by Gov. Lewelling, has sent to the governor by a messenger boy the following letter: To Hon. L. D. Lewelling, Governor of Kansas:

your acts, or the integrity of your purpose. I beg leave to remind you that you have, as chief executive of this state, tried and sentenced me without according to me that which the laws of our land accord to the vilest criminal-"the right of defense."

Were I an employe of yours your right to per petrate this act of injustice might depend upon your inclination. As it is, I recognize that I am an employe of the state, accountable as such to the people of this state for my official record, and for them as well as for myself I de-mand a statement and investigation of the charges preferred against me, that I may have an opportunity to concede the manifest justice of your decree or defend myself from the im-

putation of hireling polit cians. Most faithfully yours
MRS. LEASE President Board State Trustees of State Char

itable Institutions.

Mrs. Lease said to a reporter that notwithstanding Gov. Lewelling's summary action, she still considered herself a member of the board and at the regular meeting in January she pro-posed to be present and take her usual

SPRINGER'S CURRENCY BILL.

Synopsis of the Measure Which the Chairman of the Committee Has Prepared.
Washington, Dec. 30.—Representative Springer, chairman of the committee on banking and currency, has prepared a national currency bill the

synopsis of which is as follows: First—For the creating of a national currency committee, to be composed of the secretary of the treasury, the treasurer and comptroller, which shall be charged with the execution of the provisions of the act

Second—This commission shall cause to be printed at the bureau of engraving and printing national currency potes in sufficient currency.

room, after being out one hour and three minutes, the prisoner was not in the room, having been previously removed to the jail. It was fully five minutes before he could be brought back. When he had reached his seat Judge Brentano, addressing Foreman Sutter, asked if the jury had reached a verdice.

"We have, your honor," replied Mr. Sutter.

"What is your verdict?" asked the court.

Foreman Sutter then proceeded to read in solemn voice the following verdict: "We, the jury, find the defendant, Patrick Eugene John Prendergast, guilty of murder in manner and

gast, guilty of murder in manner and form as charged in the indictment and fix the penalty at death."

Prendergast, who was fear stricken and trembling when brought back to court utterly collarsed when the angle of not less than 2000 and which bonds have been for two years at me, in the persons the series and the series are for two years at me, in the persons are for two years at me, in the persons are for two years at me, in the persons are for two years at me, in the persons are for two years at me, in the persons are for two years at me, in the persons are for two years at me, in the persons are for two years at me, in the persons are for two years at me, in the persons are for two years at me, in the persons are for two years at me, in the persons are for two years at me, in the persons are for two years ar

been for two years at par in the market, and the interest on which has never defaulted. Fourth—The national currency notes issued under the provisions of the act are not subject to the 10 per cent tax imposed by law of con-gress on the circulating notes of state banks. gress on the circulating notes of state banks, nor to any other tax by congress, except as provided in the act, nor are they subject to taxation under the laws of the states; and the bonds deposited for their security are exempt from taxation by the United States or by any state or territory during the time they remain on deposit. Banks depositing other than national bonds may receive 90 per cent in circulating notes on the par value of such bonds. The United States assumes all responsibility for the redemption of the circulating notes and the banks are not required to keep a reserve on that account. The banks depositing bonds must guarantee their payment, and all the assets of the bank are liable therefor. Stringent provisions are inserted for enforcing the liability of banks to the United States and for determining the safety of the securities deposited.

Fifth—Provision is made for securing elasticity of the currency on the notes issued.

elasticity of the currency on the notes issued to the amount of one-half of the capital stock,

dropped down and he would have fallen had not one of the attending bailiffs lent a supporting arm. He was half led and half carried back to his cell.

Before the adjournment of court Mr Wade applied for a new trial and the indge announced that he would hear a motion to that effect at a future date.

DESPERADO AT LARGE.

Evans, the California Bandit, Escapes from the Fresno Jail—Aided by His Wife and a "Detective."

Fresno, Cal., Dec. 30.—Fresno is up in arms and the whole country is excited. The jail delivery here, by which at least temporary freedom was secured by Chris Evans, the Visalia bandit, who plicable to the national currency notes and provision is also made for the reprinting of soiled or mutilated notes at the expense of the United States. The national currency commis-

sion is required to make annual reports to DEFICIT GROWS

steady Decrease of Treasury Receipts to

WASHINGTON, Dec. 30. - From the discussions heard among politicians and prominent men it is evident that something in line with Secretary Carlisle's bond issue recommendation will have to be done at once. The treasury statement was, in the eves of those acquainted with treasury records, deplorable. The treasury balance has fallen again. The available balance, however, had crept up \$200,000. The prospective deficit grows. Treasury officials are unwilling to furnish any estimate of the probable deficit at the close

of the present fiscal year. There are no indications that the customs receipts will increase next month. and internal revenue receipts show a steady decrease. The receipts from this source for November were almost \$2,000,000 less than for November a year ago. The decrease in whisky taxes was \$1,615,000, in tobacco taxes \$95,600 and in taxes on fermented liquors \$164,000. The aggregate internal revenue collections for the first five months of the present fiscal year amount to \$61,000,-000, or \$1,710,000 less than were made

for the corresponding period last year.

It has been predicted, notwithstanding Secretary Carlisle's report, that the deficit will be \$200,000,000. This estimate is based on the opinion that public works on which payments have been suspended should be included in such a statement, it being understood that work on many buildings has been stopped on account of the treasury's

condition. A MESSAGE IN A BOTTLE.

Tidings from Colgate, Carlin's Deserted Cook, Picked Up in Clear Water River. SPOKANE, Wash., Dec. 30.-A special from Kendrick says Sam Ellis, of this place, who, with a party of trappers, is hunting in the vicinity of the Bitter Root mountains, has arrived with tidings of George Colgate, the cook deserted by the Carlin party, who were lost in the Bitter Root mountains. On Sunday last while camped on the banks of the Clear Water river a bottle was seen floating down stream by Ellis, and upon being opened the following

letter was found: November 27, 1893. —I am alive and well. Tell them to come and get me as soon as any one finds this. I am fifty miles from civilization, as near as I can tell. I am George Colgate, one of the lost Carlin party. My legs are better: l can walk some. Come soon, for God's sake. Take this to Kendrick, Idaho, and you will be liberally rewarded. My name is George Col-gate from Post Falls. This bottle came to me one day, and I caught it and write these words to take me out Direct this to St Elmo hotel, Kendrick, Idaho.

(Signed,) GEO Good bye, wife and children GEORGE COLGATA

9

THE LULLABY LAND.

The Lullaby Land is a wonderful land
Not found on the maps of men:
For the dimpied hand of the Lullaby Land

Knows nothing of pencil or pen.

And the only way you can reach this land

Is to take up the thread of years And follow it back life's winding track
To a mother's smiles and tears.

And there you will find the Lullaby Land,
With its Rock-a-By river of mirth
Flowing on to the deep of Sleep, Baby, Sleep,
The sunniest ocean of earth.
And up by the lake they call Wide-Awake
Is many a goblin and fay;
And fairies and elves that swallow themselves

To frighten the people away. Oh, a wonderful land is the Lullaby Land, Where little wee folks are found Who only coo when they talk to you, And laugh with a lisping sound. Their hair is sunny, their eyes are blue As the depth of a summer sky; And their breath as soft as the winds aloft

When a spirit goes floating by. And these little wee folk have the funnies

And these little wee folk have the funniest ship.

That like a pendulum swings
In perfect time to the worldless rhyme
Of a song their mother sings.
And these little wee folk get into that ship
And go salling and salling away,
Exploring the streams of the Land of Dreams
All night, till the break of day. And when they get tired and long for a ride,

No saddle nor bridle have they: But they mount in glee on their father's knee And go racing and chasing away; Prancing and dancing with sway and swing. Of fears they have never a one;
For when their steed increases his speed,
It only increases their fun.

Oh, isn't it cozy and rosy and rare To live in the Luliaby Land? Where skies are as blue as the

And life is so lovely and grand! ald but take my own choice to-night

Of all the countries of men

Of all the countries of men

I would take up my stand in the Lullaby Land

And I never would leave it again!

—Alfred Ellison, in Chicago Record.

TWIN STUDIOS. BY JEAN MIDDLEMASS.

(Copyright, 1893, by the Author.)



HEY had been playmates in childhood and were now comrades in art. They worked in twin studios in the Wiener strasse, cep-arated only by a narrow passage.

She was the greatest painter in Weisberg,

people said, and he-well, others who vere disinclined to believe in a woman

gave him the palm. Very certainly no jealousy existed between them; no jealousy, that is, had taken care to state, was very rich. prize? I am a silly little girl, but I am about their work, but she loved him with a deep devoted love of which only strong nature is capable, while he, alas! was so sure of Bettchen and her love that he amused himself by sipping the sweets from some of the flowers that were offered him in art-loving ward to, even if the prize was won, and Weisberg and of which he had no mean neither thrift nor hard work did Otto share, for Otto Schmidt was a hand- care to cultivate, whereas-Papa was ising painter.

They were both natives of quaint medieval Weisberg, which they regarded as a glory and privilege, for in all the use of loving, if you cannot give the length and breadth of the Father-yourself for the man you love?" she land there is not another town to com- asked, in her simple-hearted way. pare with it.

artists who have slumbered for centuries, but whose rare gift of genius has mother dwelt. The good old hausfrau descended more or less on their sons met her with a very preoccupied look and daughters of to-day.

Weisberg is in a state of flutter. An event is about to take place which only high fever, and talks delirious nonoccurs once in ten years. An event of so much importance that men talk of it with bated breath. In less than a week the great Lorenz Kepler prize Otto well again." will be awarded, which gives a sum of four thousand marks to the artist, born in Weisberg, who shall paint the finest picture, the subject being given by the art school in the town; the deision of merit to rest with a jury of about a mouse. I don't believe he will three painters sent for the purpose from three different German cities.

This year there are but few aspirants to the highly coveted award, and two only, gossip says, have any chance, Bettchen Muller and Otto Schmidt. So great is the excitement that the gate leading to the studios in the Wiener strasse is never free from idlers, agape with wonder as to how the painters



WHO ARE YOU?"

ere getting on inside. Yet no one dares venture to enter until a daintily dressed American girl comes gayly down the street with all the assurance

of her race. She passes quickly across the courtyard which divides the building, in which the studios are, from the street, and, although the door is open, she taps lightly with her parasol.

Since no one replies she goes in, turn-ing to the left. "Herr Schmidt," she savs, pausing as she enters the s'actio. It is Bettchen, however, who turns to greet her-Bettchen, who has been in such deep contemplation of the pic-

ture on the easel that she has heard to assume, but Betchen was coura-neither the footfall nor the tapping.

"Herr Schmidt is not here to-day; he is ill," said Bettchen, looking at her with keen eagle eyes, as though query-ing why she had come there.
"Ill? Ah, that is what rumor said,

so I came straight off to know if it was true. Is he very ill? Is his picture finished? Who are you?" To the last question only did she re-

eive an answer: "I am Bettchen Muller."

"Oh, the other candidate for the prize. Well, your picture does not appear to be nearly finished. I am so glad, for I do want Otto to gain it." Bettchen's face grew crimson as she

"This is Herr Schmidt's studio, not mine. My picture is finished on its easel in the adjoining room." But she checked the impulse with an

effort, and asked, with much seeming indifference: "Why do you wish Herr Schmidt to win the prize?"

"Because—you have got an honest face. I think I may trust you, Fraulein Muller-you see, if Otto takes the prize, papa will think such a lot of him, and then he will let us marry, and to congratulate him that Bettchen ard I do love Otto very, very much. see, my papa is very rich, and he objects to Otto because he is nobody, but once let him get that prize and then he

will be somebody." "And does Otto love you?" The lips that asked the question were white, but there was no quiver in the voice.

"Does he love me? Well, I suppos so. Women always know when they are loved, and I guess it's only diffidence because he is poor that prevents Otto from coming forward. But you have not told me-is he very ill?" "I hope not. I am going round pres ently to his mother's house.

take any message from you? "Yes, say Mousey called to know how he was getting along, and that she is very sorry he is sick. Mousey Collins, that is my name. My papa is He sank back half fainting on his a big Chicago millionaire. Mamma is pillow, and poor Mousey burst out crya German, that is why we are herebut, I say, Fraulein Miller, let me see Otto's picture."

"The judges do not like the pictures to be seen before the day," said Bettchen, stiffly. "Oh, nonsense! Just let me have a

peep; 1'm nobody, only a little girl who loves Otto Schmidt." Bettchen said no more, but led the way into her own studio across the passage and uncovered her own picture,

before which a red curtain hung. "Oh, my, that is lovely. You won't mind my saying so, but it is ever so

Bettchen smiled-she could not help it, knowing what she knew-but the smile was a sad one, for the page in her life that had been turned to-day was

So this pretty flippant little doll loved Otto, he loved her, and Papa, as she that it is your picture that has won the After Mousey's departure, with the promise that she would call again to ask how Otto was, Bettchen sat down

to think the matter out. Thrift and hard work was all that she and Otto would have to look for very rich.

This knowledge sank deep into Bettchen's heart, and she resolved to make a tremendous sacrifice. "What is

And, then, having decided what she Its public buildings and its private intended to do, she locked up the dwellings are alike poems, created by studios, and went round to a tiny flat in an unsavory street, where Otto's on her face.
"My boy is so ill," she said; "he is in

sense till he irightens me. "I will stay the night with you, Mut-

terchen. Between us we will nurse And the kindly voice had more hope in it than the heart felt.

"Oh, it is dreadful," went on the mother; "he will have it there is a mouse about; he is always talking be satisfied until I bring him one."

For three consecutive nights Bettchen and the mother watched by Otto's sick bed, but while his incessant talk about a little mouse puzzled the old lady, Bettchen knew full well what it meant. On the fourth day the prize was to be awarded, and Otto still lay there unconscious of what was going on.

One picture only went in for judgment from the studios in the Weiner strasse. It was Bettchen's bold, vig- She felt she should ever love the grl orous painting, glorious in the color- for the happiness that had come to ler ing she understood so well. It was that day.

"You will never tell any of this not the name of Otto Schmidt,"

"You will never tell any of this not the name of otto Schmidt," and on the easel from whence she had removed it, stood his unfinished pic-

"How," she said, "could she finish her work when Otto was lying ill and there was no one to help the mother well."

Kepler prize." Every tongue in Weisberg repeats the news. The mother is triumphant, in dividing us," she said. Mousey Collins cries with joy and kisses her papa, who expresses satisfaction with Otto: while in Bettchen's heart there is such a mingled feeling of grant, and the judge had it in for his gladness and sorrow that she feels almost on the verge of madness; only the sick man himself knows nothing as he lies there, struggling back to life from

the very borderland of death. The first news that greets him when he has sufficiently recovered to understand, is that he has won the prize. Bettchen herself is his informant, and she stoops and kisses his pallid brow as

she tells him how glad she is. "And the picture has gone to Lon don," she adds; "it has been bought by an English lord. I packed it yesterday and sent it off. You are a rich man now. Herr Schmidt, and can be as idle and whimsical as you like."

The light tone of banter was difficult | Press.

As for Otto he spoke but little. He was very weak and even to think was an effort. He only lay there, looking as it were into space, while he held Bettchen's hand with a nervous grip. At last he spoke:

"It puzzles my poor brain; explain it, Bettchen liebste. I cannot remember finishing that picture.'

"You foolish, foolish boy, it is only because you have been ill that you forget. Of course you finished it.'

"Ah! well, I am very sorry I won the prize. I wanted you to win it, and I thought I dawdled over my work so that there might be no doubt about heard these words, and she was about the matter. Why was your picture rejected, eh, Bettchen?"

"Because it was a mere daub. never did worse work in all my life. have painted it out and turned the canvas with its face to the wall."

"Poor Bettchen." Then there was silence. Exhausted by this brief colloquy Otto had fallen asleep.

Later in the day when he awoke fresh surprise awaited him. It was Mousey Collins who sat beside his bed. She had begged so hard to be allowed You the mother had assented, thinking it would please Otto to see her. Bettchen had long since told Frau

Schmidt all about Mousey. The effect of her coming was, how ever, not at all what was expected. Otto started up and began to talk so fast and so excitedly that they feared

the fever had returned. "Why have you come here? I thought you were a dream and that when I got better you would no longer haunt me. Only Bettchen do I want. Why have you come with your soft blandishments between me and Bettchen? It was you who made me ill. It tormented me to think that I cared enough about you to let you come between me and Bettchen, and now here you are still wor rying me. Bettchen is left out in the cold and I have won the prize."

He sank back half fainting on his

Truly it was very rough on Mousey, for though she was only a wee, frivolous doll when compared with Bettchen, still for all that she could have the heartache and she was very un

Bettchen folded her in her arms and literally carried her out of the room. "Don't cry, dear, don't cry. Otto is very ill: he will talk quite differently when he is better."

Mousey looked up at her. "Yes, but he told the truth now; perhaps when he is better he will try to much better than yours—but then of blind me. Oh! Bettchen, what a fool I course yours is not finished." was you he loved. And I have let you deceive him and the whole world all for nothing.'

"Deceive him-the world? What do you mean, Mousey?" 'You don't suppose I do not know

not quite such a fool as that."

"I never thought about it until hethat is you-won the prize.



"YOU HAVE WON THE PRIZE."

ere pipes and all sorts of mannish things in the studio with the unfinished picture, while in the other there was lying on a chair, the very apron you have on at this moment.'

"That proves nothing." "It proves everything. It proves that ou are the most unselfish, devoted woman the world ever contained; such a great genius, too. Oh, Bettchen I worship and adore you! I would not come between you and Otto if it cat me my death to see you married hat it won't, don't look grave. I shall bould up again like a ball, you bet."

Bettchen kissed her affectionatey.

sense to Otto. Let him do and find oft what he likes, but tell him nothing." Mousey hesitated, then said briskly: "I won't tell him. He is not an idid; he will find out for himself when he's

And so he did, but not for a long "Otto Schmidt has won the Lorenz time, and then Bettchen was his wif, and "as we two are one flesh there no need to let the public have a hard

> A Case of Contempt. The prisoner was a bold-faced v-

from the start. "How many times have you bed

here?" he asked. "Really, your honor, I never ket count after the twentieth time." "I'll give you six months," said th

judge sternly. "All right, your honor." "But it isn't all right. It is all wron; and you ought to be ashamed of you

"Well, your honor," was the imp dent response, "you oughtn't to con plain. The state gets my services for nothing, and you make it pay you fo yours," and the judge gave him thirt days more for contempt. - Detroit Fre

AN ABSURD SYSTEM.

Should Be Less Delay in Carrying Out the Mandate of the People.

On the 8th of November, 1892, the people of the United States held an election which turned on the question of tariff reform. The subject had been ander discussion for more than two years The issue was made as sharply as possible. The verdict of the people was unmistakable. By an overwhelming majority they declared in favor of a lower tariff.

In his message to congress President Cleveland says:

"After a hard struggle tariff reform is directly before us. Nothing so important claims our attention, and nothing so clearly presents itself as both an opportunity and a duty—an opportunity to deserve the gratitude of our fellow-citizens, and a duty imposed on us by our oft-repeated professions, and by the emphatic mandate of the people. After full discussion our countrymen have spoken in favor of this reform, and they have confided the work of its accomplishment to the hands of those who are solemnly pledged to it.
"If there is anything in the theory of

representation in public places of the people and their desires, if public officers are really the servants of the people, and if political promises and professions have any binding force our failure to give the relief so long awaited will be sheer recreancy. Nothing should intervene to distract our attention or disturb our effort until this reform is accomplished by wise and careful legislation."

This is perfectly sound doctrine. If Mr. Cleveland had been inaugurated and congress had met last January, at the same time with all the governors and legislators chosen on the day of the presidential election, there would have been no dissent from his statement of the case. Republicans themselves frankly admit that the people had given a "mandate," and that it was an 'emphatic' one. It was then as clear that the people of the country wanted tariff reform as that the people of Massachusetts wanted a republican for United States senator, or those of Missouri wanted a democrat for the same

A year has now passed. One of the greatest financial convulsions in our history has occurred. We are in a period of "hard times." Many are out of work or have had their wages cut down, and are dissatisfied with the existing situation. It happened that four or five important states were to hold elections for state officers in November, 1893. These elections resulted in republican victories. Immediately the cry was raised that a new "mandate" had been issued by the people; that they had served notice that they did not want the tariff reform policy carried out.

Of course this is an absurd plea. When the people of forty-four states have held an election upon the issue of tariff reform, the voting of three or four states a year later-turning largely, and in New York almost exclusively, upon state issues—cannot be con-sidered as entitled to the slightest weight. At the same time it is true that the very raising of this claim does confuse the situation and is calculated to puzzle the weaker sort of congressmen, who are always anxious to "keep in touch with the people," and who are told that the people do not feel now as

they felt a year ago. there ought to be a radical reform. Two "mandates" at once are one too many. The thing to do is to carry out it is issued at Washington, as is the rule at every state capital in the country. The present condition of things ought to result in an agitation which will bring about a change. A people sensi-ble enough to run their state governments on the proper plan ought not to maintain forever so idiotic a system of federal legislation as now prevails. It s a reproach to the common sense of the nation.—N. Y. Evening Post.

CUT THEM OFF.

Let the Steel Rail Manufacturer Paddle His Own Canoe-Let Rails Be Free. The Wilson bill is excellent so far as it goes. It makes raw materials free. This will reduce prices of manufactured goods, enlarge the demand for them and compel the manufacturers to employ more labor at higher wages. It reduces duties and will lessen the cost of living without lowering wages. It will be a boon to manufacturers and laborers and a God-send to consumers. But in one respect, at least, the bill will not do all it should do. It will take much from trusts but it will still distrust unfavorable to investments. leave them good pickings.

Take, for example, the steel rail

trust. Duties on steel rails have been

reduced from \$13.44 per ton to 25 per

cent.-about \$5 per ton. But why leave any duty at all? It will yield no revenue except to the trust. There is not a shadow of a doubt but that steel rails can be, and are, manufactured in some of our largest mills for less than \$20, and probably for less than \$19 per ton. These are figures that could not be touched by foreign manufacturersat least in our own markets. Indeed, it is probable that if our manufacturers were not favored by duties they would soon be exporting more rails than are exported by any foreign country. About the time the new tariff schedule was under consideration by the ways and means committee the steel rai trust let go its grip and prices fell from \$29, where they had been for sev-eral years, to less than \$22. After the 25 per cent. rate had been agreed upon the trust took a new hold and fixed prices at \$25-just below the point at which it would cease to be profitable to import. The duty will enable the manufacturers to charge about \$5 more than they otherwise could do on every ton of steel rails sold in this country. It is worth tens of millions of dollars to the trust, but nothing whatever to the government. It will take millions out of the pockets of both the producers and consumers of grains, meats, etc., shipped over railroads, and return

nothing to their pockets. The one-quarter cent per pound duty in justice. It will simply license one ment.-Chicago Herald.

of the worst trusts on American soil to extract \$10,000,000 per annum from consumers. In no other country is sugar refined so cheaply as in our great refineries. Our exports greatly exceed our imports. During the past year this trust, protected by a duty of one-half cent per pound, has paid dividends of about \$20,000,000 on an actual capital

of less than \$50,000,000 and besides has

laid by a surplus of between \$5,000,000

and \$10,000,000. The saw, ax, cartridge and dozens of other trusts can still ply their nefarious business after the Wilson bill is in operation. They all export their products and give special discounts to foreigners. They need no duty whatever and it will be an act of shame to leave them one per cent. Wilson has clipped the wings of these vultures; he should cut off their heads. Why has he not done so? Is the fear of entrenched corporate capital so great that even a party which represents the wishes of nearly two-thirds of the American people dare not lift its arm to strike the death-blow to monopoly? If so, it will be in order for another congressman to arise and inquire,

AN EMERGENCY.

B. W. H.

"where are we at?"

The Time Has Arrived for the Imposition One answer given by many congress-men to the World's inquiries is that an income tax is to be approved only for

use "in an emergency. Very well. Is not the emergency

The enormous pension roll, the looted treasury and the heavy obligations imposed by the extravagance of the Fiftyfirst congress absolutely compel the present congress to provide in some way for an increased revenue during

the next few years. At the same time the people have demanded and the party in power has promised that their burdens shall be lightened, and especially that the taxes upon the necessaries of life and the raw materials of manufacture shall be materially reduced.

If this demand is to be satisfied and this promise kept congress must find some means of increasing revenues from other than tariff sources, or it must sit still and let the treasury fail to meet its obligations, to the ruin of the national credit.

It is to meet this "emergency" that an income tax is proposed, and no alternative half so just has been suggested. The history of the former i come tax shows that a very moderate and easily borne impost of this character, levied exclusively upon large incomes, will yield a sum ample to make good the loss of revenue from tariff re-

The real question is: Shall we levy a little tax upon large incomes where it will be scarcely at all felt, or shall we continue to make the people pay out of scant earnings a sorely felt tribute upon all the necessaries of life? Shall we tax luxury or want? Shall superfluous wealth bear its fair share of the public burdens, or shall they fall mainly upon the shoulders of wageearners?

What answer is a democratic congress going to give to these questions? -N. Y. World.

Stop the Uncertainty. The new tariff bill will have, it is to be hoped, the right of way in congress at once until it is passed. We say this The anomaly is so monstrous that irrespective of the criticisms that a closer analysis may develop. There is no denial from any source that the democrats are pledged to a revision of every mandate as soon as possible after some sort. Literally their pledge is to "a tariff for revenue only," and a revision that makes a shortage in revenue of \$50,000,000 a year is hardly a revision "for revenue only." The republican campaign orators are entitled to the kind of a bill the people understood the democrats would pass when they elected them into power last year. Such being the case, as a change of about this sort is almost inevitable, let it be made with the least possible delay. American industries can get along with either the Mc-Kinley bill or the Wilson bill, if they are given a chance to adapt themselves to the case; but they can't get along prosperously with uncertainty. "If 'twere well done when 'twere done, 'twere well 'twere done quickly.' Of the effect of the publication of the tariff bill on industrial valu s, we quote the following from the circular published weekly by a republican banker, Henry Clews, who says: "Judging from the tone of prices out-

> does not appear to have excited any The "industrials" are the trust stockssugar trust, cordage trust, etc.-and the country can view a decline in their stocks with equanimity. - The Voice True Democratic Tones. "So far as Alabama is concerned." says the Montgomery Advertiser (dem.), "we can speak, we can hope with some authority, for the democracy here. The democracy of Alabama does not believe in protection, and Chairman Wilson can be assured that the protection cry going up from Bir-

side of 'industrials' the general bill

mingham is not the cry of the Alabama democracy.' "It is vitally important that the democrats lose no time in dealing with the tariff," says the Boston Herald (Ind.). "To avoid this error they must first act upon principle, and not be swerved from that line by local clamor. And then they must act promptly."

-The attention of congress is invited to the fact that the tariff proteges here and there are closing or threatening to close their works, or reducing or threatening to reduce wages. This is their way of bringing pressure to bear against the Wilson bill. The best way to bring this sort of argument to an end is to get the bill into the hands of the president as quickly as the tariff reformers in 1846 got their bill into the hands of President Polk. It took them only a month and a-half. If this congress would do as well the Wilson bill would be a law before the end of January and there would be no further left on refined sugar has no foundation use for the practical blue ruin argu-



Seven Surgical Operations I underwent in consequence of a wound. The wound ceased to heal and the surgeons gave me up as a hopeless case. April 1, 1892, I commenced to take Hood's Sarsaparilla. After

Hood's sare Cures
taking the first bottle the pains left my groin and have not returned. While taking the second bottle the wound at the hip entirely healed.

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AN EVERY-DAY REALIST.

No doubt I'm one of the big coarse crowd, that men of learning oft rate as fools,

That work for bread when they've snatched their chance of a few fleet years at the common schools.

I'm only a carpenter that lives in a cheap New York Eighth avenue flat,

With a plain but tender and trusting wife, and one boy-baby, funny and fat.

one boy-baby, funny and fat.

Yet it cheers if I read, for an hour or more (when I'm not too tired to keep from bed).

And I choose past all what the poets write,
with their rhymes that haunt me in heart

For the trip and the tinkle, the swing and ring, have a way of setting my blood aglow, the gurgles from cold moss-bordered brooks, when willow-stems feather and south winds blow.

I'm a city-bred fellow, and yet I've gained some few glad glimpses of streams and trees: That is why nearly all of my favorite verse i filled with the echoes of birds and bees. Yet I can't help wishing some poet would dress his melodious language in spells that deal With the tunes and tints of such days as mine their cares and comforts, their woe and

weal. I should love some poem that deigned to tell of my toil with chisel and adze and saw, Of my resolute hammer, my whistling plane, my tawny shavings, my plank's tough

I should love the laugh of the lines to trill with my Mary's voice and my babe's gay coo; I should love the light of the lines to beam with

their four sweet eyes of so bland a blue. I should love to read of the lowlier lot which is

The neat, prim parlor, the stubborn stove, the company coming for Sunday tea:

The wide-open windows while summer broods, the jingle of cars in hot streets unclean:

The holiday spent at west Brighton beach, and the planning of just what its cost may

The grimy Italian, whose fruit-filled stall brings a blaze from the tropics beneath alien sky: The youngsters that pause at the candy-shop's

pane and babble of what they would like to buy; The sad child's funeral just next door, with its

white glazed nearse and its mourners pale; wedding near by, at the church round the block, where the bride's too poor for the price of a veil; The butcher that cleaves his chops and steaks,

with a broad-blown visage as red as they baker that clutches his copper coin for loaves that to many are life's one stay; The staggering toper that slips beneath some pawnbroker's triple golden sign;

The wan-faced woman that watches late where a bright-lit tavern flares malign;

The screech of the milkman at early morn, the clatter of carts over sullen stones;
The children that polka in mirthful pairs when
the strain of a hand-organ clangs and

The fire-engine's rush, with its gallop of steeds, helmeted men, its quick-smoking The bell of the ambulance, bringing us dreams, now of mercy and help, now of pain and

Oh these are the sights and sounds I should prize in the pictures and music my poets

Though perchance thus to prize is to prove my tastes are but trivial and shallow beyond mistake.

Yet I feel these poets would pardon outright my impudence, boldness, and faults like that, If they knew what a welcome their songs have n even here in this humble Eighth ave--Edgar Fawcett, in Youth's Companion.



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IV.-CONTINUED.

"Hello, Waring!" he began. "Oh, it's ou, is it, captain? Isn't waring back? I saw the light, and came up to chin with him a moment. Beastly night, isn't it?"

"Waring isn't back yet. I look for him by the eleven-thirty car," answered the captain.

'Why, that's in. No Waring there, drowned and more'n half drunk, one of your men among 'em. We had to put him into the guard-house to keep him from murdering Dawson, the head-quarters clerk. There's been some kind of a row.

"Sorry to hear that. Who is the man?

"Kane. He said Dawson was lying about his officer, and he wouldn't stand

"Kane!" exclaimed Cram, rising. "why, he's one of our best, I never heard of his being riotous before. "He's riotous enough to-night. He

wanted to lick all six of our fellows, and if I hadn't got there when I did they would probably have kicked him into a pulp. All were drunk; Kane, too, I should say; and as for Dawson, he was just limp." "Would you mind going down and

letting me talk with Kane? I never knew him to be troublesome before, though he sometimes drank a little. He was on pass this evening: "Well, it's raining cats and dogs,

captain, but come along. If you can stand it I can."

A few minutes later the sergeant of the guard threw open one of the wooden | there?" compartments in the guard-house, and there sat Kane, his face buried in his hands.

"I ordered him locked in here by himself, because I feared our fellows would hammer him if he were turned in with them," explained Mr. Merton. and at sound of the voice the prisoner looked up and saw his commander, dripping with wet. Unsteadily he rose

"Captain," he began, thickly, "I'd never have done it in the world, sir, but that blackguard was drunk, sir. and slandering my officer, and I gave him fair warning to quit or I'd hit him, but he kept on."

"Ye-es? And what did he say?"

"He said-I wouldn't believe it, sirthat Mr. Doyle was that drunk that him and some other fellers had lifted him out of the mud and put him to bed up there at-up there at the house, sir, latticed gate stood open-an unusual back of Anatole's place. I think the captain knows."

"Ah, you should have steered clear of such company, Kane. Did this hap-, pen at Anatole's saloon?"

'Yes, sir, and them fellers was making so much noise that the dago turned

abuse me all the way. I couldn't stand it, sir."

"You would only have laughed at them if your better judgment hadn't been ruined by liquor. Sorry for you, Kane, but you've been drinking just enough to be a nuisance, and must stay where you are for the night. They'll be sorry for what they said in the morning. Did you lock up the others, Mr. Merton?" he asked, as they turned away

"All but Dawson, sir. I took him over to the hospital and put a sentry over him. That fellow looks to be verging on jimjams, and I wouldn't be surprised if he'd been talking as Kane says." Merton might have added, "and it's probably true," but courtesy to his battery friend forbade. Cram did add mentally something to the same effect, but loyalty to his arm of the service kept him silent. At the flag-staff the two officers stopped.

"Merton, oblige me by saying nothing as to the alleged language about Doyle, will you?"

"Certainly, captain. Good night." Then, as the officer of the day's lantern flickered away in one direction, Cram turned in the other, and presently went climbing up the stairs to was shining through the shutters. ame?"

them follow me home in the car and ful howl. A sudden thought struck the captain. He led the way down the slope and forded across to the north side, the others following.

"Joyce," said he to his orderly, "dismount and go in there and ring at the door. Ask if Mr. Lascelles is home. If not, ask if madame has any message she would like to send to town, or if we can be of any service.'

The soldier was gone but a moment, and came hurrying back, a negro boy, holding a long fold of matting over his head to shed the rain, chasing at his heels. It was Alphonse.

"M'sieu' not yet of return," said he, in labored translation of his negro French, "and madame remain chez Mme. d'Hervilly. I am alone wiz my mudder, and she has fear."

"Oh, it's all right, I fancy," said Cram, reassuringly. "They were caught by the storm, and wisely stayed uptown. I saw your gate open, so we stopped to inquire. We'll ride over to Mme. d'Hervilly's and ask for them. How came your gate open?"

"Mo connais pas; I dunno, sare. It was lock' last night."

"Why, that's odd," said Cram, "Better bolt it now, or all the cattle along ently went climbing up the stairs to the levee will be in there. You can't the gallery leading to the quarters of lock out the water, though. Who had his senior first lieutenant. Adim light the key besides Mr. Lascelles or mad-



"DAT CROSS-HANDLED DAGGER."

Cram knocked at the door; no answer. Opening it, he glanced in. The room foots all over the piazza." was unoccupied. A cheap marine clock, ticking between the north windows and the wash-stand, indicated midnight, and the battery commander turned away in vexation of spirit. lies. Then together they entered the Lieut. Doyle had no authority to be absent from the post.

It was dark and storming furiously when the bugles of the battery sounded the reveille, and by the light of the swinging lanterns the men marched away in their canvass stable rig, looking like a column of ghosts. Yet, despite the gale and the torrents of rain, Pierce was in no wise surprised to find Cram at his elbow when the horses were led out to water.

"Groom indoors this morning, Mr. Pierce. Is Waring home?" "No, sir; Ananias told me when he brought me up my coffee."

"Hold the morning report, then, until I come to the office. I fear we have both first lieutenants to report He is de brudder to monsieur." absent to-day. You and I may have to go to town; so get your breakfast early. We will ride. I doubt if even an ambulance could get through. Tell me, Pierce, have you spoken to Waring about-about that matter we were but a half dozen poor devils half discussing? Has he ever given you any idea that he had received warning of any kind from old Lascelles-or any of his friends?"

"No, sir. I've had no chance to speak, to be sure, and, so far as I could observe, he and Mr. Lascelles seemed on very excellent terms only a few

"Well, I wish I had spoken myself," said Cram, and turned away.

That morning, with two first lieu-

tenants absent without leave, the report of Light Battery "X" went into the adjutant's office just as its commander and his junior subaltern went out and silently mounted the dripping horses standing in front. The two orderlies, with their heads poked through the slit of their ponchos, briskly seated themselves in saddle, and then the colonel hurried forth just in time to hail: "Oh, Cram! one minute." And Cram

the post commander, who stood under the shelter of the broad gallery. "I wouldn't say anything about this

to anyone at headquarters except Reynolds. There's no one else on the staff to whom Waring would apply, is "No one, sir. Reynolds is the only

man I can think of." "Will you send an orderly back with word as soon as you know?

"Yes, sir, the moment I hear. And-d -shall I send you word from-there" -and Cram nodded northward, and said. then, in a lower tone, "as to Doyle?"

"Oh, damn Doyle! I don't care if he never-" But here the commander of the post regained control of himself, and with parting wave of the hand

turned back to his office. Riding single file up the levee, for the city road was one long pool, with the swollen river on their left, and the slanting torrents of rain obscuring all objects on the other hand, the party made its way for several squares without exchanging a word. Presently the leading file came opposite the high wall of the Lascelles place. The green thing-and both officers bent low over their pommels and gazed along the was a litter of papers on the desk, and dark, rain-swept alley to the pillared portico dimly seen beyond. Not a soul chair, some on the floor. Two studentwas in sight. The water was already on a level with the banquette, and one on the big desk, another on a litwould soon be running across and into the reading-table placed not far from them all out and shut up the shop at the gate. A vagabond dog skulking the south window, whose blinds, half ton off an aleven o'clock, and that's what made about the place gave vent to a mourn-open, admitted almost the only 127ht en vards

"Nobody, sare; but there is muddy

"The devil! I'll have to look in for a him too from the saddle, and the officers handed their reins to the ordergate and strode up the white shell walk, looking curiously about them through the dripping shrubbery. Again that dismal howl was raised, and Pierce, stopping with impatient exclamation, tore half a brick from the yielding border of the walk and sent it hurtling through the trees. With his tail between his legs, the brute darted from behind a sheltering bush, scurried away around the corner of the house, glancing fearfully back, then, halting at safe distance, squatted on his haunches and lifted up his mournful voice again.

"Whose dog is that?" demanded Cram.

At the steps the captain bent and closely examined them and the floor of the low veranda to which they led. Both were disfigured by muddy footprints. Pierce would have gone still farther in the investigation, but his senior held up a warning hand.

"Two men have been here," he muttered. "They have tried the door and tried the blinds. Where did you sleep last night, boy?" and with the words he turned suddenly on the negro. "Did you hear no sound?"

"No, sare. I sleep in my bed,—'way back. No, I hear noting,—noting." And now the negro's face was twitching, his eyes staring. Something in the soldier's stern voice told him that there was tragedy in the air.

"If this door is locked, go around and open it from within," said Cram, briefly. Then, as Alphonse disappeared around the north side, he stepped back to the shell walk and followed one of its branches around the other. An instant later Pierce heard him call. Hastening in his wake, the youngster came upon his captain standing under a window, one of whose blinds was hanging partly reined about and rode to the side of open, water standing in pools all around him. "Look here," was all he said, and

pointed upward. The sill was above the level of their

heads, but both could see that the sash was raised. All was darkness within. "Come with me," was Cram's next order, and the lieutenant followed. Alphonse was unlocking the front door, and now threw it open. Cram strode into the wide hall-way straight to a door of the east side. It was locked. "Open this, Alphonse," he

"I have not the key. It is ever with M'sieu' Lascelles. It is his library."

Cram stepped back, gave one vigor ous kick with a heavy riding-boot, and the frail door flew open with a crash. For a moment the darkness was such that no object could be distinguished within. The negro servant hung back, trembling from some indefinable dread. The captain, his hand on the door-knob, stepped quickly into the gloomy apartment, Pierce close at his heels. A broad, flat-topped desk stood in the center of the room. Some shelves and books were dimly visible against the wall. Some of the drawers of the desk were open, and there others were strewn in the big rattan lamps could be dimly distinguished.

that entered the room. With its head near this reading-table and faintly visible, a bamboo lounge stretched its length towards the southward windows, where all was darkness, and something vague and indistinguishable lay extended upon the lounge. Cram marched half-way across the floor, then stopped short, glanced down, stepped quickly to one side, shifting his heavily-booted foot as though to avoid some such muddy pool as those encountered without.

"Take care," he whispered, and mo tioned warningly to Pierce. "Come here and open these shutters, Alphonse," were the next words. But once again that prolonged, dismal, mournful howl was heard under the south window, and the negro, seized with uncontrollable panic, turned back and clung trembling to the opposite wall.

"Send one of the men for the post surgeon at once, then come back here.' said the captain, and Pierce hastened to the gate. As he returned, the west shutters were being thrown open. There was light when he reentered the room, and this was what he saw: On the China matting, running from underneath the sofa, fed by heavy drops from above, a dark wet stain. On the lounge, stretched at full length, a stiffening human shape, a yellow white, parchment-like face above the black clothing, a bluish, half-opened mouth whose yellow teeth showed savagely, a fallen chin and jaw, covered with the gray stubble of unshaved beard, and two staring, sightless, ghastly eyes, fixed and upturned as though in agonized appeal. Stonedead - murdered, doubtless-all that was left of the little Frenchman, Lascelles.

[TO BE CONTINUED.] A HUMAN CALLIOPE.

Strong-Voiced Canvasman Who Irritated the Animals, But Saved the Show.

"One of the most singular men I ever knew," said a wealthy retired circus man to a New York Sun reporter, "was a canvasman in the first show I ever owned. His name was Bill Flicker and his singularity lay in his voice; he was the loudest talker I ever knew. He disturbed everybody when he talked, and if he talked at night he always woke up the animals. This once came very near getting us into serious trouble. The giraffe one day bit at a little child who had approached too near his cage, and he never would have done this in the world if he had not been made irritable by being kept awake nights hearing Bill talk. There were times when we thought we would have to get rid of Bill, but he was a moment." A nod to Pierce brought good-hearted man, and he did twice as much work as anybody else, and so we kept him, and the time came when we were very glad we did. Our steam calliope, one of the first ever used, was a great attraction. We always billed it very strong as a leading feature of the street parade, and it pleased the people immensely. We were at that time in the far west. In those days there were in every far western town a considerable number of intensely emotional people who were always sure to make a great row if things didn't go to please them. While we were in one of these towns our calliope broke down, and the engineer was unable to repair it in time. We dragged it in the procession, but the people were so enraged at not hearing it play that they shot the republicans should desire, if possi-'M'sieu' Philippe's; he not now here. | liope was still out of repair, and we expected that the people there would wreck the show, but at the last moment, just as the parade was about to start, Bill Flicker stepped forward and

> "'Colonel, I'll be the calliope.' "They took the insides out of the calliope and put Bill in. The player took his place and worked the keys and Bill talked. After that nobody ever thought of discharging Bill Flicker. He disturbed the animals, but he had sived the circus."

CEREMONIAL USE OF TOBACCO. A Sanctified Herb Among the American

Aborigines Since the world-wide diffusion of the tobacco habit, its earliest, and perhaps original, use has been in a great meascetainty the pipe may be considered orginally confined to the priest, mediche man, or sorcerer, in whose hands it vas a means of communication between savage men and the unseen sprits with which his universal dotrine of animism invested every objet that came under his observation. Sinilar to this use of the pipe was its enployment in the treatment of disease, which in savage philosophy is alrays thought to be the work of evil soon. -N. Y. Times. sprits. Tobacco was also regarded as anoffering of peculiar acceptability to th unknown powers in whose hands th Indian conceived his fate for good orill to lie; hence it is observed to figun prominently in ceremonies as incase, and as material for sacrifice.-Jan Hawkins, in Popular Science Minthly.

Marked by Lightning. negro in Washington has the erch of a lightning stroke on his bdy-a white streak that begins beween the shoulders and runs down the left side. It is waving in fcm, like the leafless stalk of a vine. Tis mark, which he has worn for abut thirty years, he received when he was sitting under a tree during a thinderstorm - always a dangerous pice at such a time. Though he was staned for a moment after being the stuck, he suffered no lasting inconmn who was struck while sitting benoth a tree, escaped mark or hurt, bt the soles of both of his shees were

REPUBLICAN OBSTRUCTION. Protection Forces Preparing to Delay the Passage of the Wilson Bill.

The democratic authors of the tariff

bill have shown their considerate regard for the business interests of the country by postponing the date when it will go into operation from March 1 to June 1. It was pointed out to the ways and means committee by a delegation of New York merchants that should the bill go into effect on March 1 the spring trade would be ruined, or at least seriously impaired. The delay in the passage of the silver repeal act ruined the fall trade of the country, and the committee saw at once the imprudence and needless hardship of applying the provisions of the Wilson bill at a season which would involve danger to the trade of the spring months. In consenting to a postponement from March 1 to June 1, the committee possibly made a sacrifice of the interests of the democratic party. It has been argued, and with good reason, that the Wilson bill should go into effect at the earliest possible date in order that the country may have had a satisfactory and comforting experience of its provisions for some months before the next congressional elections. From a party point of view this is undoubtedly good politics, but politics do not dominate the committee. Chairman Wilson and his associates feel that they have received their mandate in two congressional elections, in which an overwhelming majority of the people pronounced for reform of the tariff. They have gone about their work without raising any question as to the persistency of the popular sentitiment which made itself so powerfully felt in the elections of 1890 and 1892. Some timid democrats, misunderstanding or not understanding at all the meaning of the democratic reverses in certain states last month, would temper and trim the tariff bill to proportions of colorless and inoffensive futility in order to avert disasters which their trembling souls apprehend may come upon the party in the next congressional elections. The ways and means committee has, however, been devoid of fear. It has no doubt that the people of the country desire the enactment of a tariff bill which shall reduce, and reduce radically, the burdens of the customs impost. They have prepared such a bill, and are willing to risk their own political fortunes and the fate of their party upon its acceptability to the people. The republicans in congress, and the

partisan protected manufacturers out of congress, have evidently determined upon a policy of action. They send up the same loud cries that have been heard from them in the last three presidential elections and in all recent congressional years. They have resorted to all the time-worn practices of their kind. They close their mills, or threaten to; they reduce wages, discharge democratic employes, and fill the columns of protectionist newspapers with their confident predictions of universal ruin should the Wilson bill be enacted. Such protectionist clap-trap failed to affect the voters of the United States in 1890 and 1892. We imagine that this burnt powder would not be gathered up for present use were it not for the hope cherished by those who use it that on account of the losses and sufferings due to the panic its detonations will now be even more alarming and effective than when it was first let off. It is natural in pursuing these tactics that "put the democrats in a hole by fighting off the enactment of the Wilson bill until late summer or early autumn, hoping that if its application does not long precede the congressional elections of next November the people will rise against it and its authors, as they did in 1890, one month after the passage of the McKinley act.

It will be within the power of the democrats by wise leadership and union and courage to defeat the obstructive purposes of their republican enemies. It is their duty to use all possible diligence to secure the speedy enactment of the bill. The adoption of some form of closure in the senate will probably be necessary to put a stop to republican delays. But the democrats should shrink from no means necessary to achieve their purpose. Speaker Reed was an autocrat and tyrant in me overlooked. With the aborigines his management of the house no doubt, of America, smoking and its kindred but in some conditions autocracy and prictices were not mere sensual grati- tyranny are useful and admirable fictions, but tobacco was regarded as qualities. A little more arrogance than a herb of peculiar and mysterious the democratic leaders have usually saictity, and its use was deeply and been accustomed to exhibit, a little inimately interwoven with native more of firmness and determination, rits and ceremonies. With reasonable and, above all, of unity, than have all ways been theirs in times of party conas an implement the use of which was flict are eminently desirable in the

coming struggle. To prolong the commercial uncertainty is to prolong conditions in which the merchants and manufacturers and agencies of transportation are not make ing money. Outside of the busy partisan protectionists the desire for a prompt settlement of the tariff is universal. The people want the democrats in congress to get this bill through and --- In the formulation of any meas-

ure affecting the tariff of this country congress is always confronted by the fact that a uniform rate must be unsatisfactory to some of the different industries of the different sections of the country. The removal of the tariff on coal and iron is bound to arouse more or less opposition from those sections of the south which are engaged in this industry. Sugar growers will object to the removal of the sugar bounties. Nevertheless while giving due weight to all pleas and petitions, the demo cratic party must provide an equitable tariff system which shall favor no one industry nor no one section of the country. -Albany Argus.

-Secretary Carlisle presents the predicament in which fifteen years of republican financial legislation lands country, and it is a picture which should stop the mouth of republicans voience from the shock. Another both to boasting of their ability to administer the finances of a nation and to criticism of any policy the democrats may propose. It should shame ancholy procession headed by ex-Secton off and flung to a distance of sev- | them into silence. But it won't. -St. Paul Globe.

PROTECTION AND DISTRESS.

A Policy That Has Brought Hard Times Upon the Country.

An esteemed correspondent and longtime subscriber of the Free Press writes: "Your story of the banker who made his cashier 'stand the shorts' because he 'took the overs' is a good one. It is probably a fair retort upon those advocates of high tariff who have claimed that all our prosperity was the result of carrying out their doctrine to say that the doctrine should be held responsible for the distress as well. But do I understand you to contend that protection really is responsible for the present condition of things? If I recollect right-and I have read your paper pretty carefully-you have contended always that protection was not the cause of our prosperity. You are not bound, if the protectionist is, to admit that it is the cause of adversity. Do you really think it is?" In the article to which our correspondent refers we did not express any opinion as to the influence which the protective policy and high tariffs had had in bringing about the lamentable condition of things from which the country is suffering. We aimed to show merely that the advocates of protection were precluded by their past claims as to the controlling influence of their policy from denying its responsibility for present conditions. That we made the point clear is apparent from the concession of our correspondent, who is, it is scarcely necessary to say, a protectionist, though not an ultra one.

We have, however, no hesitation in declaring that the protective policy which has been so long pursued in this country is very largely responsible for the present woeful condition of our business. We have never conceded that this policy was the creator of prosperity, it is true; but that fact surely does not preclude us from claiming that it is responsible for adversity.

No intelligent person who will consider the facts can fail to reach the conclusion that it is responsible. Not only is our present condition very largely the outcome of the protective policy, carried out in such enactments as the McKinley tariff, but it was inevitable from the first that it should be the outcome. It is the purpose of protective tariffs to stimulate production in manufactures, and that has always been its primary effect. One of the first of the resulting consequences has been the diversion of labor from the country to the town with the incidental effect of enhancing the farm laborer's wages and the workingman's wages as well, because these are practically fixed either high or low by the prevailing rate of farm wages. For a time there is apparent prosperity. All the mills and factories are running at high pressure to secure for each the largest possible share of the profits guaranteed by the exclusion of foreign competition through the tariff. It is soon found, however, that the overstimulus of the tariff has resulted in overproduction. Prices go down. and the protectionist points to this fact exultantly as one of the benefits of his policy. They continue to go down, however, until there is no profit for the manufacturer. Wages are lowered. Mills stop. Workmen are thrown out of employ. Men who have paid for a small lot in the city what would have bought them a forty-acre farm in the country find themselves without the means of subsistence; and after a brief struggle with pride, suffering and imminent starvation compel them to appeal for help to their more fortunate neighbors or to public charity. There are hundreds of thousands of men in the cities of the land who but for the iniquitous protection policy would be in the possession of comfortable homes on farms of their own. They would be poor, perhaps; but they and their families would be in no danger of starvation or pauperization. Other cases have unquestionably contributed to the present depression; but the protective policy and its crowning abomination, the McKinley tariff, have their full share of responsibility. It was inevitable that they should have. The results which have followed were predicted when the measure was pending and after it passed. The country was convinced before the McKinley act had been in force a year that its tendency was toward disaster. The people rose against it. Twice at the ballot box they condemned it, and yet, notwithstanding this condemnation and the sad showing that it was merited, there are those who insist that the doom decreed against McKinlevism shall not

be carried out .- Detroit Free Press. PARAGRAPHIC POINTERS.

-Factories engaged in the manufacture of anti-tariff-reform sentiment are not prospering. Their product is out of date.-N. Y. World. -The people recognize the clamor

against the Wilson bill as a repetition of the campaign thunder which failed to scare them .- N. Y. World. -Secretary Hoke Smith is wielding

the ax in the interior department to the great discomfort of republicans. The secretary is vindicating both himself and the president who appointed him.—St. Louis Republic.

--- While delivering lectures to California students on international law ex-President Harrison should give them the one he has just received through his successor's message to congress on his management of the Hawaiian affair. - Louisville Courier-Jour-

-The people who are against the Wilson bili were against democracy in 1892, but Cleveland was given a popular plurality of nearly four hundred thousand votes, and a clean majority of one hundred and ten in the electoral college. Clamor and popular senti-ment are not always the same.—Chi-

cago Times. --- Another calamity from tariff re duction apprehensions: Green B. Raum Jr.'s grocery has failed. The paralyzing of infant industries among the Usage Indians seems to have got Mr. Raum down. Mr. Raum joins the melretary Foster and Mr. McKinley. -St. Louis Dispatch.

Issued every Thursday.

The Ellsworth Messenger, one of the best papers that comes to this office, edited and published by G. A. Cotlett and F. S. Foster, came out, December 28, 1893, in an eight page, handsomely illustrated boom edition, which Fighting for Economic Jusshows the business men of Ellsworth are alive to the necessities of the tice and Wiping Out Religtimes, and intend playing their hand for all there is in it.

The Executive Committee of the Kansas Editorial Association has arranged a programme for the annual meeting to be held at Hutchinson January 22d and 23d. The following persons have been invited to read papers: E. W. Howe, of Atchison; Mrs. Flora Hogbin, of Sabetha; T. W. Morgan, of Eureka; W. L. Brown, of Kingman; J. A. Reynolds, of Newton; Victor Murdock, of Wichita: John McDonald, of Topeka; Fred DONAHOE'S MACAZINE Haugawaut, of Goff. Ex-Senator Ingalls has been requested to deliver an address.

THE COLUMBIA DESK CALENDAR.

Which is issued annually by the Pope Manufacturing Company, of Columbia Bicycle fame, is out for 1894, much improved in appearance. It is a pad calendar of the same size and shape as those of previous years, having a leaf for each day, but its attractiveness has been heightened by the work of a clever artist, who has scattered a series of bright pen drawings through its pages. It also contains, as usual, many appropriate and interesting contributions from people both bright and wise.

THE PANSY

For January opens with an excel-lent chapter of "Vira's Motto," its leading story, written by that leading story writer, Pansy, followed by a poem. "New Year," by R. M. A., story writer, Pansy, followed by a poem. "New Year," by R. M. A. delicate in touch and sympathetic in thought. There are shorter stories and other poems, all up to the standard of this leading young folks' magazine, while "The Christian Endeavor Bulletin," "Our Picture Gallery," "Best Things" and "Games Round" OF all publications for boys and girls, St. Nicholas, conducted by Mary Mapes bedge, is unquestionably the best. It has been praised by the press and the people of two continents,- its circulation is unprecedented among magazines for young folks. Beginning with the number for November, 1893, it is enlarged by the addition of about 200 bages in the volume, and for 1893-4 it will have the greatest program in its history, including "Best Things" and "Games Round the Family Lamp." as well as its "Baby's Corner" are progressive and the best of their kind. Margaret Sidney's Golden Discovery paper this month treats of John B. Gough, his life and work. The Greek Literature Papers take up "The Odessey," and a clever raper it is, too: clever, helpful

Price \$1 00 a year; 10 cents a num-er D. Lothrop Company, Boston, Publishers.

OU? LITTLE MEN AND WOMEN
For January is suggestive throughnut of Christmas good cheer and a
Happy New Year" greeting. The
nuthor of Lady Gay begins to tell out of Christmas good cheer and a "Happy New Year" greeting. The author of Lady Gay begins to tell about "A Dozen Good Times," and Greta Bryar in "Nurse Powell's orient suggests something interest ing and altogether unique on that wonderful subject, Electricity. "My Pussy's Adventure-," by C. P. L., is a charming story. Poems and shorter stories by Mrs M F Butts, Lavini S. Goodwin, Lilla Barnard and Helen A. Hawley need only their authors' pames to tell of their worth The new feature begins in his number, "Our Kindergarten." under the charge of Miss Sarah E. Wiltse. The illus trations throughout the magazine are to be praised and commented upon especially those which accompany the Sun Myths, in "Our Kindergarten." "The Light Bird" is a song which not only the Kindergartners, but our little men and women everywhere, will play and sing with delight. The music is by Eleanor Smith, and the song is one of Froebel's

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CLEMENTS.

Mrs. J. W. Barnaby is on the sick

Mrs. A. B. Rich has gone to El Dorado, to see Mrs. J. W. Bank, her daughter, who is reported sick.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm Lacoss, of Cottonwood Falls, are visiting friends here, this week.

Louis Duehn returned from a business trip to Kansas City and a visit with friends in Doniphan county.

Mr. and Mrs. E. S. Green returned from a visit with friends at and near

Guthrie, Oklahoma. Mr. and Mrs. M. Weisner, of Emporia, are the guests of Mr. and Mrs.

Clay Shaft, this week.

on New Year's day.

The Clements school is making rapid progress under the instructions of Prof. White and Miss Byram.

dorf. Mr. and Mrs Wm. Hampton, Dr W M R ch and John Thompson were the guests of Mr. and M s G G. Miller, on New Year's, who set before their guests a most enjoyable repast gotten up in the finest style. All enjoyed themselves and returned to their homes as none but happy ones can.

Cottonwood Falls, Kansas, Jan. 3. 1894: Mrs. Ada Saxton. Charles Widman. All the above remaining uncalled

W. D. LIMMUNS, P. M.

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"TOM SAWYER ABROAD," A SERIAL STORY BY MARK TWAIN,

in which the great humorist's famous creations. "Tom Sawyer" and "Huckleberry Finn," visit the eastern hemisphere (in a flying machine); a series on

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by Or Charles Eastman, a full-blooded Sioux I dian, and a graduate of a white man's college (Partmon h); a description of Indian life,—in camp and on the war-path,—described from the inside. A novelty in literature,

PAPERS ON THE GOVERNMENT.

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

SERIAL STORIES BY

MOLLY ELLIOT SEAWELL

THE FAMOUS "BROWNIES," by Palmer Cox, will also be a feature of ST. NICHOLAS.

Are you going to have St. NICHOLAS in your home in '91? New subscriptions should begin with November. The price of St. NICHOLAS is \$3.00 a year. Everything in it is illustrated Subscribe through booksellers or newsdealers, or remit to the publishers by check, draft, money-order or express-order. Don't miss the Christmas Number.

The Century Co., 33 E. 17th St, N.) Write for the "Miniature St. NICHOLAS,"

Clay Shaft, this week.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Duehn, of Iona.
Doniphan county, Kansas, returned home, on Sunday, from a visit with the families of Louis and Oscar Duehn, of this place.

Mrs. Wm. Hampton has been quite sick for a short time past, but is now able to be around again.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Langendorf were visiting friends and old acquaintances on New Year's day.

Agents everywhere—Town or County—Laddles or Gentiemen \$25.00 per week—salary or Commission—"THE workLiv's FAIR IN WATER COLORS"—Just out—Nothing like it—Executed on heavy plated cardboard—betachablt—not like a book—fine Art Port-folio—Original cost \$880—Retail \$150—One family bought 10 for presents—One agent made \$20 first day Great craze—Liberal terms—Credit given—Freight paid—No experience necess ary—Drop everything and be first in the field—Colored lithographs and sample WATER COLOR FOR 2 cent stamp—Full sample Portfolio for canvassing outfit by prepaid express \$1.—Particulars FREE—Write to-day.

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THE PANSY announces many new and important fee

announces many new and important features.

A special department, "Our Christian Endeavor Bulletin," will be devoted to the work of the Christian Endeavor Society: he Editor, Mrs. G. R. Allen (Pansy), has long been one of the prime movers in Christian Endeavor work. Rev. Tennis S. Hamin, D. D., contributes in November an article on "The immediate Future of Christian Endeavor, To be followed by helpful and progressive papers from Christian Endeavor specialists.

departments of the magazine are to Other departments of the magazine are to the broadened and enlarged. One is the department of "Athletics." and "Indoor Games in the drome Circle" Mr. A. Alonzo Stagg, the famous Yale pitcher, will contribute au early paper, to be followed by other experts.

VIRA'S MOTTO.

will be illustrated by H. P. Barnes,
Margaret Sidney's Golden Discovery
Papers will have important subjects.
The Pansy Reading Circle is to take up
Greek History this year. Elizabeth Abbott
will prepare interesting papers.
An important feature will be "Daily
Thoughts," comprising daily readings for
Christian Endeavor Societies and Sundayschools. The Missionary and Foreign fields of labor will have special departments.

BABY'S CORNER,

will be continued. So will the stories about animals, pets, etc.
THE PANSY is \$1 a year. A Free Subscription will be presented to any one sending direct to the publishers two new subscriptions, with \$2 for the same.

D. LOTHROP COMPANY, Pub ishers, Boston, Mass. Our Little Men and Women. The Best Magazine for Beginners in Reading

"A DOZEN GOOD TIMES." by the author of "Lady Gay," will tell about some exceptionally bright, merry children. Margaret Johuson will make the charming Clinton Scollard will contribute verses for home reading and to "speak" in school. Greta Bryar will tell about Electricity. Fannic A. Deane will describe Natural History wonders.

OUR KINDERCARTEN.

A new department (six to eight pages each month) under the care of Miss Sarah E. Wiltse, the well-known kindergarten authority, will be introduced. This department of our magazine is for the children. No technical instruction will be undertaken; but the children will be given the best of Froebel's beautiful training. The best-known workers and writers in the kindergarten field will belp. Well-known authors will write poems and and stories, to be profusely illustrated by favorite artists. Sample copies for two cents in stamps.

Price \$1 a year; 10 cents a number.

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BABYLAND.

THE BABIES OWN MAGAZINE.
DAINTY, BRIGHT AND WINNING. Merry jingles, gay little stories, pictures A charming little serial, in picture and story, will be contribute by Margaret Johnson, and entitled

THE MACIC CHEST. During 1894 there will be given to all sub-

FOUR BEAUTIFUL COLORED FULL-PAGE PICTURES.

The Christ Child,
The First Bluebird,
Our Baby's Fourth of July,
The Thanksgiving Story
The Thanksgiving Story
The very fine—(each pic The Thanksgiving Story
The color work will be very fine—(each picture done in eight colors). The picture will
be handsome enough to frame and will be
specially suitable for the children's room,
Sample back number free.
Price 50 cents a year; 5 cents a number.
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THE MILD POWER CURES.

HUMPHREYS'

Dr. Humphreys' Specifics are scientifically and carefully prepared Remedles, used for years in private practice and for over thirty years by the people with entire success. Every single Specific a special cure for the disease named.

They cure without drigging, purging or reincing the system, and are in free and deed the Sevencian Remedies of the World.

FRUCES.

Fevers, Congestions, Inflammations. 25

Worms, Worm Fever, Worm Colic. 25

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Diarrhea, of children or Adults. 25

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THE PILE OINTMENT. For PILES — External or Internal—ilind or Bleeding—However Inveterate or long Standing. The Best and Safest Remedy kown, always giving satisfaction and prompt relif. It is also the care for Fissures, Fistulas, Ucers, Old Sores and Burns.
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Made in all styles and sizes. Light rongest, easiest working, safest, simple, ost accurate, most compact, and mot odern. For sale by all dealers in arm. The Marlin Fire Arms Co., NEW HAVEN, CONN., U.S. A.



IF YOU CAN'T COME

In person to Louisville, to buy your Dry Goods from the New York Store, then all you have to do is to drop us a line on a postal card. Teil us just as near as you can, what you want and we will give you the same low prices that you would get if you were buying it yourself at the counter,

Don't get us mixed up with any other store by a similar name in some other town. We have no branches and Louisville, Ky., is our only place of business. So when you want anything of any description then write to us for samples and prices.

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If you want to buy anything at any time, write to us for it. Every order is filled and every letter is answered on the same day received.

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Disease commonly comes on with slight symptoms, which when neglected increase in extent and gradually grow dangerous.

If you SUFFER FROM HEADACHE, DYSPEPSIA OF TAKE RIPANS TABULES If you are BILIOUS, CONSTIPATED, or have A TAKE RIPANS TABULES. DI TRESS AFTER EATING.

For OFFENSIVE BREATH and ALL CISORDERS OF TAKE RIPANS TABULES. Ripans Tabules act gently but promptly upon the liver, stomach and intestines; cleanse the system effectually; cure dyspepsia, habitual constipation, offensive breath and headache. One TABULE taken at the first indication of indigestion, biliousness, dizzinesss, distress after eating or depression of spirits, will surely and quickly

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

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

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

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Local druggists everywhere will supply the Tabules if requested

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

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Topeka, Kansas, (Postoffice box 405) will practice in the District Court of the counties of Chase Marion, Harvey, Reno, Rice and Barton. fe23-tf

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PHYSICIANS.

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

DR. HERBERT TAYLOR, M. D.

Office and Residence at Dr. J. T. Morgan's late office, BROADWAY.

J. W. MC'WILLIAMS' Chase county Land Agency,
Railroad or Syndicate Lands, Will buy or
sell wild lands or Improved Farms.

-AND LOANS MONEY .-



I take my meals at anerie's lunch counter. TOPEKA STEAM BREAD ON SALE AT BAUERLE'S. Notice of Appointment of Ex-

STATE OF KANSAS, | 88. County of Chase, | 88. In the matter of the estate of Catharine Collett, deceased, late of Chase county Kan-

Sas.

Notice is hereby given that on the fifth day of December, A. D. 1893, the undersigned was, by the Probate Court of Chass county, Kansas, duly appointed and qualified as executor of the estate of Catharine Collett, late of Chase county, deceased. All parties interested in said estate will tave notice and govern themselves accordingly.

RICHARD CUTHBERT,

Executor.

Notice of Appointment of Guardiav.

STATE OF KANSAS, Ss.
County of Chase, Ss.
In the matter of the estate of the minor heirs of Richard Powers, late of Chase coun-

ty, Kansas.

Notice is hereby given, that on the 21st day of November, 1893, the undersigned was, by the Probate Court of Chase county, Kansas, duly appointed and qualified as guardian of the estate of the minor heirs of Richard Powers, late of Chase county, deceased. All parties interested in said estate will take notice, and govern themselves accordingly.

ANNIE POWERS, Guardian.

Notice for Publication. LAND OFFICE AT SALINA, KAN., \$\}_{9025}

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of her intention to make final proof in support of her claim, and that said proof will be made before the Clerk, of the District Court of Chase County, Kansas, at Cottonwood Falls, on Jan. 16, 1894, viz: Zerelda Pratt, widow of Jehial T. Pratt, deceased, for the west \(\frac{1}{2} \) of southeast \(\frac{1}{2} \) of section 12, Township 19 south, of Range 6 east.

M of section 12, Township 19 south, C. 6 east.
She names the following witnesses to prove her continuous residence upon and cultiva tion of said land, viz:
John Campbell, of Elmdale, Kansas.
Samuel Campbell, of Elmdale, Kansas.
William H. Triplet, of Elmdale, Kansas.
Thomas R. Wells, of Elmdale, Kansas.
J. M. HODGE, Register.

WANTED.—Eight or ten men to repre-tent our well known house in tols State-Our large and complete stock and various ines, such as nursery stock, plants, bulbs, ancy seed potatoes, fertilizers, etc., enable fancy seed potatoes, fertilizers, etc., ename us to pay handsome salaries to even ordinary salesmen. Wages run from \$75,00 to \$125,00 per month and expenses—according to material in the man. Apply quick, stating age.

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

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NATURE'S OWN REMEDY. Delivered Anywhere by Mail or Express. O Cures Others,

Why Not You? The B. B. Bliss Electric Body Belts and their Attachments are superior to all others. Thousands have been cured of

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

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

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Mr. and Mrs. Lehnherr, Mr. and Mrs. F. Langendorf, Mrs. J. Langen

LETTER LIST. Letters remaining in the postoffice

for January 17 1894 will be sent to

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANS THURSDAY, JAN. 4, 1894.

W. E. TIMMONS, Ed. amd Prop.

'No fear shall awe, no favor sway; Hew to the line, lett he chips fall where the may."

Terms—pervear. \$1.50 cash in advance: atter three months, \$1.75; aftersix months, \$2.00 For six months, \$1.00 cash in advance.



ABLE A., T. & S. F.

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Gladstone 4 50

Cottonwood Falls. 5 15

Strong City . . . 3 20am 8 30am 5 20

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

CLOSING OUT TO QUIT BUSINESS.

Nothing like it before and nothing like it will come after. All goods going at business. Manufacturers' cost, some less. Men's hats at a little more than C. J. Jennings' smoke house, near Matfield Green, was raided one night half price. Men's recently. clothing cheaper than you ever saw it be- California. fore. Boys' clothing at about half price. Men's several of our subscribers settled up, this week, and payed another year in advance. Shoes that Were \$2.00. Jack Hamilton. of Galesburg, Ill., is visiting Chas. Fish and family, of Green, have many bargains in the dress goods line, as also in other lines. now only \$1.00 per pair. Children's shoes that were Strong City.
J. C. and \$1.25, now only 85c. The Knights' ball. by January 1st, 1894. In you wear to and get a pair at Matfield Green. Goods are going fact.

Mr. and Mrs. Thos. H. Grisham fice from the Court-house to the office of Dr. Herbert Taylor, just south of the office of James McNee, rear Don't miss this great The Misses Dorflinger, of Strong City, returned, last week, from their chance to get your winter's SUPPLY At Wholesale prices. of Strong City, were shopping in Emporia, last week. Yours respectfully.

CARSON SANDERS,

COTTONWOOD FALLS, - KAN.



STOMACH, LIVER AND BOWELS AND PURIFY THE BLOOD.

RIPANS TABULES are the best Medicine known for Indigestion, Billousness, Headache, Constipation, Byspepsin, Chronic Liver Troubles, Dizziness, Bad Complexton, Dysentery, Offensive Breath, and all disorders of the Stomach, Liver and Bowels.

'94 is here. District Court meets Saturday the W. C. Geise has built a new barn

on his premises.

in Topeka, last week John Madden and family have gone

o Emporia to reside.

Mrs. Mary Crawford, of Clements, sick with la grippe. Miss Bridgie Quinn is visiting with

friends in Strong City. The U.S. land office at Salina has een moved to Topeka.

Frank Maule, of Strong City, is very sick with la grippe. Frank Alford, of Bazaar, has gon to the Strip on business. Dennis Madden was at Emporia

last Friday, on business. Mr. and Mrs. M. E. Hunt. of Clements, are on the sick list. Frank Blackshere, of Elmdale, wa

at Strong City, last week. W. A. Doyle, of Strong City, spent New Year's day in Emporia.

Miss Lida Ryan, of Strong City, visited in Emporia, last week. Dr. J. M. Hamme visited friends in Peabody, last Monday evening.

J. C. Farrington, of Strong City was at Emporia, last Thursday. Miss Grace Hays, of Bazaer, has returned from her visit in Ohio.

L. M. Williams and wife, of Strong City, are visiting in Kansas City. Thomas Boylan, of Emporia, visited friends in Strong City, last week. Miss Lillie Lee, of Emporia, visited

friends in Strong City, this week. First-class room and board at the Hinckley House at \$3.50 per week. Miss Helen Palmer, of Bazaar, spent surgery.

the holidays with friends in this city. M. R. Dinan, of Strong City, is still confined to his bed with a severe cold. John McDowall, of Emporia, gave the COURANT a pleasant call yester-

Wm. Ryan, of La Junta, Col., spent the holidays with home folks in Strong D. K. Cartter was down to Emporia

Wednesday and Thursday of last Richard Level, of Strong City, visited his sister at Newton, one day last

Miss Carrie Hansen, of Strong City. visited friends in Clements, last

John O'Rourke, of Strong City. visited friends in Kansas City, last

J. F. Kirker, of Strong City, visited at Quenemo, a couple of days last

We need money; therefore pay us a part of what you owe us, if you can't pay all. Mr. and Mrs. Siler, of Bazaar, entertained a number of their friends on

Tuesday. Wm. Blosser was down to Kansas City, the latter part of last week, on

Miss Cecil Park, of Middle creeke is visiting her sister, Mrs. Thos. H. Grisham.

Mrs. J. C. Scroggin, of Kansas City. is here visiting her mother, Mrs. John Scribner.

John Hendley, of Strong City

doing business at Perry, Oklahoma, Mrs. J. E. Coleman, of Strong City, eft, last week, for her future home in

Go to J. W. Brown's, Strong City, here, the fore part of the week, vis and get prices on Coffins before going ing at his brother's, E. F. Bauerle.

elsewhere. Several of our subscribers settled

Miss Emma Goudie, of Council which you would do well to call and

STOCK MUST De CLOSED OUT will pay cash for butter, eggs, poultry, hides and furs. ja12-tf

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

visit at Newton.

Jim Burnley is feeding 188 head of cattle which he brought from Col-

orado, last week.

Michael McDonald, of Strong City, | call.

was declared insane by the Probate Court, last Friday.

Miss Brady, teacher of the Catholic school in Strong City, spent the holidays with home folks. Miss Jennie Harvey, of Strong City, is visiting with her brother and sis-

ters at La Junta, Col. J. I. Hey, of Eskridge, Kansas, spent Sunday and Monday with his family in Strong City.

Mrs. Chas. H. Filson, and daughters, of Strong City, visited friends at Saffordville, last week.

Frank Hoiz, of Topeka, was visit-ing relatives and friends in this city, the fore part of the week.

John Trich, a brother of Mrs. M. M. Kuhl, and a tinsmith by trade, is working for H. F. Gillett,

n his premises.

C. J. Lantry, of Strong City, visited taking vocal and instrumental lessons

of Prof. Bidez, of Emporia, C. W. White, of Strong City, was up to Council Grove and other parts of Morris county, last week.

Geo Hays has manufactured a fullsized horseshoe of aluminum which only weighs only six ounces.

Miss Electa Wotring, of Strong City, returned, Monday, from a pleas-ant visit with friends in Missouri.

I will knock any one's prices in the county on Coffins.

J. W. Brown, Strong City, Kans.

present. Drs. C. L. Conaway and J. M.

Hamme have formed a partnership for the practice of medicine and If you want a good job of plastering done call on W. E. Brace, Cottonwood

l'alls, Kansas, who also does paperhanging. Chris Hofman and wife, of Emporia,

were in attendance at the Select family an abun their new home. eyening. Mrs. G. K. Milburn and daughter,

Nettie, of Emporia, visited Isaac Matthews and wife, of Strong City, Mrs. Hawkins, of Clements, had a large straw stack destroyed by fire.

an incendiary. Rettiger Bros. & Co. have been awarded the contract for furnishing dressed stone for the new court-house at McPherson.

your subscription for the COURANT has been paid, and see if you do not

tives in Chicago and Iowa. Miss Mamie Chandler, of Bazaar, who is taking a course of music at Garfield University, Wichita, is ex-pected home in a few days.

If, after you have read this paper, you don't think we need money, please to call at this office and convince us

the "Highland Fling" for the benefit of the dancers at the Select Knight ball in Strong City, Monday night.

Which dinner will be speaking by Eastman and Huffman, of Emporia, and E. W. Hock, of Marion, and others. By

tendance at the Old Settlers' dinner, at the home of her mother, Mrs. Jane Shaft, at Clements, last Thursday.

Louis Bauerle, of Lehigh, Marion county, and two of his children were

here, the fore part of the week, visiting at his brother's, E. F. Bauerle.

Mrs. J. H. Doolittle and son, Dudley, went to Guthrie, Oklahoma, last Saturday, on a visit to Mrs. Doolittle's parents, Judge and Mrs. T. S. Jones.

B. F. Talkington & Son, at Matfield Green, have many bargains in the December 13, were duly installed by P. C. C. H. Filson: H. Weibrecht, P. C.; John Boylan, C.; Matt Mc-Donald, V. C.; C. W. White, L. C.; G. K. Hagans, R.; Jas. O'Byrne, R. T.; J. A. Reifsnyder, T.; W. H. Winters, S. B.; Will Martin, O. of G.; J. M. Clay, G.; Fred Winters, S.; Drs. C.L.Comaway and J. M. Hamme, M. E. The meeting was an interesting one

Miss Emma Goudie, of Council
Grove, is visiting her parents, at
Strong City.

J. C. and Dan McGinley came up
from Emporia to attend the Select
Knights' ball.

Which Jo

There will be preaching in
the M. E. church, in this place, every
evening, commencing at 7:30, until
further notice. All are invited to attend.

Thos, Lidzy, Pastor.

John N. Reynolds, author of a book entitled The Twin Hells, and who, it will be remembered, lectured in the

gone insane. Dr. F. Johnson has moved his of-

Miss Anna K. Morgan, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Morgan, entertained a number of her young friends.

Programmer of the control of the cont

Chas. Hofman and family, of Strong

Judge Caldwell, of the U. S. Cir-Fe. The bond is for \$50,000, and Mr. Wilson's bondsmen are Barney Lantry, of Strong City, and B. P. McDon-ald, of Fort Scott.

The Council Grove Dramatic Company will present "The Convict's Daughter" at the Strong City opera house, Friday night, January 5, under ant visit with friends in Missouri.

Mrs. Lot Leonard and daughter, of Bazaar, returned from their visit with by the Council Grove press.

Miss Belle Armstrong of Burlingame, visited with J. A. Lucas and family, of Strong City, visited relatives and friends at Clements the formal t family, of Strong City, this week.

Mrs. John McCallum, of Strong City, visited relatives and friends at Clements, the fore part of the week.

I will knock any one's prices in the county on Coffins. J. W. Brown, Strong City, Kans.

Walter Wiseman, of Kansas City, was visiting friends and relatives in Strong City, the fore part of the week.

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

Miss Clara Hofman, of Strong City, has returned from an extended visit with friends in Topeka and Kansas City.

The year 1893 went out like a spring day, and the year 1894, now upon us, came in likewise; in fact, this has been a most lovely winter,

Senior Class.

Prof. W. C. Stevens, State University, "The Relation of Atmosphere and Soil to Vegetation."

Pres. Geo. T. Fairchild, State Agricultural College.

The lecture course is under the management of the Senior Class. Course tickets \$1.00. single admission 10c.

The year 1893 went out like a spring day, and the year 1894, now upon us, came in likewise; in fact, this has been a most lovely winter,

City.
Mrs. W. R. Richards, of Strong
City, presented her husband with an elegant gold watch for a Christmas during the entire fall and winter and might be called a snowfall, thus far, during the entire fall and winter and that was only about an inch deep, and that was only about an inch deep, and some after it fall.

The period has been reached in the history of this country when producers in every industry must figure on close margins of profit. It is thus the more necessary that every considered to prosper in his busi-

at Strong City, and to the public general, especially the ladies, are they truly thankful, for their assistance in recently, supposed to be the work of making their supper and ball a social and financial success. The gross receipts of the evening were \$125, leaving them a neat little sum of \$70.25

after all expenses were paid. Wm Blosser, who bought out M. Please to look at the date to which Quinn's restaurant and confectionery stand, has laid in a large supply of Christmas goods consisting of all kinds think we need money.

Miss Katie Rodgers, of Matfield selling at very low prices, to suit the Green, returned, last week, from an extended visit with friends and relahe expects a good run of trade, and invites all in want of anything in his line, for Christmas, to give him a call, and be convinced that they can save at this office or to W.C. GIESE,

money by buying from him. There will be an Old Soldiers' Reunion, at Clements, January 10th, 1894. All old soldiers of Chase county, and their sons and daughters, are of the fact and we shall be happy.

Mrs. G. K. Hagans, of Strong City, received the sad news, last Friday, of the death, at Pioneer, Iowa, of Mrs.

Abbie Ferrier, a niece of Mr. Hagans. Abbie Ferrier, a niece of Mr. Hagans. Grant Post will take place. after Alex McKenzie and wife danced which dinner will be served. At 7:30

> J. R. HORNER, Sec'y. At a regular meeting of Chase Le gion, No. 34, Select Knights, Tuosday night, the following officers, elected December 13, were duly instailed by

The meeting was an interesting one and the Legion starts out with the new year with a membership of over fifty. At their next meeting the Junior Workman degree will be con-

ferred on two candidates.

The following jurors were drawn, last Thursday, for the February term of the District Court: Cedar township—N. T. Biege, H. H. Twining. Falls township—J. B. Davis, Sr., H. C. Stuart, John Petty, J. C. Davis, D. C. Evans, Geo. B. Carson. C. C. MeDowell, C. I. Maule, J. W. Brown, James Biggam, Righard Cuthbort. James Biggam, Richard Cuthbert, Con Harvey, Wm. Lind. Matfield township—James Rogler, Thomas Harvey, Cottonwood township—J. J. Cassidy. Bazaar Township—Wm. H. Becker, C. H. Golden, Diamond Crock township. the postoffice.

An oyster supper will be held at the Saffordville school-house. Saturday evening, January 6th. 1894, for the benefit of Minister F. L. Ryan. All are cordially invited.

Miss Anna K. Morgan, daughter of John A. Crook, J. L. Keely, David Moody.

City, is at Kansas City, receiving medical treatment.

John Campbell, of Middle creek, was doing business in Strong City, one day last week.

Michael McDonald of Strong City, and the Courant office a pleasert of the Courant of the Program for the Chase County teacher expect his beginning class to know at the end of the first four months?—W. M. Kyser. Discussion.—Miss R. A. Rogers. Debate—Resolved, That the Teachers Association of Chase county be held on the central point. Affirmative, Prof. O. S. Wiley and A. A. Stevens. Negative, T. J. Perry and C. Smith. Song by the Association. Recess. Roll Call—Response by quotations from Lowell. Paper on Penmanship, W. C. Stevenson, of State Normal. Discussion, J. E. Vanderpool. Question box, conducted by S. E. Bailey. Miscellaneous business.

Francis M. Comstock, A. M., M. D. Chas. Hollman and lamily, of Strong
Saffordville, last week.

Mrs. Frank Howard visited her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Harris, on Diamond creek, last week, last week.

And and Last O'Ryrne of Toroke. Andy and Jas. O'Byrne, of Topeka, attended the Select Knights' ball at Strong, Monday night.

Andy and Jas. O'Byrne, of Topeka, attended the Select Knights' ball at Strong, Monday night.

May be ordered through nearest druggists by mail. Address The Ripans Chemical Co...

10 SPRDUE STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

Andy and Jas. O'Byrne, of Topeka, attended the Select Knights' ball at Strong of the Chase County Agricultural Association will be held on January 20th, 1894, at 2 o'clock, at the Court-house.

Andy and Jas. O'Byrne, of Topeka, attended the Select Knights' ball at Strong, Monday night.

Misses Olie Fish and Lizzie Clay, of Strong City, visited Mrs. Fleming, at Emporia, this week.

May be ordered through nearest druggists, blood taints, chronic kidney, nervous, uterine and stomach troubles, eatarrh and constipation. His methods of treatment insure rapid improvement and cure, no case being taken or treatment.

Mrs. Hugh Jackson and daughter, sured by a careful diagnosis. Sick of Burlington, arrived here, Thurs- and nervous headaches, where perioday, having been called here by the dicity is attached, are always due to sericus illness of Mrs. Jackson's eye strains, which are readily over-mother, Mrs. Barbara Gillett, who, we are pleased to note, is now recov-recovery. cased taken by him. If you wear or need spectacles, you should call at cuit Court, has approved the bond of once. The doctor makes the most J. C. Wilson as receiver of the Santa scientific examination of the eyes for spectacles free of charge, and his prices are such that all can afford to have their eyes properly fitted. Of-

fice hours from 8:30, a. m., until 4 LECTURE COURSE. For the benefit of the high school library, we have arranged for the following course of lectures to be given

THE FARMERS' PROBLEM

melted soon after it fell.

James Lawless, of Diamond creek, will leave, to day, for Newkirk, Oklahoma, where he will engage in the restaurant and short order business close to the depot. His family will follow next week. Mr. Lawless was one of the pioneers of Chase county, and the Courant wishes him and his family an abundance of success in their new home.

The Select Knights are highly pleased over the success of their first anniversary ball of last Monday night at Strong City, and to the public gen-

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

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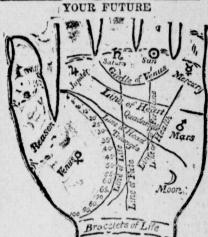
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Stafford's Magazine, P. O. Box 2264, New York, N. Y. Please mention this paper. oct19 16t



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IS IN YOUR OWN HAND.

Palmistry assumes to tell what the lines in your hand indicate. It will amuse you, if nothing nore. The above diagram almost explains itself. The length of the LINE OF LIFE indicates probable age to which you will live. Each BRACELET gives you thirty years. Well-marked LINE OF HEAD denotes brain power; clear LINE OF FORTUNE, fame or riches. Both combined mean success in life; but you must keep up with modern ideas to win it. You will find plenty of these in Demorest's Family Magazine, so attractively presented that every member of the family is entertained. It is a dozen magazines in one. A CLEAR LINE OF HEART bespeaks tenderness; a straight LINE OF FATE, peaceful life; the reverse if crooked. A well-defined LINE OF HEALTH spares you doctors' bills; so will the health hints in Demorest's. No other magazine publishes so many stories to interest the home circle. You will be subject to extremes of high spirits or despondency if you have the GHDLE OF VENUS well marked; keep up your spirits by having Demorest's Magazine to read. By subscribing to it for 1894 you will receive a gallery of exquisite works of art of great value, besides the superby premium picture. Tix22 linehes, "I'm a Daisy!" which is almost a real baby, and equal to the original oil painting which cost \$300; and yon will have a magazine that cannot be equaled by any in the world for its beautiful illustrations and subject matter, that will keep you posted on all the topics of the day, and all the household, besides furnishing interesting reading matter, both grave and gay, for the whole family; and while Demorest's is not a fashion magazine, its fashion pages are perfect, and you get with it, free of cost, all the patterns you wish to use during the year, and in any size you choose. Send in your subscription at once, only \$2.00, and you will really get over \$25.00 in value. Address the publisher, W. Jennings Demorest, 15 East 14th St. New York. If you are unacquainted with the Magazine, send for a specimen cony. A large QUAD-RA

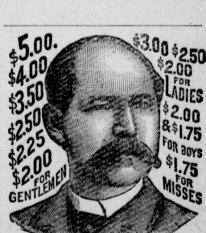
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A BUSY YEAR.

Review of Many Things That Happened During 1893.

The Most Important of the Heavy Bush ness Failures—Startling Casualties and Crimes—Historic Events at the Columbian Exposition. Etc.

BUSINESS FAILURES. Feb. 1-First national bank of Little Rock,

BUSINESS FAILURES.
Feb 1—First national bank of Little Rock, Ark.
Feb 20—Farmers' bank at Harrisburg, Pa, Feb 23—Gate City national bank at Atlanta, Ga; \$550,000.
Mar. 13—Kansas Trust & Banking company at Atchison; \$800,000... Atchison House Furnishing company, of Boston; \$1,50,000.
Mar. 14—Alabama national bank at Mobile. Mar. 25—Commercial national bank, of Nashville, Tenn.; \$500,000.
Mar. 26—Mechanics' savings bank at Nashville, Tenn.; \$500,000.
Apr. 4—Crocker, Fisk & Co., milling firm of Minneapolis, \$1,200,000.
Apr. 25—In Sioux City, Ia. Union Stock Yards company, \$800,000, and Union Loan and Trust contamy, \$800,000, and Union Loan and Trust contamy, \$800,000 and Union Loan and Trust contamy, \$745,000.
May 8—Chemical national bank of Chicago, with branch at Jackson park \$1,000,000... Hubert H. Warner, patent medicine manufacturer at Rochester, N. Y., \$500,000.
May 11—Columbia national bank, in Chicago, \$1,000,000... Capital national bank at Intanapolis, \$1,000,000. (Resumed June 19.)
May 12—Failure of Columbia national bank in Chicago caused failure of banks at Russiaville, Greentown, Oxford, Morristown, Arcadia, Spiceland, Orleans, Hebron, Brookston, Dunkirk, Geneva, Boswell, Knox, West Lebanon and Greenwood in Indiana; at Richland, Edwardsburg, Lawton, Rockford and Charlevoix in Michigan; Bank of Orogon, Wis; Bank of Casey, Ill, and Bank at Clearmount, O... Big department store of Frank A. Lappen & Co. and furniture store of Frank A. Lappen & Co. and furniture store of Frank A. Lappen & Co. and furniture store of Frank A. Lappen & Co. and furniture store of Frank A. Lappen & Co. and furniture store of Frank A. Lappen & Co. and furniture store of Frank A. Lappen & Co. and furniture store of Frank A. Lappen & Co. and furniture store of Frank A. Lappen & Co. and furniture store of Frank A. Lappen & Co. and furniture store of Frank A. Lappen & Co. and furniture store of Frank A. Lappen & Co. and furniture store of Frank A. Lappen & Co. and furniture store of Frank A. Lappen & Co. and furniture store of Frank

500,000. May 26—Charles Foster, of Fostoria, O. ex-cretary of the United States treasury: \$600. May 27—Coal firm of Weaver, Getz & Co., of Chicago; \$500,000.

June 1—Merchants' national bank in Tacoma; \$600,000....Plankinton bank of Milwaukee;

\$600,000....Plankinton tank of Milwaukee; \$1,100,000 June 6—Washington national (resumed July 6), Washington savings and Citizens' national banks at Spokane Fails, Wash. June 12—Bank at Burr Oak, Kan., and Peo-ple's guarantee savings bank at Kansas City, Mo.

June 13—Bank at Burr Oak, Kan., and People's guarantee savings bank at Kansas City, Mo.

June 13—Nashville (Tenn.) Savings Co., \$282,\$76,....American national bank at Omaha, \$6.0,000 (resumed Sep. 1.)

June 14—Lake county bank at Painesville, O.

....Citizens' bank at Fairmount. Ind.

June 15—Farmers' and Merchants' bank at Fairmount, Ind.,..City bank at Parsons, Kan... Exchange bank: at Weston, O...First national bank at Kansas City, Kan.

June 16—First national bank of Grundy Center, Ia.

June 19—Kanawha Lumber Co. at Boston, for \$785,009... Oil Well Supply Co., of Pittsburgh, Pa.; \$1,100,000... Bank failures reported at Chattaneoga. Tenn., and at Plainville, Kan.

June 20—University bank (resumed July 10) and City savings bank at Los Angeles. Cal.

June 21—First national, Southern California national (resumed July 10); Broadway (resumed Juny 27) and East side banks, all at Los Angeles, Cal., and at San Diego the Consolidated national bank and the Savings bank... Citizens' savings bank of Portsmouth, O.;
\$300,000.

June 22—Bank closed at Santa Anna, San Diego (resumed June 26), Pomona and Ontario, in California, and at Greenville, Mich.

300,002.

June 22—Bank closed at Santa Anna, San Diego (resumed June 26), Pomona and Ontario, in California, and at Greenville, Mich.

June 23—State bank at Minneapolis, Minn., First national bank at San Bernardino, Cal.

(resumed July 21), People's home savings bank at San Francisco.

June 26—Bauk of New England at Minneapolis, Minn... Bank of New City, Kan.... Queen City bank at Buffalo, N. Y.; 22,328,764.

June 27—Second national bank of Ashland, Ky. (resumed July 21)... American Exchange bank of Minneapolis, Minn.

June 28—Union Trust company, of Sioux City, Ia.; 335,000... State bank of Lockhaven, Pa.

June 29—Pine county bank at Hinckley, Minn., and branch bank at Sandstone.

June 30—Bank of Clear Creek county at Georgetown, Col.; 323,000.

July 1—Exchange bank at Webb City, Mo...

First national at Ouray, Col. (resumed Oct. 18)

July 3—American national bank of Leadville, Col.; 332,000.

Col.: 8342,000.
July 5—American savings bank at Pueblo,
Col....Findley county bank at Garden City,
Kan....Nobles county bank at Worthington,

Minn.

July 8—Bank at Lesueur, Minn... Northern national at Big Rapids, Mich... Citizens' bank at Winneconso, Wis.

July 10—Chamberlain Investment company at Denver; \$2,361,118... Banking house of W. F. Thornton & Son at Shelbyville, Ill.; \$500,00).

July II.-Kansas City (Mo.) safe deposit and savings bank; \$1,700,000... North Galveston (Tex.) Land & Improvement association; \$500,-

July 12—Bank of Commerce at Springfield, Mo.: \$176,000...Bank of Barnett, Kan. July 13—Nebraska savings bank at Lincoln; \$100,000.

July 14—National bank of Kansas City, Mo.: \$1,000,000 (resumed Oct. 4) Frankling, Mo.: \$1,000,000 (resumed Oct. 4.)... Franklin savings bank of Kansas City.... Schleisinger syndicate, large operators in ore at Ishpeming, Mich... W. H. Bush and N. M. Tabor, lessees of Brown Palace hotel in Denver; \$650,000.

July 15—Northern bank at Kansas City, Kan.; \$315,000.

July 15—Northern bank at Kansas City, Kan; \$13,000.

July 17—People's savings bank (\$1,350,000),
Celorado savings and Rocky Mountain dime and dollar savings bank, at Denver.... Missourinational bank (resumed July 31) of Kansas City, \$700,000.

July 18—In Kansas, Citizens' bank of Kansas City, Bank of Richmond, Farmers' and Merchants' bank of Osawotomie and First national bank (resumed Aug. 15) and People's savings bank of Fort Scott.... Three national banks, the Union (resumed Aug. 19), the Commercial and the National bank of commerce (resumed Aug. 17), and the Mercantile (resumed Aug. 23), the Capital and the North Denver banks, in Denver.

ver. ly 19—In Colorado at Denver State nation-German national and People's nationa, al, German national and People's nationa, banks (resumed Aug. 19).

July 21—Commercial bank in Milwaukee: \$1.-656.850.

556.850.
July 22—In Milwaukee the Milwaukee national (resumed Sep. 2) and the South Side savings bank... State national bank at Knoxyille, Tenn....First national bank at Russell July 24—City national bank at Louisville, Ky.

July 24—City national bank at Louisville, Ky.
... Citizens' bank at Connersville, Ind.
July 25—Wisconsin Fire & Marine company's bank in Milwaukee... Bristol Banking
Trust company at Knoxville, Tenn... Indianapolis national bank... Bank of Commerce
at Indianapolis, Ind... At Louisville, Merchants' national, Louisville deposit and Fourth
national (resumed Aug. 23) banks.
July 25—German exchange bank at Portage,
Wis.
July 27—Oregon national bank at Portland

Wis.
July 27—Oregon national bank at Portland
...Farmers' bank at Mount Sterling, Ky...
Bank of Sparta, Wis...First national and
Montana national banks at Helena, Mont...
National Granite state bank at Exeter, N. H.
...First national banks at Helena, Mont...
Traders' bank at Mount Sterling, Ky...
Traders' bank at Mount Sterling, Ky...
Traders' bank at Mount Sterling, Ky...
July 28—First national bank at Great Falls,
Mont...Farmers' and Morchants' bank at
Covington, Ind....German-American bank at
Covington, Ind....German-American bank at
Chippewa Falls, Wis.
July 30—First national bank at Kankakee,
Ill....Dollar savings' bank at Youngstown, O.
...Citizens' Savings and Loan association at
Akron, O....Commercial bank at Eau Claire,
Wis....Savings bank at Baraboo, Wis....First
national at Ashland, Wis.
July 31—First national bank at Portland, Ore...
First national bank at The Dalles, Ore...
Pendleton savings Lank, Ore....Springfield,
savings bank, Mo....Akron savings bank, O.
....Park national bank, Livingston, Mont.
Aug. 1—In Chicago, following members of
board of trade: John Cudahy, E. W. Balley
& Co., Wright & Haughey, A. Helmholtz & Co.,
J. G. Stevens & Co., North American Provision company: llabilities amounted to nearly
\$4.000,000... Seven Corners bank at St. Paul,
Minn... Safety Deposit & Trust company at
Denver, Col.
Aug. —El Paso (Tex.) national bank....First July 27-Oregon national bank at Portland

\$4.00,000 ... Seven Corners bank at S. Paul, Minn ... Safety Deposit & Trust company at Denver, Col.

Aug. 2—El Paso (Tex.) national bank ... First national at Birmingham, Ala... Savings bank at Anthony, Kan... In Chicago, following board of trade firms: D. Eggleston & Son company, G. G. Parker & Co., Thomas Craig; liabilities exceeded \$1,00,000.

Aug. 4—Equitable Accident Insurance company of Denver ... The James H. Walker big dry goods concern of Chicago: £2,400,000 ... First national bank at Hammond, Ind... Citzens' national bank at Hummond, Ind... Citzens' national bank at Hummond, Ind... Citzens' national bank at Platteville, Wis... Exchange bank at Colby, Wis.

Aug. 5—Bank of St. James, Minn... State bank at Mapleton. Minn... Exchange national bank at Wheeling, W. Va... Farmers' and Traders' bank at Leon, Ia... Garden Grove (Ia.) bank... Citizens' bank at David City, Ia. Aug. 7—Bank of North Branch, Minn... National bank of Springfield, Mo.

tional bank of Surgis, Mich... Greene county bank of Springfield, Mo.

Aug. 8—Bank of Wellsbury, Pa... Madison square bank in New York... Barron county bank at Rice Lake, Wis... T. H. Hotchkiss & Co. of New York stock exchange; 880,000... Robert H. Celeman. Lebanon (Pa.) iron king;

Aug. 9—Bank of Colfax, Wash....Sutton county bank of Sonora, Tex...Commercial bank of Minneapolis, Minn...Union national bank of Nashville, Tenn.

Aug. 19—American national bank at Nashville, Tenn. (resumed Sep. 1)...Caldwell county exchange bank at Kingston, Mo.... Exchange bank at Pole, Mo.

Aug. 12—Prairie city bank at Terre Haute, Ind.... Josiah Morris & Co., private bankers at Montgomery, Ala.: \$1,100,000.... People's bank at Lewisburg, Tenn.

Aug. 14—Citizens' national bank at Attica, Ind.... Bank of Springfield, Mo.... People's, Citizens' and Commercial banks at Pulaska, Tenn............A. R. Beck Lumber company at South Chicago, Ill.; \$361.000.

Aug. 15—Hartford bank of Phœnix, A. T..... Northern Pacific Railway company.

Aug. 16—Union national bank at Racine, Wis.... Banks at River Falls and Elisworth, Wis... Banks at River Falls and Elisworth, Wis... Aug. 17—First national bank at Dubuque, Ia. (resumed Aug. 20).... National bank of South Penn at Hyndman, Pa.... Bank at Albany, Mo.... Oliver Iron & Steel company of Pittsburgh, Pa.; \$700,000... Standard Wagon company at Cincinnati: \$700.000.

Aug. 22—Samuel W. Clark, lumber dealer of Zaner. file, O; \$1,500,000.

Aug. 24—Navarro Mill company in San Francisco, \$1,000,000... Dillon national bank at Helena, Mont.

Aug. 25—Ford county and First national

Zanez-tille, O.; \$1,500,000.

Aug. 24—Navarro Mill company in San Francisco, \$1,000,000... Dillon national bank at Helena, Mont.

Aug. 25—Ford county and First national banks at Paxton, Ill.

Aug. 28—First national bank of York, Neb.... George C. Cribb, dealer in agricultural implements in Milwaukee; \$00,000.

Aug. 30—Nicaragua Canal Construction company of New York.

Sep. 1—Equitable Mortgage Co. of Missouri, at New York: \$19,000,000.... Denver (Col.) savings bank; \$670,000.

Sep. 18—Crippen. Lawrence & Co., Denver loan concern; \$2,000,000.

Sep. 19—Most. Bufford & Burwell Carriage company at St. Paul; \$1,200,000.

Oct. 6—Merchants' bank of Lockport, N. Y. Oct. 18—National bank at Hutchinson, Kan., \$135,000.

Nov. 1—James C. Savery, proprietor of the largest hotel in Iowa, assigned at New York; \$1,000,000.

Dec. 11—Receivers appointed for agricultural implement establishment of C. Aultman & Co. at Canton, O.; \$1,000,000.

Dec. 15—Crane Iron company of Philadelphia; \$700,000.

CASUALTIES Jan. 11—Explosion in coal mine at King, Col., killed 24 men.

Jan. 21—Death of 30 persons caused by explosion resulting from a railway collision near Alton, Ill. Alton, Ill.

Feb. 9—County farm insane asylum near
Dover, N. H., burned, 44 inmates perishing in Peb. 9—County farm insane asylum near Dover, N. H., burned, 44 inmates perishing in flames.

Mar. 3—Thirty-three persons killed in cyclone in Georgia.... Seven persons killed by cyclone in Marion, Miss.

Mar. 23—Every person in town of Kelly, Miss., killed in cyclone; 25 persons also killed in Tunica and Cleveland.

Apr. 12—Two persons killed at Rockport, Ind.; 17 others at Robinsville, Miss.; nine at Coudray, eight at Hawkins bank, five at Lexington, two at Stanbury and five at Page, towns of Missouri, by cyclones and windstorms.

Apr. 14—Cyclone striking Thibodeans, La., killed 15 persons.... Thirty men reported killed by explosions in Homestead, Terra and Highland mines near Deadwood, S. D.

Apr. 18—Seven persons killed in cyclone at Boles, Ark... Nearly 5) persons killed in cyclone in Jasper, Clarke and Jones counties

Apr. 20—Nine lives lost in storm on Lake Michgan near Chicago.... Waterworks crib at Milwaukee washed away by storm, and 14 men perished.

Apr. 25—Seventy-five persons reported dead Milwaukee washed away by storm, and 14 men perished.

Apr. 25—Seventy-five persons reported dead as result of cyclone in Oklahama territory....

Ten persons killed in railroad wreck near Somerset, Pa.

May 25—Twenty persons killed in cyclone which destroyed town of Ladonia, Mo June 9—Twenty-two clerks killed by the falling through of floors in Ford's theater building, in Washington, used by pension and record division of the war department.

June 21—Twenty persons killed in cyclone in Jefferson county, Kan.... Seven persons killed by lightning striking a circus tent at River Falls, Wis.

July 6—Cyclone starting at Quimby, Ia, killed 82 persons.... Seven persons drowned by capsizing of yacht in Gravesend bay near New York.

July 10—In fire on world's fair grounds at

July 10—In fire on world's fair grounds at Chicago 23 men perished.... Man, wife and four children drowned in flood on border of Kansas and Cherokee strip. Aug. 19—Over 100 persons supposed to have

and Cherokee strip.
Aug. 19—Over 150 persons supposed to have perished in hurricane on Atlantic coast.
Aug. 28—In terrific storm along the Atlantic seaboard—principally on and off the coast of South Carolina and Georgia—it was estimated fully 1,500 people perished... By capsizing of yacht in Lake Champlain, six persons of Port Henry, N. Y., drowned
Sep. 29—Michigamme river breaking through Mansfield iron mine near Crystai Falls, Mich, drowned 28 employes.
Oct. 2—Nearly 2,000 persons reported killed in terrible storm in portions of the southern states along the gulf.
Oct. 14—At Magnolia Beach, S. C., cyclone killed 15 persons.... In storm that swept entire chain of lakes 20 persons perished ... By sinking of steamer near Dunkirk, N. Y., 18 persons drowned.
Oct. 23—Near Battle Creek, Mich., in Grand

Oct. 31-Wolves killed and ate 20 men near

Shensi, Wash Nov. 7—Steamers Albany and Philadelphia collided on Lake Huron off Point aux Barques collided on Lake Huron off Point aux Barques drowning 24 scamen.

Dec. 15—Fourth span of bridge over the Ohio from Louisville, Ky., to Jeffersonville, Ind., fell, killing 33 workmen... Wreck on the New York & Pennsylvania road six miles north of Dunkirk, N. Y., caused eight deaths.

Jan. 4—At Bakersville, N. C., in struggle to prevent a lynching 11 of sheriff's posse and 11 of mob were killed.

Jan. 10—Jury at Pittsburgh found guilty the 10 Duquesne strikers charged with riot.

Jan. 14—Being told that he mustgo to work Thomas Kilday fatally shot his father, mother and sister in Philadelphia.

Jan. 20—District Master Workman Hugh Dempsey, K. of L., found guilty in Pittsburgh of giving poison at Homestead with intent to kill

Jan. 25—Charles Burg shot Mr. and Mrs. Waldo Whipple at Butte, Mont, then killed Waldo Whipple at Butte, Mont, then killed himself.

Mar. 22—William Frazier killed his wife, her sister and cut off his baby's leg at Hiteman, la.... At Laramie. Wyo.. W. J. Hunter shot his wife fatally and then killed himself.

Mar. 28—Choctaw feud resulted in encounter at Anters, I. T.; 10 persons killed.... Edward Sterrett, of Auburn, Neb., shot his wife, then killed himself. Sterrett, of Auburn, Neb., shot his wife, then killed himself.

Apr. 39—Joseph Haison killed his wife and seven children near St. Augustine, Tex., then himself; insanity.

May 15—In battle at Dawson, Pa, between Hungarians and officers, nine of the former were killed and seven of the latter fatally wounded. were killed and seven of the latter laterly wounded.

May 20—At Marietta, O. George Lankford killed his wife, then himself: domestic trouble. June 14—Near Pleasant Hill, W. Va., Mrs. Philip Kerch killed four of her children, then heared!; inspititude.

herself; insanity.

July 7—D. S. Krieder, wife and four children butchered at Condo, N. D., by Albert Baumbutchered at Condo, N. D., by Albert Baumberger.
July 21—In a fight between state troops and outlaws, in Wise county, Va, four soldiers and six outlaws fatal'y wounded....W. R. Shoemaker, of Metropolis, Ill., killed George and Richard Lukens, then himselt.
July 23—Allen E. Jones, living near Texarkana, Ark., beat out the brains of his wife and three children, then killed himself; partial insanity.

sanity.

July 30--Employes of Northwestern Pacific
Elevator Co. of Minnesota charged with issuing
forged duplicate grain certificates and victimtzing 73 New England banks to extent of \$1,503,600.

forged duplicate grain certificates and victimizing 73 New England banks to extent of \$1,50,.600.

Aug. 5.—William and Ed Conrad, suspected of killing their father last winter, opened fire on a mob which purposed to lynch them, killing five of the men, in Boone township, Ind.

Aug. 11.—In battle with citizens of Clark county, Ala., 13 of the Meachim gang were killed.

Sep. 1.—In fight between deputy marshals and remnants of Starr and Dalton gangs near ingalls, O. T., seven outlaws and three officers mortally wounded.

Sep. 5.—Marshall Bosworth, of Smithwyn, S. D., killed his wife and three children and himself.

Sep. 11.—Train robbers secured \$150,000 near Kendallville, Ind., on Lake Shore road.

Sep. 15.—Robbers secured \$150,000 cash from Mineral Range passenger train in Michigan, near Boston station.

Sep. 19.—Entire family of Denson Wratten of six persons found murdered in home near Washington, Ind.

Sep. 20.—Bent on hanging Thomas Smith, a negro prisoner at Roanoke, Va., mob and soldiery clashed, 11 of former being killed.

Oct. 28.—Carter H. Harrison, mayor of Chicago, killed by Patrick E. Frendergast.

Nov. 40.—At Deadwood, S. D., Joseph Thas killed his wife, two other persons and himself.

Nov. 24.—Jesse D. O. Smith killed his divorced wife, another woman, then fatally shot himself. Nov. 25.—Clinton Jordon killed his wife, father-in law, mother-in-law, sister-in-law and shot himself, near Seymour, Ind.

Nov. 28.—Myron A. King killed his wife and himself at Grand Rapids, Mich.; domestic trouble.

Dec. 4.—O. B. Sawyer, of Palestine, Tex., shot:

"wife and killed himself; business troubles.

Dec. 4-O. B. Sawyer, of Palestine, Tex., shot

Dec. 9—Charles Cranuels killed his wife and shot himself at Greencastle, Ind. Dec. 12—Joseph Sims, of Dover, Tenn., killed his wife and himself: domestic troubles.

FIRES.

FIRES.

Jan. 10—Fire starting in wool store of Hecht Bros. & Co. in Boston caused loss of \$2,00,000. Jan. 23—Wheat elevator at South St. Louis destroyed; \$1,500,000. Feb. 2—Five weekly newspaper offices in Topeka, Kan.

Mar. 10—Flames among business buildings in Boston caused loss of \$4,500,000.

Mar. 19—Tremont temple of Boston totally destroyed; \$500,000.

Mar. 21—Planet mill at Litchfield, Ill., destroyed; \$700,000.

Apr. 7—Lumber company's plant at Ironton, O., and 30 dwellings; \$470,000.

May 11—One-haif of Spring Lake, Mich., destroyed.

May 20—Fire destroyed \$75 buildings.

O., and 30 dwellings; \$470,000.

May 11—One-half of Spring Lake, Mich., destroyed.

May 20—Fire destroyed \$75 buildings and their property at Saginaw, Mich.; \$900,000.

May 28—Sugar reinery at Baltimore, Md.; \$1,000,000.

June 7—Nearly entire business portion of Fargo, N. D.; \$3,500,000.

June 18—In Wisconsin, Virginia and Mountain Iron destroyed by forest fires and Mesaba, Bawabik and Merritt partially destroyed.

July 10—Cold-storage building at world's fair grounds, Chicago; \$500,000.

July 12—Many notable buildings and business houses at Princeton, Ind... Main building of John Morrell & Co.'s packing house at Ottuswa, Ia.; \$5.0,000.

Aug. 4—Forest fires spread over 14 farms in Alpena county, Mich., with immense loss.

Aug. 13—Two incendiary fires in Minneapolis destroyed property amounting to \$1.500,000.

Aug. 24—At South Chicago, 20 acres of buildings; \$600,000.

Sen. 14—Eorest fires in northern Wisconsin

Y.; \$1,500,000.
Aug. 24—At South Chicago, 20 acres of buildings: \$60,000.
Sep. 14—Forest fires in northern Wisconsin destroyed homes and belongings of 50 farmers.
Sep. 15—Forest fires in northern Wisconsin rendered hundreds homeless and did damage to forests estimated at \$6,000,000.
Sep. 16—Fire starting in flouring mill destroyed two thirds of Patterson, O.
Sep. 17—Forest fires in Wisconsin covered over 200 square miles.
Sep. 25—Three solid blocks of retail stores in St. Joseph, Mo.; \$1,000,000.
Oct. 12—Four blocks of buildings in Sioux City, Ia.; \$400,000.
Oct. 18—Damage of \$3,500,000 caused in New York by blaze in wall paper factory and several tenement blocks.
Nov. 14—Business portion of Portland, Ark. Nov. 16—Business portion of Brooklyn, Wis Nov. 17—Entire business portion of Grand Ridge, Ill.
Nov. 18—Eusiness blocks at Springfield, Mass; \$2,000.000.
Nov. 21—Eusiness blocks at Springfield, Mass; \$2,000.000.
Nov. 21—Business blocks at Springfield, Mass; \$2,000.000.
Nov. 21—Two theaters and hotel in Columbus, O.; \$1,000.000.
Dec. 14—The Arcade and several blocks at Buffalo. N. Y.; \$550.000

O: \$1,000,000

Dec. 14—The Arcade and several blocks at Buffalo, N. Y.; \$750,000

Dec. 17—Terminal Elevator company's buildings at Buffalo, N. Y.; \$1,000,000.

Dec. 20.—Business portion of Waxahachie,

Jan. 6—M. Charles de Lesseps and M. Marius Fontaine make confessions in prison implicating prominent men in the Panama canai steal. Jan. 12—Robbers fired a temple at Kam Li, China, which was filled with natives, and 1,400 people perished.

Jan. 28—Hawaii's government overthrown, Queen Liliuokalani deposed, and provisional government, headed by President S. B. Dole, petitioned the United States to annex the islands.

petitioned the United States to annex the islands.

Jan. 31—British parliament convened.

Feb. 9—In Panama canal cases defendants found guilty of swindling and breach of trust, and sentenced as follows: M. Ferdinand de Lesseps, imprisonment for five years, tined 5,000 francs; Charles de Lesseps, five years in prison and a fine of 3,750 francs; M. Marius Pontaine and M. Cotter each two years and a fine of 3,750 francs, and M. Eiffel two years and a fine of 3,750 francs, and M. Eiffel two years and a fine of 2,0000 francs. fine of 20,000 francs. Feb. 24-M. Jules Ferry elected president of

a fine of 20,000 francs.
Feb. 24—M. Jules Ferry elected president of French senate.
Mar. 17—M. Jules Ferry, president of the French senate, died in Paris; aged 51.
Mar. 22—Oxford boat crew won by two longths its twenty-seventh victory over Cambridge on the Thames at London.
Mar. 27—M. Challemel Lacour elected president of French senate
Apr. 4—New cabinet formed in France, with M. Dupuy as premier.... Commercial bank of Australia at Melbourne failed; 60,000,000.
Apr. 12—The English, Scottish and Australian charter bank at London failed for \$40,000,000.
Apr. 13—U. S. flag lowered from government building at Honolulu, and the protectorate of lictally declared at an end by Commissioner Blount, leaving public affairs in sole control of provisional government.
Apr. 14—A bloodless coup d'etat effected at Belgrade and king Alexander I., who had before governed through regents, assumed control... Report from Zanzibar announced killing of Emin Pasha in battle in eastern Africa.
Apr. 20—In Mexico rebels captured Guerrero, killing 60 federals and Santa Tomas ... Australia joint stock bank failed for \$65,000,000 at London.
Apr. 25—London chartered bank of Australia severeds.

Apr. 25-London chartered bank of Austra

London.

Apr. 25—London chartered bank of Australia suspends.

Apr. 29—National bank of Australia at Melbourne failed for £7.500,000....in battle between government forces and revolutionists near San Luis, Brazil, 80) men were killed.

May 2—Over 400 villages in China flooded by a rise in River Hoangho and hundreds of persons reported drowned....Nineteen thousand employes in jute mills in Dundee, Scotland, went on strike.

May 5—Colonial bank of Australasia at Alexandria, Victoria, suspended: £15,000,000.

May 8—Position of poet laureate in England, made vacant by Lord Tennyson's death, offered to John Ruskin...Gen. Manuel Gonzales, expresident of Mexico, died in City of Mexico, aged 73.

May 9—Bank of Victoria at Melbourne suspended: £6,000,000.

May 15—In Australia Bank of North Queensland and Queensland national bank suspended: £40,500,000.

May 31—Isinglass won great English derby.

and and Queensiand national bank suspended; \$40,500,00.

May 31—Isinglass won great English derby.
June 8—Ville Marie convent at Monklands,
near Montreal, burned: \$1,000,000.

June 23—H. M. S. Victoria, flagship of Vice
Admiral George C. Tryon, K. C. B., commander
of the Mediterranean station, was run into and
sunk by the Camperdown, drowling: 58 of the
officers and crew including the vice admiral.
June 24—Goldsbrough, Mort & Co., Melbourne
(Australia) bankers suspended: £2,500,000.

July 30—Siamese government, to prevent
war, accepted all terms of French ultimatum.
Aug. 15—Court of arbitration on subject of
dispute between United States and Great Britain to rights of seal fishing in Behring sea decided in favor of Great Britain on every point
of real dispute. of real dispute.

Sep. 18—Lord Aberdeen sworn in as governor general of Canada in legislative council cham-

general of Canada in legislative council cush-ber at Quebec.
Oct. 7—Bombarding again resumed by rebels at Rio Janeiro with great loss to life and prop-

by British troops; 3,000 Matabeles killed in recent battles.

Nov. 4—At Santander, Spain, ship Volo, loaded with dynamite, caught fire and exploded; 1,000 persons killed.

Nov. 8—During a theatrical performance at Barcelona, Spain, explosion of bomb thrown by anarchists killed 23 persons.

Nov. 13—Floods in southwestern Japan caused 1,557 deaths.

Nov. 18—During terrific storm throughout British islands 237 persons were drowned.

Nov. 24—Italian cabinet all resigned.

Nov. 25—Owing to dissensions over socialism and proposed income tax, French ministry resigned.

signed.

Dec. 9—Bomb thrown by anarchist in French chamber of deputies injured 8.1 members.

Jan. 20—State troops ordered out to quell riot caused by strikers in Brooks locomotive works at Dunkirk, N. Y. Mar. 25—Strike of the 7,000 miners in the Monongahela (Pa.) valley ends with victory to employers. Monongahela (Pa.) valley ends with victory to employers.

Apr. 10—Strike of 12 hours duration ended reacefully at world's fair grounds; over 5,000 union men involved.

Apr. 24—Strike of Santa Fe mechanics at Topeka, Kan., which began Apr. 8, declared off, the terms making it a complete victory for the company.

Apr. 28—Decision of striking miners in Pittsburgh district to accept last year's wage scale has national effect, preventing prospective strike of 30,000 miners in the United States.

May 1—In Ohio, 29,000 miners struck for 5-cent advance per ton in price.

June 2—In combats with striking quarrymen, several men were injured between Romee and Lemont. Ill.

June 3—Because of workmen's demand for a nine-hour day some 70 furniture manufacturers in Cincinnati shut down.

July 1—Iron mills at Youngstown, O., shutting down threw 7,000 men out of work.

July 20-Clesing down of silver mines in Colorado threw 30,000 men out of work.

July 23—Alexander Smith & Son's carpet
mills at Yonkers, N. Y., shutting down threw
5,000 hands out of work... Thousands of persons out of work from closing of several large
factories in Lewiston, Me., and Worcester,

factories in Lewiston, Me., and Worcester, Mass.

July 27—Over 1,000 men out of work from closing of Strarge silk mills at Paterson, N. J.

"Jewelry manufacturers in Plainville, North Attleboro, and Attleboro. Mass., closing shop threw 3,000 persons out of work.

July 28—Vermiliton mines in Minnesota shutting down threw 2,000 men out of work.

July 39—Waltham (Mass.) watch factory closed down.

July 31—Amoskeag mills at Manchester, N. H., closing down threw 8,000 men out of work.

"Cleveland (O.) Rolling Mill Co., closing its plate, wire and rod mills and steel works threw 3,000 men out of work.

Aug. 2—By shutting down of 12 New England mills 6,000 persons thrown out of work.

Aug. 4—Pennsylvania iron millers instructed superint; indents to employ hereafter only Americans.... Bromley's worsted goods mill at Phil adelphia closed, throwing out of work 3,000 persons.

Aug. 5—In Fall River (Mass.) factories about

sons.

Aug. 5—In Fall River (Mass.) factories about 701,000 spindles stopped, throwing out of work 700,000 spindles stopped, throwing out of work 3,000 persons.
Aug. 11—At New Orleans Hernsheim's cigar factory, Maginnis' cotton mills and Fisher's sawmils, employing 2,000 hands, closed.
Aug. 17—Over 5,000 unemployed men in New York smashed doors and windows and took forcible possession of a hall.... Pennsylvania railroad shops in Altoona, Pa., employing 8,000 men, ordered to work half time.
Aug 19—Thousands of persons thrown out of work by closing of most of the mills of Fall kiver, Mass.
Nov. 16—By shutting down of iron mines in Gogebic range, Mich., 20,000 reduced to starvation.

Nov. 18-Employes of Lehigh Valley road wenton strike.

Dec. 5—Lehigh Valley railroad strike declared off.

Dec. 9—Gen. Alger induced owners of mines in Michtyan peninsula to open mines and employ starving men.

METEOROLOGY.

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Mar. 10—Several villages flooded by breaking of immense gorge in Susquehanna river, Wilkesbarre, Pa.

Mar. 13—Thousands of acres inundated by the giving wav of dams at Howlandsville, Plainwell and Otsego, Mich.

Apr. 11—Business and one-half of residence portion of Parker, Mo. destroyed by cyclone. City of Akron, Ia., almost entirely wrecked by eyclone, the storm following Sioux valley south to Westfield with much damage... Willis, Everest and Powhattan, towns of southern Kansas, laid in ruins by cyclone.

Apr. 13—Sailne, Mich., entirely wiped out by cyclone... Hillsboro, Ind., almost completely blown away by tornado.

Apr. 17—Village of Gravelton, Ind., completely blown away by tornado.

Apr. 21—Cyclone in Virginia did great damage at Danville, South Boston, Martinsville, Greensbore and other towns.

Mav 3—Village of Lakeview washed away and 25.000 acres inundated by breaking of west bank of Lewiston reservoir near Huntsville, O.; damage \$1.000.000.... Damaging tornado in Lexington and Newbury counties, N. C.

May 17—Heavy rains caused flood at Erie, Pa., doing about \$1,00,000 worth of damage. Losses also from high water at Titusville, Oif City, Beaver Falls, New Castle and other Pennsylvania towns.

May 23—Terrific windstorm destroyed \$1,000.

sylvania towns.
May 23—Terrific windstorm destroyed \$1,000,
00) worth of property in Lima. O. and vicinity, and did much damage at Findlay. Fremont

any 139—Terrific windstorm destroyed \$1,000.

D) worth of property In Lima. O. and vicinity, and did much damage at Findlay, Fremont and other places.

May 23—In central Missouri, cyclone entirely destroyed Ladonia, killing 29 people and much property destroyed at Moberly, Sedalia, Brookfield and other places.

May 27—Heavy damage from floods due to excessive rainfalls done to planters throughout Tennessee. Mississippi, Arkanass and Louisiana ... Recent floods in Lovisiana left 10.009 people homeless and hungry in East Carroll, Moorehouse, West Carroll and Madison parishes.

June 2—Near Cotton Plant, Ark., cyclone spread death and destruction... Great damage to life and property by cyclone in Huntingdon, Falcon, Camden and Trumble, Tenn... Eldorado, Ark., destroyed by cyclone.

July 6—Cyclone in Iowa, dil immense damage to life and property in Calhoun, Cherokee, Buena Vista, Ida, Sac and Pocahonias counties: loss conservatively placed at \$803,000; 50 lives lost in Pomeroy alone.

July 27—Great damage to life and property at Pueblo, Col., by floods... Heavy fall of snow in Brewster county, Tex.

Aug. 23—Cyclone swept Kernesville, N. C....One of the most terrible storms, both in severity and in extent, ever reported raged along the whole Atlantic seaboard of the United States. Losses in life, property, crops and vessels were enormous... Light frost in South Dakota, northwest Iowa and northern Nebraska.

Aug. 23—Meteor felding at Delevan, Wis., caused fire uestroying 11 buildings... Nearly entire apple crop destroyed, corn crop swept down and great damage caused to grapes by gale in western New York and eastern Ohio....

Business portion of Baltimore, Md., flooded bystorm with great damage.

Sep. 14—Intense heat caused 1.2 prostrations at fair grounds in Chicago; thermometer stood at 95 degrees.

Sep. 14—Intense heat caused 152 prostrations at fair grounds in Chicago; thermometer stood at 95 degrees.

Sep. 19—Village of Criglersville, Va., almost wiped out by flood in Robinson river.

wiped out by flood in Robinson river.

Oct. 2—One of most destructive storms in years in portions of southern states along the guift nearly 2,000 lives lost.

Oct. 15—Heavy frost throughout lower Missisappi valley with great injury to cotton.

Jan. 10—John E. Kenna, United States sena-tor from West Virginia, at Washington: aged 45...Gen. Benjamin F. Butler, in Washington: aged 74. Jan. 17—Rutherford B. Hayes, LL. D., nine-teenth president of the United States, at Fre-mont. O.

Jan. 17—Rutherford B. Hayes, LL. D., nine-teenth president of the United States, at Frement, O.

Jan. 23—Associate Justice Lucius Quintus Cincinatus Lamar of the United States supreme court, at Macon, Ga.; aged 67...Philips Brooks, D. D. bishop of the Episcopal diocese of Massachusetts. in Boston; aged 58.

Jan. 27—James Gillespie Blaine, in Washington; aged 63...Ex-Judge James Campbell, postmaster general in President Pierce's cabinet, in Ph.ladelphia; aged 80.

Mar. 22—United States Senator Eli Saulsbury from Delaware, at Dover; aged 73.

Mar. 24—Col. Elliot F. Shepard, editor of the Mail and Express, in New York.

Apr. 19—Congressman-elect James A. Tawney from Minnesota fatally injured by falling down a flight of stairs in St. Paul.

June 6—Edwin Booth, famous tragedian, in New York; aged 69.

June 21—Senator Leland Stanford from California at Menlo Park; aged 69.

June 22—William McCoy, minister to Liberia, at Moravia.

June 23—Congressman William Mutchler from

fornia at Memo Fara Coy, minister to Liberia, June 22—William McCoy, minister to Liberia, at Moravia.

June 23—Congressman William Mutchler from Pennsylvania, at Easton.

June 33—Anthony J. Drexel, Philadelphia banker and philanthropist, at Carlsbad, Germany.

July 5—Moses Kelly, ex-secretary of the treasury at Washington; aged 74.

July 7—Samuel Biatchford, associate of the United States supreme court, at Newport, R. L. aged 73.

July 13—Congressman Gen. W. H. Enochs of Ohio, in Ironton.
July 14—Young-Man - Afraid -of - His - Horses, head chief of Sioux nation of Indians, at New-

head chief of Sioux nation of Indians, at New-castle, Wyo.
Aug. 17—Congressman John Logan Chipman,
in Detroit, Mica.: aged 63.
Sep. 7—Hamilton Fish, ex-governor of New
York and ex-United States senator, at Garrison's, N. Y.; aged 83.
Oct. 19—Lucy Stone Blackwell, temperance
advocate and woman suffragist, at Dorchester,
Mass.: aged 73.
Oct. 28—Mayor Carter H. Harrison of Chicago,
killed at his home; aged 68.
Nov. 21—Ex-Secretary of Agriculture Gen.
Jeremiah McClair Rusk, at Viroqua, Wis.;
aged 63. Jeremiah acciair kusk, av viroqua, aged 63.

Nov. 24—Ex-Gov. John J. Jacob, of West Virginia, at Wheeling; aged 64... Ex-United States Senator Maj. Morgan C. Hamilton, at San Diego, Cal; aged 84.

Nov. 25—Charles O'Neill, senior congressman, in Philadelphia; aged 72... Ger. Thomas Mulcahy, hero of 88 battles in civil war, at Omaha; aged 85.

Mulcany, here of 88 battles in civil war, at Omaha: aged 83.

Dec. 1—Gen. William Lilly, congressman at large from Pennsylvania, at Mauch Chunk.

Dec. 10—Nathan A. Farwell, ex-United States senator, at Rockland, Me.; aged 82.

Dec. 11—Ex-Congressman Jeremiah H Murphy, from Iowa, in Washington: aged 58.... Ex-Gov. Jacob B Jackson, of West Virginia, at Parkersburg; aged 65.

POLITICAL, SOCIAL, RELIGIOUS AND

Jan. 2—Donaldson Caffery appointed U. S. senator by Gov. Foster, of Louisiana, to fill unexpired term of late Senator Gibson, deceased, Jan. 9—Presidential electors chosen in November cast votes as follows: Cleveland, 278; Harrison, 144; Weaver, 22 Popular vote stood: Cleveland, 5,579,734; Harrison, 5,144,409; Weaver, 1,016 639; Bidweil, 283,801.

Jan. 13—First regular session of the twenty-fifty annual convention of the National American Woman's Suffrage association opened in Washington.

Washington.

Jan 17-U. S. senators elected as follows:
Michigan. Francia II. Jan. 17—U. S. senators elected as follows: Michigan, Francis B. Stocabridge (rep.); Indiana, David Turpie (dem.); Tennessee, W. B. Bate (dem.); New York, Edwara Murphy (dem.); Massachusetts, Henry Cabot Lodge (rep.); Connecticut, Joseph R. Hawley (rep.); Maine, Eugane Hale (rep.); Delaware, George Gray (dem.)..., George T. Weits duly installed as governor of New Jersey.

Jan. 18—F M. Cockrell (dem.) elected U. S. senator from Missouri, Steven M. White (dem.) from California, Cushman K. Davis (rep.) from Minnesota, David Turple (dem.) from Indiana, and Matthew S. Quay (rep.)

from Indiana, and Matthew S. Quay (rep.) from Indiana, and Matthew S. Quay (rep.) from Peensylvania.

Jan. 21—William M. Stewart reelected U. S. senator from Nevada, Roger Q. Mills reelected from Texas, Messrs. Faulkner and Camden chosen from West Virginia

Jan. 25—James Smith chosen U. S. senator from New Jersey.....John Martin (pop.) elected U. S. senator by Kansas legislature.

Jan. 27—J. L. Mitchell elected U. S. senator from Wisconsin.

Feb. 2—Howell E. Jackson nominated by the president to fill vacancy on supreme bench left by L. Q. C. Lamar, decased.

Feb. 3—National live stock exchange in annual session in Omaha.

Feb. 4—Hawalian commissioners state their case to Secretary Foster, expressing desire for annexation.

Feb. 6—Judge Allen elected U. S. senator from Nebraska.

annexation.

Feb. 6—Judge Allen elected U. S. senator from Nebraska.

Feb. 9—U. S. senate decided not to repeal Sherman silver law.

Feb. 14—Mr. Cleveland announced for his cabinet the following names: Walter Q. Gresham (Ill.), secretary of state: John G. Carlisle (Ky.). secretary of the treasury; Daniel S. Lamont (N. Y.), secretary of war: Wilson S. Bissell (N. Y.), postmaster general....Judge William Lindsay succeeded J. G. Carlisle in U. S. senate from Kentucky.

Feb. 15—At Topeka, Kan., republican house, barred out by armed populists from hall of representatives, took forcible possession. Militia called out by Gov. Lewelling... Hoke Smith, of Georgia, announced as secretary of the interior in Mr. Cleveland's cabinet.

Feb. 16—Gov. Lewelling, at Topeka, Kan., gave republicans possession of legislative hall, and withdrew militia and deputy marshals, thus affording temporary settlement of difficulty until decided by the courts.

Feb. 17—American Newspaper Publishers' Association in annual session in New York elected James W. Scott, of Chicago, presidentJ Sterling Morton, of Nebraska, chosen as secretary of agriculture in Mr. Cleveland's cabinet.

Feb. 20—William N. Rosen (dem.), of North Forks, elected U. S. senator from North

secretary of agriculture in Mr. Cleveland's cabinet.
Feb. 29—William N. Roach (dem.). of Grand Forks, elected U. S. senator from North Daliota.
Feb. 22—Hilary A. Herbert, of Alabama, chosen as secretary of the navy, and Richard Olney, of Bostou, for attorney general.
Feb. 23—At C. Beckwith appointed by Gov. Osborne, of Wyoming, as U. S. senator, for next two years.
Feb. 24—Mrs. Adlai E. Stevenson elected president of the Daughters of the Revolution in session in Washington.
Feb. 25—Karsas supreme court decided republican house to be the legal house of representatives of the state.
Feb. 28—Gov. Mitchell appointed Samuel Pascee to act as U. S. senator from Florida.
Mar. 4—Vice President Morton declared the senate adjourned, then Vice President Stevenson took oath of office; Speaker Crisp also declared the house of representatives adjourned.
Grover Cleveland inaugurated as twenty-fourth president of the United States... Lee Mantle (rep.), of Butte, appointed U. S. senator from Montana by Gov. Rickards.
Mar. 19—Governor of Washington appointed John B. Allen to succeed himself in U. S. senate.
Mar. 22—Mr. Manderson resigned position of

ate.

Mar. 22—Mr Manderson resigned position of president pro tem of U. S. senate, and Mr. Harris, of Tennessee, was elected in his place.

Apr. 3—James H. Eckels (III.) nominated by

Apr. 3—James H. Eskels (III.) nominated by president to be comptroller of the currency.

Apr. 4—Carter Harrison (dem.) elected mayor of Chicago with 18,000 plurality.

Apr. 6—Dedication ceremonies of the great Mormon temple at Salt Lake City begun.

Apr. 15—Extraordinary session of U. S. senate adjourned sine die.

Apr. 19—Samuel Pascoe elected U. S. senator from Florida, to succeed himself.

Apr. 25—Carl Schurz elected at New York president of National Civil Service Reform league.

Apr. 26—Carl Schurz elected at New York president of National Civil Service Reform league.

May 4—Rev. William Lawrence, of Boston, chosen bishop of Massachusetts to succeed late Philip Brooks.

May 10—National convention of Republican League clubs met at Louisville, Ky...G. N. Pierce, of Dayton, O., elected president of the Young Men's Christian association in thirtieth international convention at Indianapolis... President appointed James A. Blount, of Georgia, minister to Hawaii.

May 13—U. S. supreme court declared Geary Chinese exclusion act constitutional.

May 19—John A. Cockerell, of New York, elected president of press clubs in convention at St. Paul.

May 21—Walter Williams, of Columbia, Mo., elected president of the National Editorial association at Chicago.

May 20—E. Nelson Blake, of Massachusetts, elected president of Baptist Home Missionary society, in session at Denvez.

May 31—In sixty-ninth annual meeting in Saratoga Spriags, N. Y., Home Missionary society of the United States elected Gen. O. O. Howard, U. S. A., president... Presbyterian general assembly, in session at Washington, found Charles A. Briggs guitty of heresy by vote of 33 to 116.

June 1—Presbyterian general assembly in Washington suspended Charlos A. Briggs from the ministry.

June 8—Marsden Bellamy, of Wilmington, N. C. elected supreme dictator of the Knights of Honor, in session at Milwaukee ... John A. Lee, of St. Louis, elected president of the Travelers' Protective association, in session at Peoria, Ill. June 11—L. C. Storrs, of Michigan, elected president of conference of charities and corrections in Chicago.

rections in Chicago.

June 14—F. C. Camptell, of Minneapolis, elected most worshipful grand master of Loyal Orange Lodge of America, in session at Minneapolis

elected most worshipful grand master of Loyai Orange Lodge of America, in session at Minneapolis.

June 15—D. H. Mann, of New York, elected right worthy grand chief of international Supreme Lodge of Good Templars in session at Des Moines Ia... International Typographical union reelected, at Chicago, W. B. Prescott, of Toronto, president.

June 16—Gen. Horace Porter, of New York, elected president of Sons of the American Revolution, in session at Chicago.

June 23—Gov. Altgeid, of Illinois, pardoned Schwab, Fielden and Neebe, anarchists sentenced to Joliet charged with complicity in Haymarket massacre of May 4, 1886.

June 27—Nelson A. Miles (U. S. A.) elected president of Society of the Army of the Potomac, in session at Boston.

June 29—Annual convention of the Epworth league met in Cleveland.

June 30—President Cleveland issued proclamation for congress to convene in extraordinary session on August 7.

July 21—Senate of national union in session in Detroit, Mich., elected H. T. Brian, of Washington, president.

July 22—Ex-Gov. George C. Perkins, of San

in Detroit. Mich., elected H. T. Brian, of Washington, president.

July 22—Ex-Gov. George C. Perkins, of San Francisco, appointed United States senator to succeed the late Leland Stanford.

Aug. 2—Silver convention in Chicago adopted platform declaring against all legislation in demonetizing silver and restricting coinage thereof, also against policy of United States being made dependent upon policy of any foreign country.

being made dependent upon policy of any for-eign country.

Aug. 7—Both houses of the Fifty-third con-Aug. 7—Both houses of the Fifty-third congress met in extraordinary session in Washington: Charles F. Crisp, of Georgia, ele ted speaker of the house.

Aug. 15—National encampment of Sons of Veterans at Cincinnati

Aug. 17—Supreme council of American Legion of Honor in session in Milwaukee elected J. M. Gwinnell, of Newark, N. J., supreme commander.

J. M. Gwinnell, of Newark, N. J., supreme commander.

Aug. 24—International botanical congress, in session in Madison, Wis., elected Prof. E. L. Greene, of University of California, president. Aug. 28—U. S. senate decided by vote of 22 to 29 that Mr. Mantle, of Montana and Mr. Allen. of Washington, were not entitled to seats, and that state governors have no right to fill vacancies where legislatures acjourn without doing so... House of representatives passed in favor of unconditional repeal of sliver purchase clause of Sherman bill by vote of 240 to 110.

Sep. 1—Judge Thomas Cooley, of Michigan, elected president of American Bar association, in session at Milwaukee.

Sep. 14—B. F. Jacobs, of Chicago, elected president at international Sunday school convention at St. Louis.

Sep. 6—Grand acmy, in annual encampment

brestdent at international Sunday school convention at St. Louis.

Sep. 6—Grand army, in annual encampment at Indianapolis, elected John G. Adams, of Lynn, Mass., commander in chief, and decided to have '94 encampment at Pittsburgh.

Sep. 7—In session at Indianapolis ladies of Grand Army of the Republic elected Mrs. Amanda J. Withern, of Minnesota, as president. Woman's Relief Corps selected Sarah C. Mink, of New York, as president.... National encampment of grand army adjourned.

Sep. 9—At noon President Cleveland for the second time became father to a girl baby.

Sep. 16—Nearly 100,000 persons made race for land in the Cherokee strip.

Sep. 18—Centennial anniversary of the laying of the capitol's corner stone at Washington observed.

served.

Sep. 19—President sent nominations to senate as follows: W. B. Hornblower, of New York, for associate justice of supreme court: James J. Van Alen, of Rhode Island, for ambassador to Italy.

Sep. 21—Supreme council, 33d degree, Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite masons, in 81st annual session, at Chicago ... Society of the Army of the Cumberland, in annual session in Cleveland, reelected Gen. W. S. Rosecrans as president.

land, reclected Gen. W. S. Rosecrans as producted.

Oct. 10—Tucker bill to repeal federal election law passed in U. S. house of representatives by vote of 200 to 101.

Oct. 11—Gen. Lucius Fairchild, of Wisconsin, elected commander in chief of Loyal Legion at annual meeting in Chicago.

Oct. 13—After continuous session of forty hours U. S. sonate adjourned 1:45 a.m. without

voting on bill for unconditions reported by purchase law.
Oct. 19—M. M. White. of Cincinnati, elected president of American Bankers' association, at Chicago. ... Monument at Trenton, N. J., Inhonor of Washington's victory of 1887, unveiled.
Oct. 20—National Woman' Christian Temperance union reelected Frances E. Willard president at Chicago.
Oct. 30—Three months' campaign in U. S. senate for unconditional silver repeal ended by a president at Chicago.

Oct 39—Three months' campaign in U. S. senate for unconditional silver repeal ended by passing of Voorhees' bill: vote 43 to 32.... President nominated Edwin F. Uhl, of Michigan, to be assistant secretary of state.

Nov. 1—U. S. house of representatives passed senate silver bill by vote of 193 to 94 and president signed it.

Nov. 2—At fourth annual convention in Chicago of nonpartisan W. C. T. U. Mrs. Ellen J. Phinney, of Cleveland, elected president.

Nov. 3—Both houses of congress adjourned sine die ... President issued proclamation naming Thursday, November 30, as day of thanksgiving.

ing Thursday, November 30, as day of thanksgiving.

Nov. 7—Election returns gave Palmer (rep.)
for secretary of state in New York 35,000 plurality; Eartlett, for judge, 85,700, and a republican legislature. In Pennsylvania Jackson
(rep.) had 123,000 plurality for state treasurer.
Republicans gained New Jersey legislature.
Greenhaige (rep.) for governor of Massachusetts had 23,000 plurality. In Ohio Gov. McKinley reelected by 80,000 plurality. In Iowa
Jackson (rep.) for governor gained by 33,000
rlurality. Democrats carried Maryland, Kentucky and Virginia, and populists Nebraska.

Nov. 27—Knights of Labor in general assembly at Philadelphia elected J. R. Sovereign, of
Iowa, master workman, vice T. V. Powderly,
resigned.

Dec. 2—J. J. Van Alen declined appointment
as ambassador to Italy.

Dec. 4—Both houses convened in first session
of Fifty-third congress, and president's message read.

Dec. 13—House passed bill admitting Utah to

of Fitty-third congress, and president's message read.

Dec. 13—House passed bill admitting Utah to statehood with amendment prohibiting polygamy forever.

Dec. 14—Farmers' national congress at Savannah, Ga., elected D. F. Clayton, of Iowa, as vannah, Ga., elected D. F. Clayton of Iowa, as president.

Dec 15—House of representatives voted 185 to 61 to admit Arizona as a state.

Dec 17—American Federation of Labor in session in Chicago reclected Samuel Gompers president.

Dec 18—Both houses of congress received president's message on the Hawaiian matter.

Dec 19—Virginia legislature elected Gen.

Eppa Hunton to U. S. senate for short term and Thomas S. Martin for long term.

SPORTING.

SPORTING.

Feb. 4—John S. Johnson lowered amateur 5-mile skating record of America at Minneapolis to 15:23 4-5.

Mar. 7—Austin Gibbons defeated Mike Daly in tight at New Orleans for purse of \$20,000.

Mar. 8—Bob Fitzsimmons defeated Jim Hall at New Orleans, winning purse of \$40,000.

Apr. 27—National baseball league opened its session.

May 5—Relav bicycle race from Boston to Chicago took 112 hours.

May 10—Lookout won Kentucky derby at Louisville in 2:304.

June 3—Frank Ives, of America, won international billiard match in London.

June 29—Cornell's freshman crew defeated Columbia at New London, Conn., making 2 miles in 10:08

June 24—Boundless captured American Derby in Chicago; time, 2:36.

June 27—Berry won cowboy race to Chicago, begun at Chadron, Neb., making the 1,040 miles in 13 days 15 hours 35 minutes.

July 1-—Harvard won college baseball chamionship.

July 15—Columbian 100-yard sprint for American championship won by Morris, of California, in Goshen, Ind., in 9 35 seconds; gain 1-5 second on world's record.

July 22—Frank Waller, of Indiana, broke 25-mile bleycle record, making run in 1 hour 6 minutes 10 seconds, at Detroit.

Aug. 3—At Buffalo, N. Y. Hulda rode fastest mile on record for live-year-olds in 2:03%.

Aug. 3—At Buffalo, N. Y., Hulda rode fastest mile on record for five-year-olds in 2:081/4. Aug. 12—L. S. Meintjes, of South Africa, won 62-mile international championship at bieycle tournament in Chicago: time 2 bours 46 minutes. Sep. 6—A. A Zimmerman, world's bieycle champion, went a mile at Springfield, O., in 2:03-3-5. Sep. 11—L. S. Meintjes, of South Africa, at

champion, went a mile at Springfield, O., in 2:03-3.

Sep. 11—L. S. Meintjes, of South Africa, at Springfield, Mass., lowered 5-mile bicycle record to 11:03-3.

Sep. 13—In blaycle race at Springfield, Mass., Sanger beat Zimmerman, lowering competitive mile to 2:11-3.

Sep. 14—Alix trotted mile at Chicago, in 2:05... At Le Mars, 1a., Free Coinage lowered three-year-old pacing record to 2:113/2

Sep. 24—At Chicago, Frank Ives defeated John Roberts, English champion in match game of billiards: score. Ives. 6,000: Roberts, 5,303.

Sep. 25—George Dixon, world's featuer weight champion, defeated Solly Smith, of California, at Conev Island, N. Y.

Sep. 28—H. C. Tyler made new world's bicycle record at Springfield, Mass., going 2 miles, with standing start, in 4:13-3.

Sep. 30—League baseball season ended, Boston winning the pennant.

Oct. 7—John Roberts, English champion, defeated Frank Ives in billiard match at New York by 1,150 points, himself making 10,000.

Oct. 13—New York stoop Vigilant defeated of 5third and last time English sloop Valkyrie in 0-mile race for America's cup: time, 3 hr. 55 min.

Oct. 18—At Nashville, Tenn. Directum

3 hr. 25 min.
Oct. 18—At Nashville, Tenn.,
trotted heat in free-for-all in 2:05% Oct. 19-At Nashville, Tenn., May Marshall

made new record for pacing ma Oct. 24—Lena Hill made new two-year-old pacing record at Dallas, Tex., making a mile in Nov. 4—Greenlander at Terre Haute lowered stallion trotting record for 2 miles to 4:32.

Nov. 8—John S. Johnson broke world's bicycle record at Independence, Ia., going a mile
in 1:553-5 flying start.

Nov. 25—Yale beat Harvard 6 to 0 in annual
football yame at Springtield, Mass. Jake Nov. 25—Yale beat Harvard 6 to 0 in annual football game at Springfield, Mass... Jake Shaefer beat Frank Ives in 4.000-point 14-inch balkline billiard game at Chicago: score, 4,000 to 3,945.

WORLD'S FAIR.

Apr. 27—Argentina, Holland, Germany, Great Britain, Russia. France, Italy, Spain. Brazil and the United States participated in Colum-bian naval review at New York. Apr. 28—Famous Liberty bell arrived at Chi-cago from Philadelphia... Naval review at New York ended with street parade of marines New 10th classes.

May 1—World's Columbian exposition at Chicago opened, President Cleveland starting all the machinery at noon by pressing an elec-

tric button.

May 12—Local directory decided to open fair
on Sundays after May 21, admission being 23 cents.

May 15—Women's congress, first of world's tair auxiliary congresses, opened in Art insti-May 16—Local directory decided to abrogate

tune.

May 16—Local directory decided to abrogate contract with congress by which the fair was to have closed on Sunday by returning money and opening the whole exhibition.

May 22—World's congress of journalists opened in Art institute.

May 30—World's medical congress opened in Art institute.

June 8—It was decided before Judges Woods, Jenkins and Grosscup of United States circuit court that fair should close on Sunday.

June 10—Chief Justice Fuller of United States supreme court granted Exposition company supersedeas allowing fair to open the following Sunday.

July 4—Largest attendance for any day since opening recorded 302,008 admissions.

July 10—Cold storage building destroyed by fire, 17 persons perishing in the flames.

July 11—After a protracted legal fight in which the Sunday opening question had been carried to the United States supreme court and the case won for Sunday opening the national commission voted 54 to 6 for Sunday closing principally on account of the small Sunday attendance.

July 12—A fac simile of Leif Erickson's viking ship arrived in Chicago.

July 14—Local directory rescinded action of May 16 and ordered gates closed on Sunday after the 16th.

July 18—Coroner's jury investigating cold-storage fire held Director of Works Burnham.

after the 16th.

July 18—Coroner's jury investigating coldstorage fire held Director of Works Burnham,
Fire Marshal Edward W. Murphy, J. B. Skinner and Charles A. McDonald to grand jury for
criminal negligence.

July 24—Director General Davis, President
Highphotham. Commissioners, St. Clair and

July 24—Director General Davis, President Highbotham, Commissioners St. Clair and Massey and Director C. H. Schwab served with notice to appear before Judge Stein for contempt of court in violating injunction against closing gates in Clingman injunction. July 30—Cates opened in accordance with order of council of administration.

Aug. 2—For contempt of court in closing gates July 23 Judge Stein lined officials as follows: Lyman J. Gage. \$1,000: Charles L. Hutchings, \$1,000; Charles Henrotin, \$1,000; William D. Kerfoot, \$1,000; Andrew McNally, \$1,000: Victor F. Lawson, \$100; Director General Davis, \$230. \$1,000: Victor F. Lawson, \$100; Director General Davis, \$220.

Aug. 4—Theodore Thomas tendered resignation as director of music.

Aug. 31—Judge Goggin, overriding Judges Dunne and Brentano, decided in favor of Sunday Open

day opening.

Sep. 19—World's parliament of religions opened session in Chicago.

Sep. 27—World's parliament of religions at Chicago adjourned.

Oct. 9.—Paid admissions on Chicago day 716,—

Oct. 30—Fair came to an official end. Paid attendance recorded at 21,277,212; passes, 6,052, 188

Nov. 6—World's Columbian commission and the lady managers adjourned sine die.

9

EDITED BY BOLTON HALL.

[This department aims to give everybody's Ideas about taxation (not tariff.) It agitates a subject connected with nearly every social question, and seeks for the best system of taxation. Land owners especially should be inter ested, as the principal benefit of any improvement or social advance goes to them in th oncrease of value given to land. Write your opinions briefly, and they will be published or discussed in their turn. Address this office, or P. O. Box 88, Buffalo, N. Y.)

POLITICAL ECONOMY IN THREE ties from funds obtained by the ordina-CHAPTERS.

LESSON 1st. WHAT IS LAND?

Everything that men need for life and comfort, is made of natural things arranged by human work to fit them to satisfy human wants. All human exertions by which these things are made is labor. You must have observed that labor, without natural substances to work on so as to suit them to the wants of mankind, is powerless to produce either the necessities or luxuries of life.

But we find the natural substance in abundance on all hands, trees in the forest; minerals in the earth. The soil offers itself to the labor of the farmer or home maker, and the sea to the enterprise of the sailor; while winds and the lightning are subject to the energy and skill of labor. All these things part of the land. For though some of them may not usually be so thought of, yet. since it is only by being able to get at Land that Labor can use natural substance or command any natural force, the term Land includes the whole natural world outside

Labor is the active factor in production, and Land is the passive factor; that is, Lator acts upon Land, Land is acted upon by Labor. Without this mutual relation there could be no wealth. Land is like a fountain of life-giving water, which offers everything to man but does nothing for him, and Labor to the attendant who produces water from the fountain, the water produced being Wealth.

WHAT IS LABOR?

How is Wealth produced? Man can create nothing. He can only produce; which means "bring about," that is; regarding wealth; he can change the form and place of things. Grain, for example, is produced from the soil by changing the form of matter; and by changing its location, it is produced to the mill, where flour is produced from it. Thus bread is produced by altering the condition of natural substances. You will see from this illustration which involves an universal principle, that Wealth can not be produced without Labor. Labor, therefore, is like the father of Wealth. And it is active, for such a thing as passive labor is inconceivable. But you must not be misled by common uses of the term Labor. It means not alone hired Labor, but every kind of Labor. All human work in making Wealth, whether the exertion of the richest lawyer or of the humblest servant, of the skilled or of the unskilled, is to be understood whenever the term Labor is used.

WHAT IS WEALTH?

It is common to regard as wealth any thing that will exchange for the things as wealth, though the slave is a laborer. Money is called wealth, though or coin representing it, used to help out exchanges. Evidences of debt are thought to be wealth, though any without lessening it, Land is spoken of as wealth, though it is only raw material out of which to make wealth. But when we speak of wealth in political economy we mean such things as buildings, cattle, tools, ma-chinery, agricultural products, minerals, manufactured goods, ships, furniture and the like. An increase of such things is an increase of wealth. Their decrease is a lessening of wealth. And the community which has the most of such things in propor- tually fall?-[ED.] tion to its numbers is the wealthiest community.

Every one of all these things consists of natural substances which have been adapted by human labor to human use. Hence, you understand Wealth as consisting of natural substances that of one's income on taxable property in have been secured, moved, combined, the event of adopting a graduated inseparated, or in other ways fixed up by come tax, or tax upon actual posseshuman exertion so as to fit them to sions. But there is a great difference gratify human wants.

Proposes to Tax Rent.

The proposal to establish an income tax in order to provide a sufficient federal revenue indicates very poor judgment as to public opinion and very limited resources as to taxation. It is very safe to say that the plan will surely meet with defeat. If it is not killed in congress or condemned at the polls, it will certainly be brought to naught in the progress of inforcement. As with the existing tax upon personal property, it will be rendered nugatory by perjury. People will "swear off" to the uttermost penny possible, and even enjoy conscientious satisfaction in doing so. It is argued by the advocates of the plan that an income tax is a just tax, and that any tax that is just and necessary, as the proposed one is said to be, is a good one. It is certainly debatable whether any tax that is utterly repugnant to the sentiments of a people can be a good tax-for them. In the present case, however, there are so many other ways of getting at the popular antipathies, that there can be for an income tax? ple of this country object to the inquisitorial nature of an income tax.

WHERE THE SHOE PINCHES.

attention in Washington. We refer to to their disadvantage. - N. Y. Sun.

TAX REFORM DEPARTMENT. the French income tax. In France the government taxes incomes, but it does so through rents. It is well known that statistics have demonstrated very clearly that rent bears a tolerable fixed proportion to a man's whole income. France it is something like one-tenth. In this country it is about one-fifth. The French plan makes rent the basis of what is really an income tax. All people whose rents are under 500 francs (\$100) a year are exempt, or more correctly speaking, their part is paid by the local authori-

ry method of raising revenue. As to rents above 500 francs, they are taxed in an ascending scale, so that a man whose rent is only 1,000 francs a year has to pay proportionally less than a man whose rent is say 15,-000 francs a year. This system works excellently in France. We see no reason why it would not work well in the United States. It would be scarcely more inquisitorial than the present tax upon real estate; indeed, it would be very similar to the latter. It could be almost as easily levied, and would be almost as difficult to evade. Finally, the present machinery of taxation could be used. The present real estate assessors would be competent to assess for the new tax .- Real Estate Record and Guide.

No Middlemen.

At the last session of the legislative joint committee upon taxation Hon. D. E. Ainsworth, assemblyman from Oswego county, asked the question, "what benefit the farmer would get from the increase in the value of his land which, it is claimed, would follow the exemption of personal property from taxation." Said he, "the farmers up my way own their land absolutely, and do not want to sell it. Now, if the taxes are higher, although the value is higher; since they do not want the land to sell, but for what it will produce, what benefit would the increase of value of the land be to

This question really answers itself, when we reflect upon what it is that causes that increased value of the land. Why, of course; unless the land will produce more, either at present or in the future, it can't be worth any

Now, if by exempting it from taxes we can bring a factory near the farm the farmer can sell his product (which the factory uses) off his wagon without having to pay toll to the railroad. If we can bring a population around the farm by knocking off personal taxes, which drive them away, he can sell his production to those who want to eat it. The return to him is increased, because he saves what goes to the middleman and what goes to the carrier, so that, although he never sells his farm and never intends to sell it, he is getting the increased return from it every day. That is the very thing, and the only thing, that increases the value of land.

Comment.

(This letter was mislaid on my desk hence delay in answering.—D. E. A.) OCTOBER 16, '93. Bolton Hall, Esq., 111 Broadway, New

MY DEAR SIR-Yours received and contents noted. I have no comments we want. So slaves have been counted upon the answer which you make to the question which I propounded durhe examination rinter It it is only a form of wealth, or a paper | an argument which, as a republican campaign speaker, I have made to a great many audiences urging the benefits of the protective tariff. I am not number may be made out without in- in a position to go back on it, yet the creasing wealth, or wholly destroyed people seem not to have been very favorably impressed with that kind of an argument last fall. I admit its force.

Did you last fall? Yours very truly,

D. E. AINSWORTH. This is a non-partisan department, but we give Mr. Ainsworth the benefit of the "inning" because it looks to the editor as though it was the landlord who gets all the benefit. Where do the laborer and the tenant come in? Is it upon them that the bulk of taxes vir-

The Natural Exemption.

NEW ORLEANS, La. There seems to be a unanimity of opinion as to the equity of exempting a part of opinion as to just what amount should be exempt, every one being influenced, no doubt, by his own pecuniary condition. The man who finds himself hardly making ends meet on \$1,000 a year feels that if an addition of a few thousands was made to his receipts he could easily spare a fair proportion of the increase to the tax gatherer. Another who is accustomed to a \$5,000 a year rate of living. however, feels that it would be outrageous cruelty to have any part taken in taxation. This difficulty of fixing a minimum to exempt has been urged as a strong objection to a graduated income tax. But is there not a natural minimum independent of the feelings of individuals in the matter? Would it not be natural to exempt incomes on property below the average and fix what can be easily ascertained as the average as the proper amount to ex-J. B. CAMERON. empt?

The Populist Tax.

What are all these rumors and reports about the Ways and Means same result without running against Committee bringing in a scheme o question at all about the unwisdom quency of them seems to indicate that of an ordinary income tax. The peo- there is a belief in Washington that an income tax is to be a part of the demo-

cratic programme. Yet how can that tax be democratic? It isn't the tax upon income that is dis- A proposition for such a tax was in the tasteful so much as the methods and populist platform. If the country had disclosures which that tax necessitates. wanted such a tax, it would have vot-There is, however, a method of reach- ed the populists into power. It has ing a man's income by indirect ways, given the democrats no commission to and the surprising fact is that this impose such a tax. If they attempt to method has not received at least some impose it, they may hear of something

USEFUL AND SUGGESTIVE.

-White Cake .- One and one-half pints sugar, one pint butter, two and one-half pints of flour, six eggs, whites only, one teaspoon baking powder, one cup milk.-Detroit Free Press.

-Rye Gems. -One pint of sour milk, one teaspoonful of soda, one of salt. two tablespoonfuls of molasses, mixed to a stiff batter with two-thirds of rye and one-third of Indian meal. Bake in a quick oven in hot buttered muffin tins. The quantities given make one

cream, two well-beaten eggs, one pint flour, one teaspoonful soda and salt. Put half the batter into a buttered pudding dish, add a layer of sliced peaches, sprinkled with sugar; cover vith the rest of the batter and bake forty minutes. Serve immediately, with lemon juice. - Country Gentleman.

-Nut Cakes -Cream together two cupfuls of sifted white sugar and a half a cupful of butter. Add the yolks of three eggs, one cupful of sweet milk, three cupfuls of sifted flour and three teaspoonfuls of baking powder. Stir into the beaten whites of three eggs one cupful of blanched and chopped nuts; add to the batter and bake in small tins. Ice with vanilla icing .-

-Pumpkin Float .- One cup of pumpkins boiled, sifted and flavored with sugar and cinnamon or any preferred flavor; one cup of cream whipped stiff, sweetened and flavored; then gently whip both together until smoothly mixed. It is nice either in tart shells or on sauceplates served with plain crackers or ginger snaps, but, like any dessert in whipped cream is used with out gelatine, it will not be nicest after standing long.-Rural New Yorker.

-Roast Ducks-Clean, wash and wipe dry the ducks very carefully. To the usual dressing add a little sage powdered or green, and a minced onion; stuff, and sew up as usual, reserving the giblets for the gravy. I they are tender they will not require more than an hour to roast. Baste well and skim the gravy before putting in the giblets and thickening. The gibicts should be stewed in a very little water, then chopped fine and added to the gravy in the dripping pan with a finely cut up onion and a spoonful of browned flour. Serve with currant jelly.-Farm, Field and Fireside.

-Chicken Pie. -One pint of flour, one teaspoonful of baking powder, onehalf teacupful of lard, one teacupful of sweet milk, one heaping teacupful of fine chopped celery, four teacupfuls of chopped chicken, salt, pepper and wash the chicken gravy. Trim and boiled chicken, cut the meat from the bones, chop it fine and season with salt and pepper to taste. Mix the chicken and celery together and moisten with plenty of chicken broth. Make a rich biscuit dough of the flour, lard, milk and baking powder, in the usual way, and roll it out very thin; line a pan with the paste and fill it with the chicken; cover with a top crust and bake in a moderate oven until done all the Yankee. through. Serve hot with celery. -Ohio

at the lowest calculation, a cent's worth of bluing is used every wash day; and as there are about fifty wash used by these six million families costs sixty thousand dollars every week, or three million dollars every year. For of dollars expended annually? Is there any chemical reason for using bluing in the laundry? Has bluing any special efficiency for making clothes softer, cleaner or sweeter? Or is it used merely to conceal the dirt that through ignorance or laziness is permitted to relaundry? In short, is bluing essential ness Miller Monthly.

Cooking and Throat Diseases.

Specialists on throat diseases are be ginning to take unusual interest in culinary methods. They advise a kitchen quarantine on wash days and boiled dinner days, giving as a reason that the steam from boiling clothes and pickled meats that require much heat produces many illnesses of the respiratory organs and aggravates slight or chronic diseases of the nose, throat, and lungs. Patients are advised to vacate apartments having dark or ill-ventilated kitchens and to keep all babies and ailing children out of the kitchen when cooking is going on .- Pittsburgh Dispatch.

The Happiness of Others.

Free Press.

Cumulative Evidence.

-Slipper-chair. - A chair you do not care much for can be utilized for this; draped and painted, with a cover to fit the seat, it answers the double purpose of a seat and a receptacle for shoes. -Farm and Fireside.

dozen. - Boston Budget.

-Peach Pudding.-One cupful sour

Ladies' Home Journal.

Why Use Bluing

There are at least six million families in the United States, in each of which, days in the year, the amount of bluing what purpose are these three millions main in our soiled linen? When and why was bluing introduced into the to perfect laundering? If it is, there are a great many inquisitive folks who would like to know why. And if it isn't, these same inquisitive folks would like to know why so many people who take great pains to have their clothing washed and bleached until it is a spotless white should allow it to be stained a dirty blue with indigo or some equally objectionable blue material. - Jen-

If we are unhappy, it is probably because we have so many thoughts about ourselves, and so few about the happiness of others. Recall an unhappy day and ask yourself if that day had large desires, or made any efforts for the good of others. There may be times when you are dejected and unhappy; but if you examine yourself by God's law. you will come to the conclusion that there is too much to le done to spend time in selfish regrets.-Detroit

"You ought to be very proud of your wife. She is a brilliant talker."

'You're right there." "Why, I could listen to her all

"I often do."-Texas Siftings.

CALENDAR FOR 1894.

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A YANKEE'S SHREWDNESS.

Salted His Claim and Quietly Waited for His Victims. Judge Stevens, of Ironwood, is a good story teller and, one evening, when the thermometer was below zero at Ironwood and the wind was whistling outside of a cozy room where was burning a cheerful fire, he related a tale of a Yankee's shrewdness. The judge is an old miner and went out west with the rush for gold. Near a claim where the judge was working was a thin, angular New Englander, who just kept shoveling ore and paid no attention to any one else. One day some capitalists came along and casually picked up a few chunks from the Yankee's output. When they got back to town they had them assayed and they yielded wonderful results. The capitalists jumped in the air for joy. Then they went back and there was the old fellow shoveling celery before chopping. Take a cold the same as ever and not saying a

"You'll never do anything this way," remarked one of the capitalists. "Well, I'll get on," returned the Yankee, plying his pick with renewed

energy. "You should interest capital to help you develop that hole in the ground,' continued the capitalist. "Can develop it myself, I guess," said

"Think you've got anything?"

"Not yet. Nothing in sight." Then the gentlemen took se more pieces of rock and went back to town. These assayed even richer than the first samples and the capitalists were wild with excitement. They went back the following day to see the old man who gazed upon them with unconcern as they approached. He was a taciturn individual, with an honest face, and he looked as though he would rather die than wrong anyone.

"My friend," said one of the capitalists, "what will you sell out for?"
"Wouldn't sell out."

"But we want to buy." "What you want to buy for? There s nothing here yet. Maybe some day, but the hole ain't worth anything." "We want to buy it, though, and will

give you ten thousand dollars for it." "It ain't worth ten cints." "Will you sell it?"

"Nope. "Give you twenty thousand dollars." "Nope. Finally sixty thousand dollars was

"Well," said the Yankee, "you can have it, if you want, but I tell you it's nothing but a hole in the ground. May be worth a lot some day, but now it ain't worth sixty cents."

But the money was paid and the capitalists received the hole. The Yankee's assertions were correct. The hole was not worth sixty cents, but the taciturn Yankee had spread a few rich samples around, and then waited for some fish to bite. He had an honest face, but human nature is sometimes deceptive. -Detroit Free Press.

Had a Scheme. "Gent'men," said a bright-eyed, dirty-faced boy about ten years old, who invaded a lawyer's office, "I ain't beggin', but I'm out o' work an' I'm tryin' to borry 'nough money to buy a

gun."
"What do you want of a gun?" inquired one of the clerks. "Want to make a livin' wid it. I don't want a 'xpensive gun. I know wher' I can git one fur a dollar naf, an'

I'll pay it back in two weeks. I will, "How are you going to make a living with a cheap gun, my boy?"

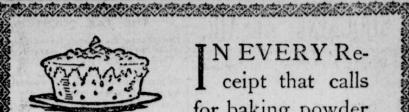
"Killin' English sparrers. I'm one o' de unemployed, but I ain't got down to soup-houses yit. I'll eat de birds an git two cents apiece fur de heads

He got the dollar and a half.-Chicago Tribune.

Not Out of Mind.

Husband (off for a journey)-Do you often think of me when I am gone? Wife-Indeed I do. It takes me a week to get the smell of smoke out of the house.-N. Y. Weekly.

-Love is the greatest of all things, because it gives all things.-Ram's



N EVERY Re-I ceipt that calls for baking powder

use the "Royal." It will make the food lighter, sweeter, of finer flavor, more digestible and wholesome.

Texas Siftings.

ton Transcript.

The Most Pleasant Way

"Is Timson still looking for a job?" "Not he's perfectly discouraged." "Why?" "Well, he found one the first day."—Inter

Schiffmann's Asthma Cure

Instantly relieves the most violent at-tack, facilitates free expectoration and in-

Hicks-"Your heartgoes out in sympathy for the poor?" Wicks-"Yes; though it. sounds like rank egotism to say it."-Bos-

A COUGH, COLD OR SORE THROAT should not be neglected. BROWN'S ENONCHIAL TROCHES are a simple remedy, and giv prompt relief. 25 cts. a box.

"What is your objection to private theatricals?" he asked of the scur-faced man. "The publicity that is invariably attached to them," was the reply.—Washing-

Scene, Scotch railway station. Inebriated excursionist, looking at dial of weighing machine, pulls out his watch and exclaims: "Either that clock or ma watch is faur wrang!" - Tid-Bits.

"It's queer about Jaywink never taking his wife out into society any more." "Well, no, it isn't; his doctortold him he should not take anything that disagreed with him."

WHISKY, if indulged in habitually, issure to spoil a man's countenance. That is, it will give him a rye face.—Rochester

AWRECK

"We recommend the Royal Baking Powder as superior to all others." - United Cooks and Pastry Cooks' Association of the United States.

Embarrassment. —Borrower—"I'm temporarily embarrassed this morning. Will you lend me ten?" Broker—"Don't mention it. I should think you would be embarrassed asking me for ten when you haven't paid the five you owe me."—Detroit Free Press. they go into mourning for their relatives? Do they wear black?" asked Mrs. Portly Pompous of a returned explorer. "If it is a very heavy bereavement they simply take off the few clothes they otherwise wear."—

DOCTOR—"I tell you, the imagination is to blame for half our troubles. Don't you be-lieve it!" His Tailor—"Indeed I do, sir. I imagined you would pay me for that last suit i made for you, but you haven't." Of preventing the grippe, colds, headaches, and fevers is to use the liquid laxative remedy Syrup of Figs, whenever the system needs a gentle, yet effective cleansing. To be benefited one must get the true remedy manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co. only. For sale by all druggists in 50c. and \$1 bottles.

STATE OF OHIO. CITY OF TOLEDO, | 88.

STATE OF OHIO. CITY OF TOLEDO, LUCAS COUNTY.

FRANK J. CHENEY makes oath that he is the senior partner of the firm of F. J. CHENEY & Co., doing business in the City of Toledo County and State aforesaid and that said firm will pay the sum of one hundred dollars for each and every case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by the use of Hall's Catarrh Cure.

FRANK J. CHENEY.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D. 1886.

[SEAL]

Notary Public.

sures rest to those otherwise unable to sleep except in a chair, as a single trial will prove. Send for a free trial package to Dr. R. Schiffmann, St. Paul, Minn., butask your Motary Public.
Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials, free.
F. J. Chener & Co, Toledo, O.
"Sold by Druggists, 75c.
Hall's Family Pills, 25c. druggist first.

Bustler-"Success, my friend, is a fast train-it writs for nobody." Hustler"Neither can a man without money travel on it."-Cleveland Plaindealer.

Little Fellows, But They Work Bard. Those diminutive organs, the kidneys, do a power of work in a state of health. An interruption of their functions is most disastrous to the system, and if not remedied, leads to a surely fatal termination. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters renews their activity and averts the danger. Besides this, it conquers rheumatism, dyspepsia, biliousness, malarial complaints, quiets and strengthens the nerves. strengthens the nerves.

PROBABLY few people take so much interest in their business as the pawn-brokers.—Boston Commercial Bulletin.

How My Throat Hurts!--Why don't you ase Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar?
Pike's Toothache Drops Cure in one minute.

A MAN can't turn round in Central America without making a revolution.—N. Y. World.

CHARACTER is one thing that is worth one's care whether it pays or not.—Galveston News. A MAN who unconsciously does much to

Boston Courier.

THE GENERAL MARKETS.

EGGS—Choice 9 % 10
PUTATOES 5 50 % 63

CATTLE—Native and shim.

Texans 250 @ 375
HOGS—Heavy 450 @ 52)
SHEEP—Fair to choice 300 @ 350

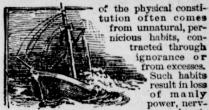
CHICAGO.

CATTLE—Commen to prime. 4 00 @ 4 55
HOGS—Packing and shipping. 4 0J @ 5 10
SHEEP—Fair to choic . 3 50 @ 3 25
FLOUR—Winter wheat. 3 20 @ 3 8)
WHEAT—No. 2 red. 59¼ % 59½
CORN—No. 2 34 @ 31¼
OATS—No. 2 28 @ 28½
RYE. 47 @ 48
BUTTER—Creamery 23 @ 25
LARD 8 15 @ 8 20
PORK 12 60 @ 12 7J

NEW YORK
CATTLE—Native steers. 3 50 @ 5 00

KANSAS CITY, Dec. 30

sour the milk of human kindness is that fellow who snores in the sleeping car.



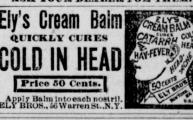
ous exhaustion, nervous debility, impaired memory, low spirits, irritable temper, and a thousand and one derangements of mind and body. Epilepsy, paralysis, softening of the brain and even dread insanity sometimes result from such reckless self-abuse.

To reach, reclaim and restore such unfortunates to health and happiness, is the aim of the publishers of a book written in plain but chaste language, on the nature, symptoms and curability, by home treatment, of such diseases. This book will be sent sealed, in plain envelope, on receipt of ten cents in stamps to pay postage.

stamps to pay postage.

Address, World's Dispensary Medical Association, 663 Main St., Buffalo, N. Y.

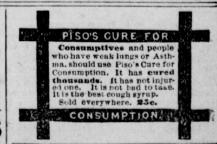




FOR SORENESS OR STIFFNESS FROM GOLD, USE ST. JACOBS OIL

IT RELAXES, SOOTHES, HEALS, CURES.

HARTSHORN'S SHADEROLLERS



A. N. K .- D WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE

SHOCKING AFFAIR.

A Family Asphyxiated in Southern Kansas

A GREAT MYSTERY ABOUT IT.

Investigation Not Sufficiently Advanced to Say Whether It Was Accidental or Done on Purpose-Autopsy Held.

INDEPENDENCE, Kan., Jan. 2 .- At 9 o'clock vesterday morning the home of George W. Read, manager of the Long-Bell Lumber Co., was broken into by Al Brown, Mr. Read's son-in-law, and suspicious neighbors under the impression that all was not right. The discovery made was horrifying and involves the greatest mystery known to southern Kansas. Mr. Read, clad only in his night clothes, sat in a chair before a hot stove fed by natural gas, his body in an advanced stage of decomposition. Miss Edith Scott, a domestic of the family, lay dead on the floor of her room. Mrs. Read and her five-yearold son were in bed, the boy in a dying condition and the mother unconscious. Mrs. Read may recover.

Many theories are current as to the cause, one being asphyxiation, another accidental poisoning and another foul play. The fact that two gas stoves in the house were burning at full force practically explodes the theory of asphyxiation, and the fact that no bruises were found on either person renders the murder theory almost incredible, leaving accidental poisoning as the most probable cause.

None of the family were seen later than Sunday evening, leaving no doubt whatever that Mr. Read and Miss Scott had been dead thirty-six hours before discovered. Every room in the house was intensely hot, and there being no ventilation. the fumes from the badly decomposed body of Read were sti-

fling. Mr. Read came here twelve years ago from Shelbyville, Ky., and has figured conspicuously in politics during that time. He has served three terms as alderman, but recently retired from the chairmanship of the democratic central committee of Montgomery county.

An autopsy was held on the dead bodies, but nothing definite can be ascertained until analysis of the stomachs has been completed. The coroner will hold an inquest at 10 o'clock this morning which may solve the dreadful m stery.

THE LEAVENWORTH BRIDGE. A Structure That Is an Honor to the

LEAVENWORTH, Kan., Jan. 2 .- To-day is a gala day in this city. Business is practically suspended and all classes of citizens are uniting to celebrate the formal opening of the steel railway and wagon bride which now, rests above the waters of the Missouri river at this city in three graceful spans.

Twenty-kve years ago the undertaking of such a structure would have atteacted wide attention in the business world, but owing to modern engineering skill in bridge building the Leavenworth bridge has not caused a ripple in commercial circles.

Its completion, however, with great joy by the citizens of Leavenworth and the good people on the Missouri side, who have longed for this permanent means of communication. It brings to this point two great railroad systems and opens up possibilities of the greatest magnitude. Old citizens cannot but reflect on "what might have been" had the structure that now spans the Missouri river at Kansas City been erected at this place in accordance with the intention of its projectors; but that spilt milk has been cried over too often and its history too

well known to need repetition here. The bridge proper consists of one pivotal draw span of 440 feet and two fixed spans of 330 feet each.

The spans are supported on five masonry piers, the outside piers resting on pile foundations, and the other three piers being built on pneumatic caissons going down to bedrock, which is penetrated for some distance by the "steel shoes" or cutting edges of the caissons. There are 2,200 yards of masonry in the piers; 3,000 yards of concrete made of imported Portland cement, and 400,000 feet of timber and 100 tons of steel and

The cost of the piers complete, together with the dike which protects the east approach, is \$175,000. The spans contain 1,300 tons of iron and steel, and cost \$110,000 in addition to the piers.

The cost of the bridge, including building approaches and dike, was \$300,000, but this does not include the cost of ti s and rails

The entire cost of the bridge, including tracks, terminal buildings, freight depot, real estate and interlocking system, is \$480,000.

Bandits Not Captured.

FRESNO, Cal., Jan. 2. - Sheriff Scott and posse, who are after Chris Evans and Ed Morrell, are still unheard from. The fact that some word is not received from them is said to be due to the order Scott gave the posse to keep their work secret from the press, claiming that the bandits would make use of the published plans of the officers in evading them. From this it seems that nothing is likely to be heard from them till they make a capture or give up the

Fatally Wounded While Asleep. GUTHRIE, Ok., Jan. 2.—While Tennel and Charles Mims, brothers, from Kansas, were encamped near Perry in the Cherokee strip, Charles knocked a revolver off a box in the night and it was discharged. T e bullet entered Tennel's head, producing a fatal wound.

The Pursuit a Failure. FRESNO, Cal., San. 2. - Word received at the sheriff's office regarding the pursuit of the escaped bandit, Chris Evans, announces that all posses, except Scott and his regular deputies, are coming home. The Scott posse will remain indefinitely.

THE TAX QUESTION.

The House Ways and Means Committee

WASHINGTON, Dec. 28.-When the majority members of the committee ou ways and means come together again it is said that a decision will be reached as to what kind of an income tax will GREAT FIRE RAGING IN BOSTON. be agreed upon. Probably the other matter pending before the committee and largely dependent upon the proposition will also be agreed upon, or at least prepared for adjustment. The committee will have to decide upon the two reports submitted by the sub-committee on internal revenue, one by Messrs. McMillan and Bryan in favor of a tax on all incomes. including individuals, and the other by Mr. Montgomery, in favor of the tax on corporate investments. Until this is decided there will be nothing done about the rate of taxation, although it is proposed by the McMil- een lodgers. lan-Bryan plan to make it 2 per cent. upon incomes of \$4,000 a year and upwards, yielding an estimated revenue of \$30,000,000. There is yet some disagreement over the rate of tax to be levied upon inheritances, but the differences are such as can be easily ad-

justed. The inheritance tax will be extended only to personal property, as it has been found impracticable to have real estate included. A revenue of \$10,000,-000, it is estimated, will be derived from this source.

The tax of \$1.50 per 1,000 on cigarettes and six cents a pack on playing cards, it is thought, will yield \$5,000,000, in all \$45,000,000, which several members of the committee think all that is in flames. The first arrival of the fire necessary to be provided for by legislation at present.

holidays the democrats opposed to the sent out. Even then the fighting ap bill would organize to secure its defeat, paratus was insufficient and the suburb but it does not now look as if anything an fire apparatus was sent for. At 2 a. would come of it. Several members m. the theater was a seething mass of are found who declare they will not flames and the surrounding property vote for the bill unless it is amended. | was threatened. but there are none who really believe that the bill can be defeated in the it will not go through the senate. It

UNGALLANT STEAD.

The English Editor Creates a Sensation in Chicago and Excites the Wrath of the

CHICAGO, Dec. 28.-Editor W. T. women's clubs of the city at Recital face Washington street are uninjured hall yesterday afternoon. The meet-in their fronts, the roofs of all of them ing was called by the Chicago Women's have been practically burned. Hanlon club to confer upon plans to aid the Bros. "Superba" was occupying the suffering poor women and children of the city. Dr. Sarah Hackett Steven- with great difficulty son presided, and the hall was filled with representatives of all the leading of Washington street and Hayward

welcomed the opportunity, because sitting side by side with those active workers before him were some of the most disreputable people in Chicago. Nothing was more obnoxious to anyone who paid any attention to the teachings of the gospel than the fact that the conventional judgment about reputable and disreputable was quite foreign to the Christian ideal. Who were the most disreputable women in Chicago? They were those who had been dowered by and all the opportunities, and who lived entirely self-indulgent. These women who had great opportunities only to neglect them were more disreputable in the eyes of God and man than the most abandoned women of official opening did not take place until the streets. Mr. Stead's actual language | yesterday. was something stronger than that

After Mr. Stead's speech he retired from the meeting, and the women went into executive session in a dispress representatives. Many of the ladies present were exceedingly wrathful over the editor's remarks, and the meeting after Mr. Stead withdrew was very stormy. Nothing was done, how-Stead's remarks was adopted.

CRUMBLING TO PIECES.

Such Is Said to Be the Condition of the Brazilian Rebellion.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 28.—"The insurrection in Brazil," said Minister Mendonca, "is fast crumbling to pieces. The manifesto of Adm. Gama, declaring in favor of a monarchy, is working great injury to the insurgents' cause. Many of the rank and file among the rebels are strong republicans, and these are deserting Mello at every opportunity. Of course, monarchical sentiment is more friendly to rebellion than it was before Gama's manifesto, but these are comparatively few in number, and the result of the manifesto has tended to meeting of the State Farmers' alliance, weaken more than to improve their prospects. There was never any hope for Mello and his followers unless they received aid from Europe. There is no indication that the rebels will receive any substantial assistance from that quarter. Mello is cruising up and down fights they represent. Along with the the coast in his flagship, but he is ac- alliance meeting will be the session of complishing nothing.

"The latest dispatches report that he has gone to the island of Fernando de Noronha, which is the Botany bay of Brazil. In other words, an island where about one thousand convicts are quartered. He has gone to gain recruits. This shows Mello's desperation and it proves conclusively the fail-ure of his efforts to secure any considerable addition to his ranks from the people of Brazil.

The "Wonder in the Sky." RALEIGH, N. C., Dec. 28.—There continues to be a great deal of talking and writing about the "wonder in the sky" which was so long visible. Many persons testify that they saw it from 3 to 6:30 o'clock, and this evidence is direct. Persons at Moorhead City say the illumination was vivid, and that what appeared to be a vast mass seemed to fall into the sea to the southeast. The evidence of dozens of persons is that the intensely luminous mass remained for two hours at a point some 15 or 20 degrees above the horizon, and that a ray of intensely white light rose upward from this

BAD FIRES.

Six Lives Lost in a Conflagration at Buffalo.

The Globe Theater in Flames-No Doubt a Total Wreck-The Losses Not Yet Estimated, But Are

Large.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Jan. 2. - Soon after 2 o'clock this morning fire was discov ered in the rear of a cheap restaurant and lodging house, on the west side of Washington street, just north of Swan street. In addition to the proprietress, a notorious character known as "Scotch Liz," there were from twelve to eight

At 3 o'clock six dead bodies had been taken out of the ruins, and it is thought that there are other bodies in the cellar. The building was old and dry and proved a veritable tinder box.

Several of the inmates jumped from the second story and received terrible injuries. Among those injured and taken to the hospital are Fred Overman, Charles R. Edwards, John Neil, George Matthews and George Anderson. The names of the dead cannot be learned at this hour.

GREAT FIRE IN BOSTON. Boston, Jan. 2 .- At 1:30 this morning fire was discovered in the cloak room of the Globe theater in this city and in fifteen minutes the entire building was apparatus was wholly unable to compete with the flames and a second, third, There is some talk that during the fourth and finally a general alarm was

The building is so located that it is impossible for the firemen to enter it or house, though they are confident that reach the flames except on one side.and from the rear is an old section filled does not look now as if the effort to defeat the bill in the house would have ly if once ignited. Across the street with old buildings, which will go quickfrom the theater are three large hotels, and almost a panic has sprung up among the guests, for at this point Washington street is not more than

forty feet wide. The theater itself is practically Stead created a sensation at the joint ruined, and while the buildings that have been practically burned. Hanlon house and their properties were saved

The six-story building at the corner place is owned by the Harvard college women's clubs in the city.

Mr. Stead, who had been invited to trustees. The fire is still burning furiaddress the meeting, said he chiefly ously, but it is believed it will not spread further. No accidents have yet been reported, and it is wholly impos sible to estimate the losses at this time Mr. Johnston is the owner of the the ater.

MANCHESTER SHIP CANAL.

Completion of a Mammoth Work for the Benefit of Commerce MANCHESTER, Jan. 2.—The great ship canal from Eastham to Manchester is now an accomplished fact and the town situated society and provided with all the gifts miles from the seaboard, can be reached by sea from New York in about ten hours after arriving at Liverpool. On December 7 a steamer conveying the directors of the canal made the entire journey of the canal, but the formal

In order to realize the full signifi cance of this fact and all that it implies, we have to consider the sudden creation of a great port in direct communication with all parts of the world. cussion of his remarks, excluding the close to and partly within the confines of an immense commercial city and surrounded by an industrial population of 3,250,000.

Besides the actual canal, the docks are of a most extensive character. The ever, and no resolution concerning Mr. | smaller docks and quays, and the upper reach will be principally occupied by coasting vessels, while in the larger docks will be moored ships from the United States, Canada, India, etc. At other docks will be accommodations for cattle, and in fact, Manchester had, at a stroke, become one of the largest and most important ports in the United Kingdom. The work is the outcome of a series of long investigations in parliamentary committees in the years 1883, 1884 and 1885.

NEBRASKA FARMERS' ALLIANCE.

Annual Meeting of the State Organiza-

tion at Hastings. HASTINGS, Neb.; Jan. 2.-Alliance hosts are gathering for the annual which will convene to-day. promises to be much of interest in the discussion. The great effort will be made to secure harmony in the alliance by turning down some of the present leaders and thus ending the factional the Reform Press association and the conference of the leaders of the people's party. Plans for next summer's campaign will be laid.

Catholic Knights.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Jan. 2.-When the case of the Catholic Knights of America against five local bondsmen was called in the United States circuit court yesterday, pleas of accord were filed on both sides agreeing to compromise for \$13,700. The five Chatta-noogans were on ex-Treasurer O'Brien's bond for \$30,000. If Judge Key approves the plea and orders judgment entered it will end the liability of the local bondsmen. The shortage was

Mutineers Captured.

LONDON, Jan. 2.-A dispatch to the Standard from Berlin says twelve more of the mutineers in the Cameroons have been captured and that the mutiny is now ended. It is alleged that the harshness of Lieut. Herring, who commanded the force, was the cause of the outbreak.

YELLOW JACK.

The Plague Has Appeared at Rio de Janeiro in Dreadful Form. BUENOS AYRES, Dec. 29.—Very bad news has reached here from Rio de Janeiro. It is announced that the unfortunate city, which has for months past been suffering from the ravages of war, is now a victim to the ravages of the worst and most dreaded of all diseases-yellow fever-and five deaths

from this disease are already reported. The news that yellow fever has added its burden and horrors to the sufferings already endured by the people has caused widespread attention here, and much sympathy is expressed for the plague and war-stricken inhabitants. It is added, however, that the government has taken every precaution possible under the circumstances to prevent the spread of the disease, but the work of the officials at Rio de Janeiro is greatly hampered by the condition to which the city has been reduced by the horrors of war.

It is added that the scourge is not the mild form of that fever, but is the

worst form of black vomit. Following the news that the black vomit has broken out comes the additional information that the bombardment of the city and forts continues, and that the forces of both partiesthe government and the insurgentsseem determined to bring matters to a

termination in one way or the other. The fire of the rebel warships upon the forts is said to have been unusually severe and to have resulted in killing a number of the defenders of President Peixoto's fortifications. It is also said that several people have been killed in the streets of Rio Janeiro, and that the people of that city are so panic-stricken that all stores have been closed and business is practically at a standstill. The forts have been replying fiercely

to the heavy fire of the ships, and have so far succeeded in holding their own. It is reported that a battle at sea between the rebel and government ships nay soon be expected, and that upon this engagement will depend the fate of the rebellion.

PUGILISTS ARRESTED.

Mitchell and Corbett Arrested in Florida and tive Bonds. JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Dec. 22 - Those who doubted the sincerity of Champion Jim Corbett and Charley Mitchell in their individual efforts to pull off the big fight here in January must the big fight here in January must in the compared with the compar give way to the stronger evidence of facts.

The big fighters voluntarily gave themselves up to the authorities, in order to forestall arrest at a later date and to test the legality of their proposed contest. It was all prearranged and as far as the plan itself goes, it was cleverly devised and satisfactorily carried out. It had its amusing features, too, for Corbett was not at hand at the appointed hour, and Mitchell raged and fumed when he discovered that he had to face the court alone. Champion Jim had all along viewed his possible arrest with feelings akin to horror, but towards the close of the afternoon he came up from his training quarters and took the sheriff's warrant without a

murmur. The pugilists gave bonds for their appearance, and will test the case. If the arrest proves legal the match will be declared off.

GOV. RENFROW'S ESCAPE.

An Unwholesome Looking Crank Calls for

the Life Blood of the Governor of Okla-

GUTHRIE, Ok., Dec. 29. - A long-haired crank giving his name as Buckley, from Perry, called at the executive office yesterday morning and asked to see Gov. Renfrow. Mr. Blincoe, the school land commissioner, occupied the room he entered, opening as an annex into the private office of the governor. Mr. Blincoe became suspicious of his manner and inquired his business. He replied he wanted to see the governor, as he had been promised an appointment, and now they were trying to send him to an insane asylum. Mr. Blincoe went into an adjoining room and notified Chief of Police Kelly by telephone, who placed the man under arrest. He was armed with a six-shooter and a murderous dirk and had arsenic enough in a small phial to kill ten men. He admitted that if the governor had not appointed him he would have killed him and taken his own life. He was placed in custody and strict inquiry has thus far failed to disclose his identity.

THE IDLE POPULATION.

Analysis of the Computations by Brad-street Showing About 800,000 Unem-

ployed. BALTIMORE, Md., Dec. 29.-The Manufacturers' Record has made an analysis of the figures recently compiled by Bradstreet's, showing that 800,000 men are idle in 110 cities of the country. In the twenty southern cities it was stated that 42,065 were unemployed. Comparing this section with cities in other parts of the country, Philadelphia alone has 2,000 more idle workmen than the twenty cities, and 40,000 more than the nineteen outside of Baltimore: Pittsburgh has 33,000 more than the twenty cities; New York has 38,000 more, and Chicago, 23,000 more. The nineteen southern cities outside of Baltimore have a combined population of 1,575,000, which makes the percentages of unemployed 1.4. In Newark, N. J., 6.67 per cent of the people are idle; in Philadelphia, 5.9; in Buffalo, 6.1; in Pittsburgh, 3.2, and Providence, 7.7.

BANK BURGLAR SHOT.

An Armed Posse Chase a Party of Robbers, Wounding One.

GALENA, Ill., Dec. 29.-At 4 o'clock vesterday morning burglars attempted to blow open the safe of the Eastman bank, at Mont Fort, Wis. The doors refused to give and the explosion awakened a boarder in a hotel next door, who quickly gave the alarm. An armed posse attacked the robbers and chased them a mile beyond the town, a

STATE BANK TAX.

Provisions of the Majority Report of the

WASHINGTON, Dec. 29.-The sub-com mittee on banking and currency, to whom was committed the question of repealing the state tax, divided on the matter, Mr. Cox submitting a report embodying unconditional repeal and Mr. Warner and Mr. Hall reporting in avor of conditional repeal.

The bill drafted by Messrs. Hall and Warner was printed for the use of the committee. Up to this time its provisions have been kept from the public. After some effort a copy of the bill has been secured for publication and its important features may be described as follows:

they are to be subject to a tax of 10 per cent. of their face values. State banks, etc., are authorized to issue circulating notes, subject to the following regulations:

Such notes shall be printed in blank by the comptroller of the currency, who shall cause to be printed in design, so as to plainly show, if such is the case, that they are issued by a national backline are stated by a national backline are stated. tional banking association: the state, if anv. under the law of which they are issued, and the bank banking association, or corporation or association by which they are to be issued. No such notes printed in blank shall be fur-nished by the comptroller of the currency un-

nished by the comptroller of the currency un-less he shall be satisfied:

That is other than a national banking associ-ation, by the law of the state in which it is situated, the holders of the circulating notes issued under this act shall be given a paraissued under this act shall be given a para-mount lieu upon all its assets in preference to any and all claims whatsoever, and the share-holders of any such bank or banking associa-tion shall be held individually responsible for all its outstanding circulation issued under this act, to the amount of their stock therein.

in addition to the amount of invested shares.

That it has made adequate and convenient provision for the redemption of its circulating notes, either at the capital city of the state in which it is sustained or at some other city of the state which shall have been approved by the comptroller of the currency. That the amount of its capital, paid up and then unimpaired, is not less than \$50,000, and that the aggregate amount of the face value of

such notes printed in blank and furnished such bank or banking association together with any of its circulation issued under the national banking act. if it be a national banking association, and still outstanding, is not greater than 75 per centum of its capital stock paid up and not unimpaired. Every such bank, which is not a national banking association, shall make to the comp-

for special reports at any time. The comp-troller is further given authority to appoint suitable examiners for banks and associations

BRITISH UNEMPLOYED. Mr. Merrypebble Extends to Them His

doing business under the act.

Sympathy. London, Dec. 29.—A deputation of unemployed workmen waited upon Mr. Gladstone and asked that the government provide work for the unemployed

by building light railways in London. Mr. Gladstone, in reply to the request, said that the want of employment was not peculiar to London or any part of Great Britain. The government sympathized with the men and their families in their distress, but it would be difficult for the government to engage in work that was beyond its usual powers. There were parties, Mr. Gladstone added, that desired the government to become the owner of all the railways in the country. To a certain extent he shared in this desire, but it was a complex question which could was a complex question which could not be decided without mature consideration. For the present it was impossible to consider the question, but he promised to do so when the time was comportune.

In Initity seven years, covered by the records of this agency, the number of failures has only once risen a little above 16,650 in a year. In aggregate of the liabilities in all failures reported and in six years have not risen above \$600,000,000, and this year the strictly commercial liabilities along here aggregated and in six years have not risen above \$600,000,000, and this year the strictly commercial liabilities along here. opportune.

MRS. LEASE REMOVED.

Gov. Lewelling Takes a Decided Step to

End an Unpleasant Controversy. TOPEKA, Kan., Dec. 29.—Gov. Lewelling has removed Mrs. Lease from the state board of charities. This was done after a long conference with his associate state officers and other leaders of the people's party and was no doubt in anticipation of war which Mrs. Lease was preparing to declare against the state administration.

Mrs. Mary E. Lease, the head of the state board of charities, was in Topeka conferring with the populist leaders about the recent election of George F. Tauber to be steward of the deaf and dumb asylum at Olathe by the votes of M. A. Householder and W. S. Waite, the republican members. "Either he goes, or I go," Mrs. Lease

said. "It is a question of principles with me. First I am a populist and of the middle-of-the-road sect and I do not believe in appointing democrats to office."

As appears above the matter was ended by her going.

AN INFERNAL MACHINE.

Addressed to the President but Left Lying LOVELAND, Col., Dec. 29.-An infer nal machine was picked up in the allev yesterday afternoon by a six-year-old boy, who took it home. It was a wooden box about four inches square, wrapped and addressed to "The President, Executive Mansion, Washington, D. C." On the lid was written, "Compliments of a Colorado miner." The box contained some chemical compound mixed with gunpowder, and a detonating cap so arranged that when the lid was removed it would explode. The chemical composition of the contents of the box is not known, but that it was an explosive of considerable power has been proven by experiment. Who prepared the machine, or what was his obect. is a mystery.

The Bridge Disater

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Dec. 29. - From pres ent indications it would seem that the unfound bodies that were lost in the Louisville & Jeffersonville bridge disaster may remain in their watery grave. That of John Hearen was the last found and since then, although the work of searching has been pushed, no traces of the remaining bodies have been found. The coroner will probably fusilade being kept up by both parties. One of the robbers was wounded and captured. He said he and his companions were from Waterloo, Ia. The others, it is thought, will be caught.

hold an inquest some time in January. He to the almost absolute darkness, seventy to the almost absolute darkness, seventy and ing any more of the twelve men who canals, and of this number twenty are known to be drowned and a number of others, it is thought, will be caught. hold an inquest some time in January.

THE YEAR'S REVIEW.

Report on the Condition of Trade-A. Shrinkage Withost Parallel.

NEW YORK, Dec. 30 .- R. G. Dun & Co. s Weekly Review of Trade says under the caption "The Year 1893:" Starting with the largest trade everyknown, mills crowded with work and all business stimulated by high hopes, the year 1893 has proved, in sudden shrinkage of trade, in commercial disasters and depression of industries, the worst for fifty years. Whether the final results of the panic of 1837 were relativel more severe the scanty records that exist do not clearly show. The year closes with prices of many products the lowest ever known, with millions of workers looking in vain for work, and with eharity laboring to keep back suffering and starvation in all our cities. All hope the new year may bring brighter days, but the dying year leaves only a dismal record.

The review of different departments of trade

It repeals the 10 per cent. tax but provides that the issue of state bank notes shall be confined to the state in which they are incorporated, and if the notes are used outside of the state they are to be subject to a tax of 10 per that the woden manufacture is the moter to be subject to a tax of 10 per that the woden manufacture is the process they are to be subject to a tax of 10 per tent. of the force unemployed. Over that the woden manufacture is the greaters as the subject to a tax of 10 per tent. half the woolen manufacture is idle, excepting a brief recovery in November, has been since new wool in May, for all sales at the three chief new wool in May, for all sales at the three chief markets in the eight months have been but 105,573,500 pounds, partly for speculation, the price having fallen 20 per cent for fleece, to the lowest point ever known, against 212,339,0 3 pounds in the same months last year. Sales of cotton goods are fully one-fourth below the usual quantity. The small advance attempted in bo ts and shoes a year ago was not sustained, but with prices as low as ever the shipments of boots and shoes from Boston are 24 per cent less than last year in December, and though in November the de-crease was but 10.8 per cent, it has been 22 per per cent for the last four months. Not only manufactured goods as a whole, but the most important farm products are so low that pro-

ducers find little comfort. Official and other reports give the notion that the crops of last year were so short that famine prices could be realized on purchases. Enor-mous stocks were bought and held with the aid of banks till heavy receipts in the spring caused a collapse of wheat, pork and cotton pools. Disastrots failures helped to produce the alarm which soon made money impossible to get, but even at the worst hour of the panic, prices were scarcely lower than they are now. Wheat has repeatedly sold higher, and at Chicago at the lowest price ever known, and is but 1/2 cent above it now. Pork fell 35 in an hour when the speculation burst, but sells lower vet to-day. Cotton was lifted a cent with accounts of scarcity in September, but has lost most of the gain and sells belo . 8 cents. Thus unreusonable speculations, by preventing the sale of surplus products, have proved a great injury to farmers at a time when their en orced curtailment of purchases is disastrous to all other industries.

Monetary anxieties appeared to cause the panic, and became epidemic when doubts were raised in Apr I about redemption of treasury notes in silver. Western banks had given reason for distrust by connection with real estate, produce and stock ventures. Deposits in national banks alone declined in five months nearly \$500,000,000. Purchases for consumption nearly \$100,000,000. Purchases for consumption shrunk so much, so many hands were out of work or earning reduced waves, and business of all kinds was so reduced that the accumulation of idle money became the greatest every known exceeding became the greatest ever known, exceeding \$2.0,000,000 in New York. The transactions through the clearing houses outside New York in January were 12.5 per cent larger than last year, and 0.5 per cent larger than for the first quarter, 3.7 per cent. smaller in the third quar-ter and 22 per cent. smaller in the last quarter. Clear evidence of the shrinkage in different branches of business is afforded by answers al-ready received to several thousand circulars requesting figures of sales during the last half of 1994 and 1892. Full information of the rail-roads will be given hereafter, but returns of textile goods already show sales amounting to

\$43.84,875 this year, against \$73,347,882 hast year, a decrease of 37 per cent

Iron returns thus far aggregate \$41,833,183.
against \$65,520,921 hast year, a decrease of 38 per cent: reports thus far of jewelry shows decrease of 29 per cent. of furniture, 20 per cent. of dry goods 28 per cent. of asts 195 per cent. of dry goods, 28 percent : of nats 19.5 per cent : of hirdware, 19 per cent; of shoe manufacture, 18 per cent, and by dealers, 8 per cent and of clothing, 10 per cent. It is curious that the only trade showing an increase is in groceries.

In thirty-seven years, covered by the records

cial liabilities alone have exceeded \$131,422,939; the liabilities of banking and financial institu-tions have been \$210,956,864, and the liabilities of railroads placed in the hands of receivers about \$1,122,217,843. As all reports hitherto have been to some extent erroneous through inclusion of failures not strictly commercial, the classified returns show 3,226 manufactur-ing failures, with liabilities of \$164,707,449: 10,-683 failures in legitim ate trade, with liabilities of \$85,5:7,896, and 362 other failures. includin brokers, speculators, etc., with liabilities of \$36,662,735. The average of liabilities in manufacturing is \$50,000 in legitimate trading \$8,00 and other failures \$11,00

GLADSTONE'S BIRTHDAY.

His Eighty-fourth Birthday Finds Him Still Premier of Great Britain

London, Dec. 30.-Mr. Gladstone's 84th birthday, which was celebrated to-day, finds him still at the head of his party, still premier of Great Britain, and still with his great work unaccomplished. The year he has just finished has been a notable one. He has fought his home rule bill for Ireland through the house of commons, and whatever opinion may be held as to the righteousness of that cause, it must be acknowledged that the passing of the bill was a personal triumph for Mr. Gladstone. The Midlothian and other liberal societies of Scotland sent addresses of congratulation to Mr. Gladstone and the liberal clubs held banquets in his honor.

RICHMOND, Va., Dec. 30.-No move has yet been made by the present legislature looking to stimulating immigration to this state. It is, however, believed that shortly after the Christmas

To Stimulate Immigration.

recess the attention of the two houses will be called to this subject. As stated several months ago, some persons favor stationing an agent in New York for the purpose of impressing upon the desirable class of immigrants the advantages afforded by this state. At the conference here last spring of southern governors a suggestion was made for all of the states represented in that body to jointly employ an agent in New York. Nothing ever came of the suggestion.

Fifteen Lives Lost.

MELBOURNE, Dec. 30.-Fifteen lives were lost through the wreck of the steamer Alert from Port Albert to Melbourne which went ashore off Jubilee point during the gale which swept over Port Philip last night, Only one person was saved.

Perils of a Fog.

AMSTERDAM, Dec. 30.-A terribly thick fog prevailed here to-day. Owing to the almost absolute darkness, seven-