### COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 21, 1893.

NO. 13.

### THE WORLD AT LARGE.

Summary of the Daily News.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

\* Hon. JEREMIAH H. MURPHY, ex-member of congress from Iowa, died at Washington from dropsy. He served in the Forty-eighth and Forty-ninth congresses, and was well known throughout the country as "Hennepin" Murphy for his championship of the Hennepin canal project.

THE president has sent to Senator Mills a letter thanking the latter for his recent speech in defense of the administration's Hawaiian policy.

THE house committee on foreign affairs has decided to order a favorable report on the Hitt resolution calling for the correspondence on the Hawaiian matters.

MRS. PORTER, wife of Adm. Porter, died in Washington on the 13th. She was a daughter of Com. Patterson, born in New Orleans seventy-four years ago. She was a sister of Adm. Patterson.

ATTORNEY-GENERAL OLNEY has received the resignations of the following officials: Fremont Wood, United States attorney, Idaho; John W. Herron, United States attornev, southern district, Ohio; David K. Watson, of Ohio, special assistant attorney employed in connection with suits against certain of the Pacific railroads.

THE United States government has been officially notified of the proscription of the Texas newspapers by the Mexican government.

MISS GRACE M. BLACK, daughter of the ex-commissioner of pensions, and Rev. Frank B. Voorman were wedded at Washington recently.

SILVER leaders at Washington, on the 15th began a conference for the purpose of mapping out a programme for carrying on the war for free coinage.

THE Ladies' Home Missionary society will present arguments to the senate in opposition to the admission of Utah, claiming that polygamy in the terri-

tory is by no means dead. IT is understood the president has decided to appoint Frank Lawler to be United States marshal for the northern district of Illinois, which includes Chicago, and that Mr. Donnelly, whom Senator Palmer has been urging for the place, will get the office of appraiser of the port of Chicago.

HENRY COCHRAN, formerly weigher at the Philadelphia mint, convicted of robbing the government of gold bullion to the amount of \$139,000 was sentenced to seven years and six months at hard labor in the eastern penitentiary, to pay a fine of \$1,000 and the costs of prosecution.

Work on the erection of the Grant monument at New York has been discontinued for the winter.

JUDGE BARRETT has decided the Mcagainst McKane, adjudging him and his co-defendants guilty of contempt of court.

Dr. EDWARD MORWITZ, proprietor of the Philadelphia German Democrat, the oldest daily paper in the country, died recently after an illness of only

six davs. NATHAN MATTHEWS (dem.) was reelected mayor of Boston. His plurality is about 7,000. The city voted for liquor

A REMARKABLE case of triple insanity has developed at New York, three grown sisters who are triplets all suddenly becoming demented.

THE nine million mortgage on the Clover Leaf has been foreclosed by the Continental Trust Co., of New York. R. PATRICK & Co., bankers of Pitts-

burgh, Pa., have closed their doors. The firm was one of the oldest private banking houses in the city. Their liabilities were \$500,000; assets, \$700,000. ANGELO ZAPPE, convicted of the mur-

der of Frank Helmstetter, was hanged at P ttsburgh, Pa. AT Woonsocket, R. I., Vicar-General

McCabe was found dead in his bed. Boss McKane and his strikers, of Gravesend, L. I., were sentenced to pay a fine and go to jail for thirty days. JUDGE MCADAMS, at New York, gave Amy Boucicault, known on the stage

as Amy Busby, an absolute divorce from her husband, Actor Aubrey Bouci-Col. S. V. R. CRUGER's mansion at Bayville, L. I., was destroyed by fire

the other day. The loss was estimated at \$50,000. By an accident on the Pittsburgh,

Virginia & Charleston railroad near Pittsburgh, Pa., a number of passengers were seriously injured.

THE WEST.

THE Atwater tank factory of the Illinois glass works, Alton, Ill., has been completed and fires started. This is the largest bottle factory in the world and will employ 400 men on that product

THE Hammond distillery at Valparaiso, Ind., burned recently. The fire was of incendiary origin. The loss was \$200,000. One hundred men were thrown out of employment.

THE steamer Leader, having on board sixty patients from the Stockton insane asylum, was sunk in the San Joaquin river near San Francisco by colliding with the steamer J. D. Peters. The lunatics were set free and all escaped. THE Alliance and Industrial union

meeting at Huron, S. D., was poorly attended.

THE board of directors of the Chicago board of trade has rejected as unsatisfactory Robert Lindblom's proposition to establish a new sort of board clear

THE Midland Terminal railway has

been opened to Cripple Creek, Col. Hon. Ellery Anderson has arrived in Omaha for the purpose of familiarizing himself with the Union Pacific

A GANG of Baltimore & Ohio railroad carpenters were engaged in tearing lawyer. down Swift & Co.'s ice house, at Bellaire, O., when the roof suddenly gave heavy timbers. Six were probably fatally crushed.

THE Star woolen mills at Wabash, Ind., have been destroyed by fire.

JUDGE SEAMON had taken his seat in the United States court at Chicago, and was about to begin the hearing of a case, when two electric light wires beneath him became crossed and the blaze which followed badly scorched his bench and chair. A juryman extinguished the flames.

CHARLES MARR, George Hogriever and "Bumpus" Jones have been signed by Manager Watkins, of the Sioux City baseball team.

THE semi-annual statement of the Illinois Central shows its gross receipts for six months ended October 1 to have been over \$6,000,000.

It is estimated that by reason of increased acreage the yield of corn in Illinois this season is over 30,000,000 bushels in excess of the yield last year. THE report of the world's fair committee of awards shows that the for-

AT Fresno, Cal., Chris Evans, the train robber and outlaw, has been found guilty of murder in the first degree and the penalty fixed at imprisonment

for life. REPRESENTATIVES of the different railway unions met at St. Paul to consider grievances of employes of the Chicago Great Western.

THE two negroes who fired into a C. & A. train near Edwardsville, Ill., on September 4, were each given six years in the penitentiary. STANISLAUS VOINACOISKY, one of the

Siberian exiles who were brought to San Francisco by a whaler, has been arrested for burglary. SLIGHT earthquake shocks were felt

at a number of points in Illinois and Indiana on the 14th. SEVERAL business houses at Bancroft, Ia., have been destroyed by fire.

Loss, \$50,000; partially insured. In the conspiracy trial at Portland, Ore., Nat Blum testified that ex-Collector of Customs Lotan, according to the agreement, received \$50 for each Chinese landed, which amount was paid him by Blum.

AT Anderson, Ind., Sheriff Coburn levied upon the property of W. C. Depauw and the Depauw plate glass works at Alexandria to satisfy executions amounting to \$450,000.

A PARTY of workmen digging a gas well at Anderson, Ind., were seriously injured by an explosion, one of them

### THE SOUTH.

A TRAIN on the International & Great Northern was held up by bandits near Austin, Tex., who wounded the fireman and robbed the express and passengers.

THE vast fortune of Charles Harris. once a millionaire well known in the south, is being fast frittered away at Wilmington, Del., through litigation regarding his capability to longer manage his own affairs.

Ex-Gov. J. B. JACKSON, of West Virginia, is dead.

THE National Farmers' congress began its thirteenth annual session at Savannah, Ga., on the 12th. Vice President D. G. Purse, of Georgia, presided in the absence of President Smith, of

Kansas. FOUR of the International & Great Northern train robbers of Texas have been captured.

RIGHT REV. T. B. LYMAN, Episcopal bishop of North Carolina, died of heart failure recently. A LARGE fire occurred at Morgan-

business portion of town was destroyed, including a hotel and several stores. JOHN ARMSTRONG, colored, was

hanged at Athens, Tenn., for the murder of French Sharp, also colored. Armstrong had to be supported on the

B. L. DUKE, one of the members of the firm of W. Duke's Sons, of Durham, N. C., has made an individual assignment.

THE Southwestern Traffic association has called a meeting of its members for New Orleans.

THE city attorney at Fort Worth, Tex., is preparing mandamus proceedings against the city treasurer to compel him to invest in the city's bonds.

AT Barboursville, Ky., ex-Cashiers C. E. Davidson and William Locke, of the Cumberland Valley bank, have been indicted by the grand jury. It is expected that others will be indicted.

THE trial of Judge King for the murder of Editor W. J. Allen ended in a verdict of not guilty at Clarksville, Tex.

LIEUT.-COL. W. F. FORD, of the state militia, a prominent attorney at Fort Worth, Tex., is under arrest on an indictment charging him with fraud.

A TERRIBLE accident occurred near Louisville, Ky., a span of a new bridge which is being built over the Ohio river falling, on account of the high wind, and killing and wounding a large num-

ber of the workmen. AT Princess Anne, Md., two negroes, Courtney and Taylor, were hanged for

murder. ONE man was fatally scalded and two seriously burned by the bursting of a tana millionaire, will thus soon be dimolasses tank in New Orleans.

# GENERAL. A BODY found in the Thames at Lon-

don has been identified as that of Mr. Gladstone's valet. HERR MAUTEY, a German judge, was

sentenced to four months' detention in a fortress for fighting a duel with a CHARLES LUCKEY was hanged at

Brockville, Ont. He walked smilingly way, burying seven men under the to the gallows and protested his innocence to the last. In Paris Miss Dorothy Klumpke, of

San Francisco, brilliantly passed her examination for the degree of doctor of mathematics. Miss Klumpke is the first woman who has passed such an examination in France. UNITED STATES MINISTER THOMPSON.

at Rio, announces that, regardless of the action taken by other countries, the United States will continue to protect her merchantmen. THE Pacific Coast Steamship Co. an-

steamers from service because of dull trade. RIGHT REV. ROBERT SAMUEL GREGG, bishop of Cork, has been elected arch-

nounces that it will withdraw seven

bishop of Armagh and primate of Ireland. CLEARING house returns for the week ended December 15 showed an average decrease of 32.3 compared with the corresponding week of last year. In New York the decrease was 38.3; outside,

A BOMB charged with powder and eign exhibitors got 63 per cent. of the shot, and with a lighted match attached to it, has been found in a church in Hanover.

> A DISPATCH says that fourteen people were killed and thirty wounded in a railroad collision near Sonzonovka,

THE American league, of Hawaii, has addressed an appeal for aid to the United States. THE new warship, New York, was

subjected to a severe test to determine her stanchness, all of her heavy guns being fired at once. COUNT SOLMS SONNENWALDE, German ambassador to Italy, has resigned, owing to private reasons. It is said

Herr Von Radowitz, the German ambassador at Madrid, will succeed Count Solms Sonnenwalde. ONE hundred and forty-three anarchists are imprisoned in Barcelona. A

number of them will be transported on board the cruiser Navarre, the captain of which vessel has sealed orders regarding his destination. Dr. Moll. of Berlin, who was re-

cently convicted of perjury and sen-tenced to three years' imprisonment, and whose appeal against the sentence was recently rejected, committed suicide by taking poison while on his way to prison. THE sentence of Joseph Leblance, condemned to die for the murder of

Winnipeg, Man., has been commuted to fifteen years' imprisonment. THE 200-ton schooner Margaret McGregor, Capt. McGregor, from Cape Haytien, Hayti, was fifteen days overdue at Boston and was thought to be

John Wilson, a respected citizen of

### THE LATEST.

lost.

PHILIP M. SCHEIG, the defaulting teller of the Bank of Minneapolis, who was brought back from England to plead guilty, has been sentenced to seven years and six months at hard labor in the state penitentiary.

THE American Protective association is developing with great rapidity in West Virginia.

MAIDEN sisters were found dead, sitting side by side, in a farmhouse near Middletown, N. Y.

HON. WILLIAM F. CODY will, it is said, seek the republican nomination for governor of Nebraska next year. INDIAN COMMISSIONER BROWNING has

appeared before the house committee on Indian affairs and submitted estimates for the next fiscal year. The estimates amount to \$6,981,000.

THE secretary of the interior has ordered the disbarment from practice as town, N. C. An entire square in the attorneys before the interior department of James M. Hiltebrand, of Huntington, Ind., and T. A. Duvall, of Nashville. Tenn.

THE president's message on Hawaii showed that matters were greatly complicated and any legislation by congress to strengthen affairs would be received by the executive without prejudice. CONSIDERABLE excitement has been

created at the Terre Haute, Ind., normal school by the programme of the state teachers' convention, which includes addresses of two professors who were deposed from the normal school. JOHN TEMPLE GRAVES, the Georgia orator and humanitarian, advocates as a solution of the negro problem the creation of a separate state for them and its regulation by the government. DAN HANDRICK, of Ardmore, I. T., was terribly burned about the face by

the explosion of a bottle of "soap fluid" he had bought from a stranger. THREE boarding-house keepers, who have been stealing their table supplies judgment." from Santa Fe trains, were arrested in

Joliet, Ill. THE Galesburg, Ill., Paving Brick Co.'s plant was destroyed by fire. Loss, \$200,000; insured. There was a suspicion that the fire was incendiary.

GOMPERS was re-elected president of The federation also pledged itself to free silver coinage.

THE statement was current in Chicaestate of Andrew J. Davis, the Monvided up among the heirs.

### KANSAS STATE NEWS.

Leavenworth is in high feather over the completion of the new bridge over the Missouri river.

The residence of J. G. Kaufman, at Newton, burned recently. Loss, \$5,000, with small insurance.

Measles, la grippe and scarlet fever have lately been keeping Kansas City (Kan.) physicians and undertakers

The discharge of Steward Dixon and his wife at the Olathe deaf and dumb asylum has brought on a small war at that institution.

The bondsmen of George Klockson, of Fort Scott, grand treasurer of the Knights of Honor, who disappeared with funds of the order and was later found in a hospital in California, have procured a warrant for his arrest, on the charge of embezzlement.

Judge Riner, of the United States circuit court, sitting in Topeka, has announced that Judge Thomas, of North Dakota, has been appointed by Judge Caldwell to try the famous Hillman insurance case, the trial to be held in Topeka during the January term.

Herman Heintze, a Leavenworth groceryman, committed suicide the other day by taking morphine. Several weeks ago Heintze lost considerable of his stock of groceries by fire, since which time he had been very despondent and made two attempts at suicide. He belonged to several secret societies and carried a heavy life insurance.

Charles W. Jacobs, postmaster of Sun City, is reported by Inspector Cochran to be short in his money order account to the amount of \$700. Jacobs keeps a store in connection with the post office, and does not deny that he is in arrears, but says he has used the government ately, carrying with them the other money as a matter of convenience in

the transaction of his private business. The November report of the state of the several institutions of the state to be: Industrial school, \$2,475.90; idiotic and imbecile youth, \$2,026.90; soldiers' orphans' home, \$2,761.03; Osawatomie insane asylum, \$10,537.85; blind asylum, \$2,447.50; reform school, \$2,186.14; deaf and dumb asylum, \$4,-

The other night as Bruno Geiler was returning home in Leavenworth he was halted by three footpads. Two of them held him while a third secured pickets from a fence near by with which they knocked him insensible, and beat him in a terrible manner. They took all the valuables from his pockets and left him lying unconscious.

He was not found until next morning. George Melvin, a Leavenworth county farmer, and his adopted son 12 years old, were found under a bridge in a culvert in Wyandotte county, the other day, and Melvin died soon after, evi- away their eyes and they saw the men dently from exposure. Melvin, it ap- struggling in mid air in their mad efpears, had traded his property in Leavenworth county for Kansas City proper- the huge mass of material struck the ty and was on his way to that city, but water all was concealed for an instant

corpus case which will probably be desession of that tribunal. The case involves the right of a county attorney to place persons in jail for contempt for refusing to give evidence leading to a prosecution under the prohibitory law. The Kansas prohibitory enact-ment confers that right upon county

attorneys. The people of the state are said to be taking an unusual interest this winter in the matter of stocking streams with fish, and the prosecuting attorneys of several counties have warned sportsmen, through the public prints, not to violate the fishing laws. Wampler, the state fish commissioner, will receive next month from the United States fish commissioner a car load of different varieties of native

food fish for distribution in Kansas. It has been discovered that in the late vote for judge of the Thirty-second judicial district the counties of Seward, Grant and Stevens each polled 194 was sent to congress on the 18th. It votes. Under the constitution of the state, whenever a county falls below 200 votes at any general election, it is no longer entitled to a representative in the legislature. This makes four counties in the Thirty-second judicial district that are not entitled to a representative, as Morton county was

dropped some time ago. The supreme court has reversed the decision of Judge Bailey, of the district court of Rice county, in the somewhat celebrated mortgage case of N. T. Greenwood et al. against Thomas A. Butler et al. The court held that "the laws of 1893 concerning the sale and redemption of real estate does not have the effect to change or nullify any of the terms of a judgment duly rendered before the passage of that act, directing the sale of lands, or any interest therein, for the purpose stated in said

Under the new law the republican and populist state central committees have filed reports of receipts and expenditures during the late campaign. The republican report showed that there had beed collected and spent for campaign purposes \$1,332.10. The popthe American Federation of Labor. ulists, according to Chairman Breidenthal's report, only spent \$116.35. Of this sum only \$35 was contributed. The difference was paid by Chairman go that the famous Davis will case had | Breidenthal. These reports cover only been compromised, and \$11,000,000, the the receipts and expenditures for the state work, local committees being required to file their reports with county

### A FATAL BRIDGE.

More Than Twenty Men Killed at Louisville, Ky.

Sudden Collapse of the New Bridge Over the Ohio River—Fifty Men Fall Over One Hundred Feet - At Least a Score Killed.

LOUISVILLE, KY., Dec. 16 .- At a few minutes past 10 yesterday morning the false work and that part of the middle span of the Louisville & Jeffersonville Bridge Co. in place gave way, and with all the workmen was precipitated 110 feet into the water below. There was but a moment's warning, and those who escaped going down with the mass of iron and timber started for the piers after the first trembling indicated the giving away of the talse work. The accident was a horrible one, and is the

ticed that during the night the "traveler," which had been put in place the night before, had been worked loose by the wind. An order to draw it back into place was given, and the men and

engines started. The wind was high at the time, and the gentle swaving of the false work gradually forced the "traveler" off of the piles, on which it was resting. When the end slipped the whole work trembled, and the men realizing their danger, started for the piers. As luck would have it the central bent was the first to give way, and the men on this bent went down to be covered with the mass of iron and timber of the other bents, which fell almost immediworkmen who failed to reach places of safety on the piers. The north bent, or the one attached to the Indiana pier, board of charities showed the expenses | did not fall for fifteen minutes after

the other part went down. As near as can be ascertained there were fifty-one men on the bridge when the alarm was given by the engineer in charge of the work. Of this number a bill to repeal a clause in the last pension ap-several succeeded in reaching the piers. Of those men who went down, some were covered by a mass of timber from beneath which it will be days before their bodies are recovered.

The first crash, when the center bent gave way, was at 10:25, and it was then the great number of fatalities occurred. Then, a few minutes later, another bent, on which there was but little of the bridge proper, gave way on the Indiana side of the river. In this it is believed but one unknown man was believed but one unknown man was killed. He was caught by a rope and dragged beneath the water.

The crash attracted the attention of those on the shore, and many turned forts to climb out of danger. why he took refuge in the culvert is not by the spray that was thrown high into the air. As the water subsided County attorneys of the state are here and there could be seen men here and there could be seen men struggling desperately to climb up on the timbers that thrust their ends here and the description (Ga) and Enloe (Tenn.) defended the administration and Messrs Lacy (N. Y.) and Morse (Mass.) opdeeply interested in the Sims habeas struggling desperately to climb up on cided by the supreme court at the next above the water. A few succeeded in clinging to the places of safety, and were quickly rescued by boats from the shore. Others struggled desperately, and were carried off by the current to

sink almost as rescue was at hand. At whose doors must be laid the responsibility for the terrible accident nay never be known. It was one of those unforeseen accidents that occurred in spite of all precautionary measures. Bridge building, probably more than any other thing, is fraught with manifold dangers and the workmen whose labors are utilized in the work practically take their lives in

their own hands. General opinion ascribes the cause of the disaster to the swift wind that had been sweeping the river all day. It bore with great force on the ponderous frame work, which necessarily became loosened from the constant strain and

swaying of the heavy timbers. It is estimated by the engineers of the Phoenix Bridge Co., that the loss to

the bridge will be at least \$100,000. The third span of the bridge collapsed at 8:20 last night. So far as known there was no one injured. This will be an additional loss of about \$75,000 to the bridge company. The span had been completed, but the collapse of the fourth span is supposed to have loosened and displaced it.

The bridge had been under construc tion for a number of years. Several times work was suspended for lack of funds. Two years ago the Masonic Savings bank failed because of its con nection with the bridge company. Recently financial assistance was obtained and work was resumed. Three years ago in constructing the piers twelve men were killed in a caiss Accidents have been frequent and from first to last fifty men have been killed.

## A RUSSIAN EXILE.

He Commits Suicide Because of Fear of

Arrest.
CHICAGO, Dec. 16.—Sigmund Moscowski, a Russian refugee, committed suicide in Lincoln park last night. John Wegesinski, a man claiming to be an agent for a society that extends aid to suffering Russians, told the coroner that the suicide had been an officer in the czar's army, but, being implicated in a political plot four months ago, had been forced to flee the country in disguise. He left a family in Russia and, fearing detection and being without funds, he killed himself to escape the terrible fate which the agent said awaited him should he be captured.

### CONGRESSIONAL

The Week's Proceedings of Senate and House.

When the senate met on the 11th the expected debate on the federal elections bill did not come off, as Mr. Hill agreed to Mr. Hoar's suggestion that the bill b referred to the elecsuggestion that the bin be referred to the elec-tions committee. Mr. Hoar (Mass.) then of-fered a resolution calling on the president for certain information in regard to Hawaiia, re-ferring mainly to the appointment of Mr. Blount and the powers conferred upon him, and proceeded to speak at length in which he criti-cized the action of the administration in the proceeded to speak at length in which he criti-cized the action of the administration in the Hawaiian affair. Mr. Gray (Del.) replied and defended the action of the president, and said the senator from Massachusetts had acquired the reputation of a common scold in refer-ence to the party to which he was opposed. The resolution then went over and the senate soon adjourned.... The session of the house was brief and uninteresting. The bill for the admission of Utah again went over, and a bill fixing the time and place of holding federal

fixing the time and place of holding federal courts in Nebraska, passed. No other business of public importance was transacted. After the morning hour in the senate on the 12th debate on the federal elections repeal bill was commenced Mr. Cullom (Ill.) opening the accident was a horrible one, and is the last of a long list of catastrophes that have marked the construction of this bridge.

The foreman in beginning work noticed that during the night the "tray-

the senate went into executive session... The house engaged in debate on the Utah admission bill, which continued with much spirit until adjournment at 5:30 o'clock.

The Hawaiian question was again the subject of an animated discussion in the senate on pect of an animated discussion in the senate on the 13th, Mr. Hoar's resolution of inquiry being up for debate. Mr Frye defended the action of Minister Stevens and Mr. Vest spoke in de-fense of Mr. Blount and deprecated anything like partisanship in discussing the question. At the close of the Hawaiian debate Mr. Mor-rill spoke on the tariff and at 4:31 the senate rill spoke on the tariff and at 4:31 the senate went into executive session.... In the house the bill granting the right of way to the Kansas, Oklahoma Central & Southwest railway through the Indian territory passed. The Utah admission bill was taken up and after a warm debate passed without division. Mr. McCreary (Ky.) offered a resolution calling for the instructions given to representatives of the United States in Hawaii. The resolution was adopted and the house adjourned.

In the senate on the 14th the house bill repealing the federal elections laws was favorably

pealing the federal elections laws was favorably reported from the committee on privileges and elections Mr. Chandler submitted a minority report against the bill. The house bill providing for two additional judges in Oklahoma passed, and Mr. Voorhees introduced a bill for the coinage of silver dollars and for the retirement of small denominations of gold and paper. The resolution to investigate the Ford theater disaster was amended and adopted. Several other bills and resolutions passed, among them of pensions to persons residing in foreign countries. Adjourned until Monday....In the house a deadlock existed for two hours over the Arizona admission bill, republicans refusing to answer to a roll call and preventing a quorum. A number of committees then reported and the Arizona and New Mexico bills were pending at

THE senate was not in session on the 15th. western states, owing to the preponderance it would give the west in the United States sente. A lively debate followed in which members indulged in political speeches, although deprecating politics. This continued until adjournment, the main point discussed not being the admission of New Mexico but what was to be done with Oklahoma.

amendment to the bill providing two additional judges for Oklahoma was agreed to. In committee of the whole the urgency deficiency bill was considered until adjournment, the debate on which turned on the pension policy of the

# HE HUNTED FOR BEAR.

And His Ill Luck Was Only Explained When He Returned He was tall and lanky, with a longish beard and mustachios, a drooping nose and a hanging under lip, a high and narrow forehead, surmounted with a stock of hay-colored hair. Altogether his tout ensemble reminded one forcibly of the picture of a satyr, but the kindly light of the blue eyes and

capacious mouth proclaimed the hidden existence of a genial soul. The blue dungaree pantaloons were generally rolled part way up the cowhide long boots. Certain threadbare patches on the shoulders of the weather beaten, brownish gray coat gave evidence of the chafing of gun and ax

certain puckers of humor about the

handle. I had been sleeping late one September morning in his shack. I was tired, for I had been the day before clambering about some tough parts of the mountain, shooting dusky grouse. I was still in bed, but awoke when he stumbled through the half open door, capsizing the water pail and nearly killing the cat with one fell swipe of his well grown feet. Snatching the old muzzle loading musket from the corner he roared out "Bear!" and van-

ished. Hours passed, and the sun was low when William returned, tired and hungry, and without bear meat. He had followed Bruin, so he said, from thicket to thicket, and through swamps and over hills, sometimes catching a glimpse of black fur, but never getting a chance to shoot, till at last he lost him in a rocky gorge, and was forced by the approach of night to give up and return empty handed.

I sympathized feelingly as he sorrowfully stood the old gun in the corner. Happening to pick it up, I saw that the lock was missing. "Why, how is this? You have no lock on the gun." Glancing up at the shelf I saw that the lock was there, wrapped in an oiled rag, where William himself had placed it the night before after cleaning the gun. "Hello, William! You forgot to put your lock on before starting," I shouted. The blue eyes opened wide in a perplexed stare and the under lip dropped a bit farther down. Then the

little puckers deepened as the eyes closed somewhat. "What the blank's the odds?" he drawled, "the bear didn't know that." -Forest and Stream.

THE COTTONWOOD FALLS COURANT.

W. E. TIMMONS, Publisher. COTTONWOOD FALLS, - - KANSAS.

THE SONG OF THE PRINTER.

"Clickety-click, clickety-click," Brazen rule and iron stick, All night long the printer stands By his case with busy hands Like a clock with ceaseless tick; "Clickety-click, clickety-click."

"Clickety-click, clickety-click," Hurry, printer, quick, be quick! Thought is rapid, lightning, too, Both are waiting now on you: You must put the news in form, People want it fresh and warm-Hurry, printer, quick, be quick! Clickety-click, clickety-click."

Here is news from o'er the sea-England, Russia, Italy; It a wondrous race has run, Far outstripping wind and sun. Now, O printer! ply thy skill, Quick, be quick! work with a will; Send it forth for men to read, Soon the news is old and dead.

Here's a murder; awful deed! Make now, printer, swiftest speed; Mews that's dyed with human blood Should be swept forth like a flood. Let your nimble fingers fly, Eager hands are standing by; Eyes with wide and frightened stare— Don't you see them waiting there

Here's a marriage-here's a death All the world is out of breath, Waiting what you have to give; Hurry, printer, let it live. Give it wings and let it go Be it joy, or be it woe: Wedding chime, or funeral toll, Thro' your hands it all must roll.

Candle smoking, low the wick, Clickety-click, chekety-click, Sad or joyful, well or sick, "Clickety-click, clickety-click," Morn is on its way, be quick! \*Clickety-click, clickety-click."
—George W. Crofts, in Inter Ocean.

### HE KNOWS IT ALL.

The Man Who Would Manage Other People's Business.



T HAS been told me by those in know - and I at nineteen penny fare." months of age he wept because

half he was fished in an exhausted condition out of the water butt, whither he had climbed for the purpose of in a common-looking man on the seat

teaching a frog how to swim.

Two years later he got his left eye permanently injured showing the cat turned the other, "because I owed you how to carry kittens without hurting sixpence to begin with." them; and about the same period was dangerously stung by a bee while conveying it from a flower where, as it seemed to him, it was only wasting its time, to one more rich in honeymaking properties.

His desire was always to help others. He would spend whole mornings explaining to elderly hens how to hatch eggs, and give up an afternoon's black-berrying in order to sit at home and crack nuts for his pet squirrel. Before he was seven he would argue with his mother upon the management of children and reprove his father for the way he was bringing him up.

As a child nothing afforded him greater delight than "minding" other children-or them less. He would take this harassing duty upon himself entirely of his own accord, and without hope of reward or gratitude. It was immaterial to him whether the other children were older than himself or younger, stronger or weaker; whenever and wherever he found them he set to work to "mind" them. Once, during a school treat, piteous cries were heard coming from a distant part of the wood, and, upon search being made, he was discovered prone upon the ground, with a cousin of his, a boy twice his own weight, sitting upon him and steadily whacking him. Having rescued him,

"Why didn't you keep with the little boys? What were you doing along with him?" "Please, sir," he answered; "I was

minding him."

the teacher said:

He was a good-natured lad; and at school he was always willing for the whole class to copy from his slate; indeed, he would urge them to do so. He meant it kindly, but inasmuch as his answers were invariably quite wrong-with a distinctive and inimitable wrongness peculiar to himselfthe result to his followers, from a labor-saving point of view, proved emi-



mently unsatisfactory; and with the shallowness of youth, that, ignoring motives, judges by results, they would wait outside for him and punch him.

All his energies went to the instruction of others, leaving none for his own purposes. He would take callow youths to his chambers and teach them to box.

"Now try and hit me on the nose." he would say, standing before them in the principle of the thing. Why should ness for the appellant. az attitude of defense; "don't be afraid. Hit as hard as ever you can." Then they would hit him; and, as

soon as he had recovered from his surprise, and a little lessened the bleed-

they had done it all wrong, and how easily he could have stopped the blow if they had only hit him properly.

Twice at golf he lamed himself for 'drive." and at cricket on one occasion I remember seeing his middle stump go down like a nine-pine just as he was in the very midst of explaining to the bowler how to get his balls in straight. After which he had a long argument with the umpire as to whether he was in or out.

He had been known, during a stormy channel passage, to rush excitedly upon the bridge in order to inform the cap-tain that he had "just seen a light about two miles away to the left;" and if he is on the top of an omnibus, he generally sits beside the driver and points out to him the various obstacles likely to impede their progress.

It was in a 'bus that my own personal acquaintanceship with him began. I was sitting behind two young ladies when the conductor came up to collect fares. One of them handed him a sixpence, telling him to take them to Piccadilly circus-which was twopence.

"No," said the other lady to her friend, handing the man a shilling. "I owe you sixpence, you give me fourpence and I'll pay for the two."

The conductor took the shilling, punched two twopenny tickets, and then stood trying to think it out.

"That's right," said the lady who had spoken last; "give my friend fourpence"-the conductor did so. "Now you give that fourpence to me"-the friend handed it to her-"and you," she concluded to the conductor, "give me eightpence. Then we shall be all

The conductor doled out to her the eightpence-the sixpence he had taken from the first lady with a penny and two ha'pennies out of his own bagdistrustfully, and retired muttering something about his duties not including those of a lightning calculator.

"Now," said the elder lady to the younger, 'I owe you a shilling." I deemed the incident closed, when suddenly a florid gentleman on the opposite seat called out in stentorian

"Hi! Conductor, you've cheated these a position to ladies out of fourpence."

"Oo's cheated oo out o' fourpence?" can easily be- replied the indignant conductor from lieve it - that the top of the steps; "it was a two-

"Two tuppences don't make eightpence," retorted the florid gentleman his grandmoth- hotly. "How much did you give the er would not al- fellow?" he asked, addressing the first low him to feed of the young ladies.
her with a "I gave him sixpence," replied the

spoon; and that lady, examining her purse; "and then at three and a I gave you fourpence, you know," she added, addressing her companion. "That's a dear two pen'oth," chimed

behind. "Oh, that's impossible, dear," re-

"But I did," persisted the first lady.
"You gave me a shilling," said the conductor, who had returned, pointing

an accusing forefinger at the elder of the ladies. The elder lady nodded.

"And I give you sixpence and two pennies, didn't I?" The lady admitted it.

"An' I give 'er" (pointing towards the younger lady) "fourpence, didn't

'Which I gave you, you know, dear,' remarked the younger lady. "Blow me, if it ain't me as 'as been cheated out of the fourpence," cried

the conductor. "But," said the florid gentleman, 'the other lady gave you sixpence.' "Which I gave to 'er," replied the conductor, again pointing the finger of

accusation at the elder lady; "you can scarch my bag if yer like. I ain't got a bloomin' sixpence on me." By this time everybody had forgot-

ten what they had done, and contradicted themselves and one another. The florid man took it upon himself to put everybody right with the result that before Piccadilly circus was reached, three passengers had threatened to report the conductor for unbecoming language: the conductor had called a policeman and taken the names and addresses of the two ladies, intending to sue them for the fourpence which they wanted to pay, but which the florid man would not allow them to do); the younger lady had become convinced that the elder lady had meant to cheat her. and the elder lady was in

The florid gentleman and myself continued in the bus to Charing Cross station. At the booking office window it transpired that we were bound for the same suburb, and we journeyed down together. He talked about the four-

pence all the way.

At my gate we shook hands, and he was good enough to express delight at the discovery that we were near neighbors. What attracted him to myself I failed to understand, for he had bored me considerably, and I had to the best of my ability snubbed him. gard their subsequent agonies as in-Subsequently I learned that it was a peculiarity of his to be charmed with He joyed

to regard himself as my bosom friendand asked me to forgive him for not having called sooner, which I did.

"I met the postman as I was coming along," he said, handing me a blue envelope; "and he gave me this for you." I saw it was an application for the

"We must make a stand against this," he continued. "That's for water to the 29th of September. You've no right to pay it in June."

I replied to the effect that water rates had to be paid, and that it seemed to me immaterial whether they were paid in June or September

you pay for water you never had? What right have they to bully you into derful grasp of other people's business paying what you don't owe?"

He was a fluent talker, and I was ass enough to listen to him. By the end of working it out in practice. -Jerome K. ing, he would explain to them how half an bour he had persuaded me that Jerome, in Detroit Free Press.

the question was bound up with the inalienable rights of man, and that if I paid that fourteen and tenpence in June instead of in September, I should over a week, showing a novice how to be unworthy of the privileges my forefathers had fought and died to bestow upon me.

He told me the company had not a leg to stand upon, and, at his instigation, I sat down and wrote an insulting letter to the chairman.

The secretary replied that, having regard to the attitude I had taken up, it would be incumbent on themselves to treat it as a test case, and presumed that my solicitors would accept service on my behalf.

When I showed him this letter he was delighted. "You leave it to me," he said, pocketing the correspondence, "and we'll

teach them a lesson." I left it to him. My only excuse is little sense I possessed must, I suppose,

have been absorbed by the play. The magistrate's decision somewhat dampened my ardor, but only inflamed his zeal. Magistrates, he said, were muddleheaded old fogies. This was a

the unsatisfactory wording of the sub- dependent upon the demand for cans by clause, he did not think he could allow the company their costs; so that, all told, I got off for something under fifty operate chiefly during the summer and pounds-inclusive of the original four- autumn, and do little during the winter teen and tenpence.

Afterwards our friendship waned; but, living as we did in the same outlying suburb, I was bound to see a good deal of him and hear more.

At parties of all kinds he was particularly prominent, and on such occasions, being in his most good-natured to have this supply ready when needmood, was most to be dreaded. No hu- ed. Ordinarily these orders can be safeman being could have worked harder for the enjoyment of others, or have produced more universal wretchedness. One Christmas afternoon, calling up-

on a friend. I found some fourteen or fifteen elderly ladies and gentlemen trotting solemnly round a row of chairs in the center of the drawing-room,



.. HE WOULD SWOOP DOWN UPON YOU.

while Poppleton played the piano. Every now and then Poppleton would suddenly cease, and every one would drop wearily into the nearest chair, evidently glad of a rest-all but one, who would thereupon creep quietly away, followed by the envying looks of those left behind. I stood by the door, watching the weird scene. Presently that they shrank from a most grave an escaped player came towards me, and serious duty. But they have and I inquired of him what the cere- the duty to perform at last just the nony was supposed to signify.

ily, "some of Poppleton's tomfoolery." Then he added, savagely: "We've got to play forfeits after this."

The servant was still waiting a favorable opportunity to announce me. I gave her a shilling not to, and got away unperceived.

After a satisfactory dinner, he would suggest an impromptu dance, and want you to roll up mats or help him move the piano to the other end of the room. He knew enough round games to have started a small purgatory. Just as you were in the middle of an inter- whatever had been done about it, while esting discussion or a delightful tate-atete with a pretty woman, he would

swoop down upon you with: "Come along, we're going to play literary consequences." and, dragging you to the table and putting a piece of paper and a pencil before you, would tell you to write a description of your favorite heroine in fiction, and would see that you did it.

He never spared himself. It was always he who would volunteer to escort the ladies to the station, and who would never leave them until he had seen them safely into the wrong train; it was he who would play "wild beasts" with the children and frighten them into fits that would last all night.

So far as ntention went he was the kindest man alive. He never visited poor sick persons without taking with him in his pocket some little delicacy calculated to disagree with them and make them worse. He arranged vachting excursions for bad sailors entirely at his own expense, and seemed to re-

He loved to manage a wedding, Once anyone who did not openly insult him. he planned matters so that the bride Three days afterward he bure into arrived at the altar three-quarters of my study unannounced-he appeared an hour before the groom, which led to unpleasantness upon a day that should have been filled only with joy; and once he forgot the clergyman. But he was always ready to admit when he

made a mistake.

At funerals, also, he was to the fore, pointing out to the grief-stricken relatives how much better it was for all concerned that the corpse was dead, and expressing a pious hope that they would soon join it.

The chiefest delight of his life, however, was to be mixed up in other people's domestic quarrels. No domestic quarrel for miles around was complete without him. He generally came in as "That's not it," he answered. "It's mediator and finished as leading wit-

> As a journalist or politician his wonwould probably have won for him esteem and love. The error he made was

Congress. Will Have to "Get a Move On Itself."

In our opinion the most plausible explanation of all is that the people were angry with the democrats, not because they thought the democrats were going to reform the tariff, but because they had not done it already. It is upon the face of it absurd to maintain that after such a campaign as that which closed s year ago the people did not know that tariff reform was the issue. There was little else talked or written about, and that was talked and written about

a great deal. The people were thoroughly instructed, and they deliberately declared that they wanted the tariff reformed. But what has been done? Over a year has passed, and the tariff has not been touched. More than that, no intimation has been given as to what the changes are to be when that at the time I was immersed in the they are made. No one knows when a writing of a farcical comedy. What tariff bill will be passed, and it must be next spring, possibly next summer, before it will be in effect. Meanwhile the industries are paralyzed, and the revenue of the government has fallen below its expenditures.

Taking the first example that occurs, let us consider the plight in which the matter for a judge.

The judge was a kindly old gentleman, and said that, bearing in mind selves. This manufacture is, of course, the innumerable concerns that put up fruit, vegetables, etc. These concerns and spring. Hence when they begin they are obliged to work briskly, and they require a large stock of cans on hand in order that they may suffer no delay, which, with their materials, would be ruinous. But the can factory must have its orders long before if it is ly given in advance, but such is not case this season. No one can tell whether the duty on tin plate will be taken off or not, or, if not, what it will be, and under such circumstances it would be equally perilous either to give or to accept an order. There is nothing to do but to wait, which is the same thing as to restrict business or to stop it altogether. It may be possible to wait patiently for a reasonable time, but when business is kept hanging upon the tenter hooks for a whole year, and there is even then no intimation as to what the new scale of duties is to be or when it is to go into effect, it is in our judgment neither surprising nor deplorable that popular indignation at such mischievous procrastination should be expressed at the polls.

What we have described as the situation in one industry is the situation in hundreds. Had it not been for the silver panic, such a situation might have been tolerable, but such an accumulation of uncertainties as has been heaped upon business is greater than can be borne. An atmosphere of doubt and anxiety suffocates production, and if production falls off consumption falls ikewise. Uncertainty is the greatest of all hindrances to progress.

No doubt the disposition to postpone unpleasant tasks is natural. No one rushes to his dentist at the first twinge of toothache; but after one or two sleepless nights he makes up his mind to the inevitable, and wishes that he had spared himself much suffering. There were many reasons why the democrats hesitated to grapple with tariff reform last March, and it is not surprising same, the conditions for performing it "Don't ask me," he answered. grump- are much less favorable than they were then, and the people are exasperated to such a degree as to be almost ready to bring in the opposition. It is conceivable, of course, that the mass of the common people have discovered that they were mistaken a year ago in desiring tariff reform and have become sincerely protectionist again, although we have met no such people. But it is much more conceivable that these people, having given a mandate to the democrats to execute a certain reform, and finding after a year that nothing the country has been suffering acutely from the dejay, have lost patience with their representatives. Doubtless other causes contributed to swell the republican majorities, but this cause, it may reasonably be urged, is sufficient of itself.-N. Y. Post.

DEMOCRATIC PARTY ON TRIAL. Free Raw Material and Impartial Revision of the Tariff Its Only Salvation—Must Be No Truckling to Selfish Interests.

The democratic party is now on trial for its life. It has been commissioned by the people to make a tariff for revenue law and in doing so abolish the "fraud" protection. Twice have the people spoken with their mighty voice. Once pegatively, in 1890, to condemn McKinleyism; once positively, in 1892, to approve the democratic programme laid out at Chicago. Since 1892 there has been no national issue voted upon by the people and there is now but lit- Post. tle reason to believe that the cool deliberate judgment has changed on the tariff question; though if they had a chance to express themselves, they might raise a vigorous protest against the tardiness and timidity of the democrats in beginning action against the tariff robber. If, however, the ways and means committee reports a radical and reasonably just tariff bill, and the house and senate pass it promptly there is every reason to believe that the people will not withdraw the confidence they have placed in the democratic party. The result of the recent elections, in so far as it had a national meaning, was intended only as a reprimand to the democrats for their slowness in dealing with the tariff.

There is rough sailing ahead, however, for the democratic party if it not only does not turn out any tariff bill before next summer, but if that bill shall be, as the McKinley bill is, a composite of selfish interests. If every Tom, Dick and Harry who are interested in protected industries and who pretend to be democrats are to be alowed to dictate the next tariff, and to

WHAT THE ELECTION MEANS. for their ship will go down when it is struck by the next wave of popular indignation. If it were possible to please all the people by giving sectional and selfish interests full play then the Mc-Kinley bill should have been approved by all states; for if any state was slighted it was not McKinley's fault. He gave to all who asked if they asked for any particular iddustry and locality and not simply for that indefinite some thing-the welfare of all in the coun-

The people at large, or at least a sufficient number to sway elections, are quick to distinguish between an honest broad-gauge tariff and a truckling miserable makeshift; and they have the patriotism to support such a measure, even if the special interest of their own locality be denied further governmental aid. They realize the justice of impartiality and of leaving each industry to shift for itself. They have more courage than some of the socalled representatives in congress who are afraid to say nay to the selfish clamor of a few of their wealthy constituents. Let a congressman rise above sectionalism, vote for the good of the whole country, have faith in the patriotism of his constituents and he will not only benefit his party but probably also himself. Patriotism is far more likely to bring success than demagogisın.

If the democratic party at the critical time shrinks from action, or shirks its duty to fulfill its promises it need not trouble itself about its future-it will have none. Quick, sharp, decisive action, which shall wipe out the last vestige of McKinleyism, give us free raw materials and lower the cost of living will receive the plaudits and votes of millions of people. Try them.

WHERE TARIFF GRINDS. Our Pork Trade Furnishes a Shining

Example.
See what tariffs do. Secretary Morton, in his address to the swinebreeders at Chicago last month, gave a few figures which explain the tariff in practice. It is a trade killer. Killing

trade is the purpose of protectionists. For three years we have exported an average of 70 per cent. of all the lard we produce. Great Britain takes but 27 per cent. of this exported lard, while France and Germany takes 34 per cent. These are the figures for 1892.

In 1880 our exports of bacon, hams and pork were 41 per cent. of our total production. In 1882 the exports were but 22 per cent. and 1892 but 24 per cent. Why the falling off? Because protection against American hog meats was begun in 1881 under the pretense of guarding against disease. and Germany in effect have a McKin ley tariff against our bacon, pork and hams. Great Britain, therefore, takes 71 per cent. of our total exportation.

In 1892 our hog exports were 1,125, 000,000 pounds and sold for \$85,000,000 We can raise and sell, if the market suits, \$200,000,000 for export.

Our McKinley tariff has caused destitution in many German villages which formerly exported to the American German prohibitions have prevented the development of our hog exports and have affected the price of corn and all agricultural products. Hogs have brought good prices, on account of a temporary scarcity, for two years. But the profits of the hograising and hog-feeding business have

been kept down by German and French When we remember that the hog is the great machine for converting corn stopped, and always disappears in a week into money we can realize something of what tariffs cost. There is little foreign demand for corn, and in spite of all our efforts to introduce corn bread and hominy into Europe, probably there never will be an export sale of 10 per cent. of our total corn crops. It is the hog which will carry our corn to market.

Tariffs have kept our corn and flour out of Mexico.

Our immense surplus capacity for raising corn and hogs falls back on itself and as soon as the supply gets large the selling price drops down rapidly. This is a truth which is felt on every western farm and by every west-

ern merchant. If Chairman Wilson will present a tariff bill framed to encourage the sale of our concentrated and manufactured corn crop—the sale of hog products—the west will be with him.—St. Louis Republic.

SPEED THE WORK.

Prods from the Tariff Reform Press of the Country.

The vote may be high and the tariff may be high, but neither overtops reform in importance.-Philadelphia Times. The democracy are pledged to reform

the tariff for the benefit of the people and they will keep that pledge. -Syra-Nothing, in our opinion, could be more absurd than to say that the peo-

ple have warned the democratic party

against tariff reform.-Washington It behooves the democratic majority to proceed with all possible expedition to put upon the statute books its policy of tariff reform .- Springfield Re-

publican. No achievement can count for more in democracy's glorious cause than the presentation of a tariff regime which in every point shall be a manifest and notable improvement upon McKinleyism. - Boston Globe.

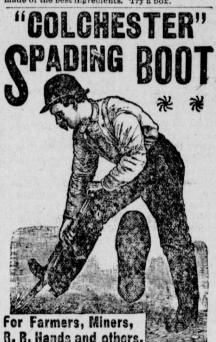
The house must formulate a tariff bill, pass it immediately and make it operative as soon as possible. Any deviation from the policy laid down by the Chicago convention will be another error.-Harrisburg Patriot.

Happily there is a decided majority in both house and senate for tariff reform, and it may be consummated very early in the coming year. It is a good omen of its speedy enactment that its foes as well as its friends desire its early conclusion. -Baltimore Sun.

Armed with the mandate of the whole people, the congress will press on to the accomplishment of tariff reform, paying little heed to the confused and inarticulate utterance of the ballot defeat an honest, impartial and radical in an election in which national issues revision, democratic representatives hould make ready their life preservers, cerned.—Philadelphia Record.



By reason of intense suffering with an abscess on my thigh. I went to Maryland University Hospital, where they said my trouble was chronic blood poisoning and gave me little hope. I returned home and took Hood's Sarsaparilla. I have used six bottles and the abscess has entrely disappeared, and I have been in fine health ever since. I know if it had not been for Hood's Sarsaparilla I should be in my grave. I have gained in weight from 147 a year HOOD'S Sarsaparilla CUICS ago to 170 pounds to-day. I praise Hood's Sarsaparilla for it all." WM. E. GREENHOLTZ, 1812 Hanover Street, Baltimore, Md. DEATH SEEMED NEAR



R. R. Hands and others. The outer tap sole extends the whole length of the sole down to the heel, protecting the shank its ditching, digging, and other work. Best quality throughout. ASK YOUR DEALER for them.

The Greatest Medical Discovery of the Age.

# KENNEDY'S MEDICAL DISCOVERY.

DONALD KENNEDY, OF ROXBURY, MASS., Has discovered in one of our common

has discovered in one of our common pasture weeds a remedy that cures every kind of Humor, from the worst Scrofula down to a common Pimple.

He has tried it in over eleven hundred cases, and never failed except in two cases (both thunder humor). He has now in his possession over two hundred certificates of its value, all within twenty miles of Boston.

A benefit is always experienced from the first bottle, and a perfect cure is war-ranted when the right quantity is taken. When the lungs are affected it causes shooting pains, like needles passing through them; the same with the Liver or Bowels. This is caused by the ducts being

If the stomach is foul or bilious it will cause squeamish feelings at first. No change of diet ever necessary. Eat

the best you can get, and enough of it. Dose, one tablespoonful in water at bedtime. Read the Label. Send for Book.

# Profitable Employment

We want to engage the services of an energetic man or woman to represent THE LADIES' HOME JCURNAL. We offer employment that will pay far better than clerkships. Send for circulars, illustrated premium list, sample copies and private terms to agents.

CURTIS PUBLISHING COMPANY 204 Boston Bldg., Denver, Colo.



After

About twenty-five year ago I was afflicted with disease which the doctor pronounced \$6000fulA. was treated by severa physicians and specialists without being benefited; and I tried many blood remedies, without

out out be in my former conduction out and dollars.

Mrs. V. T. BUCK,
Delaney, Ark. Send for Treatise on Blood and DV

SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., S. S. S.

THE OLD-FASHIONED GIRL.

There's an old-fashioned girl in an old-fash ioned street, essed in old-fashioned clothes from her head

And she spends all her time in the old-fashion Of caring for poor people's children all day.

She never has been to cotillon or ball. And she knows not the styles of the spring o

the fall.

Two hundred a year will suffice for her needs,
And an old-fashioned Bible is all that she reads. And she has an old-fashioned heart that is true To a tellow who died in an old coat of blue With its buttons all brass—who is waiting above For the woman who loved him with old-fash-

-Tom Hall.'n Life.



[Copyright, 1893, by J. B. Lippincott & Ca., and published by special arrangement.]

III.-CONTINUED.

It was "bonne maman," explained madame, who had ordered the cab from town for them, never dreaming of the condition of the river road or suspecting that of the driver.

So much the happier for me," laughed Waring. "Take the front seat.
Jeffers. Now Nin Nin, ma fleurette. up with you!" And the delighted child was lifted to her perch in the stylish trap she had so often admired. "Now, madame," he continued, extending his hand.

But madame hung back, hesitant and blushing.
"Oh, M. Wareeng, I cannot, I must

not. Is it not that some one shall extricate the cab?"

"No one from this party, at least," laughed Waring, mischievously, making the most of her idiomatic query. "Your driver is more cochon than cocher, and if he drowns in that mud 'twill only serve him right. Like your famous compatriot, he'll have a chance to say, 'I will drown, and no one shall help me, for all I care. The brute! Allons! I will drive you to bonne maman's of whom it is the fete. Bless that baby daughter! And Mme. d'Hervilly shall bless Nin Nin's tout devoue Sam."

And Mme. Lascelles found further remonstrance useless. She was lifted into the seat, by which time the driver, drunken and truculent, had waded after them.

"Who's to pay for this?" was his surly question.

"You, I fancy, as soon as your em ployer learns of your driving into that hole," was Waring's cool reply.

"Well, by God, I want five dollars for my fare and trouble, and I want it right off." And, whip in hand, the burly, mud-covered fellow came lurching up the bank. Across the boggy street beyond the white picket fence the green blinds of a chamber window in an old-fashioned southern house were thrown open, and two feminine faces peered forth, interested spectators of the scene.

"Here, my man!" said Waring, in low tone, "you have earned no five dollars, and you know it. Get your cab out, come to Mme. d'Hervilly's, where you were called, and whatever is your due will be paid you: but no more of this swearing or threatening-not another

"I want my money, I say, and I mean I'm talking to the lady that hired me." "But I have not the money. It is for my mother-Mme d'Hervilly-to You will come there."

pay. You will come there.
"I want it now, I say. I've got to hire teams to get my cab out. I got their heads over soldiers like Doyle. stalled here carrying you and your child, and I mean to have my pay right now, or I'll know the reas why. Your swell friend's got the money. It's none of my business how you pay him."

But that ended the colloquy. Waring's fist landed with resounding whack under the cabman's jaw, and sent him rolling down into the mud below. He was up, floundering and furious, in less than a minute, cursing horribly and groping in the pocket of his overcoat.

"It's a pistol, lieutenant. Look out!" cried Jeffers.

There was a flash, a sharp report, a stifled cry from the cab, a scream of terror from the child. But Waring had leaped lightly aside, and before the half-drunken brute could cock his weapon for a second shot he was felled like a dog, and the pistol wrested from his hand and hurled across the levee. Another blow crashed full in his face as he strove to find his feet, and this time his muddled senses warned him it were best to lie still.

Two minutes more, when he lifted his battered head and strove to stanch the blood streaming from his nostrils, he saw the team driving briskly away up the crest of the levee; and, overcome by maudlin contemplation of his foeman's triumph and his own wretched plight, the cabman sat him down and

wept aloud. And to his succor presently there came ministering angels from across the muddy way, one with a brogue, the other in a bandanna, and between the two he was escorted across a dry path to the magnolia-fringed inclosure. comforted with soothing applications without and within, and encouraged to tell his tale of woe. That he should wind it up with vehement expression of his ability to thrash a thousand swells like the one who had abused him and a piratical prophecy that he'd drink his heart's blood within the week was due not so much to confidence in his own powers, perhaps, as to the strength of the whisky with which he had been liberally supplied. Then the lady of the house addressed her Ethiop maid of all work:

"Go you over to Anatole's now, 'Lou-Tell him if any of the byes are there I want 'um. If Dawson is there, from the adjutant's office. I wahnt him quick. Tell him it's Mrs. Doyle, and never mind if he's been dhrinkin'; he

shall have another dhrop here." And at her beck there presently ap-

eared three or four besotted-looking ecimens in the coarse undress uniform of the day, poor devils absent without leave from their post below and hoping only to be able to beg or steal whisky enough to stupefy them before the patrol should come and drag them away to the guardhouse.

Promise of liberal reward in shape

Miserably he plodded away down the of liquor was sufficient to induce three of their number to go out with the fuming cabman and help rescue his wretched brute and trap. The moment they were outside the gate she turned on the fourth, a pallid, sickly man, whose features were delicate, whose hands were white and slender, and whose whole appearance, despite glassy eyes and tremulous mouth and limbs, told the pathetic story of better

"You're off ag'in, are you? Sure I heerd so, and you're mad for a dhrink now. Can ye write, Dawson, or must I brace you up first?'

An imploring look, an unsteady

gesture, alone answered. "Here, thin, wait! It's absinthe ye need, my buck. Go you into that room now and wash yourself, and I'll bring it and whin the others come back for their whisky I'll tell 'um you've gone. You're to do what I say, now, and Doyle will see you t'rough; if not, it's back to that hell in the guardhouse you'll go, my word on it."

"Oh, for God's sake, Mrs. Doyle-" began the poor wretch, imploringly, but the woman shut him off.

"In there wid you! the others are coming." And, unbarring the front door, she presently admitted the trio returning to claim the fruits of their nonest labor. "Is he gone? Did he tell you what

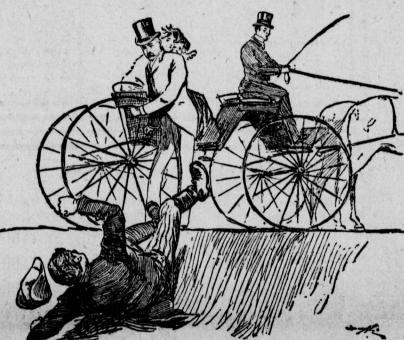
happened?"
"He's gone, yes," answered one; "he's and his cockney dog-robber. He says they both jumped on him and kicked his face in when he was down and un-armed and helpless. Was he lyin?"

tion yet, and will be for an hour. Lay this with the colonel's mail on his desk, and thin go you to your own. Come to me this afthernoon for more dhrink if

levee, while she, his ruler, throwing on a huge, dirty white sun-bonnet, followed presently in his tracks, and shadowed him until she saw him safely reach the portals of the barracks after one or two fruitless scouts into wayside bars in hope of finding some one to treat or trust him to a drink. Then, retracing her steps a few blocks, she rang sharply at the lattice gate opening into a cool and shaded inclosure beyond which could be seen the whitepillared veranda of a long, low, southern homestead. A grinning negro boy answered the summons.

"It's you, is it, Alphonse? Is your mistress at home?"

"No; gone town-chez Mme. d'Her-"Mme. Devillease, is it? Very well; you skip to town wid that note and get it in your master's hands before the cathedral clock strikes twelve, or ye'll suffer. There's a car in t'ree minutes.' And then, well content with her morning's work, the consort of the senior first lieutenant of Light Battery "X" (a dame whose credentials were too clouded to admit of her reception or recognition within the limits of a regular garrison, where, indeed, to do him justice, Mr. Doyle never wished to see her, or, for that matter, anywhere else) betook herself to the magnoliashaded cottage where she dwelt beyond the pale of military interference, and some hours later sent 'Louette to say to Doyle she wanted him, and gone to get square with the lieutenant Doyle obeyed. In his relief at finding the colonel had probably forgotten the peccadillo for which he expected punishment, in blissten possession of Mr. Waring's "Oh, they bate him cruel. But did sitting-room and supplies now that he tell you of the lady-who it was they Waring was absent, the big Irishman was preparing to spend the time in "Why, sure, the wife of that old drinking his junior's health and whisky



WARING'S FIST LANDED UNDER THE CABMAN'S JAW.

-her the lieutenant's been sparkin' this three months." to have it. I'm not talking to you; lady of the house, with significant emphasis and glance from her bleary eyes; "the very wan," she finished, with slow nodding accompaniment of the frowzy head. "And that's the kind of gintlemen that undertakes to hold up Here, boys, drink now, but be off ag'inst his coming. He'll be here any minute. Take this to comfort ye, but kape still about this till ye see me ag'in—or Doyle. Now run." And with scant ceremony the dreary party was hustled out through a paved courtyard to a gateway opening on a side street. Houses were few and scattering so far below the heart of the city. The narrow strip of land between the great river and the swamp was cut up into walled inclosures, as a rule—aban-doned warehouses and cotton presses, moss-grown one-storied frame structures, standing in the midst of desolate fields and decrepit fences. Only among the peaceful shades of the Ursuline convent and the warlike flanking towers at the barracks was there aught that spoke of anything but demoralization and decay. Back from the levee a block or two the double lines of strapiron stretched over a wooden causeway between parallel wet ditches gave evidence of some kind of a railway, on which, at rare intervals, jogged a sleepy mule with a sleepier driver and a musty old rattletrap of a car—a car butting up against the animal's lazy hocks and rousing him occasionally to ringing and retaliatory kicks. Around the barracks the buildings were closer, mainly in the way of saloons; then came a mile-long northward stretch of track, with wet fields on either side, fringed along the river by solid struc-tures and walled inclosures that told of days more prosperous than those which so closely followed the war. It was to one of these graceless drinkingshops and into the hands of a rascally "dago" known as Anatole that Mrs. Doyle commended her trio of allies, and being rid of them she turned back to her prisoner, their erstwhile companion. Absinthe wrought its work on his meek and pliant spirit, and the shaking hand was nerved to do the woman's work. At her dictation, with such corrections as his better education suggested, two letters were draughted, and with these in her hand she went aloft. In fifteen minutes she returned, placed one of these letters in an envelope already addressed to M. Armand Lascelles, No. — Rue Royale, the other she handed to Dawson. was addressed in neat and delicate

> "Now, Dawson, ye can't see her this day, and she don't want ye till you can come over here sober. Off wid ye now to barracks. They're all out at inspec-

Barracks.

feminine hand to Col. Braxton, Jackson

Frenchman, Lascelles, that lives below, | and discoursing upon the enormity of his misconduct with all comers, when Ananias entered and informed him "The very wan, mind ye!" replied the adv of the house, with significant em-see him-"lady" being the euphemism of the lately enfranchised for the females of their race. It was 'Louette with the mandate from her mistress, a mandate he dared not disregard.

"Say I'll be along in a minute," was his reply, but he sighed and swore heavily, as he slowly reascended the "Give me another dhrink, stair. smut," he ordered Ananias, disregarding Ferry's suggestion: "Better drink no more till after dark." Then, swallowing his potion, he went lurching down the steps without another word. Ferry and Pierce stepped to the gallery and gazed silently after him as he veered around to the gate leading to the old war hospital inclosure where the battery was quartered. Already his walk was perceptibly unsteady.

"Keeps his head pretty well, even after his legs are gone," said Ferry. "Knows too much to go by the sallyport. He's sneaking out through the back gate."

"Why, what does he go out there for, when he has the run of Waring's side-

board?" "Oh, didn't you hear? She sent for

"That's it, is it? Sometimes I won der which one of those two will kill

the other." "Oh, he wouldn't dare. That fellow is an abject coward in the dark. He believes in ghosts, spooks, banshees and wraiths everything uncannyand she'd haunt him if he laid his hands on her. There's only one thing that he'd be more afraid of than Bridget Doyle living, and that would

be Bridget Doyle dead."
"Why can't he get rid of her? What hold has she on him? This thing's an infernal scandal as it stands. She's only been here a month or so, and everybody in garrison knows all about her, and these doughboys don't make any bones about chaffing us on our

lady friends."
"Well, everybody supposed he had got rid of her years ago. He shook her when he was made first sergeant, just before the war. Why, I've heard some of the old stagers say there wasn't a finer looking soldier in all the regiment than Jim Doyle when he married that specimen at Brownsville. Doyle, too, supposed she was dead until after he got his commission, then she reappeared and laid claim to him. It would have been an easy enough matter five years ago to prove she had forfeited all rights, but now he can't. Then she's got some confounded hold on him. I don't know what, but it's killing the poor beggar. Good thing for

the regiment, though; so let it go.' "Oh, I don't care a rap how soon we're rid of him or her-the sooner the better; only I hate to hear these fellows laughing and sneering about Mrs.

Doyle." And here the young fellow hesitated. "Ferry, you know I'm as fond of Sam Waring as any of you. I liked him better than any man in his class when we wore the gray. When they were yearlings we were plebes, and devilled and tormented by them most unmercifully day and night. I took to him then for his kindly, jolly ways. No one ever knew him to say or do a cross or brutal thing. I liked him more every year, and missed him when he was graduated. I rejoiced when he got his transfer to us. It's because I like him so much that I hate to hear these fellows making their little flings now."

"What flings?" said Ferry. "Well, you know as much as I do. You've heard as much, too, I haven't a doubt."

"Nobody's said anything about Sam Waring in my hearing that reflected on him in any way worth speaking of,' said Ferry, yet not very stoutly.

"Not on him so much, perhaps, as the world looks at this sort of thing, but on her. She's young, pretty, married to a man years her senior, a snuffy, frowzy old Frenchman. She's alone with her child and one or two servants from early morning till late evening, and with that weazened little monkey of a man the rest of the time. The only society she sees is the one or two gossipy old women of both sexes who live along the levee here. The only enjoyment she has is when she can get to her mother's up in town, or run up to the opera when she can get Lascelles to take her. That old mummy cares nothing for music and less for the dance; she loves both, and so does Waring. Monsieur le Mari goes out into the foyer between the acts to smoke his cigarette and gossip with other relics like himself. Waring has never missed a night she happened to be there for the last six weeks. I admit he is there many a time when she is not, but after he's had a few words with the ladies in the general's box, what becomes of him? I don't know, because I'm seldom there, but Dryden and Taggart and Jack Merton, of the infantry, can tell you. He is sitting by her in the D'Hervilly loge grillee and going over the last act with her and rhapsodizing about Verdi Bellini, Mozart, or Gounod-Gounod especially and the garden scene from 'Faust.'"

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

FRANCO-PRUSSIAN WAR LOSSES. The French Dead Numbered 136,000 and

In discussing the German army bill Militaerische Wochenblatt contains a statement which is said to have never been published so fully before relative to losses in the Franco-Prussian war:

According to this paper there fell on the battlefield or died of their wounds on the German side 1,881 officers and 26,397 men; the number of wounded was 4,239 officers and 84,304 men; of the missing, 127 officers and 12,257 men, aggregating a total loss of 6,247 officers and 123,453 men.

Among the missing those still missing or as to whose fate no certain information has been obtained up to the year 1892 must be counted among the dead. These, numbering about 4,000, and the 17,105 who perished from disease, bring the total up to 49,000 Germans who died for their country during this memorable war.

On the other side it is estimated that the French lost 2,900 officers and 136,-00 men by death, of whom 17,633 died in German hospitals. There fell of infantry, at its average strength, 4.47 per cent.; of cavalry, 1.40 per cent.; of artillery, 1.28 per cent., and of the pioneers, 37 per cent.

As to the separate contingents the Hessians paid dearest with their blood for the restoration of the unity of the German empire, losing 5.97 per cent.; the Bavarians 5.58 per cent.; the Saxonians 5.40 per cent.; the Prussians 4.85 per cent.; the Badeners 3.76, and the Wurtembergers 3.51.

A very large number of German sol diers had to be placed upon the invalid list after the war, numbering 69,895 subalterns and men who were in active service in 1870-71. This is 6.28 per cent. of all the German soldiers who went into the field.

The pension appropriation of the German empire amounts to about 500,000. 000 marks, or \$119,000,000, out of which the wounded and dependent survivors of the late war receive their pensions.

MESSAGES TO THE DEAD.

How Departed Friends Are Honored I

A beautiful custom of the people of Siam is one by which they do honor to their dead. At full moon in October, and again in November, three evenings are devoted to setting lighted candles afloat on the border of the sea, in the belief that they will be borne away to those who have passed out of this life.

The humblest style, says the Satur day Review, in which the ceremony can be performed is yet pretty enough. The broad, strong leaf of a plantain is bent or folded into the shape of a boat or raft. In the middle of this simple structure a tiny taper is fixed upright The "katong," or raft, of which this is the simplest form, is then kept ready in the house until the auspicious moment-predicted by the family priesthas arrived.

Then at this moment, when the water is silvered over by the beams of the broad, rising moon, the taper is lighted and the tiny raft is baunched upon the waves.

Very slowly at first it makes its way slong the edge of the ebbing tide; then, wafted gently by the still evening air into the swifter current, it drifts further away, until only a bright speck of light distinguishes it from the rippling surface all around.

When the night is fine thousands of these little stars of light may be seen twinkling on the broad bosom of the Menam, all wending their silent way toward the boundless sea, all bearing silent messages to departed friends who have already gone to the great unknown land .-- Youth's Companion.

CLEVELAND'S FOREIGN POLICY. THE TARIFF AND THE FARMER. The President's Sensible Conduct is the

Democratic administrations have been persistently conservative in for-eign affairs. No attempt has ever occurred under democratic auspices in our more than century of history to disturb the safeguards that detach us from foreign entanglements. Republican jingoists have been the band hirers and jugglers in foreign policy Every time attempt has been made it has been foiled by the sober and ir-resistible refusal of the country to sustain bravado or approve filibustering. Mr. Blaine had to give up his fantastic f plausible South American scheme. President Harrison has, it is true, tied us up for the present with two Eurobean powers in preserving the king of Samoa and paying his board and lodging as our common captive. Stevens used our naval forces at Honolulu to overthrow a lawful government, and now we have to consider what we may constitutionally do in righting our conscience for Stevens' and Harrison's unconstitutional proceedings.

The constitution of a country is not altogether reducible to writing. locument which the fathers contrived with infinite labor, and that has disappointed us partially on one or more occasions by failure to define a clear course in definite contingencies, does not embody in its letter all that comprises the fundamental convictions of the American people on constitutional questions. One of its most conspicuous omissions has become by common con-sent a constitutional obligation on our federal government-that which is commonly known as the Monroe doctrine. Equally binding on us is its companion, also absent from the constitution, noninterference in the domestic affairs of foreign countries. Washington and Jefferson were the authors of this constitutional canon in their conduct and writings, as Jefferson and Monroe and all after them for fifty years are a phalanx against the impolicy of meddling with other people's business or permitting others to meddle with ours. Conservative, according to the tra-

ditions of his party, Grover Cleveland will not take any reckless step even to reverse unconstitutional conduct of a predecessor. When Mr. Cleveland withdrew the proposal of annexation of Hawaii from the senate it was not for the purpose of setting up an executive responsibility where the constitution ordains explicitly that the congress shall be consulted. Mr. Cleveland could not be expected blindly to assume a responsibility entered upon but not completed by his predecessor near the end of a term and involving grave danger of material and moral error. No president should be expected to take up the unfinished business of a predecessor and shirk his own responsibility by a fiction of retrospection. He was bound to investigate the Hawaiian incident for his own information before taking any step making his administration accountable for so grave a proceeding as annexation of distant and undesirable islands.

It the president were reckless and insensible to his oath he might easily have left the Hawaiian incident twin with the Samoan imbroglio. He might have written to congress that, inasmuch as a predecessor had seen fit to contract the United States with two European powers in the face of traditions amounting to inhibition; and inasmuch as a predecessor had seen fit to and overthrow of a lawful government, it was, after all, not his concern. What was done was done. Instead of this lax and profligate course, the president has adhered to constitutional standards and submitted himself to democratic authority. He cannot undo the knot at Samoa. He was bound to inquire into the incomplete transaction at Hon-

Responsibilty as to that now lies on congress. It will have before it for elucidation of the facts Stevens' official letters, Blount's official report, the instructions given to Minister Willis before starting there as agent of the administration, and in a few days Willis' statement of the actual condition of the country. It may be that the revolution, accomplished unlawfully by our connivance, is not susceptible of reversal. At least the administration has shown that respect for our precedents and safeguards, which amounts to moral repudiation of the transaction and to acknowledgment that our national name was defiled by an unconstitutional procedure. If congress shall find on examination of the facts as existing now that we cannot go farther than this except by using viollence a second time, it will be conceded that President Cleveland has done his duty in conscience and cannot be held to blame for consequences. Nor can the democratic party.

The proposal of annexation is wholly apart from contentions about past political intrigues in the leprous islands. Annexation must be debated on its own merits. We have absolutely nothing to gain by annexing the islands. They are ours now for all useful intent and purposes. We do not want a gratuitous and costly political burden. - Chicago Herald.

-Gov. McKinley thinks that the effect of the new tariff bill will be to "intensify and prolong the existing condition of affairs." The existing condition of affairs came about under the operation of the McKinley measure of extreme protection. The new bill materially modifies his protection in some cases and in others cuts it off. How can it then "intensify and prolong the existing condition of affairs?" The governor should look to his logic.-N. Y.

- The chief protectionist objection to an ad valorem tariff is that it is plain and easy to be understood. They pre-fer a form of duties as complicated as possible, and McKinley achieved a triumph in that line by making a very large number of duties both ad valorem and specific. No one but an expert could tell what such duties actually amounted to, and even an expert has to wait until after the duties are collected to calculate the rate.—Indianapolia

Protection Duties a Fraud Upon Ameri-

can Produces If the farmers of the United States would peruse carefully the reports of the treasury department for the fiscal year of 1892 in negard to the value of both imports and exports of agricultural products they could no longer be deceived by high protection advocates, and they would readily recognize the farce and the futility of an import duty on those products. These reports show conclusively that the interests of the farmer are on the side of a low tariff on all manufactured articles, and that the farmer is in no way injured by the tariff bill providing for free raw materials.

What possible benefit, for instance, can it be to the farmer to levy an import tax on wheat when the price of wheat is fixed by the foreign markets? The reports for the year 1892 show that the amount of wheat exported was \$161,399,132, and that the total amount of imports of wheat, either sent here for seed purposes or brought over to the Canadian bordering towns in the United States, which are the natural market for the adjacent Canadian farmer, amounted only to \$10,307. That is, the United States not only produces its own wheat for consumption, but must absolutely depend upon a foreign market to dispose of its surplus product and maintain a steady

Again, in the matter of corn, there was exported in the year 1892 in value \$41,590,460, while the total imports of corn amounted only to \$3,571. At tha same time we exported rye to the value of \$11,452,160 and imported rye to the amount of \$848, and we imported rye flour upon which the duty is one-half cent per pound to the amount of only \$6. Our exports of beef amounted in value to \$30,010,539, and the imports under a duty of two cents per pound amounted only to \$11,917. In lard we exported \$33,201,621, and with an import duty of two cents per pound we imported lard to the amount of \$997. The export value of our oats sent abroad amounted to \$3,842,559, and our total imports amounted to \$6,131.

As a matter of fact every child knows that we do not import agricultural products such as are not raised in this country, and there would be no different result, even if there were no duty. The high protectionists may argue that the duty levied upon these articles prevented their importation; in fact that it amounted to a prohibition, but the absurdity of this argument becomes patent when we consider the fact that we raise millions of surplus above what we consume and that the market price of all these products is practically determined by the price of the exported article in the foreign market. If there were no duty at all on agricultural products, so that the Canadian farmer was privileged to enter our markets on the border, we would simply be relieved from that much competition in the foreign market and we would export that much more of our own product. The levying of this duty, therefore, upon agricultural products by the high protection advocate is a fraud upon the farmer and is done for the purpose of deceiving him and enabling the protectionists to silence the opposition of the agricultural interests to the policy of high protection, which increases the price of every article which the farmer consumer not raised upon his own farm and violate other binding precedents in the matter of invasion of friendly country his clothing and for his agricultural implements than does the foreign farmer with whom he must compete in the foreign market.

It furthermore limits his opportunities, in that imports are checked and reciprocal trade, which would follow an enlargement of our foreign commerce and increase the amount of our agricultural exports, is really destroyed by the protective tariff, which is falsely alleged to be for his benefit.

Under present conditions the foreign market takes the product of the Amer ican farmer only to the extent of its necessities, that is to say, it buys the entire output of India and other countries, to whose ports the foreign manufacturer has free access, and it makes up whatever deticiency there may still exist by buying American products. while under a system which would encourage exports and foreign trade the American farmer would have an equal show in the foreign market instead of being treated as a source of reserve from which a deficiency may be supplied in case of necessity. In other words, if we shut foreign merchants off from our markets with their products they are not going to purchase our products any more than they can possibly help. Reciprocity of trade prevails as a natural result of trade intercourse.

For all these reasons the new revenue bill prepared by Mr. Wilson's committee is bound to be of vast benefit to the farmers' interests.—Kansas City Times.

POINTS AND OPINIONS.

-Ex-Minister Stevens is the Aaron Burr of modern politics.-Albany Argus.

-And in Boston, where high taxon tea was first pitched overboard, McKinley has taken to preaching much the same doctrines!—Philadelphia Times. -- Those who have declared that

President Cleveland would not have the courage of his convictions on the tariff question are answered. - Detroit Free -One of the best signs of the new

tartff bill's popularity is that the sugar trust is howling already. The more the trusts howl the more the people like it. -Buffalo Times.

-Those persons who are opposed to a reduction of the tariff were all at he polls in 1990 and 1892, but they didn't come within more than a million

of a majority.—N. Y. World.

——Specific duties put the heaviest tax on the cheapest goods. The man who buys the expensive grades of foreign underwear, for instance, will pay a lighter tariff than he who buys the cheaper goods. Demonstration of this fact is mere matter of elementary arithmetic. In the republican art of taxing the masses for the benefit of the classes the specific duty is the most valued tool.—Chicago Times.

Says an exchange: "A newspaper man has invented an infernal machine which he places in an envelope and sends it to those who refuse his paper after taking it for four or five years and not paying for it. The machine explodes and kills the whole family. The fragments then fall in the yard andotte Herald. and kill the dog.'

down below forevermore and let anthere forever. Our stratification is

The Republican papers should sound the alarm, for the wicked Martin day, to whom was paid a pensoutherners have been bulldozing the inoffensive black man again. A ne- the allowance the old lady became an gro in Floyd county, Georgia, dressed himself in a sheet a few days ago and out of "a white woman against whom the pension moneys, and the payment he had a grievance. He intercepted of the pension was suspended, it is her as she was returning to the house true, with a view to have the pensionfrom the well and she came near beat- er's guardian render a final accountthe hospital, seriously injured.

The Atchison Patriot has a hint from an official source that President Cleveland has about succeeded in accomplishing something that will make his administration extremely popular with a large class of citizens who are now somewhat disaffected. It is a new treaty with China, under which the Chinese government agrees to purchase annually silver produced by American mines to the value of \$50,-000,000-about our entire outputand to throw its markets open to our manufacturers. We hope the rumor is true. It would help the silver miners and the country generally.

A newspaper should never say word that turns trade into the hands of a man who does not advertise and who sends to other cities than his own for all his job work. Every man in a community is under obligations to the community in which he resides and does business, and violates that obligation when he sends elsewhere for anything he can obtain at home. unless a very exorbitant price is demanded, when it would seem that a man is justifiable in protecting him-self. But usually it is a very near-sighted act to send money away that should be kept in circulation at home, and the man who makes a purchase abroad and saves fifty cents by the transaction loses a dollar in the long run by retaliation on the part of just by indignant local dealers.—Pittsburg

street, intending to deliver the weapon lections that we have made up our thing but consistent in matters of mind to keep it as long as we can. this kind.—Wyandotte Herald. The first man we met on the street was J. W. Miller, who coughed up a dollar and a half for a year's subscription to the *Democrat* before we Arkansas Valley Democrat.

If I could address but a single sen-tence to boys it would be; "Be good to your mothers." I often think that the best thing in life is the patience and goodness of mothers towards their children. A boy who has been mean to his mother will have a pain in his heart that he cannot get rid of. This conscience you hear of becomes more mendations for the man whom he bepowerful as you grow older; if your conscience does not hurt you now it will later on. An old man told me once that when a little fellow he slighted his mother, and the other me, and he assured me that he did children caught him at it. After fifty not. I showed him a letter from a years it was humiliating him; the one man whom he refused to appoint to years it was humiliating him; the one recollection of his childhood that he could never forget nor explain away. In all your life, boys, you will never have another friend like your mother; have another friend like your mother; read this sentence to any old man, and he will tell you it is true. The world is full of selfish people and you will meet no other kind after parting with your mother, for in a mother's heart there is not an atom of selfishness toward her children. I have known men who disliked their fathers, but I never knew a man who had a but I never knew a man who had a reason to dislike his mother.—E. W. Howe.

The Democratic party in Kansas has been badly demoralized for the past two or three years. This state of affairs has been brought about by its chasing after rainbows and follow-ing after false gods. Its folly has be-come patent to the most casual observer. From a well organized po-litical body numbering one hundred thousand voters it has degenerated until its members may be classed as bands of political bushwhackers. This is rather a deplorable state of affairs and one that ought to be remedied. It is not only deplorable but humiliating. There is one way to

W.E. TIMMONS, Editor and Publisher

Issued every Thursday.

The chase County Courant.

That is for the old members of the party to pull themselves together and get a move on themselves. The sooner this is done the sooner the party will regain its self respect. Next year we have a Governor and a full set of State officials to elect. A meetset of State officials to elect. A meeting of the rank and file of the party, or what is left of it, early in the new year, for consultation, would doubtless be beneficial. It would certainly

Speaking of the great storm raised There is no horizontal stratification about the suspension of pensions by of society in this country like the Hoke Smith, First Deputy Commis-rocks in the earth, that hold one class sioner Murphy said that "certain Reother class come to the top and stay publican papers in the west published a short time ago that Grandma Day, like the ocean, where every individual of Bourbon county, Indiana, 72 years drop is free to move, and where from old, had her \$12 pension taken from sternest depths of the mighty deep any drop may come up to glitter on the highest wave that rolls.—James A. Garfield. of the death of her husband. The case referred to is that of Mrs. Angeline M. Day, dependent mother of sion of \$12 a month. Subsequent to imbecile and a guardian was appointed by the Court. It was reported started out at dusk to "seare the life that there had been embezzlement of ing the life out of him with the iron ing of all the pension money received bucket she was carrying. He is in by him as such guardian and to turn over to the proper Court all money that may still be due to his ward and that he be discharged from his trust and a new guardian appointed. So the suspension was for the benefit of a poor, helpless woman in her rights and to call to account a guardian who had misappropriated the funds of his ward.

Public sentiment appears to be as capricious as popularity. It will con-done brutality in one thing and condemu it in another. It is difficult to explain why this is so, nevertheless it is a fact. Take the prize ring and a game of foot ball as illustrations. Christian people as a rule look with horror upon the art of pugilism and very justly so. It is a species of barparism and brutality that deserves to be tabooed, yet few men are killed or permanently disabled in the prize ring. How is it with foot ball? In the last sixty days a dozen of young men have been killed and fully as many more disabled and crippled for life. Ministers of the Gospel raise their voices in holy horror against the prize fight while some of them yiew a game of foot ball with comview a game of foot ball with complacency from the grand stand. A game that results in the death of some of its participants and the wounding and disabling of others is just as brutal and just as demoralizing as the prize ring, in our opinion. The only difference apparent is that who would not allow their daughters to go to a prize fight permit them to We picked up a Winchester rifle witness the more brutal and more the other day and started down the dangerous game of foot ball. Why? Simply because a morbid public sento its owner from whom we had bor- timent condemns the one and conrowed it the day before, but it did dones the other. Consistency thou such effective work in the way of col- art a jewel. Public sentiment is any

STICKS UP FOR CLEVELAND. "There is not a word of truth in the report that President Cleveland ever thought of pointing the gun at turned me down in the Topeka postever thought of pointing the gun at him. The very next man we met was a farmer whom we had always considered a star subscriber. He had not missed a paper or paid a cent in seven years, but when he saw that gun he waltzed up with a ten dollar bill. When we got home we found a load of hay, fifteen bushels of corn and a barrel of turnips, which had been brought in by delinquents. If money will buy that gun we are going to keep it to make collections with.—

Arkansas Valley Democrat.

turned me down in the Topeka postmastership affair, said Senator John Martin, of Kansas, at the Great Northmastership affair, said Senator John Martin, of Kansas, at the Great Northmastership affair, said Senator John Martin, of Kansas, at the Great Northmastership affair, and Senator John Martin, of Kansas, at the Great Northmastership affair, and Senator John Martin, of Kansas, at the Great Northmastership affair, and Senator John Martin, of Kansas, at the Great Northmastership affair, and Senator John Martin, of Kansas, at the Great Northmastership affair, and Senator John Martin, of Kansas, at the Great Northmastership affair, and Senator John Martin, of Kansas, at the Great Northmastership affair, and Senator John Martin, of Kansas, at the Great Northmastership affair, and Senator John Martin, of Kansas, at the Great Northmastership affair, and Senator John Martin, of Kansas, at the Great Northmastership affair, and Senator John Martin, of Kansas, at the Great Northmastership affair, and Senator John Martin, of Kansas, at the Great Northmastership affair, and Senator John Martin, of Kansas, at the Great Northmastership affair, and Senator John Martin, of Kansas, at the Great Northmastership affair, and Senator John Martin, of Kansas, at the Great Northmastership affair, and Senator John Martin, of Kansas, at the Great Northmastership affair, and Senator John Martin, of Kansas, at the Great Northmastership affair, and Senator John Martin, of Kansas, at the Great Northmastership affair, and Senator John Martin, of Kansas, at the Gr on the Sherman bill is sheer non-sense. The Chicago incident dis-proves that. The President had no better friend in the Senate than Senator Palmer, no more enthusiastic supporters than the Chicago delegation in the House, and yet he appoints two men against their wishes. The truth is, the President has his own ideas of the fitness of men, and lieves will make the better official. I had occasion not long ago to put a an office at my suggestion. In it the gentleman said his party convictions were stronger than the desire for that particular office, and he was as loyal



### THE PANSY

A special department, "Our Christian Endeavor Bulletin," will be devoted to the work of the Christian Endeavor Society: The 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 heloful and progressive papers from Christian Endeavor specialists.

Other departments of the magazine are to

specialists.

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

### VIRA'S MOTTO.

will be illustrated by H. P. Barnes.

Margaret Sidney's Golden Discovery
Paper's 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. schools.

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. s, 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 teil about some exceptionally bright, merry children. Margaret Johuson will make the charming

Margaret Johnson will make the charming pictures. Clinton Scollard will contribute verses for home reading and to "speak" in school. Greta Bryar will tell about Electricity. Fannie A. Deane will describe Natural History wonders.

### OUR KINDERCARTEN.

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 help. Well-known authors will write poems and and stories, to be profusely illustrated by favorite artists.

Sumple copies for two cents in stamps. Price \$1 a year; 10 cents a number.

D. LOTHROP COMPANY, Publishers,

D. LOTHROP COMPANY, Publishers, Boston, Mass.

### BABYLAND.

THE BABIES' OWN MAGAZINE, DAINTY, BRIGHT AND WINNING. Merry jingles, gay little stories, pictures in plenty.

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 color work will be very fine—(each picture done in eight colors). The picture will be handsome enough to frame and will be especially suitable for the children's room. Sample back number free.

Price 50 cents a year; 5 cents a number.

D. LOTHROP COMPANY,
Publshers, Boston, Mass.

# THE MILD POWER CURES.

Dr. Humphreys' Specifies are scientifically and carefully prepared kemedies, used for years in private practice and for over thirty years by heepple with entire success. Every single Specifie a special cure for the disease named.

There are without daylering, purging or reducing They cure without drugging, purging or reducing the system, and are in fact and deed the Sovereign Remedies of the World.

CURES. OF NUMBERS. FOR NUMBERS.

Fevers, Congestions, Inflammations. .25

Worms, Worm Fever, Worm Colic. .25

Tecthing; Colic, Crying, Wakefulness .25

Dinrrhea, of Children or Adults. .25

Dysentery, Griping, Ellious Colic. .25

Cholera Morbus, Vomiting .25

Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis. .25

7—Coughs, Colds, Eronchitis.

S—Neuralgia, Toothache, Faceache.

9—Headaches, Sick Headache, Vertigo.

10—Dyspepsia, Billiousness, Constipation

11—Suppressed or Painful Periods.

12—Whites, Too Profuse Periods.

13—Croup, Laryngitis, Hoarseness...

14—Salt Rheum, Eryspelas, Eruptions.

15—Rheumatism, or Rheumatie Pains...

16—Malaria, Chills, Fever and Ague...

17—Piles, Bilnd or Bleeding...

18—Ophthalmy, Sore or Weak Eyes...

19—Catarrh, Influenza, Cold in the Head

20—Whooping Cough....

21—Asthma, Oppressed Breathing...

22—Ear Discharges, Impaired Hearing

23—Scrofula, Enlarged Glands, Swelling

24—General Debility, Physical Weakness

25—Dropsy, and Scanty Secretions...

26—Sen-Sickness, Sickness from Riding

27—Kidney Diseases...

29—Sore Mouth, or Canker...

30—Urinary Weakness, Wetting Bed...

31—Painful Periods...

34—Diphtheria, Ulcerated Sore Throat...

35—Chronic Congestions & Eruptions.

EXTRA NUMBERS:

HUMPHREYS' MED. CO., 111 & 113 William St., New York

# SPECIFICS

### **HUMPHREYS'** WITCH HAZEL OIL

THE PILE OINTMENT. For PILES—External or Internal—Blind or Bleeding—However Inveterate or Long Standing. The Best and Safest Remedy known, always giving satisfaction and prompt relief. It is also the cure for Fissures, Fistulas, Ulcers, Old Sores and Burns.
Sold by Druggists, or sent post-paid on receipt of price. 50 cents per Bottle.

HUMPHREYS' MEDICINE COMPANY, Cor. William and John Streets, New York



ongest, easiest working, safest, simply Catalogues mailed free by The Marlin Fire Arms Co., NEW HAVEN, CONN., U. S. A.

DESTER SHOE CO., Inc'p. Capital, \$1,000,000. BEST \$1.50 SHOE IN THE WORLD. "A doller sazed is a dollar earned." This Ladies' Solid French Dongola Kid But-

### 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.

THE NEW YORK STORE. LOUISVILLE, KY

HAVE EVERYTHING that a woman can use or wear from the crown of her nead to the sole of her foot in

THE NEW YORK STORE, LOUISVILLE, KY

Dry Goods, Notions, Shoes, Cloaks, Millinery, Fancy Goods, Ladies' and Men's Furnishings, Carpets and Upholstery.

### THE BEST BOOKS

FOR 9c. EACH.

NINE CENTS EACH. Postage Stamps taken for Small Amounts-

By buying direct from the publishers you save the retailers' profit. If you don't see what you want here, send for complete catalogue. All the Popular Novels by the

Amounts.

Balsamo, The Magician... Alex. Dumas A Crooked Path... Mrs. Alexander A Mad Love... Bertha M. Clay A Life's Remorse... The Duchess She... H. Rider Haggard Mona's Choice... Mrs. Alexander The Duke's Secret... Bertha M. Clay Aunt Diana... Rosa N. Carey The Queen's Necklace... Alex. Dumas A Troublesome Girl... The Duchess 20,000 Leagues Under the Sea.J'ls verne The Knight of Red Castle. Alex. Dumas Clouds and Sunshine... Charles Reade Dora Thorne... Bertha M. Clay Merle's Crusade... Rosa N. Carey The Countess of Charny. Alex. Dumas Loys. Lord Berresford... The Duchess The Fatal Marriage... M. E. Braddon ell in all book stores for 25c. and 50c., or

Mailed to any address for

Guaranteed to be the same books that sell in all book stores for 25c. and 50c., or your money will be cheerfully refunded.

With the aid of our perfect system you can shop by letter as easily and s satisfactorily as if you were buying

Ripans

in person.

remove the whole difficulty.

Doctor's Bill.

Best writers.

Every volume complete and una-bridged. Bound with neat covers, in regular library form. Printed on good paper, in large clear type, average fully 250 pages each.

THE York Store The Stewart

DRY GOODS 60.. INCORPORATED. LOUISVILLE, KY.

Disease commonly comes on with slight symptoms, which when

DISORDEFED LIVER. - TAKE RIPANS TABULES

OFFENSIVE BREATH and ALL DISORDERS OF TAKE RIPANS TABULES.

Ripans Tabules act gently but promptly upon the liver, stomach

Ripans Tabules are prepared from a prescription widely used by

If given a fair trial Ripans Tabules are an infallible cure; they

A quarter-gross box will be sent, postage paid, on receipt of 75

They are easy to take, Quick to Act and Save Many a

If you SUFFER FROM HEADACHE, DYSPEPSIA OF TAKE RIPANS TABULES.

our COMPLEXION IS SALLOW, OF YOU SUFFER TAKE RIPANS TABULES.

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.

the best physicians, and are presented in the form most approved

One Gives Relief.

McPIKE & FOX, Atchison, Kansas. Local druggists everywhere will supply the Tabules if requested

contain nothing injurious and are an economical remedy.

cents by the wholesale and retail agents,

eglected increase in extent and gradually grow dangerous.

Tabules.

write to us for it. Every order is filled and every letter is answered on the same day received.

If you want

at any time,

o buy anything

ATTORNEYS AT LAW. JOSEPH C. WATERS. ATTORNEY - AT - LAW Topeka, Kansas, (Postoffice box 405) will practice in the District Court of the counties of Chase Marion, Harvey, Reno, Rice and Barton. 1623-11

THOS. H. GRISHAM N. WOOD, CRISHAM & CREEN.

ATTORNEYS - AT - LAW, Will practice in all State and Federal Office over the Chase County National Bank.

### COTTONWOOD FALLS KANSAS. F. P. COCHRAN,

ATTORNEY - AT - LAW. COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS. Practices in all State and Federa al courts

### PHYSICIANS.

F. JOHNSON, M. D., CAREFUL attention to the practice of medicine in all its branches—Extracting

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 .-COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS





TOPEKA STEAM BREAD ON SALE AT BAUERLE'S.

Notice of Appointment of Executor.

STATE OF KANSAS, | 88.
County of Chase, | 188.
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 Chase 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 take notice and govern themselves accordingly.

RICHARD CUTHBERT.

Executor.

### Notice of Appointment of Guardiau.

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. distress after eating or depression of spirits, will surely and quickly

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.

AND OFFICE AT SALINA, KAN., \$9025

November 25, 1893.

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: Zereida Pratt, wilow of Jehial T. Pratt, deceased, for the west ½ of southeast ½ of section 12, Township 19 south, of Range 6 east.

Seast.

She names the following witnesses to prove her continuous residence, upon and cultivation 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 represent our well known house in this State-Our large and complete stock and various lines, such as nursery stock, plants, bulbs, fancy seed potatoes, fertilizers, etc., enable 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.

L. L. MAY & CO., St. Paul Minn.

(This house is responsible.) nov2m3

WANTED.— A Representive 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

RAND, M'NALLY & CO.,

### COD'S CIFT, ELECTRICITY

HN Delivered Anywhere by Mail or Express Cures Others.

The B. B. Bliss Electric Body Belts and their Attachments are superior to all others. Thousands baye been cured of

RHEUMATISM, Paralysis, Catarth, 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 Deatness when caused by Catarrh, Fevers, Paralysis, etc. Send 10 cents for our 100-page Catalogue, which describes treatment. Please mention

Send for FULLCIRCULARS, or write to BEDFORD'S MONTHLY. WAGAZINE CHICAGO, for FREE COPY of this MONTHLY. B. B. B. Bliss, IOWA Falls, IOWA.

# W. H. HOLSINGER, Wind Mills,

SAMPLES FREE ON APPLICATION TO THE RIPANS CHCMICAL CO. NEW YORK CITY.



COTTONWOOD FALLS.



ILLUSTRATED MONTHLY. BEDFORD'S first-class Magazine in the West. Equals the best Eastern THE ONLY WESTERN PICTURES WESTERN WESTERN

SUPERB PREMIUMS CIVEN AWAY

STGRIES. AGENTS PAID COMMISSIONS.

all EXPENSES FREE!

A TRIP to the FAIR and

BEDFORD'S

Pumps,

Pipe,

Hose and

KANSAS

**Fittings** 

9

W. E. TIMMONS, Ed. amd Prop.

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

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



EAST, NY, X. Col. X. Chi. X. MR X. KC. X. Sm a m b m a m a m Cedar Grove. 117 11 01 1 26 12 09 10 13 Clements... 1 28 11 10 1 34 12 21 10 23 Elmdale... 1 44 11 23 1 45 12 37 10 36 Evans... 1 48 11 27 1 49 12 43 10 40 8trong... 1 57 11 35 1 56 12 55 10 48 Ellinor... 2 07 11 43 2 03 1 11 10 57 Saffordville.. 2 15 11 50 2 07 1 18 1103 WMST. MCX.X Cal X Deg. X Col. X TeX.X WEST. Mex.x Cal x Dea.x Col.x Tex.x

 WEST.
 Mex.x Cal x Dea.x Col.x T p m p m
 p m p m p m
 p m am

 Safford ville.
 6 12 5 87 2 16 2 42
 2 16 2 42

 Elitnor.
 6 17 5 43 2 22 2 48
 2 28 3 05

 Strong.
 6 25 5 51 2 28 3 05
 2 8 3 6 315

 Evans.
 6 32 5 57 2 36 3 15
 2 10 3 20

 Clements.
 6 47 6 12 2 51 3 34
 3 20

 Cedar Grove 6 55 6 20 2 59 3 44
 5 2 3 3 4

C. K. & W. R. R. Pass. Frt. 

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

 Evans
 ...
 3 30 8 45

 Hymer
 ...
 3 50 9 15

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 importent 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 paper.

# CLOSING OUT TO QUIT BUSINESS.

fore and nothing like it will come after. All goods going at Manufacturers' cost, some less. Men's hats Clothing cheaper than We have been wondering for some two years ago, died, at his home, at two years ago, died, at his home, at Given, Iowa, on December 14th, iners will surprise us this Christmas. you ever saw it before. Boys' clothing

Sheriff J. H. Murdock has returned from Indian Territory, bringing with him 200 head of cattle for his farm.

John Madden will lecture in the M. E. church on Friday evening, December 22. Subject: "Mohomet." Proceeds to go towards preacher's salary. Shoes that Were \$2.00. I will knock any one's prices in the county on Coffins. J. W. Brown, Strong City, Kans. now only \$1.00 per pair. Children's shoes that were \$1.25, NOW ONLY 85C. The Shawnee county, is now making her home with her aunt, Mrs. W. S. Remigh. Goods are going Don't miss this great chance to get your winter's supply at wholesale prices. Yours respectfully,

# CARSON

R·I·P·A·N·S REGULATE THE

STOMACH, LIVER AND BOWELS AND PURIFY THE BLOOD. RIPANS TABULES are the best Medi-ine known for Indigestion, Billousness, leadache, Constipation, Dyspepsia, Chronic diver Troubles, Distances, Bad Complexion, dysentery, Offensive Breath, and all dis-

ders of the Stomach, Liver and Bowels.

Ilpans Tabules contain nothing injurious to enost delicate constitution. Are pleasant to to, safe, effectual, and give immediate relief. Price—Box (6 viais), 75 cents; Package (6 boxes). May be ordered through nearest druggist by mail. Sample free by mail. Address THE RIPANS CHEMICAL CO... 10 SPRUCE STREET, NEW YORK CITE.

LOCAL SHORT STOPS.

B. S. Arnold is now in Oklahoma. Very windy and quite cold yester-

J. G. Winne, of Hutchinson, is in Mrs. T. L. Upton is sick, with la

Wm. Stubenhofer has bought Si Speer's cattle. Henry Bonewell was down to Em-

poria, Saturday. John McCabe has had his residence

at Bazaar repainted. C. J. Lantry, of Strong City, went Topeka, yesterday.

Henry Lantry is expected home this week from Arizona. Mr. and Mrs. L. W. Heck were down to Emporia, Monday. Drs.C. L. Conaway and J. M. Hamme

vere at Emporia, Tuesday. The weather has been quite warm and springlike all this week.

W. C. Giese has been on the sick list for the past week or two. Will Deshler is again at his post of duty as depot agent at Baazar.

Henry Zimmerman, of Strong City, lost a valuable horse, last week. Guy Johnson returned, last Friday,

from the Strip, for the holidays. First-class room and board at the Hinckley House at \$3.50 per week. Frank Hartman, of Fox creek, left, yesterday, for a visit in Pennsylvania.

Mrs. Jim Westerday

Mrs. Jim Watson, of Clements, has gone to Iowa, on a visit to her mother. Wm. Rettiger, of Strong City, was in Lincoln, Neb., this week, on busi-

Mrs. Holcomb and sister, of New Jersey, are visiting relatives at Cedar

We need money; therefore pay us a part of what you owe us, if you can't pay all. David Biggam assumed the duties of Trustee of Falls township, last

Monday. Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Sanders and laughter, Miss Nellie, are sick with

Go to J. W. Brown's, Strong City. and get prices on Coffins before going

Born, on Thursday, December 14, 1893, to Mr. and Mrs. David Howard,

John Perrier & Co, of Emporia, will pay cash for butter, eggs. poultry, hides and furs. ja12-tf

Patrick Raleigh, of Strong City, is plastering the new house of C. F. Ward, at Cedar Point.

Bernard and Louis Feist, of Wilsey, visited at David Retti, er's, in Strong City, last week.

James Plummer, of Strong City, of the A., T. & S. F. R. R., was at home, last week, on a visit.

Miss Hattie Gillman is sick with la at a little more than grippe, and Miss Mamie Simmons is teaching her class in the school.

Wm. Cave, brother of the late Mrs.

Talkington & Son, of Matfield at about half price. Men's Green, have a large stock of hats which they wish to close out at cost.

by January 1st, 1894. If you want a good job of plastering done call on W. E. Brace, Cottonwood I alls, Kansas, who also does paper-

scription lists.

The fine weather this fall has been attributed to the Democratic Admin-istration and the sitting of the Democratic Congress.

Miss Vasie Drinkwater, of Cedar

SANDERS, Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Thompson, of Sharp's creek, will start, this week. for a winter's visit at their old home at Bedford, Mass.

C. J. Lantry returned, Tuesday, from Prairie du Chien, Vis., where he went to attend the funeral of his Theme of discourse at the content of the content of

Sid. Rockwood, Albert Clark and Will Austra came home, Saturday night, from the State University, at Lawrence, for the holidays.

Wm. Daub, who, some time ago, had such a severe scalp wound from being thrown from a wagon-load of hay, has entirely recovered

The Ladies' Guild of the Presbyterian Church intend giving an enter-tainment on New Year's evening, and they promise something novel.

If, after you have read this paper, you don't think we need money, please to call at this office and convince us of the fact and we shall be happy. The postoffice in this city will be

elosed, on Christmas day, from 9 o'clock, a. m., till 6 o'clock, p. m.
W. E. TIMMONS, P. M.

be had Mrs. Henry Bonewell and daughter, Miss Lolo, went to Kansas City, Tuesday, taking with them Jas. F. Hazel's

little daughter, who will remain there with her father.

returned about two weeks ago from the Strip, and to which he will take his family, next month, he going by wagon and they by railroad.

deal of experience in this line before they joined this order, and they start out with a determination that assures success. James Lawless. of Diamond creek,

A. F. Fritze has opened up his drug store in the Matt McDonald building in Strong City. John Clay made his counters and Isaac Matthews painted them, and nice ones they are.

A merchant told us, the other day, that he did not believe Christmas would come around this year, and Born, on Monday, December 18, when we look at our advertising 1893, to Mr. and Mrs. George H. Webwhen we look at our advertising col-

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

In our report of the election of officers of Chase Legion, No. 34, Select Knights, A. O. U. W., of Strong City, we inadvertently left out the C. W. White, Lieut. Commander.

Nothing like it be
A. S. Howard and C. D. Arnold will ship three car loads of cattle to Kan sas City, to-night.

Patrick Pat

machines was shipped this week to the purchasers at Riverton, Alabama Virgil Brown went with the machine to operate it for the next two years. We are beginning to mourn because the last of the year is almost here and

Mrs. L. L. Clay and children returned home Saturday from a protracted visit with relatives in Ohio.

the last of the year is almost here and nearly all of our delinquent subscribers are turning a deaf ear to our approach. Are they hearts made of stone? peals. Are their hearts made of stone? "Man's inhumanity to man makes countless millions mourn;" and we do not want to be one of the mourners;

therefore, we ask our delinquent subscribers to pay us a part, at least, of what they owe us. Men's Catharine Collett, returned, last week, to his home at Sturgeon Bay, Wis.

Wm. Cave, brother of the late Mrs.

W. J. Hait, a brother of the late Dr.

C. E. Hait, and who visited here about Word has been received here that

> John Madden will lecture in the M. Admission, 25 cents; children under

> 12 years of age, 15 cents.

B Lantry, of Strong City, killed one of his elks, last Saturday, for ship-

Point, who was attending school at Emporia, went home a few days ago. be in the city, every Wednesday, as a sick with a fever.

Dr. W. M. Rich, of Clements, will be in the city, every Wednesday, as a member of the Medical Board of Pension Examiners, and persons suffering with nervous diseases would do well to consult him, as he makes a specialty of such afflictions.

Mr. and Mrs. F. P. Cochran went to Emporia. Tuesday, the latter to run her kiln for the ladies who are doing china painting there.

C. J. Lantry returned. Tuesday, January 1, 1894, and which promises

While trying to board the east-bound fast train, last Tuesday after-noon, J. H. Doolittle was dragged nearly the entire length of the depot platform, in Strong City, and thrown down, but, aside from receiving some few bruises and getting his clothes torn, he escaped serious injury.

A letter was received at the Bazaar postoffice, a short time ago, addressed to the Hon. Matfield Green, Kansas; and about the same time one was received at the Cottonwood Falls post-B. F. Talkington & Son, at Matfield Green, have many bargains in the dress goods line, as also in other lines, which you would do well to call and of postmasters.

resident of this city, is now in jail at Alma, Waubaunsee county, charged with bigamy. We understand he has a wife in Osborne county and a wife and two children, one a few months old, in Smith county. In-

his three daughters back with him, from Wisconsin, and is now keeping house in the rooms over the office of B. Lantry & Sons. several committees have had a great

> A special train in charge of Con-ductor Griffin and Engneer Williams, will just about pay the thirty-five per made a trip to Bazaar, on Wednesday of last week, and also on the Strong City Branch. The following railroad officials were on the train: General HALL OF CONT'L COUNCIL No. 11, Manager J. J. Frey, General Passen- JR. O. U. A. M. ger and Ticket Agent Geo. T. Nicholson, General Superintendent H. R. Nickerson and Division Superintendent Avery Turner.

Hall, last Friday night, by the pupils of the city schools, was quite a auccess. The pupils of every grade did exceedingly well in the city schools of every grade did of Continental Council No. 11. vidious to single out any particular child or class for special mention. The net proceeds were about \$25, a sufficient amount to buy a handsome flag for the school-house.

Wm Blosser, who bought out M. Quinn's restaurant and confectionery stand, has laid in a large supply of Christmas goods consisting of all kinds of confections, fruits, etc, which he is By of confections, fruits, etc, which he is selling at very low prices, to suit the No. 11. times; and as his goods are all fresh he 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 money by buying from him.

Catharine Collett, admitted to probate in the Probate Court of this heavily loaded cane, House was parcounty, with Richard Cuthbert as ex-ecutor thereof, bequeaths \$100, each, to Frank Collett, Fred Collett, Grace Collett, Kitty Collett, Lizzie Collett, until the bystanders interferred. The Henry Collett and Carrie Collett: State Labor Commissioner was then \$500 to Wm. Cave; \$500 to Richard Cuthbert, and \$300 to Bobert Cuthbert, after paying funeral expenses and all just debts; and any balance remaining thereafter to be equally divided between parties named

divided between parties named.

ment to Kansas City. It was a mon-ster, its weight being 650 pounds, Mr. Lantry has six more elks in his deer park at Strong City, besides quite deer park at Strong City, besides quite will afford those who did not see the the more are we convinced that it me, free of charge for such services. should be in the home of every Eng.

A. M. Conaway, M. D.

cheap at that price. The Criterion Dramatic Company which began its career in this city, last October, playing at that time to large and appreciative audiences, from whom they received much praise for the excellence of their personificafrom Prairie du Chien, Wis., where he went to attend the funeral of his cousin, B. W. Lantry.

John Frisbey lost a very valueble colt, last week, by its getting out of the barn and getting its leg broken, and having to be shot.

Please to look at the date to which your subscription for the Courant has been paid, and see if you do not think we need money.

Henry Erret re ceived the gold watch given away by the Criterion Drematic Company, last night, he holding the lucky ni jmber.

to be a most enjoyable affair.

Theme of discourse at the M. E. church, Cottonwood Falls, on Sabbath morning, Dec. 24: "The Incarnation of Christ, Historically, Theologically and Philosophically Considered." All are cordially invited to attend. Thos. Lidzy, Pastor.

In attempting to board a moving passenger train at Strong on Tuesday, Harmon Doolittle missed his footing and was dragged a considerable distance over the end of the ties, tearing has clothed watch given away by the Criterion Drematic Company, last night, he holding the lucky ni jmber.

to be a most enjoyable affair.

Theme of discourse at the M. E. church, Cottonwood Falls, on Sabbath morning, Dec. 24: "The Incarnation of Christ, Historically, Theologically and Philosophically Considered." All are cordially invited to attend. Thos. Lidzy, Pastor.

In attempting to board a moving passenger train at Strong on Tuesday, Harmon Doolittle missed his footing and was dragged a considerable distance over the end of the ties, tearing his clothes and giving him a general reading.

Henry Erret re ceived the gold watch given away by the Criterion Drematic Company, last night, he shaking up. He miracuously escaped holding the lucky ni jmber. dramatic, and his name on the bills azine one year for one dollar, the reg-

M. R. Dinan, of Strong City brought his children back with him when he returned from his visit in Wisconsin. When he takes charge of the postoffice in that city he will move into the building north of W. A. Doyle's grocery, formerly occupied by Adam Brecht.

While trying to beard the cost ly has the ability to reach.

> ACAINST THE R. R. OC . The jury in the cattle cases on trial

at Emporia, came in at 5 o'clock last

Thursday night, with 147 verdicts, generally in favor of the plaintiffs and cross petitioners and against the defendant railroad company. Farrington & Lantry, of Strong City, were the heaviest losers by the discoord cettle. The demands in the second cettle. eased cattle. The damages in the aggregate amount to \$47,379.80. Among those in whose favor verdicts were rendered, and the amounts, living in which you would do well to call and see.

Mr. Louis Potee, the father of Mrs. T. M. Gruwell and Mrs. Palmer, who is here visiting his children, has been is: Why is it that there is but one merchant within the entire limits of Chase county, who is now engaged in the same line of business that he was doing when the COURANT was established twenty years ago? Will some business man of the U. P. church, which he bought some time ago, from Isaac Alexander, and joined it to his residence.

There will be a Christmas tree at the Chase county, are: Farrington & Lantry, \$19,325.08; Wm. Dunlap, \$217; months old, in Smith county.

quiries as to his whereabouts were received by City Marshal L. W. Heck a few days after the doctor left here.

a few days after the doctor left here.

City The Emperia Gazette says those who lost cattle by the fever introduced by the Texas cattle have agreed to compromise with Hosier Bros., who owned the cattle, accepting thirty-five per cent. of their claims as allowed by the arbitrators, and the terms of compromise will soon be filed and Hosier Bros. released from further liability. The cattle brought \$22,000 and after the expenses of quarantine, receiver and other items, there is a balance of \$16,000 which

RESOLUTIONS.

COTTONW'D FALLS, Ks., Dec. 18, '93. At a regular meeting of Continental Council No. 11, Jr. Order United American Mechanics, held at its Council Hall, Monday evening, December

cess. The pupils of every grade did exceedingly well in all the parts they took in the different exercises, and where all did so well it would be invited by the same are hereby tendered and response to single every grade did the same are hereby tendered and response to single every grade did the same are hereby tendered and response to single every grade did the same are hereby tendered and response to single every grade did the same are hereby tendered and response to single every grade did to continue to single every grade did to continue to single every grade did to continue tall council No. 11, J. O. given to Rev. Thomas Lidzy, pastor of the M. E. Church, for his able, interesting and instructive sermon on the subject of patriotism, delivered on Sabbath morning, December 17th,

Resolved, That these resolutions be spread on record and a copy of the same be transmitted to Rev. Thomas

AFTER AN EDITOR. FLORENCE, KAN., Dec. 18.-The lepot platform in this city was the ine, for Christmas, to give him a call, and be convinced that they can save noney by buying from him.

The last will and testament of Mrs.

The last will and testament of Mrs.

The last will and testament of Mrs. struck him twice on the head with a

met on the train.

Talkington & Son, of Matfield Green, have a large stook of hats which they wish to close out at cost. I will knock any one's prices in the county on Coffins. J. W. Brown. Strong City, Kans. Great preparations are being made for the Christmas tree at the M. E. Church in Cedar Point, Christmas singht.

Miss Nettie Carroll, of Waukarusa. Shawee county, is now making her home with her aunt, Mrs. W. S. Remigh.

If you want a good job of plastering done call on W. E. Brace, Cottonwood Valls, Kansas, who also does paperhanging.

If you want a good job of plastering done call on W. E. Brace, Cottonwood Valls, Kansas, who also does paperhanging.

If you want a food job of plastering done call on W. E. Brace, Cottonwood Valls, Kansas, who also does paperhanging.

W. C. Giese received a letter last week, from his brother-in-law, Emiel Arizona.

"The poor ye have always with you," and that is the reason why editors can always brag on the size of their subscription lists.

The more we see of this book you can do it. You can make 12 Holiday Presents to 12 the way of your relatives and friends? Here all your friends? Here a

Fair. The more we see of this book | mation in regard to these cures from

FOR SALE.

A blacksmith shop-stone building, greatest Fair that ever was to get an idea of that most wonderful collective with three lots, good well, tion of humanity, and the arts, stone barn on premises, about 120 sciences, products, customs, costumes, grape vines, will be sold cheap, on actic., etc., of the world. The cost of the book is \$1.00 per part, and is very this office or to W. C. GIESE, cheap at that price.

BEFORE RUNNING AWAY

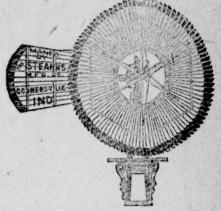
From cold weather, inquire of local agent of Santa Fe relative to cheap rates for a winter tour to Texas. New Mexico or Old Mexico. To follow the sunshine may prove cheaper than buying hard coal. It don't cost much to try.

his reputation to the topmost pinacle once a month for twelve months, all of professional fame, to which he surethe publishers can only afford to make in the confident expectation of getting a hundred thousand new sub scribers. Among the authors in the coming series are. Wilkie Collins, Walter Besant, Mrs. Oliphant, Mary Cecil Hay, Florence Marryat, Anthony Trollope, A. Conan Doyle, Miss Braddon, Captain Marryat, Miss Thackery and Jules Verne. If you wish to take advantage of this unusual opportunity, send one dollar for Stafford's tunity, send one dollar for Stafford's Magazine, one year. Your first copy of the magazine, and your first number of the fifty-two novels (one each week) which you are to receive during the year will be sent you by return mail. Remit by P. O. Order, registered letter or express. Address

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

THE

# Climax Wind Mill.



The lightest, strongest and most durable pumping wind mill now on the market; has been built and in constant use for years; has stood the test of time.

Send for illustrated matter giving descriptions of the constant and matter giving descriptions.

Send for illustrated matter giving description of our wheel made with malleable iron felloes, strongest and lightest wheel in the trade.

We build all sizes of pumping mills, general wind mill supplies of all kinds; tank work a specialty; goods are fully guaranteed.

Will give farmers and others wholesale prices where we have no agents.

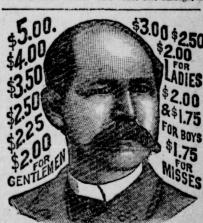
If you contemplate buying a mill do not fail to write us for prices and send for our large 72 page illustrated catalogue and mentic, this paper.

Address all correspondedee to THE STEARNS MAN'FG. CO.,

CONNERSVILLE, IND., U. S. A.

TRUE & CO., Box No. 400, Augusta, Me.

MICES REDUCED. Sold by dealers. FREIGHT PAID



## W. L. DOUGLAS S3 SHOE NOT KIP.

Bost Calf Shoe in the world for the price.
W. L. Douglas shoes are sold everywhere.
Everybody should wear them. It is a duty
you owe yourself to got the best value for
your money. Economize in your footwear by
purchasing W. L. Douglas Shoes, which
represent the best value at the prices advertised above, as thousands can testify.

AT Take No Substitute. Beware of fraud. None genuine without W. L. Douglas name and price stamped on bottom. Lock for it when you buy.

W. L. Douglas, Breckton, Mass. Sold by CHASE COUNTY CO-OPERATIVE MER-CANTILE COMPANY, COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS.





couches had retired To seek the sleep to which their eyes aspired. Upon the mantel o'er the broad fireplace There hung of hose no solitary trace. Because Sir Parvenue that night at tea Had told the children, one and all, that he Considered it outrageous form to be

To hang their stockings there.
"Beware,
My boys and girls, of all that is not sure,

And past all controversy de rigueur,"
Said he.
"We have to be Quite circumspect in all our daily ways To do no thing but what this volume says." And here Sir Parvenue rose up to get Avolume labelled "Blarney's Etiquette: Nine Thousand Rules For People Somewhat

New, To Teach Them Things They May and May Not Do."
"I've searched this little volume through and

through, And don't find there That people who're polite hang anywhere On Christmas Eve their hosiery; And hence I deem it but propriety

To let them lie just where they chance to be.

And as the book likewise contains no bit About a Christmas tree, dispense with it We surely must." And so They all to bed that night did go.

Now Santa Claus, it happened, chanced to hear

The words of Parvenue as rising clear
Up through the flues they cleft the atmosphere.
"Well, I declare," said he,
"That is the worst I ever see!" And then he went his Christmas work about, And left Sir Parvenue and tribe entirely out, Save for a little note dropped through the flue,

To Parvenue.
"Dear Mr. P.," it said, "I much regret That Christmas must be run on etiquette. But, since you've chosen that this same must be,

You'll pardon me If I should seem your household to neglect. With you so strict, I must be circumspect. And since I chance to have no evening dress, And since I cannot call this evening. My distress
Is great, but I must eke obey the laws
That you've set down. Yours truly, Santa
Claus."
The moral is, for those who choose to read,

That they enjoy a monstrous little meed Of life's good things who think it well to mix Our old-time joys with Mr. Blarney's tricks Of etiquette, who doth some folks beguile To thinking Christmas has gone out of style. -Carlyle Smith, in Harper's Bazar.

OME thirty years ago. there lived in the top story of a tenement house, in one of the poorest districts in New York city, a widow

named Mrs. Jones and her two children-twelveyear-old Tom and Dollie, who was not quite ten.

Mrs. Jones worked from light to dark, week in and week out, in a factory, and she got for her toil so little money that if it had not been for Tom's blacking boots and selling papers I am afraid they would often have gone to bed in their one attic room cold and hungry.

While Mrs. Jones was away at the factory and Tom shining and shoating: "Here's yer full account of everything going! evening hextra! only five cents!' Dollie was "keeping the house tidy against mother and Tom came home."

It was wonderful to see how much this little deformed girl could do, for Dollie was a hunchback, and I don't believe she had ever known in all her life what it meant to be free from pain; yet, do you know, no one ever saw anything but a smile on the sweet, wan face, and the neighbors told Mrs. Jones that Dollie sang all day long, and that her songs were mostly about a "beautiful land" where want and sickness and sorrow never came.

But while Dollie sang her hands were busy, and everything that could shine in that one room just had to do it. You could see your face in the kettle, and the stove looked like those in the shops, it had such a polish. There was not a sunbeam that forgot to come down to peep in at the little bousekeeper through the small bright window panes; and Mrs. Rafferty, the old Irish woman who lived in the next room, said: "It is a cryin' sin to kape boords under fut the like of them." She meant, you know, the floor boards of Mrs. Jones' room. The only table the Jones' had was an ordinary kitchen one, but its top was white as snow, and when it was not set for breakfast or supper Dollie always kept a spread on it, and what do you think she had for material? Just common newspapers sewn together and the edges pinked out with a pair of scissors; and I must not forget to tell you that Dollie had to carry all the water for her cleaning up five long pairs of stairs, for the pump was down in the back yard, and as Dollie was not strong she could only carry a very small quantity of water at

one time.

The day that I am going to tell you about was the one before Christmas. It was quite late in the afternoon; her work was all done and Dollie sat by the window looking out. It was very entertaining to watch the people in the street so far below her to-day, for most of them carried bundles, and Dollie could guess by the shapes of some of the biggest parcels what might be hidden under the brown paper coverings.

the children would be when they woke up in the morning and found such 'Please, I beautiful gifts close beside their pillows; and just then a man came along carrying a fir tree in his arms. How lovely and green it looked! How beautiful it would be when lights were shining all over it and dolis and drums, boxes of sweets and gingerbread toys were hanging from its branches! How Dollie did wish that she could have a Christmas tree, even if it was only just | ready.' a tiny little one, and as she wished an idea came into Dollie's golden head. What do you suppose it was? I am

afraid you would never guess, so I will tell you. She thought: "Why, there is my old broom! Just the very thing!" Then she got up from her seat and went back of the calico curtain that divided the bedroom from the kitchen and soon came back, first with a chair that had a very holey cane seat, and next with a broom, if such a stump of a thing can still use the name.

She put the broom handle through one of the smallest holes in the chair and made it firm by tying strings, first round the handle and then about each of the chair's four legs, and when it "did not wobble a bit and stood up straight, like the cigar man's wooden Indian round the corner," Dollie clapped her hands for joy and thought her tree something really worth hav-

She had only one thing to tie on it, and that was Ruth, her dear doll. To be sure Ruth was not much to look at; her nose was broken; she had no hair only one eye, and her arms and leg were made (by Dollie) out of white cotton cloth.

If Ruth could have spoken she would have told you that when she was new she had really considered herself a lovely doll, and it could not have been sim ply her opinion, since the shop man who owned her sold her to a gentleman for five dollars.

Ruth's first little mother was not very fond of her dollie children after she had owned them a little while, and poor Ruth was tossed about in all sorts of unpleasant ways, until one day the nurse swept her up with the play room dust and carried her down in a coal scuttle to the ash barrel and threw her in.

The barrel was quite full so Ruth lay on the very top of it, and who should happen to come along but a very little girl with a pair of heavy crooked shoulders.

She stood on tiptoe and looked so longingly at Ruth that a big policeman who was passing by stopped and asked her if she was looking for anything? "I was wishing so much, sir," said the little girl, "that I might have that doll, but I suppose it belongs to the ash

The big policeman just lifted the litand welcome, and he would like to see the ash man or any other man that would take it from her. And so Ruth found a second mother in Dollie Jones. Such a beautiful life as she and Dollie probably knew more about Dollie than anybody else in the world, for she was Dollie's only companion through all the six days of every week. And now Dollie proposed to honor her broom tree by hanging Ruth on it.

suspended by the waist when she re- and when you remember it, you will

"Please, Hans, I should like to kiss you," and looked up into his face with such a joyous smile that tears came into the big Dutchman's eyes as he bent down and touched Dollie's forehead with his lips as tenderly and reverently "as if (as he told somebody) Tollie had been a saind in a church. But he told Dollie "to run home gwick outen de gold und vix her dree, al-

Really, you would be surprised to see how it improves a broom stump to be dressed up with colored candles, a pop-corn bail, a stick of peppermint candy, an apple, and an old doll. Dollie decided that when it was lit up she would have to ask in the neighbors, as it would be too selfish to enjoy such a pretty sight all to themselves. And just as she was thinking this she heard Tom's whistle.

Tom always whistled Yankee Doodle when he came home at night, but it seemed to Dollie that he was rather blowing the tune than whistling it this evening. It sounded something like this: 'Whew-whew-whew-whew-whew-

Whew-whew-whew-weue hooo and then he would stop a minute as if he were taking a rest before he started again.

At last he mounted the fifth pair of stairs and finally he opened the room door, and there he stopped all out of breath, and beside him a market basket just as full of fat brown paper parcels as it could be. And when they had got it into the room and had unrolled everything and wondered over each separate article, Tom told Dollie this:

It had been a bad day for trade, and as the afternoon wore on Tom was beginning to feel that he should have to come home without a cent, when a gentleman came along, stopped, looked at Tom, and then put his foot on Tom's Tom was glad, so glad, that a box. tear fell right out of his eye on a "shined" part of the gentleman's boot. Tom brushed it in awful quick time, he said, but the gentleman must have seen it, for Tom "felt such a kind pat on his shoulder."

When the boots were done the gentleman asked Tom bow much it was, and Tom said on Christmas Eve the boys asked twelve cents, but he was such a little fellow, and not over strong, and he guessed his shine wasn't worth more than eight cents. The gentleman took out a silver dollar and handed it to Tom, and Tom said if the gentleman would stay by his kit, he would run and get the change, but the gentleman said: "Why, my boy, the dollar is yours!" "And," said Tom, "he said softly like: 'A glad Christmas to you in the Christ Child's name.' I felt." said Tom, "most too swelled to speak, but I did get out that mother and tle girl up and told her to take the doll | Dollie would be thankful, and then somehow I told him my name and where I lived, and how hard mother worked and about your back and Ruth; and then I told him how I meant to buy you and mother a good Christmas had lived for the last five years. Ruth Eve supper. The gentleman, he says to me: 'Tom, you put that dollar in your pocket and carry it home to your mother, and tell her to put it away for you until you grow up, and then you take it, Iom, and put it in your own pocket, and you will never see it with-She had just gotten Ruth comfortably out remembering this Christmas Eve;



membered that there was bread and look about you and find some good to The grocery was kept by a German time, but she was used to waiting and nice things Hans kept for the people who had money to buy them.

At last she did get her rye loaf and cheese, and Hans went to a barrel, took a great red apple out of it, and handed it to Dollie with an "I vish you a merry Gristmas, Tollie." You should have seen Dollie's face as

know I had a Christmas tree?" and all sorts of fine shops, and at a butcher's then she told him what her tree was made out of.

Hans stood and looked at Dollie a minute and then he went back of his pers, and, although the shop was full, counter, opened a drawer, and took the "boss" came right up to Tom's out five little wax candles-a blue one, friend, rubbing his hands and bowing a red one, a white one, a pink one, and and saying: "Good evening, sir. Anyone just as yellow as gold. These he thing wrong in the order to-day, put into a paper bag with a stick of judge? If so, we'll rectify it at once, peppermint candy and a ball of scarlet sir." But the judge said: "No, I am popcorn to keep them company, and he not here for myself. I have just gave all these to Dollie for her very dropped in with a friend who wants a

to do; she could not receive without you will lend him." giving in return. Hans was not an attractive person; indeed, most people judge, too," said Tom. "Why I most

cheese to get for supper, and tying a do, some help to give, for the Christ thin woolen shawl over her head and Child's sake. And now,' said the genshoulders (Dollie had no hat) she went tleman, 'pick up your kit and come down the stairs and out into the street. | along with me; I have an excellent butcher and a most obliging grocer, known in the neighborhood as "Hans." and we will go and pay them a call." There were a great many people in And then," said Tom, "he took one of my Hans' shop, so Dollie had to wait a long hands in his, and we walked along together, and his great big hand made it was very pleasant to look at all the mine so warm, and when he had warmed one he made me walk on the other side of him so that he could warm the other. Ever so many people touched their hats to us, and lots of pretty ladies bowed and smiled. I didn't know there were so many kind

people in the world," said little Tom. Well, at last they turned into anshe said: "Why Hans! how did you other avenue, where there were rows of they went in. Tom wished Dollie could have seen it. Everything was dressed up in greens and colored panice beefsteak, a pat of butter and a few There was only one thing for Dollie potatoes to carry home in a basket that

"You would have thought I was a

She was glad to think now happy all thought him a cross sort of a man, but thought I was, myself, the butcher

was so perlite to me. Then they went to a grocer's and added sugar and tea to the basket, and the judge helped Tom with it clear to Tom's door.

How the children did hurry around to get the supper. Dollie set the table all over again, put the potatoes on to boil, fried the steak and boiled fresh water for the new tea, while Tom cut and spread the slices of rye bread. Such happy little children! Such a merry Christmas Eve!

Mrs. Jones' hard day's work was over, and as she reached the doorway of the house in which she lived she stopped to wipe away the tears from her eyes lest natural richness of England and the it should grieve the children to know she had been crying. Only a few shillings were tied up in the corner of her the people, says: handkerchief, and those must, most of them, go for the rent nearly due. Oh, how she did long for ever so little to make Tom and Dollie realize what a Christmas gift meant; but she was tired and cold and almost faint from hunger, so she began to climb to the attic. As she got to the first flight she was greeted by an odor of good things that made her say to herself: "The Steins are having a good supper." But it wasn't there is far more than is required for house. The door of her own poor room opened, and out upon her gleamed light, a sense of comfort and a glow of warmth, while the two voices she out of the dark and cold. Merry Christmas, for the Christ Child's sake."

All this happened thirty long years ago. But every Christmas Eve, in a beautiful home, one of the most beautiful in all the great city of New York, a group of boys and girls (all belonging to one father and mother) have this custom: Just as the twilight comes, they put away books and toys, and quietly, hand in hand, with peace and good-will in their hearts, they enter a room (the best and prettiest in all the house) where grandma lives. They always find her seated before her open fire, looking so placidly beautiful; as one of the children said once, "as it she saw Heaven." She always has on her lap two bundles done up in pure white cloth, and the children gather all about her and are very still as she cells them the story I have just told to you; then she unrolls the bundle and the children touch most lovingly Papa Tom's kit and Aunt Dollie's doll Ruth.

Papa Tom they know and love, and Aunt Dollie they shall love and know by and by.-Laura C. S. Fessenden, in Texas Siftings.

### CHRISTMAS GIVING.

Do Not Forget Those Who May Be Less Fortunate Than Yourself.

our Christmas giving, let us each and

all at this holiday time bestow a portion of our bounties, however small, on tax off personal property altogether: some one not so fortunate as ourselves. aye, even off our improvements, even if Our first duty is to those dearest and nearest to us; then to our friends. But which, as I understand it, will place let us take just one step beyond. No most of the taxes on the valuable land matter how heavy we may think our in the cities. own burdens, there are always those who are far more heavily burdened than ourselves. We are apt to think, at times, that no one can be more afflicted than are we, that none are called upon to bear what we are bearing. But, my friend, there are those whose feet tread paths compared to which our own are paths of luxury; there are toilers of whose toil we know not; there are anguished ones to whose anguish we are strangers; there are homes in which the sunlight of kindness rarely enters. And they are not in the districts of poverty, either. There are homes into which a simple toy, one flower, a single book, sent on Christmas morning, would fill the day with hap-We all like to be remembered, piness. and with whom is remembrance sweeter than with those whose friends are few? There is not one among all our readers whose station is so humble but he or she can afford one little act that will make the day of the birth of Christ sweeter in its significance to some other being. Send a word of cheer into some home of desolation, if nothing more. Sympathy is a sweet balsam; it softens the bitter, it cheers the depressed, it brightens the sorrowful, it helps the discouraged; it is humane, it is blessed, it is Christlike. Do something for some one else on this coming Christmas; make some little spot in this big world seem brighter, and then there will surely come to you, as I so heartily and sincere ly wish for one and all my readers and my friends, the blessings of the season! Let my intense wish, which is always a prayer in the sight of God, come straight to you, into your homes and into your hearts; may you read it now and hear it again on Christmas morn. A right, good Christmas to you; may health and happiness be in your homes may your daughters be fair of heart and your sons be noble of mind; and may the one of your affection shower love upon you. May Christmas day be only the first of many happy days to come, reaching far, not only into the year before us, but into the years to come.—Ladies' Home Journal.

The Bloom of the Christmas Tree At right we planted the Christmas tree In the pretty home, all secretly; All secretly, though merry of heart, With many a whisper, many a start. (For children who'd scorn to make believe May not sleep soundly on Christmas Eve.)

And then the tree began to bloom. Filling with beauty the conscious room.
The branches curved in a perfect poise,
Laden with wonders that men call "toys," Blooming and ripening (and still no non Until we merry folk stole away To rest and dream till dawn of day.

### In the morning the world was a girl and

boy.
The universe only their shouts of joy. Till every branch and bough had bent To yield the treasure the Christ-child sent And then—and then—the children flew Into my arms, as children do, And whispered, over and over again, That oldest, newest, sweetest refrain,

"I love you! I love you! Yes, I love you!"
And bugged and scrambled, as children do
And we said in our hearts, all secretly:
"This is the bloom of the Christmas tree!"

### TAX REFORM DEPARTMENT.

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 interested, as the principal benefit of any improvement or social advance goes to them in the increase 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.)

### Why We Suffer.

Thomas Carlyle after depicting the fair chance offered there by the Creator for the prosperity and happiness of

Behold, some baleful flat, as of enchantment, has gone forth, saying: "Touch it not, ye workers, ye master workers, ye master idlers; none of you can touch it; no man of you shall be better for it; this is enchanted fruit!"

Observe the situation in our own country at this moment. The land overflows with wealth. The earth bears her fruit in such abundance that the Steins nor the Swedish families on our own needs. The mines are filled the next floor. The Rileys and O'Hal- with mineral wealth. The crops of lihans were away, and the folks on her cotton and of wool are larger floor and the one below lived mostly on than ever before. There are scraps that they gathered from house to food and fiber and fuel to nourish, to shelter and to warm a far greater population. All the natural conditions of supreme prosperity are present, but right of the strongest, works the oppothe farmer is beggared as he harvests loved best cried: "Come in, mo ther, his wheat, the flock master must slay his sheep because people with bare backs can not buy his wool, the cotton planter grows poorer as he multiplies his bales, the silver mines shut down while the people lack money for their business, and the workman stands idle by the side of the silent mill because the men who want the product of the mill can not find means wherewith to obtain it. Stagnation, torpor, paralysis appear where prosperity, activity, buoyancy alone have the right to be present? What is the matter?

To THE EDITOR-Sir: I have been cogitating of the above editorial, which I clipped from a New York daily, and have come to the conclusion that such a condition of things will continue to exist so long as we farmers are in favor of the present system of taxation, which hampers production, shackles industry and leads to an unequal distribution of the wealth produced.

I have talked with many other farmers in this (Fulton) and the adjoining county of Herkimer, and find that most of them agree with me, that we can expect no relief until we are permitted to try some other method of raising our

We are tired of the assessor finding our sheep, horses, cattle, machinery and other personal property, while that of the rich residents of the city But whatever the mode selected for escape.

If we can obtain relief in no other way, we are ready to vote to take the it does lead to the "George" plan,

### J. D. HILTON, Stratford, N. Y.

Is This True? and jewels. An article in the Fortnightly Review attributes this to the same price as they cost. peculiar Japanese land system, by which every worker has given to him for use a piece of land, and thus he is encouraged to supply his wants by his own labor. In other words, the land of Japan is the property of the whole people of Japan, and is held in trust for them by the government. As a result there is considerable democracy there. The rich and poor are courteous to each other. It is not possible to distinguish employer from employe by their behavior. All are clean, easy, restrained. The child of the governor of a province goes to the common school and sits next to the child of the common laborer; and the governor is certain that his child will pick up no bad manners and get no contamination in thought or in person. This equality enables the rich and poor to meet as friends -National Union Printer.

The editor of the N. U. Printer vouches for it that twenty years ago at least when he was there the case was as stated. We would be glad to learn something of the Japanese tax laws. -ED.

### Not Serious Enough.

Why do not the opponents of an inome tax bring out some fresh and really serious arguments against this simple, flexible and just system, instead is the Tribune, for example, remarking that "the dishonest escape, while the more honest pay; it is a tax which offers a premium on false swearing, concealment of property and income and all kinds of devices for cheating the government." What tax, except one upon land, is not open to the same objection? Does not a high tariff put a premium upon smuggling and false invoices? Is not a tax on personal property promotive of concealment and evasions?-N. Y. World.

The World wants some nice fresh objections-not based on moral or practical grounds.-Ed.

### **Ouotations.**

Editors who print or comment, adversely or otherwise, upon parts of our Tax Reform department, will oblige by sending copies to P. O. box 88, Buffalo, N. V. Such copies are never wasted. We often find items which we in turn quote with due credit, but at least they are always marked and sent to legislators or others interested. This tax reform department is reprinted and copied so that it has a circulation of fully two hundred thousand copies every week. That means probably a million obtained if he were at work for a sin readers. - Bolton Hall

### Ethics of the Single Tar

Joseph Lee, in a recent number of the "Quarterly Journal of Economies" gave some arguments on the ethics of the single tax which are here reproduced in full:

The single tax as advocated by Mr. Henry George and his followers is a proposition that the entire rent of land, exclusive of return on capital invested in improvements, should be taken by taxation. Such a tax can not be shifted by the landowner. The proposition is, therefore, practically a proposition to confiscate land values to the use of the state. . . . The single tax rests upon the equal right of every man to the earth's surface, derived from the natural rights to live, to have an equal opportunity, and to enjoy the fruits of one's own exertions. It is justified simply as the best or only available means of enforcing this right. Not being a believer in natural rights, I am not competent to say just what is meant by the "natural right to the fruits of one's exertions."

The single tax is not supported by the rights relied upon it. It does not secure to each man his share of the earth, nor come near enough to doing so to be very strongly supported by a natural right of every man to such share, even if such right existed. But there are no natural rights. Taking the test that what nature gives is the test of right, it is clear that the right to an equal share in the earth can not exist. First, because nature's rule, the site direction; and, second, because it is impossible for nature or for man, with any power short of omnipotence itself, to divide up the earth equally among all its human inhabitants, always up to date, in proportion to its value.-Farmers' Union League Advocate, Albany, N. Y.

(We hope that some of those interested in taxation will let the F. U. L. A. hear from them in reference to the above. - ED.)

### More About Roads and Taxes.

To the Editor of the Advocate: Mr. Gamalian Jenkins, from Queensbury, N. Y., has an excellent letter in your issue of October 12th upon "Good Roads." I am not a farmer but I endorse that all over the back. He winds up nevertheless: "however the road question is a subordinate one. The great principle of equal assesment is the burning question of the hour, and until this can be brought to an issue the road question is beyond our

Now Mr. Editor, it seems to me that these two questions are one. Here is a case in Bayshore, Long Island; the piece of property on which the principal real estate broker's office is situated is assessed for taxation at about \$600, making the tax on it twelve dollars. It brings in a ground rent income of over \$550 every year. Now if taxes are like that how can we have good roads? Who is to pay for them? It is the land that is benefitted by the roads and nothing else, and in as far as the farmer owns his land, he is benefitted. If he is a tenant (as so many of our farmers unfortunately are) he would find his rent raised just in proportion as the roads are made better.

Now, my solution of the two questions is to assess the land at its actual selling value without regard to its improvements, and spend the money on It is said that Japan has no pauper good roads. This is good sense and problem; that the habits of living of all justice, because the good roads increase classes are the same. The rich do not the value of the land and not of the outshine the poor by carriages, palaces | buildings or other improvements, which could always be reproduced at the

> Yours very truly. WILLIAM JEFFERY, 516 Grier avenue, South Elizabeth, New

### Jersey. The San Francisco Grand Jury Recommends a Tax Levy on Real Estate Alone.

SAN FRANCISCO.-The county grand jury filed its report recently. The prominent features are a recommendation that taxes be levied solely on real

estate. It commends a stipulation for payment to the city of a percentage of the gross receipts of street railroads and suggests a refusal of franchises sought for speculative purposes. The school department is scored as being a violation of trust reposed in the directors.

The jury ignored the question of the fire department in politics, stating that it did not care to take the contract to straighten out the city politics in six months.

### Tax "Reform" With a Vengeance.

Montreal business men have asked for the single land tax, and the abolition of all exemptions. The single tax is something that New Glasgow should press for. There is a large amount of vacant land held by speculators and others within our bounds, which is of repeating the old objections? Here yearly being made more valuable by others building round it, and the "unearned increment," which should go into the civic treasury is pocketed by these land sharks. Our whole system of taxation needs revision. -Enterprise, Glasgow, Novia Scotia.

> THE Tax Reform association is conducting an anti-personal property taxation campaign in the interior of the state. Mr. W. B. Estell, who has spoken in nearly every town in Chenango and Broome counties, during the last two months, says he often runs up against single taxers amongst the grangers and in unexpected places. These single taxers ask perplexing questions and often Mr. Estell is forced to admit that "personally" he would prefer to see all taxes abolished except that on land values. To prevent the unthinking farmers from being too badly scared at this idea he takes pains to mention one or more of the leading and most intelligent farmers in the vicinity who have come to the conclusion that the single tax would benefit the farmers as well as all other classes.

Mr. Estell would far rather talk single tax and thinks that larger meetings could be held and better results gle tax organization.-Exchange.

Who Relates His Adventures with a Canvas Cot, and Gives Two Explanations of a Cold on His Lungs.

[COPYRIGHT, 1803.1

He chanced to sit opposite me in a cellaneous objects in his pockets. Evi- to try to sleep on the cot. dently nothing remained but to burden me. My features wore the usual winning smile which, though wrinkled this fall, is still an invitation to confidence that would be worth a good deal in the handshaking line.
"I don't see what I could have done

with it." muttered the stranger; and then he began to rummage around in his pockets. I caught hurried glimpses of many queer things. Among them were two gloves, male and the other female, rolled together; a small hand mirror, a screwdriver, an iron castor that might have come off the leg of a bed, a soiled collar, several mantel ornaments, and a bottle of yellow shoe-dressing. Lastly he produced three gilded balls, and laid them on the table.

"You can't begin business here without a license," said I. "Business?" he repeated, doubtfully.

I pointed to the three balls. Then he laughed in a rattling and joyless man-

These things came off the ends of the curtain poles-pourchairs, you know, as the French call them," said

I have elsewhere noted the fact that the pronunciation of that word is a sure indication of a man's residence. "You are from New Jersey," said I; "somewhere along the Erie line, I should say."

'You're right; I'm from New Jersey, ha, ha!" said he, "and I'm not going back. We had a nice little place out there, but my wife got discontented, ha, ha! I had to give it up."

I've noticed that it's always a man's wife who gets discontented; that is, when he's telling the story. However, the dry and cackling laugh with which the stranger rounded his hoarse periods showed that he would be happy yet, if he escaped pneumonia.

'We wanted to move the 1st of the month," he croaked, "but one thing and another have delayed us. The principal trouble was that we couldn't get a man with a wagon to move us. Three days ago, however, I induced an old fellow out there to make a beginning with us. We had our place in town engaged, and the rent and gas meter had begun to run. so I thought we'd better run after them before they got too far ahead of us.

'The old fellow's name was Wenner. He came round with his wagon Tuesday morning just as I was ready to leave for town. My wife was just pumping air into my ear so that I could run for my train without getting out of breath. That is the way I play- stand, but it was true. I arose and se-

found my wife weeping in the midst of degree. our dismantled home. 'That dreadful half our things.'

"'Well,' said I, 'that's all right; he'll rest. Let's have some dinner and try to forget our sorrows.'

"She looked at me rather strangely, but made no objection. She put the dinner on the table-for we had sent our girl away-and we sat down to eat. While we were thus more or less pleasantly engaged, my wife's sister an-



I POINTED TO THE THREE BALLS.

nounced herself. She had come to take us by surprise. They're a surprising family, that I've married into, but they've ceased to surprise me. I'm be- kitchen chairs, and piled them in a yond it. Whatever crazy trick they handy spot. My cot I placed close by do, I'm expecting it. This refers to the stove, so that I could feed the fire the rest of them, not to my wife. She still has latent possibilities which could lay and kept her agoing with select and a rest of two months before the amaze anybody. One of them developed after dinner that night.

She called me aside and said: 'Johnny, it's perfectly awful. Do you know member putting in were the pourthere isn't a bed in the house.' 'What's chair poles. become of them?' I asked. 'Sent'em all away by Wenner, said she. 'Listen, Johnny, and don't swear so: it won't do any good. That man promised that he would move all our things to-day. I thought we could get into our flat and suspect me. So I simply unthis evening. And I said to myself, what shall we need most? Why, the beds, of course. So I sent them all off on the first load.'

"Then we'll have to go to NewYork and sleep in the flat,' said I.

"'But listen, Johnny,' said she; there wasn't room for the mattresses casion? It was enough to kill a man.

"Well, what of it?" boy over to see about it."

"This staggered me. 'So our beds are in New York,' I gasped, 'and our mattresses are in Wenner's barn on the other side of Hohokus? Suppose we go and sleep in his haymow?'

"She said that I was very bitter and cruel to suggest such a thing. Perhaps we could get along very well for one night, if I wouldn't make such a fuss There was one old mattress in the attic. She and Lizzie would sleep on that and I could have a little canvas cot. It was a very nice, comfortable bed, and she knew it. She was logiclunch factory. I noticed at once that ally convinced of it because she'd had to he had a load on his mind, a cold on go over the arguments with our girl his lungs, and a vast quantity of mis almost every day since the girl began

"Well, sir, it came off cold an hour or his stomach, and this he proceeded to two after I retired. I felt it first on do in a sullen and desperate manner. my feet. They hung out over the low-Having thus brought himself to an er end of the cot, and there was a even keel, he paused and looked at crack in the floor right under them. Of course the carpet had been taken up, so when the wind came around to like the other old things I am wearing the north it blew straight up at my feet. I hadn't a very good assortment of bedding. Most of our stuff had been sent over to Wenner's barn. I had a sheet folded lengthwise, in the form of one of those sleeping bags which explorers use. Then I had an old blanket, and, for a coverlet, one of a pair of fine pourchairs. At two o'clock I got un



THE REALIZATION OF HIS DREAM.

and secured the other pourchair. They were still attached to the poles, but that was rather an inconvenience. I put the poles across under my head, and thus slightly increased the af-

fective length of the cot. "A little after two I arose again and secured a fur rug. It was a tiger's skin with the head of the beast on one corner of it. There seemed to be some warmth in that tiger's skin, for I secured a little sleep almost immediately after spreading it over me. I had left the lamp burning because I thought it might warm the room a little. Well, sir, as I say, I slept a few minutes-just long enough to dream that I was one of the early Christian martyrs in the arena-and then I woke to find this tiger's head, with its gleaming glass eyes, sturing me in the face. Say, what do you think I did? I yelled so loud that the concussion put the light out. My wife and her sister thought there were burglars in the house. What did they do about it? I don't know, but my opinion is that they crawled into a pile of carpets and rugs in the middle of their room and hid there till morning.

"As for me, the shock of my fright made me shiver. And when I got over being frightened I couldn't stop shivering. How I could be cold with all those things over me, I couldn't under-'When I got home that evening I but it didn't raise my temperature one

"Then I made the important discovhad only one layer of canvas under come again to-morrow and get the through the bare boards. I decided to put the tiger's skin over the cot and lie down on it. Then a new inspiration came over me. Why not go down and sleep in the kitchen? Good idea. I picked up the cot, the pourchairs, the fur rug and the stair carpet and started for the kitchen. At the head of the back stairs I stepped on the fringe of one of the pourchairs. I endeavored to step off it, but there were five apertures in the fringe, and each one of them had secured one of my toes. Therefore, I just calmly fell over forwards, and slid downstairs with the cot for a toboggan.

"I reached the kitchen in this easy and unconventional manner; and discovered almost immediately that the fire had gone out. This was not what I had fallen downstairs for. The kitchen was perhaps a shade warmer than my room, but it was cooling rapidly; and a kitchen in the morning with no fire in it is the coldest room in the house, as every married man

knows. "There wasn't any fuel at hand, but some. There were two or three conwhich belonged to my late landlord fire and then I broke up two of our went to sleep. The last things I re-

"These brass balls are the orna-

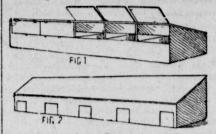
my leisure. ried man?'

"I am." "They didn't get as far as New York, she wailed. 'Wenner's got that second load in his barn. I sent a little billiards with the boys two weeks lowest up to \$40 at the highest.—Colman's Rural World Howard Fielding. | man's Rural World. ago."

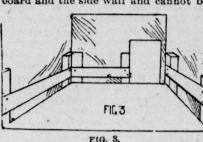
### AGRICULTURAL HINTS.

HOG OR CALF PEN. A Building That Is Neat as Well as Sub-

stantial. Our illustration shows an idea for a is neat and substantial for its purpose.



to accommodate five sows and pigs, each pen being 6x7 feet, ample for a litter or pigs with the parent pig. On all sides of the inclosure, as illustrated by Fig. 3, is a board fastened to the post far enough away from the sides to enable the little pig to avoid being crushed by the old sow as is so often the case. It can get in between this board and the side wall and cannot be



injured in the least. It is an excellent arrangement and should be tried to prove its value to any farmer who keeps hogs. It may be converted into a house for young calves when not in use for pigs, and a trough for milk can be put into each compartment. Three illustrations of the house are shown Fig. 2 being the rear of the building property. Fig. 3 the interior. - Farm and Home.

### THE DAIRY BUSINESS.

Why It Is the Most Profitable Branch of

The strong prices which have ruled for butter and cheese during the whole summer, even in the face of the worst financial crash the country has seen for fifty years, are a wonder to a great many. Every branch of agriculture has its ups and downs, but we have never seen a period of depression in dairy products that carried the price below profit in production but once in thirty-six years. That occurred in the early part of 1879, when cheese, for some unaccountable reason, went down to 5 and 6 cents, but took a sudden rise in the latter part of July to a good paying price, which it has steadily maintained ever since. Every kind of grain raising, meat production, wool growing, the raising of hops or tobacco seem to be affected with frequent periods of depression, when the price goes below the cost of production. This is true at the present time of wool, tobacco and wheat. Indeed, both wheat and wool have been in the dumps for two or three years.

The production of butter and cheese presents a cheering contrast in this particular. For years there has been a good, steady profit in the production out of breath. That is the way I playfully refer to her usual parting admonitions.

Stand, but it was true. I are thinking of engaging in dairying are thinking of engaging in dairying what the road was built for. the matter. The dairy business is sure, steadfast and at the same time reason ably profitable. Where the creamery old vil'ain. Wenner,' said she, 'hasn't kept his word. He's moved only about how much I had over me, so long as I so that the farmer has ready cash once a month. The increase of population me. And the wind still whistled up is greatly in excess of the increase of cows; this fact keeps up a demand to a paying figure year after year.—Hoard's Dairyman.

### DAIRY SUGGESTIONS.

Ir you have never churned granulated butter it is time to begin. If the cows are "homegrown" and

are not gentle it is apt to be the boss fault. Ir you mean to make a success of dairying this winter, believe you can

and go ahead. IT is not always the man who gets rid of the most feed that has the best and fattest hogs. Brains help make

BEWARE of the man who knows everything about cows and dairying; he may know too much to ever learn anything.

Look out for the man that wants to sell you the "right" to get more butter out of milk than the cow put in it. Take the right to get out all there is in it, but pay no royalty for doing it.

will assimilate. If they lay on fat in-

The Product of Milk. The average product of milk of a fairly good cow is 6,000 to 7,000 pounds without getting out of bed. There I a year, counting 300 days of milking tions from my furniture, till by and by next calving. The average yield of I got real warm and snug, and then i butter is 31/4 per cent of the milk, which would give from 200 to 250 pounds of butter in the year. The average value of the milk at a creamery is a little less than 1 cent per pound, or mental knobs from the ends of those \$1 per hundred. But, as the quality of poles. They wouldn't burn, of course, the milk varies, the yield of the cows and I didn't dare to put them in the that are better than the average will stove for fear my wife would find them go to help the poor ones, at the expense of the better ones. For this reason the screwed them as I lay there, with the custom now at the creameries is to intention of throwing them away at take only the cream raised, all by the y leisure. same process, and pay for this according to the product of butter made of you got an idea of how much walking it. At the cheese factories the milk is around I did in my 'robe der nooit,' as tested by the butter tester, and the the French say, on that interesting oc- actual quantity of the fat in it is made the basis of value, because the fat is on the first load, so I sent them on the But she says-hold on, are you a mar- the pricipal element in the value of the milk for this use, as well as for butter making. A fair estimate of the cost of

A WONDERFUL ROAD.

Cut in Sandstone Around the Sides of Babel Mountain.

Scientific men have got so that they are not surprised at anything from anyone. If a man were to say he had discovered a road that led into the cenhog or calf pen and is a building that ter of the earth from somewhere in the Superstitious mountains most archæolo-It is 3 feet long, 7 feet wide, 4 feet in gists would immediately go and invesrear and six feet in front. It is built tigate, and it is possible they would find the report true. They would never think of the incredibility of the story because so many strange things are turning up every day that anything seems possible in that strange land.

The most recent researches have caused many to believe that the prenistoric tribes of Arizona and Mexico were closely connected with the ancient Phænicians. Indeed it seems to be a positive fact that the strange people who so long ago occupied a large portion of our country were direct descendants of those great travelers of the past. Evidence to prove this does not seem to be lacking, but there are also many things to make the matter most confusing. One of these is a mountain that has had roads cut on its sides like the tower of Babel. Whether or not it was done by people who had heard of or seen the original must always remain a mystery. But it is a most interesting curiosity and will no doubt throw light upon many things when it has been more carefully examined.

Cattlemen and miners have known of its existence for years, but of course did not examine it for the benefit of science. The first photographs of the mountain were taken a few weeks ago by E. T. Colton, of Los Angeles, and it is likely that a careful exploration will soon be made.

The mountain is situated about fifteen miles from Tumacacori, but so near the international line that it is not known positively whether it is in Arizona or Mexico; but Mr. Colton was of the opinion that it was United States

Miners have always called it Babel mountain and it is a most appropriate name. It is of a soft sandstone and pumice formation, and the work of making the road was not a difficult

The road commences in a canyon of the foothills and rises at an easy grade. corkserew fashion, going around the mountain fourteen times before the summit is reached. The road is about fifty feet wide when it starts at the base and gradually get smaller until it is only ten feet at the top.

In many places the road has been washed out by the storms of years, but it is still possible to take a horse to the top. In many places where the sides overhang a little, the mark of the builder's pick can be plainly seen on the wall of rock.

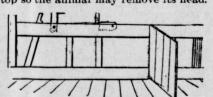
To ascend the mountain a person must follow the road, and this is a two days' task, as it is about thirty miles, as near as can be calculated without actual measurement. The lowest road is a little over three miles long when it goes around the mountain once. However, this is very irregular and goes around several spurs of the mountain. The roughness of the road is indescribable, and a horse is of no use for a week after the trip. The top of the mountain is about seven thousand feet above the plain.

There is nothing at the top, and the adventurer wonders when he gets there

### STANCHIONS AND TIES.

The Illustration Shows How They Are

Built and Arranged. A subscriber inquires how cows are fastened by stanchions and ties. In the illustration stanchions are shown at the left, open and shut. They consist simply of two strong strips, the one firmly bolted or pinned, the other hinged or pinned at the bottom and allowed to swing back far enough at the top so the animal may remove its head.



When closed the movable strip is held in place firmly by a pivot which is dropped down behind it at the top, or by a loop of iron which is allowed to fall down over the upper end of the movable portion. At the right side of the cut a method in common use for tying stock is shown. Short partitions support the floor where the cows stand into stalls which contain two cows each. At either side of this stall a smooth pole is firmly established, and If you have good cows it will pay to on this pole a large ring which car between you and me, I just had to have feed them well—to feed them all they easily slip up and down is connected with a short chain which holds the cow venient pieces of light woodwork stead of putting the feed into milk it is which belonged to my late landlord more than likely that beef rather than The chain must be so short that the cow and not to me. With these I kindled a butter is what they are calculated for. cannot annoy her bedfellow. If the cows are dehorned there will be no need of partitions. -Farm Journal.

The Rising of Cream. The chemist of an English dairy company undertook an investigation to determine the tendency of cream to rise on milk during delivery. Experiments proved that this tendency was overcome by the constant agitation in transit, provided the milk was not allowed to stand long enough at any time during delivery for the creaming to commence. If this took place the shaking was not sufficient to hinder the creaming, and it continued in spite of the motion. "In rounds which were out for six hours, no rising of cream could be detected, provided that no long intervals of time were permitted in which the milk remained at rest."

National Road System. The high point to be aimed at in highway improvement is the recognition of the importance of the whole situation by the national government, and the establishment by congress of a national system.-Col. Albert A. Pope.

It never increases the milk supply to pitch milk stools at the cows.

16 World's Fair Photos for One Dime. The Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway has made an arrangement with a first-class publishing house to furnish a series of beautiful World's Fair pictures, of a large size, at the nominal cost to the purchaser of only ten cents for a portfolio of sixteen illustrations. Nothing so handsome in reference to the World's Fair has before been published. The series would be worth at least twelve dollars if the pictures were not published in such large quantities, and we are therefore able to furnish these works of art for only ten cents.

Remit your money to George H. Heaf-

ですべるというできるとなるとなるとなって

Now comes the season when

dainty and delicious

cake and pastry are

required. Royal

Baking Pow-

der is indispensable

in their preparation.

For finest food I can use

none but Royal .- A. FORTIN,

Chef, White House, for Pres-

idents Cleveland and Arthur.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 108 WALL ST., N. Y.

गालका प्रकार को प्रकार को प्रकार

ONE REASON WHY .- She-(of St. Louis)

—"I don't see why the newspapers are always twitting the Chicago girls on the size of their feet." He—"Neither do I. Their feet are no larger than those of any other girls." She—"Now, Charlie, you know that isn't so."—Detroit Free Press.

KERR-"Where is Vokes now? The last

time I saw him he was contending that a man should tell the truth in all circumstances." Biff—"He is in a hospital."—N.

THINKS before he speaks-The man who

Pierce antees a Cure.

The second of th

Golden Medical Discovery wrought marvelous changes. Although the sores were healed in eight months, I did not quit taking it until I was sure it had been entirely routed from my system. The H. M HOLLEMAN. dreafful disease are the sears which ever remind me of how near death's door I was until rescued by the "Discovery." I am now eighteen years old and weigh 148 pounds; and have not been sick in five years.

Yours respectfully,

HARVEY M. HOLLEMAN,

Agt. for Seaboard Air Line.

"One of my neighbors, Mr. John

time. All thought him past recovery.

He was herribly emaciated from the

inaction of his liver and kidneys.

It is difficult to describe his appear-

ance and the miserable state of his

health at that time. Help from any

source seemed impossible. He tried

your August Flower and the effect

upon him was magical. It restored

him to perfect health to the great

astonishment of his family and

friends." John Quibell, Holt, Ont.

The state of the state of the state of Three Good Things

VERY CHEAP.

SPECIAL OFFER!

SCRIBNER'S MAGAZINE (one year) \$3.00

WORLD'S FAIR BOOK (cloth bound) 1.25

EXHIBITION NUMBER (Scribner's) .25

All for \$3.35.

World's Fair Book.

Remit your money to George H. Heafford, General Passenger Agent, Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway, at Chicago, III, and the pictures will be sent promptly to any specified address. They will make a handsome holiday gift.

THE London museum contains the first envelope ever made. It was probably found in some man's pocket addressed in his wife's hand.

How's This!

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure

Hall's Catarrh Cure.

F. J. Cheney & Co., Props., Toledo, O.
We, the undersigned, have known F. J.
Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe
him perfectly honorable in all business
transactions and financially able to carry
out any obligation made by their firm.

West & Truax, Wholesale Druggists, To
ledo, O. Walding, Kinnan & Marvin,
Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.
Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally
acting directly on the blood and nucous
surfaces of the system. Price, 75c. per
bottle. Sold by all Druggists. Testimonials
free. Hall's Family Pills, 25c.

Ir still remains a mystery why common consent hasn't hit on black and blue as universal football colors.

Lay Hold on Health

Lay Hold on Health
Rapidly being sapped by waning strength
and disturbed sleep! How? By that agreeable and wholesome expedient, a course of
Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, which is constantly justifying the faith reposed in it by
the invalid world. No fear of it disappointing you. No one troubled with a malarial
disorden dyspepsia, liver complaint, inactivity of the kidneys or bowels should
neglect it.

It is impossible to have the last word with chemist, because he always has a retort.-

Boston Courier. A Child Enjoys

The pleasant flavor, gentle action and soothing effect of Syrup of Figs, when in need of a laxative, and if the father or mother be costive or bilious, the most gratifying results followits use; so that it is the best family remedy known and every family should have a bottle. have a bottle.

Ir is probably when he "blows it in" that a man flings his money to the winds. - Boston Transcript ton Transcript.

Dropsy is a dread disease, but it has lost its terrors to those who know that H. H. Green & Sons, the Dropsy Specialists of Atlanta, Georgia, treat it with such great success. Write them for pamphlet giving full information.

You can't tell the size of a man's bank account by the magnitude of his chrysanthemum.—Philadelphia Record.

"August Flower" THE Grip of Pneumonia may be warded off with Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar. Pike's Toothache Drops Cure in one minute. Can a hungry man make a square meal off a round steak?

For a Cough, Cold or Sore Throat, use "Brown's Bronchial Troches," give immediate relief. Sold only in boxes. Price 25 cts. Gilbert, has been sick for a long

INE GENERAL MARKETS. KANSAS CITY, Dec. 18.

Fancy 190 62 20
Fancy 190 62 77
HAY—Choice Timothy 850 69 25
Fancy prairie 650 6 675
BRAN 19 667
BUTTER—Choice creamery 23 6 26 HEESE-Full cream .....

EGGS—Choice 20 @ 20½
POTATOES 50 @ 60 CATTLE-Native and shipping 3 60 @ 4 00 

PORK 13 73 @13 75 CHICAGO. CHICAGO.

CATTLE—Commen to prime. 4 00 @ 4 5)

HOGS—P teking and shipping. 4 00 @ 5 30

SHEEP—Fair to choice. 3 50 @ 3 25

FLOUR—Winter wheat. 3 20 @ 3 80

WHEAT—No. 2 red. 61 @ 61½

CORN—No. 2. 33¼@ 35½

OATS—No. 2. 28 @ 25½

RYE. 45 @ 49

BUTTER—Creamery 23 @ 28

LARD 7 90 @ 7 32½

PORK 12 60 @12 70

NEW YORK

CATTLE—Native steers. 3 50 @ 5 00

FLOOR—Soon of Control 

MAGAZINE CHARLES SCRIBNER'S CHARLES SCRIBNERS SONS NEW YORK. NEW YORK.

Use ST. JACOBS OIL RHEUMATIC. WEURALGIC. And all the World Knows the CURE is SURE.

WORLD'S COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION Have made the HIGHEST AWARDS

THE JUDGES the

WALTER BAKER & CO. On each of the following named articles BREAKFAST COCOA, . . . . Premium No. 1, Chocolate, . .

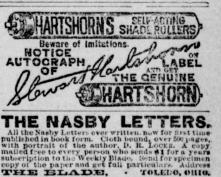
Vanilla Chocolate, . . . . . German Sweet Chocolate, . . Cocoa Butter. . . . . . . For "purity of material," "excellent flavor," and "uniform even composition."

WALTER BAKER & CO., DORCHESTER, MASS.

every county. For full particulars and free descriptive explanation, address NATIONAL MFG CO., 515 MAIN STREET, KANSAS CITY, MO.

27-NARA Tulis FAPER every time you write.

BORE WELLS WE MANUFACTURE
BEST MACHINERY and TOOLS in the world. Reliable work assured. Catalogue Free. LOOMIS & NYMAN, TIFFIN, ONIO.



PISOS CURE FOR Consumptives and people who have weak lungs or Asthma, should use Piso's Cure for Consumption. It has enred thousands. It has notinjurctione. It is not bad to take. It is the best cough syre p. Sold everywhere. 27.c. CONSUMPTION

A. N. K.-D WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE state that you saw the Advertisement in this

9

# HAWAHAN MESSAGE.

The President Furnishes Congress With His Views.

### THE MATTER MUCH TANGLED UP.

The President Says That He Has With drawn the Treaty for Good Because of Its Being Due to an Alleged Conspiracy.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 19 -As soon as both houses of congress had completed preliminary work a message from the president presented to them the long promised special message on the Hawaiian complication, The reading of the document was attended to with the closest, attention in both houses and many members made frequent notes of the salient points.

The message itself was as follows: To the senate and house of representatives: In my recent annual message to the congress I briefly referred to our relations with Hawaii and expressed the intention of transmitting further information on the subject when additional advices permitted. Though I am not now able to report a definite change in the actual situation, I m convinced that the diffi-culties lately created both here and in Hawaii and now standing in the way of a solution through executive action of the problem pre-sented, reader it proper and expedient that the matter should be referred to the broader au thority and direction of congress, with a full explanation of the endeavor thus far made to deal with the emergency and a statement of

the considerations which have governed action I suppose that right and justice should de-termine the path to be followed in treating this subject. If national honesty is to be diregarded and a desire for territorial extension, or dissatisfaction with a form of government not our own is to regulate our conduct. I have entirely misapprehended the mission and character of our government and the behavior which the conscience of our people demands of their pub-

upon its duties the senate had under consideration a treaty providing for the annexation of the Hawaiian islands to the territory of the United States. Surely under our constitution and laws the enlargement of our limits is a manifestation of the highest attribute of sovereignty and if entered upon as an executive act all things relating to the transaction should be

clear and free from suspicion.
Additional importance is attached to this peculiar treaty of annexation, because it contemplated a departure from unbroken American tradition in providing for the addition to our territory of islands of the sea more than 2,000

miles removed from our nearest coast.

These considerations might not of themselves call for interference with the completion of a treaty entered upon by a previ us administra-tion. But it appeared from the documents ac-companying the treaty when submitted to the senate that the ownership of Hawaii was tendered to us by a provisional government set up to succeed the constitutional ruler of the isl-ands, who had been dethroned, and it did not appear that the provisional government had the sanction of either popular revolution or suf-

Two remarkable features of the transaction Two remarkable features of the transaction naturally attracted attention. One was the extraordinary haste—not to sav precipitancy—characterizing all the transactions connected with the treaty. It appeared that a so-called committee of safety, ostensibly the source of the revolt against the constitutional government of Hawaii, was organize on Saturday, the 14th day of January; that on Monday, the 16th, the United States forces were landed at Honolulu from a naval vessel lying in its har-bor; that on the 17th the scheme of a provisional government was perfected, and a proclamation naming its officers was on the same day prepared and read at the government buildings; that im-mediately thereupon the United States minister recognized the provisional government thus cre ated: that two days afterward, on the 19th day of January, commissioners representing such government sa led for this country in a steam er especially chartered for the occasion, arriving in San Francisco on the 28th day of January and in Washington on the 2d day of Februhat next day they had their first interview with the secretary of state and another on the 11th when the treaty annexing the islands was practically agreed upon, and that on the 14th it was formally concluded and on the 15th transmitted to the senate. Thus between the initiation of the scheme

for a provisional government in Hawaii on the 14th of January and the submission to the sen-ate of the treaty of annexation concluded with such goverement, the entire interval was thir ty-two days, fifteen of which were spent by the Hawaiian commissioners in their journey to

In the next place, upon the face of the papers submitte with the treaty, it clearly appeared that there was open and undetermined an issue of the most vital importance. The message of the president accompanying the treaty declared that "the overthrow of the monarchy was not in any way promoted b, this government," and in a letter to the president from the secretary of state also submitted to the senate with the treaty the following passage occurred:

"At the time the provisional government took possession of the government buildings, no troops or officers of the United States were nt or took any part whatever in the pro recognition was accor to the provisional government by the States minister until after the queen's abdica tion and when they were in effective possession of the government buildings, the archives, the treasury, the barracks, to police station and all

potential machinery of the government. But a protest also accompanied said treaty, signed by the queen and her ministers at the time she made way for the provisional government, which explicitly stated that she yielded to the superior force of the United States, whose minister had caused United States troops to be landed at Honolulu and declared that he would support such provisional govern

The truth or falsity of this protest was surely of the first importance. If true, nothing but the concealment of its truth could induce our government to negotiate with the semblance of a government thus created, nor could a treaty resulting from the acts stated in the protest have been knowingly deemed worthy of consideration by the senate. Yet the truth or falsity of the pro est had not been investigated.

I conceived it to be my duty, therefore, to withdraw the treaty from the senate for examination and meanwhile to cause an accurate full and impartial investigation to be made of stitutional government of Hawaii, and the installment in its place of the provisional gov-ernment. I selected for the work of investi-gation Hon. James H. Blount, of Georgia, whose service of eighteen years as a member of the house of representatives and whose experience as chairman of the committee on foreign affairs in that body and his consequent familiarity with international topics, joined with is high character and honor ble reputation, seemed to render him peculiarly fitted for the duties intrusted to him. His report detail-ing his action under the instructions given to him and the conclusions derived from his inestigation accompany this message

These conclusions do not rest for their ac-ceptance entirely upon Mr. Blount's honesty and ability as a man nor upon his acumen and impartiality as an investigator. They are ac-companied by the evidence upon which they are based, which evidence is also herewith transmitted, and from which it seems to me no other deductions could possibly be reached than those arrived at by the commissioner. The report, with its accompanying proofs

and such other evidence as is now before the congress or is herewith submitted, justifies, in my opinion, the statement that when the presi-dent was led to submit the treaty to the senate my opinion, the statement that when the president was led to submit the treaty to the senate with the declaration "that the overthrow of the monarchy was not in any way promote; by this government," and when the senate was induced to receive and discuss it on that basis both president and senate were misled.

Actuated by these desires and purposes, and not unmindful of the inherent perplexities of the situation nor of the limitations upon my ower, I instructed Minister Willis to advise the queen and her supporters of my desire to

Events that occurred during the term of Mr. Stevens as minister are here related for the purpose of upholding the president's position that armed forces of the United States had been used to overthrow the queen's government. The alleged plot to overthrow the queen and the landing of troops from the Boston are also related, on which the president says:

This demonstration upon the soil of Honolulu was of itself an act of war, unless made with the consent of the government of Hawaii or for the bona fide purpose of protecting the imperiled lives and property of citizens of the United States. But there is no pretense of any such consent on the part of the government of the queen, which was at that time undisputed and both the de facto and de jure gov rnment. In point of fact the existing government instead of requesting the presence of an armed force protested against it.

There is as little basis for the pretense that There is as little basis for the pretense that such forces were landed for the security of American life and property. If so, they should have been stationed in the vicinity of such property and so as to protect it instead of at a distance, and so as to command the Hawaiian government building and palace. Adm. Sker-rett, the officer in command of our naval force on the Pacific station. has frankly stated that in his opinion the location of troops was inadvisable if they were landed for the protection of  $\Lambda$ -rerican citizens whose residences and places of business as well as the legation and consulate were in a distant part of the city, but the loca-tion selected was a wise one if landed for the purpose of supporting the provisional govern-ment. \* \* \* Thus it appears that Hawaii was taken possession of by the United States forces without the consent or wish of the government of the islands or anybody else so far as shown except the United States minister

The anomalous state of affairs that followed is then discussed and the course of Minister Stevens is declared to be without diplomatic warrant. The

president says: I believe that a candid and thorough exami-nation of the facts will force the conviction that the provisional government owes its exist-ance to an armed invasion by the United States. Fair-minded people with the evidence before them will hardly claim that the Hawaiiment has ever existed with their consent. Ide not understand that any member of this gov-ernment claims that the people would uphold it by their suffrages if they were allowed to vote on the question

As I apprehend the situation, we are brought face to face with the following conditions: The lawful government of Hawaii was over thrown without the drawing of a sword or the firing of a shot, by a process every step of which, it may safely be asserted, is directly traceable to and dependent for its success upon the agency of the United States government through its diplomatic and naval representa-

But for the notorious predilections of the United States minister for annexation, the com-mittee of safety, which should be called the committee of annexation, would never have existed.

But for the landing of the United States forces upon false pretexts respecting the dan-ger to life and property the committee would never have exposed themselves to the pains and penalties of treason by undertaking the

subversion of the queen's government
But for the presence of the United States
forces in the immediate vicinity and in position to afford all need d protection and sup-port, the committee would not have proclaimed the provisional government from the steps of

the government building.

And, finally, but for the lawless occupation of Honolulu under false pretexts by the United States forces and but for Minister Stevens' recognition of the provisional government when the United States forces were its sole support and constituted its only military strength, the queen and her government would never have yielded to the provisional govern-ment, even for a time and for the sole purpose of submitting her case to the enlightened justice of the United States.

Believing, therefore, that the United States could not, under the circumstances disclosed, annex these islands without justly incurring the imputation of acquiring them by unjustifiable methods. I shall not ag in submit the treaty of annexation to the senate for its consideration, and in the instructions to Minister Willis a convey which accompanies this docu-Willis, a copy of which accompanies this docu ment, I have directed him to so inform the pro-

The law of nations is founded upon reason and justice, and the rules of conduct governing individual citizens or subjects o a civilized state are equally applicable as between enlight ened nations. The considerations that inter-national law is without a court for its enforce-ment, and that obedience to the commands practically depends upon good faith. instead of upon the mandate of a superior tribunal, only give additional sanction to the law itself and brand any deliberate infraction of it not merely as wrong but as a disgrace. A man of true honor protects the unwritten word which binds his conscience

more scrupulously, if possible, than he does the bond, a breach of which subjects him to legal l abilities, and the United States, in aiming to maintain itself as one of the most enlightened nations, would do its citizens gross injustice if it applied to its international relations any other than a high stangard of honor and moral ity. On that ground the United States cannot properly be put in the position of countenancing a wrong after its commission any more than in that of consenting to it in advance. On that ground it cannot allow itself to refuse to re-dress an injury inflicted through an abuse of power by officers clothed with its authority and wearing its uniform: and on the same ground if a feeble but friendly state is in danger of being robbed of its independence and its sovereignty by a misuse of power it cannot fail to vindicate its honor and its sense of justice by an earnest effort to make all possible reparation. These principles apply to the present case with irre sistible force, when the special conditions of the queen's surrender of her sovereignty are recalled. She surrendered not to the provision al government, but to the United States. Sh surrendered not absolutely and permanent ly but temporarily and conditionally until such a time as the facts could be considered by the United States. Furthermore the provisiona government acquiesced in her surrender in that

manner and on those terms, not only by taci-consent, but through the positive acts of some member of the government who urged her peaceable submission, not merely to avoid bloodshed, but because she could place implicit reliance upon the justice of the United States and that of the whole subject would be finally onsidered at Washington. I have not, however, overlooked an incident of this unfortunate affair which remains to be mentioned. The members of the provisiona government and their supporters, though n tentitled to extreme sympathy, have been led to their present predicament of revolt against the government of the queen by the indefensible encouragement and assistance of our diplomatic representative. This fact may entitle them to claim that in

every effort to rectify the wrong of the com mittee some regard should be had for their safety. This sentiment is strongly seconded by my anxiety to do nothing which would in-vite either harsh retaliation on the part of the queen or violence and bloodshed in any quar-In the belief that the queen, as well as he enemies, would be willing to adopt such a course as would meet these conditions and in view of the fact that both the queen and the provisional government had at one time ap parently acquiesced in a reference of the entire case to the Untited States government and considering the further fact that in any event the present government by its own declare limitation was only "to exist until terms of union with the United States of America have been negotiated and agreed upon." I hoped

that, after the assurance to the members of that government that such union could not be consummated, I might compass a peaceful ad-

aid in the restoration of the status existing be-fore the lawless landing of the United States forces at Honolulu on the 16th of Jan-uary last, if such restoration could be exected upon terms providing for elemency as well as justice to all parties concerned. The coudi tions suggested, as the last instructions show, contemplate a general amnesty to those concerned in setting up the provisional govern-ment and a recognition of all its bona fide acts and obligations. In short they require that the past should be buried and that the restored government should resume its authority as if its continuity had not been interrupted.

These conditions have not proved acceptable to the queen, and though she has been informed that they will be insisted upon and that unless acceded to, the efforts of the president to aid in the restoration of her government will cease. I have not thus far learned that she is willing to yield them her acquiescence. The check which my plans have thus encountered has prevented their presentation to the members of the provisional government, while unfortunate public visional government, while unfortunate public misrepresentations of the situation and exag-gerated statements of the sentimen's of our eople have obviously injured the prospects of uccessful executive mediation. I therefore submit this communication, with

the accompanying exhibits, embracing Mr. Blount's report, the evidence and statements taken by him at Honolulu the instructions given to both Mr. Blount and Minister Willis, and correspondence connected with the affair In commending this subject to the extended

powers and wide discretion of congress, I desire to add the assurance that I shall be much gratified to co-operate with any legislative plan which may be devised for the solution of the problem before us which is consistent with American honor, integrity and morality.

GROVER CLEVELAND.

### FAST AND FURIOUS.

Debate on the President's Message in the House—The Opposing Resolutions.
WASHINGTON, Dec. 19.—The fight over the Hawaiian matter in the house followed fast and furious on the heels of the reading of the message, which was delayed on account of the pension debate. The first skirmish occurred over the question of reading the instructions to Minister Willis, which was insisted on by Mr. Boutelle, of Maine. The house finally agreed to this, and immediately after the conclusion of this reading Mr. Boutelle renewed the assault by bringing forward a resolution declaring the administration policy inconsistent with the spirit of the constitution and the traditions of the government. Great excitement reigned, but Mr. Boutelle failed to follow up his parliamentary advantage and was ruled out of order.

The resolution of Mr. Cochran, for the appointment of a committee of seven to investigate the alleged invasion of the territorial integrity of the United States by the last administration. also went down under a retaliatory objection of Mr. Boutelle. The confusion was great the sergeant-at-arms was called in to preserve order. An adjournment was caused by the lack of a quorum on the motion to go into committee. Party feeling ran very high at the close of the session, and there is no doubt the struggle will continue as soon as opportunity offers in the house to-day.

Mr. Boutelle's resolution was: Whereas. The executive communications just read to the house clearly declare that the rights and dignity of the house of representatives, as a co-ordinate branch of congress, has been invaded by the executive department in furnishing secret instructions to a minister plenipotentiary of the United States to conspire with the representatives of a deposed and diseredited monarch, for the subversion and ove throw of the established republican government, to which he was accredited and to which his public instructions relate pledged the good faith and sympathy of the president, the government, and the people of the United States,

Resolved, It is the sense of the house that any instructions by the executive of the Unit d States, its civil or military representative without the authority of congress in the inter-national affairs of a friendly recognized govern-ment to disturb or overthrow it and to aid or bet the establishment of a monarchy there for, is contrary to the policy and traditions of the republic in the letter and spirit and cannot e too promptly or emphatically reproved.

Mr. Cockran's resolution was as fol-

Whereas, It appears from the message of the president that an attempt has recently been made by the executive department of the government. ernment to effect a change in the territoria limits of the United States without consult tion with the house of representatives an without making any stipulation or provision

for obtaining the consent of the house: and
Whereas, It is necessary to the stability of
this government that the powers and duties of the house on all matters and proceedings volving any change in the limits of the Unit States or by cession of territory, be asserted, settled and defined, that they may be at all times asserted and defined: therefore, be it
Resolved, That a committee of seven men bers be appointed by the speaker to examin into the rights, powers, privileges and dutie of the house of representatives on all question and proceedings affecting or involving the ter ritorial integrity of the United States and to port their conclusions as to the nature, extehi and character of such right, forms, privilege: and duties, together with such recommendations for the defense of the same as may seen proper and expedient.

### PEIXOTO DENOUNCED.

An Ex-Brazilian Consul Declares His Syn pathy with the Rebellio MONTREAL, Dec. 19. - Ex-Brazilian Consul Lima, who left here for New York upon receipt of his dismissal by Minister Mendoca for, it is alleged, diding Lawyer Guierin and Dr. Devlin ing to Minister Stevens: in attempting to stop Peixoto's ship from sailing from New York, issued be fore going a statement concerning his and in accordance with the facts. The rule of connection with the affair. He goes into a lengthy denunciatory history of President Peixoto's government and nnounces himself in with the rebel chief, Adm. Mello. H scathingly denounces Americans for permitting sailors and officers of their nationality to man ships with the object of slaughtering his countrymen.

Quick Justice for Train Robbers. GALVESTON, Tex., Dec. 19.-A News special from Austin, Tex., says: Dick Wallace, Lum Dalton, Lewis Shelton and Bill Brunson, alias Bronco Bill. the four men who held up and robbed the International & Great Northern train near Duval, this state, on the 11th inst. were arraigned and tried before Judge Morris, in the district court of Travis county yesterday, and each found guilty and sentenced to thirty. five years in the penitentiary.

The statement was current in Chicago that the famous Davis will case had been compromised, and \$11,000,000. the estate of Andrew J. Davis, the Montana millionaire, will thus soon be divided up among the heirs.

The Galesburg, Ill., Paving Brick Co.'s plant was destroyed by fire. Loss, \$200,000; insured. There was a suspicion that the fire was incendiary.

# HELD BACK.

The Two Dispatches Not Sent to Congress.

WHAT THEY MAY BE ABOUT.

ecretary Herbert Submits a Mass of Cor respondence-The Late Capt. Wiltse's Report-Also Adm. Skerrett's and Irwin's

Washington, Dec. 19 .- In transmitting the Hawaiian correspondence to the house of representatives, President Cleveland said: "In compliance with a resolution of the house, I hereby transmit a report with copies of the instructions given to Mr. Albert S. Willis, the representative of the United States now the Hawaiian islands, and also the correspondence since March 4, 1889, concerning the relations this government to those islands. In making this communication, I have withheld only a dispatch to the former minister to Hawaii, No.

70, under date of October 8, 1892, and a dispatch from the present minister, No. 3, under date of November 16, 1893, because, in my opinion, the publication of these two papers would be incom-patible with the public interests."

The dispatch of November 16, 1893, is

without doubt the detailed information of the developments which prompted Minister Willis' telegraphic dispatch of the same date to Secretary Gresham, on which is based the order to suspend

instructions. Secretary Herbert submits a mass of correspondence from naval officers in command of United States naval forces of Hawaii. It goes back to July, 1889, and is brought down to Adm. Irwin's brief confidential dispatch of December 4 to Mr. Herbert, telling him the provisional government had 1,000 men under arms. November 1, 1892. Capt. Wiltse reports the queen's persistent refusal and obstinacy to appoint a cabinet may precipitate a crisis. Then, on January 18, Capt. Wiltse makes his report on the uprising and the landing of marines and sailors of the Boston under his command. He says:

On January 16 there was a large and enthusiastic mass meeting composed of representative men in Honolulu, held in the largest hall in the city. At 2 p m on the same day I received from United States Minister Stevens a request to land sailors and marines from the Boston to protect the United States legation, consulate and the lives and property of American citi zens. At 4:30 January 13 I landed the ship's battalion under command of Lieut-Com. Wil-liam T. Swinebern. One detachment of marines was placed at the legation and one at the consulate, while the main body of men, with two pieces of artillery, were quartered in a hall in a central location near the government build-

The text of Minister Stevens' letter to Capt. Wiltse of January 16, 1893, asking him to land the troops was as follows:

In view of the existing critical circumst nees, indicating an inadequate legal force. I request you to land marines and satiors from the ship under your command for the protection of the United States consulate and to secure the safet of American life and property. Capt. Wiltse then recites that the

provisional government was established, the queen dethroned and the new authorities recognized by the United States minister. Capt. Wiltse reports to the secretary of the navy under date of February 1 that it is his intention to keep the United States naval forces on shore until the provis ional government asks their withdrawal. He says: "There can be no doubt that the prompt landing of the battalon has prevented bloodshed and saved life and property." He also reports that the islands had been placed under the protection of the United States by formal de laration of Minister Stevens.

On February 14, 1893, Secretary Tracey received a letter from Secretary John Foster stating the latter had tele graphed Minister Stevens commending his action, "so far as it lies within the scope of standing instructions to the legation and the naval commanders in Hawaijan waters, but disavowing it so far as it may appear to overstep that limit by setting the authority of the United States above that of the Hawaiian government."

On April 17 Adm. Skerrett, then in command, reports that he hauled down the United States flag from the government building by order of Mr. Blount. He says there were no expressions from the citizens. On November 16 Secretary Herbert telegraphed to Adm. Skerrett not to give aid to either party contending for the government at Honolulu.

Adm. Irwin's reports make up the balance of the naval correspondence. The admiral confines himself strictly to naval affairs and at no time mentions political questions. On the same date Secretary Tracey transmit ted from Secretary Foster the follow-

Your course in recognizing the unopposed d facto government appears to have been discreet this government has uniformly been to recog nize and enter into relations with any actual government in full possession of effective power with the assent of the people. You will continue to recognize the new government under such conditions.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Dec. 19 .- A fire broke out in the elevator shaft of the

Newspaper Office on Fire.

Times office last night about 9 o'clock. The damage done did not amount to a great deal, but the fire caused an alarming scare among the compositors at work on the top floor, who thought their time had surely come as they stood on the coping in the smoke waiting for some one to rescue them. Finally, they were gotten down and the flames extinguished, when they went back to work.

Fire at Princeton, Mo. PRINCETON, Mo., Dec. 19. - Fire broke out in the basement of Arbuckle's opera house, at this place, yesterday, and consumed four of the best business houses in the city. The origin of the fire is unknown, but it is supposed to be the work of an incendiary. The loss amounted to \$50,000.

Compers was re-elected president of the American Federation of Labor. The federation also pledged itself to tree silver coinage.

PLANS OF THE SILVER MEN. The Programme as Outlined by the Wash-

Ington Conference.
Washington, Dec. 18.—The conference of prominent silver men which has been in session here in Gen. War-ner's office—the headquarters of the Bimetallic league-for the past two days, late Saturday night before final ad-journment made its report.

The money question is the first and most important issue in this country, and is so related to everything else that no other question can be permanently

determined until this is settled. The conference recommends that the bimetallic league argently recommend to friends of silver everywhere, in all parties, that they support for the Fiftyfourth congress only such candidates as will pledge themselves in nominat ing conventions, and openly and publicly in their canvass for election, to the following action in case of their election:

First-That they will enter into no party caucus that will bind or restrain them from voting and acting in the Flfty-fourth congress otherwise than as given in their pledges to the people before their election: but that they will unite with others who are in favor of the restoration of the bimetallic standard of money by the free and unrestricted coinage of both gold and silver on the ratio of 16 to 1, as before the act of 1873, and the issue by the government of the paper currency without the intervention of banks, and against the issue of bonds to buy gold; that they will vote and act on all matters, during their terms as members of the Fifty fourth congress, to secure this end, and especially in the election of a speaker, and in the organization of the house and in the vote for president of the United States, in the event of the election of president falling to the house

of representatives.

Second—That to this endithe conference rec ommends that leagues be everywhere organized and the work of education be carried on throughout the country; and that in addition to this work, thorough organization be effected in states and districts where such work will be most effective in the election of members of congress and of state legislatures

A committee, consisting of Gen. Warner, Gen. Floyd King, Ed Stark and Joseph E. Sheldon, of Connecticut, was appointed to promote the union of the republics of America with other silver standard nations of the world.

The conference also recommended that there be held during the present winter two conventions, one in the south and the other at Des Moines, Ia. Gen. A. J. Warner, as president of the Bimetallic league, was authorized to appoint a legislative committee in carrying out the policy adopted by the conference, and a committee on ways and means, and to appoint a secretary to assist in performing the increasing duties of the league.

### MINE ON FIRE.

Coal Shaft Belonging to the Union Pacific Mysteriously Takes Fire. OMAHA, Neb., Dec. 18 .- A special to the Bee from Evanston, Wyo., says About 11 o'clock last evening No. 7 coal mine, owned by the Union Pacific railway, situated seven miles north of this place, was discovered on fire. All efforts to quench the flames have been unsuccessful.

No one seems to know how the fire started, at least if so, they won't tell. Que thousand feet of hose belonging to the Evanston fire department was sent and used in putting out the fire, and 1,000 feet additional hose arrived on No. 7 passenger train from the east.

As the fire is down on the fifth level of the mine, 900 feet below the surface of the ground, it was sound that the hose could not be used to any advantage. Besides, at 6 o'clock vesterday morning, a slight explosion occurre which drove from the mine the men who had volunteered to go into it.

Superintendent Black arrived from Rock Springs. After looking over the situation it was decided to close all smother the fire. This may be accomplished in a few days, or it may never be done, as was the case with No. 4 mine, which has been burning over ten years. If No. 7 has to be permanently closed, it will be a great loss to the Union Pacific Co., as it is the only mine they now own and was opened at a great expense.

### A BRAVE BOY.

A Youth of Eighteen Administers Co. rective Medicine to a Footpad.

KANSAS CITY, Mo. Dec. 18 .- An unknown highwayman was twice shot and mortally wounded by Jacob Barner, night manager of the Home Telegraph Co., at the corner of Sixth and Wyandotte streets about 12:45 this morning. The highwayman was armed, and just before being shot sent a bullet into John Burton, a hackdriver, who fought against being robbed by him. He had just robbed a negro near the same spot few minutes before, and Burton and Barner went to the scene to investigate the occurrence. Only a few words passed between them and the footpad until the shooting occurred.

The shooting was heard by officers and others, and a number of officers were soon on the spot. The police ambulance was soon out and the man was taken to the police station, where two bullet holes were found in his body. One of the bullets entered the left breast two inches above the nipple and

the other directly beneath the shoulder blade, probably passing through into the vicinity of the lungs. As soon as Police Surgeon Iuen saw the wounds he announced that they

were fatal. The dying footpad gave his name as Thomas B. Barnett, of Chatham, New Brunswick. He had been in the city but a few days. Jacob Rarner, who shot him, is only 18 years of age, and had been employed as night clerk by the Home Telegraph Co. for about two

PRESSED FOR CASH. The St. Louis "Zoo" in an Unfortunate

Plight.
St. Louis, Dec. 18.—The St. Louis
Agricultural & Mechanical association

has been forced to mortgage its personal property, including the zoological collection, to raise \$6,000 to apply on overdue salaries. The real estate, consisting of some 800 acres of ground, was already covered by a mortgage, and the personal effects had to respond

There is no income from the property. which is worth over \$1,000,000, and it Lehigh valley bridge, a distance of a would no doubt be placed on the mark mile and a half, and thence southward ket if real astate were not a drug.

### BRAZIL'S REVOLUTION.

leut Pelxoto Losing Ground-Growth

of the Monarchist Element - Basiness Houses Closing. Loxdon, Dec. 18.—The Times pubishes a dispatch from Rio de Janeiro, dated December 9, via Montevideo,

dated December 9, via Montevideo, December 15, saying:

The manifests of Adm. ds Gama (the insurgent admiral in command at Rio de Janeiro during the absence of Adm. de Mello) has produced excitement and greatly increases the popularity of the revolution. A messenger who has returned from San Paulo and Santos the the monarchist alament predomistates that the monarchist element predomi-nates everywhere. The people are prepared to follow the lead of Adas de Gama.

Ferdinando Lobo, minister of justice and of the interior, resigned yesterday, it consequence of a divergence of opinion from President Peixof a divergence of opinion from President Peixoto concerning present events. This shows
that the position of President Peixoto is weakening. I have seen a copy of two official dispatches, sent by the war minister to RigGrande, who is beginning to use every effort toprotect the retreat of Gen. Oscal and to retrieve
the great disaster resulting from the defeat of
Gen. Isidore, on November 23. Several officers,
during the past week, have been arrested on
suspicion of complicity in the revolution.
The government has suspended the Rige

The government has suspended the Rice News, an English newspaper, whose editor is an American. During the past week there has een some slight skirmishing in the vicinity of Nietherov and Armacao with small casualties

The artillery of the forts upon Fort Villegaignon continues daily without apparent alteration of the situation. Wednesday night L visited Fort Villegaignon in an insurgent launch. When we passed between Cobras island and the fort the troops lining the shore front opened a heavy rifle fire and Fort Villegatgnon replied briskly, killing and wounding 100 soldiers. I found the fortress to be much damaged; all the buildings are in ruins and the masonry of the center, toward the harbor, is much cut away in consequence of the shelling it has received from the government, forces. The guns were working well, but were greatly exp-sed and three were dismounted. Two hundred officers and men form the garrison. All were cheery and contented and confiden of ultimate success. I examined the fortress thoroughly and consider that it can resist for

wo months longer.
On Saturday night 159 government: troops, ining the shore near the war and marine arsenal, opened a heavy fire from machine guns and rifles upon Cobras islands for the purpose of covering the advance of storming parties. Cobras island, replied strongly, causing the troops to abando the attempt after two hours, heavy firing, the government I sing over 100 men and the insurgents having only two men wounded. The firing on both sides was very

The government proposes landing troops upon the i land of Governador, now belonging to the insurgents, for the purpose of preventing supplies reaching the insurgents. The latter are prepared to resist. To morrow the in-surgents intend keeping up a continuous fire upon the custom house, and thus preventing:

all future business.
Yesterday the insurgents seized the steamer Parahyba, flying the Argentine flag, carrying war material and provisions and proceeding to Santos and Rio Grande. The vessel, refusing to heave to, the insurgents fired, killing one and wounding four men. The insurgents, then boarded her

Adm de Mello wired Saturday, asking Adm. Adm de Mello wired Saturday, asking Adm. da Gama to send him another transport to carry troops. Many important business houses propose closing their doors to-day until the endi of the revolution, as they consider the present situation too dangerous. The British minister has notified the community that much danger exists, and advises residents to leave the city. Many people consider that the time has arrived for recognition of the belligerent status of the insurgents.

### WORLD'S FAIR WINNERS.

List of the Persons, Firms, Schools, Etc. Honored in the Kansas Exhibit.

TOPEKA, Kan., Dec. 18 -- Mrs. A. M. Clark, secretary of the state board of world's fair commissioners, has filed the report of the work of the board with Gov. Lewelling. Those who have received awards from the national commission, so far as the board shows, are as follows: Holstein dairy cattle, C. F. Stone, of Pea-

body, two first awards, five second awards, three fourth awards, total \$4)). Hereford cat-tle. Makin Brothers, of Florence, one first award, one second award. two thirds, two fourths, total \$01. Poland China hogs, W. E. Gresham, of Burrton, one first, two thirds, one fourth, total \$150. Poland China hogs., F. S Cook, of Wichita, two firsts, three seconds wo-fourths, total \$55. Merino sheep, E. D King, of Burlington, one first, five second, vent holes in the mine and endeavor to three thirds, one fourth, total \$250. In agricultural products the state received 49 awards in wheat, 36 in corn, 20 in oats, 11 in rye, 30 in grasses, 4 in potatoes, 3 in onions, 1 in flax. The horticultural department also rethe norticultural department also re-ceived awards in grapes, apples and stone fruits. In the educational department Kansas received: awards as follow Douglass county 10, district schools, sch work Leavenworth schools, school work; Mc-Pherson schools, high school work: Emporta-schools, bound: manuscript: Kansas City schools, school work: Kansas City schools. high school work; Atchison schools, class work; Atchison schools, school work; Agri-cultural college, industrial work Manhattan schools, bound manuscript; Wichita schools, pupils" work: Dickinson county schools, school work: Shawnee county sendois, pupils wan, Mitchell county schools, manuscript of school work: MaPherson.county schools, manuscript of school work: John McDonald, of Topeka, bound volume Western School Journal state of Kansas, school work: Kansas state normal school, model school pupils" work: Kansa: state nor-mal school students" work: state univer-ity, courses of study and work. Miscellaneous awards—Cemen from gypsum, Best Bros. Medicine Lodge: vitrified brick, Topeka Vitri fied Brick Co. rock salt, Lvons Rock Salt Co; table salt, Kansas Salt Co, of Hutchinson; metallic lead and zinc, W. B. Stone, of Galena; zinc ores, W. F. Saop, of Galena Mrs. Flore Bate Kennev, of Emporia, passed an experiury in penformance on plano and pipe organ.

### MRS. MAYBRICK'S MOTHER. Present Baroness Von Roques Divorced

COLUMBUS, Ind., Dec. 18 .- A letter has just been received here inquiring about a divorce for the present Baroness von Roques, mother of Mrs. Maybrick, now in prison for life in London for poisoning her husband. The divorce was granted her in the name of Mrs. Caroline Dubarry in the common pleas court in 1868. Mrs. Dubarry and her mother, Mrs. Elizabeth Holbrook, of New York, came here and resided one month and one year in the state with her little girk then 5 years of age and now Mrs. Maybrick, and was divorced from Charles Rebello, an Italian count, who forged Mrs. Dubarry to marry him under duress and fraud in New Jersey, October, 1866, and then deserted her in an hour after, sailing on a South American steamer for Venezuela.

### WATER AT SOUTH BUFFALO. Creeks Overflowed and One Thousand Per-

sons Driven from Home.
BUFFALO, N. Y., Dec. 18.—A large section of South Buffalo is covered with water to the depth of several feet and 1,000 people have been driven from their homes Heavy rains, melting snow and high lake winds have caused Duffalo river and Casenova creek to overflow their banks. The flood district extends from the intersection of Elk and Seneca streets westward to the about two miles to the creek.