Chase County Courant.

W. E. TIMMONS, Editor and Proprietor. HEW TO THE LINE LET THE CHIPS FALL WHERE THEY MAY.

VOL. XVII. COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 4, 1890. NUMBER 10.

THE WORLD AT LARGE.

Summary of the Daily News.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

THE United States Supreme Court has decided adversely to the appeal of the Navassa rioters, condemned for murder By act of Congress Federal authority extends to guano islands worked by American citizens where no other jurisdiction exists. It will be remembered that negroes employed on Navassa island, in the Caribbean sea, indulged in a riot against their officers, killing one or two, the remainder being rescued by a British war ship. Trial was had at Baltimore, Md.

JUDGE COOLEY, chairman of the Inter-State Commerce Commission, who returned to Washington in an improved condition after an absence of some time, has been compelled to temporarily relinquish his duties. He overworked himself after his return and at the advice of his physician he has returned to his home to recuperate. He has written that he stood the trip well and no alarm is felt.

THE report of the Internal Revenue Department showed an increase of receipts amounting to about $12,000,000 the past year.

JUDGE CLARK, of the United States District Court, has been officially informed by Governor Steele that Oklahoma convicts will be sent to the Kansas penitentiary at Lansing. Under the arrangement with the Kansas authorities the convicts from the Territory will be matntained at the rate of 25 cents a day per man.

THE advices received by the War Department from the seat of the threatened Indian trouble are reassuring and indicate a gradual subsiding of the ghost dance.

SECRETARY WINDOM has named the new revenue cutter being built at Baltimore the Galveston.

SUPERVISING ARCHITECT WINDRIM, in his annual report to the Secretary of the Treasury, says that the total amount expended on public buildings during the past fiscal year was $4,075,048, of which $3,691,341 was paid for sites and in the construction of new buildings and $224,394 for repairs and alterations of buildings. There were completed during the year twenty-one buildings.

POSTMASTER-GENERAL WANAMAKER has directed the postmaster at Austin, Tex., to dismiss immediately H. B. Kinney, the assistant postmaster at that place. Kinney destroyed certain evidence in his possession after it had been demanded of him by a post-office inspector, who wanted to use it in prosecuting a case arising under the anti-lottery law.

COMMISSIONER RAUM has had a conference with the sub-committee of the House Committee on Appropriations, in charge of appropriations for pensions. General Raum told the committee that the pension deficiency would amount to about $32,000,000.

THE EAST.

BENJAMIN J. SHILLABER, known in the literary world as "Mrs. Partington," is dead. He was 76 years of age.

THREE men were badly injured by an explosion of dynamite in an excavation made in New York City.

THE Brooklyn police census shows a total of 855,495 people. The Federal enumerators made it 808,000.

THE Siberian Exile Petition Association of New York has decided to call the Czar's attention to the condition of Jews in Russia.

IT is rumored that J. R. Baker, the missing Philadelphia broker, who failed, has gone to Brazil.

THE Brazilian fleet, consisting of an ironclad and a wooden corvette, arrived at New York on the 25th, all well.

EVA HAMILTON, the notorious wife and now widow of Robert Ray Hamilton, has been pardoned out of the New Jersey penitentiary.

THOMAS RAIL, of Floral Park, L. I., and Alfred Alchin, of Peekskill, while walking on the tracks of the Long Island railroad were struck by a train. Rail was instantly killed and Alchin was seriously though not fatally injured.

FRANK OATMAN and Cliff Bently, small boys, were struck and killed by a train near Sandy Hill, N. Y.

THE notorious Dick Liddle is reported prospering in the stable business at Gloucester, N. J.

THE trial of Mrs. Lucy Parsons, at Newark, N. J., for complicity in a riotous Anarchist meeting resulted in her acquittal.

B. K. JAMISSON & Co., bankers of Philadelphia, have suspended. Liabilities not definitely stated, but somewhere between $500,000 and $1,000,000.

THREE duck hunters from Oswego, N. Y., are believed to have been drowned in Sadus bay, Lake Ontario.

JOHN GERHARD and his wife and two children were killed by a train at Gloster, N. H.

JOHN R. BAKER, JR., the missing Philadelphia broker, is said to be a defaulter to the amount of $1,000,000 on the estate of his grandfather.

IT is reported in New York that negotiations are in progress between the Chesapeake & Ohio railroad and the White Star steamship line for a direct line of steamers from Newport News, Va., to England.

THE great football match between Yale and Princeton took place at Eastern park, N. Y., on Thanksgiving day. Princeton was badly beaten. The score was 32 to 0. Shortly before noon a serious mishap occurred, a portion of the grand stand collapsing, causing the injury of many persons.

THE WEST.

THE Supreme Court of Montana has handed down a decision in the famous Davis will case, affirming the ruling of the lower court and leaving John A. Davis administrator of the estate. As no constitutional points are involved the case can not be appealed.

RED CLOUD wrote to a friend in Omaha that he did not want trouble with the whites.

THE Oregon Improvement Company has passed into the hands of a receiver.

SETTLERS in Western Oklahoma are much alarmed over the Indian Messiah craze.

F. B. CROCKER, of the Crocker Cracker Manufacturing Company, of Denver, Col., is missing.

THE oleomargarine law of Minnesota has been held to be unconstitutional.

AGENT ROYER at Pine Ridge has been greatly annoyed by newspaper correspondents. He threatened to expel the New York World-Herald man.

THE Badger Illuminating Company, of Milwaukee, Wis., is said to be in good shape.

CHARLES STURM was crushed to death under a falling safe at Diebold's works, Canton, O. Two other men were seriously injured.

H. H. BELL, a Duluth, Minn., banker, has been forced to the wall. The liabilities were about $700,000, more than covered by assets.

THE Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul freight house No. 3, Chicago, was destroyed by fire recently. Loss, $30,000.

Two companies of cavalry have been ordered to clear the eastern portion of the Cherokee Strip.

ALL three members of the conference committee representing the strikers on the Chicago & Eastern Illinois railroad have been arrested on the charge of conspiracy.

THE Colorado Farmers' Alliance has elected officers as follows: President, M. L. Smith, Garland; vice-president, R. O. Tenny, Collins; secretary and treasurer, W. S. Starr, Las Animas.

THE sheriff was unable to find any property to levy upon in the matter of the Chicago Globe and an application for a receivership has been made.

THE large six-story building occupied by the Powers Dry Goods Company at St. Paul, Minn., was on fire recently. The loss was $250,000.

THREE small boys were killed recently at Atlantic Iowa, while digging into a sandbank.

MISS E. J. LAPSLEY, aged 50, was killed and her brother and niece badly injured by being struck by a train at Sioux City, Iowa.

GOVERNOR MELLETTE, of South Dakota, has issued a proclamation regarding the Indian scare in which he urges all settlers who deem themselves and homes unsafe to remain where they are, as the troops and Government have completely mastered the hostile element.

THE sons of the late Governor Stevenson, of Nevada, propose to contest their father's will in favor of their stepmother, one of the lady managers of the World's Fair.

THE SOUTH.

DOVER, N. H., has elected a Democratic mayor—the first it ever had.

THE racing stable of Amos G. Campbell, of Louisville, Ky., will be sold at auction.

SENATOR WADE HAMPTON was shot in Washington County, Miss., while hunting with his son. The latter's gun accidentally went off and the Senator got a load of bird shot in his face. Serious results were not expected.

AT Texarkana, Tex., an election was held with reference to removing the county seat. Votes were bought at auction, causing much comment.

E. S. JONES post, G. A. R., of Macon, Ga., has purchased the site of Andersonville prison from George Kennedy, a colored man, for $1,500. It will be elaborately improved.

RAYVILLE, La., has been seriously damaged by fire.

THE steamboat T. P. Leathers was burned on the river near Fort Adams, Miss. The chambermaid and four roustabouts, all colored, were lost.

A NUMBER of Poles quarreled with negro laborers on a phosphate island near Charleston, S. C., a few days ago. A terrible fight resulted, fourteen men being reported killed.

THREE men were killed and four injured in a boiler explosion at Hackers' saw mill, Scotland, Worth County, Ga.

THE Italians indicted for the murder of Chief of Police Hennessy are receiving contributions for their defense. One man has sent $500.

HARRY SEYBOLD, the bank clerk of Wheeling, Va., accused of stealing $25,000 from the Bank of Wheeling, was convicted. His charges against others were not believed.

AT Olyphant, Ark., a wreck occurred on the Iron Mountain. Fifteen cars were demolished and the debris burned, the fire occurring through a workman lighting his pipe near upset oil.

A TRESTLE at the Muskingum river, near Parkersburg, W. Va., gave way recently. Twelve men were more or less hurt, one fatally.

PUGH has been re-elected Senator from Alabama.

GENERAL.

THE Dublin Express says that the measures adopted by the Government to relieve the distress in the western part of Ireland arising from the failure of the potato crop will be put into operation before Christmas.

ACCOUNTS received at Vienna of the disasters incident to the storms in Bohemia and Bavaria show that twenty persons are known to have perished from cold and starvation in the Saale valley alone.

VERDI is composing a comic opera in which Falstaff will be the central figure.

THE financial situation in the Argentine Republic is reported improved.

MANY of the Parnellite members of Parliament declare that they would be glad to see the alliance with the Liberals broken so that the Irish party could resume a condition of independence.

THE river Shannon has overflowed its banks at Athlone, Ireland.

LADY CONNEMARA, daughter of Lord Dalhousie, has obtained a decree of divorce from Lord Connemara, ex-Governor of Madras, for adultery and cruelty.

THE French Government will not allow the importation into France of Prof. Koch's lymph on the ground that the importation of medicines, the composition of which is not known, is illegal, a law prohibiting such importation being in existence.

THE French public debt is 30,300,813,594 francs.

BUBEAR, of England, defeated Masterson, of Australia, in a boat race at Sydney, N. S. W.

SIX sailors of the whaling bark Ocean were recently lost in the Pacific. A mortally wounded whale struck the chasing boat and the men were drowned.

A FEARFUL tide wrecked forty vessels at Christiana, Norway, on the 27th. Over 120 deaths were reported.

THE agents of American dressed beef dealers are showing great activity in the establishment of shops in West Cornwall, England, for the sale of their frozen products, and the farmers and small stock raisers of that region are much alarmed by the movement.

AUSTRIA has sounded the Governments of England, Germany and Italy on the subject of the annexation of Bosnia by the Austrian Empire.

THE iron beams supporting one of the boilers of the United States steamer Alert gave way recently and the repairs of the vessel were correspondingly delayed.

DEPUTY SANAUD, managing director of the Banque d'Etat of Paris, has absconded with 1,000,000 francs subscribed for a loan.

PARNELL issued his manifesto to the Irish people on the 28th. The O'Shea matter was ignored and defiance hurled at the English Liberals. The address was intensely independent and it was probable would divide the Irish party as well as hopelessly severing concerted action with the Liberals.

A VIOLENT earthquake shock was felt throughout the valley of the Danube on the 28th. The people were panic stricken, but little damage was done.

KING KALAKAUA, of the Sandwich islands, will visit California shortly for his health.

BUSINESS failures (Dun's report) for the seven days ended November 27 numbered 249, as compared with 274 the previous week and 249 the corresponding week of last year.

JAY GOULD'S charges that Charles Francis Adams used the Union Pacific for the benefit of the Kansas City stock yards is denied.

THE LATEST.

THE estimates for the support of the navy, according to Secretary Tracy's report, have been greatly cut down, and are $1,322,594 less than last year, while the estimates for increase of the navy—$18,471,229—are almost double those for the year ending June 30, 1891.

A MASKED man entered a Georgia Pacific express car near Indianola, Miss., held up three men, got all the money in the express safe, $85, and safely escaped.

AT Jackson, Miss., in an altercation over remarks about a woman, Dr. W. E. Todd dangerously shot T. A. Iler.

MORRIS EPSTEIN was fatally shot by his next door neighbor, Charles Payne, at Pine Bluff, Ark., the latter says accidentally.

NEAR Washington, Ill., Leonard Hoeflin, a wealthy German, aged seventy years, was struck by a train on the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe railroad, and was fatally injured.

FOR six weeks diphtheria has been prevalent in the southwestern part of Bloomington, Ill., and several deaths have occurred. The disease has spread to an alarming extent through the Third ward, and the schools in that district have been closed.

IT is not likely that an apportionment bill will be passed by the present House.

THERE were a large number of comparatively young Democrats elected to the Fifty-second Congress.

SENATOR GIBSON has written an interesting letter on the subject of Mississippi river improvements.

FIVE lumbermen were drowned in Devil's Lake, Wis., recently while proceeding in a boat to supper.

NEWS from the mines show active interest in that industry from all over the country.

SOME amendments to the Inter-State commerce law, it is said, will be vigorously urged at the present session of Congress.

THE Star-Sayings, of St. Louis, has been made a Typographical union office.

AN intelligent and trustworthy "Indiana man" is authority for the statement that the President was ready to send in the nomination for the Supreme Court vacancy. This "Indiana man" says that the selection was Attorney-General Miller, and that as soon as Mr. Miller was confirmed, Senator Spooner would be made Attorney-General.

THE New York State Railroad Commission has refuted the application of the Rochester & Lake Ontario road for permission to suspend the operation of the road during the winter months.

KANSAS STATE NEWS.

FIRE the other night destroyed the barns, broom corn house, factory and farming implements on C. F. Hartman's "Green Park" stock farm, near Washington. The origin of the fire is unknown. Loss, $5,000; insurance, $1,200.

ABOUT 10 o'clock the other night Roger Dick, aged 14, son of James L. Dick, treasurer of Ellsworth County, was accidentally killed by the discharge of a gun in the hands of his companion, at whose house they had stopped, when returning from hunting.

THE Governor has pardoned John Brophy, sent to the penitentiary from Wyandotte County in 1888 for ten years for highway robbery. Brophy was only 18 years old when sentenced and the evidence showed that while he was technically guilty, his greatest crime was being caught in bad company, and he got into the trouble while spreeing with his associates.

A CHARTER was recently filed with the Secretary of State for the Omaha, Kansas Central & Galveston Railroad Company, organized to construct and maintain a railroad of standard gauge and a telegraph line from Omaha through Kansas to Galveston. The counties in Kansas through which the road is intended to run are Republic, Jewell, Smith, Cloud, Mitchell, Osborn, Ottawa, Lincoln, Russell, Saline, Ellsworth, Barton, McPherson, Rice, Harvey, Reno, Stafford, Sedgwick, Kingman, Pratt, Sumner, Harper and Barber. The estimated length of the road is 900 miles.

PATENTS lately issued to Kansas inventors: Cultivator, Samuel Brooks, Mackville; surface cultivator and pulverizer, Charles C. Crumb, Burlington; shears for dehorning animals, James D. Green, Arcadia; meat tenderer, Samuel C. Hunter, Hiawatha; mail indicator and advertising board, Thomas B. Peacock, Topeka; wind wheel, Vincent, Knox & Rynerson, Topeka.

THE officers of the Kansas State Federation of Labor have issued a call for a State convention, to be held February 16 in Topeka, during the session of the Legislature, for the special purpose of acquainting the Legislature with the objects of the State Federation, and to secure legislative action on measures urged by labor men.

THE other morning George Weston, an Atchison express driver, beat his wife's brains out with a hatchet and then gave himself up to the sheriff. Weston is 55 years old. He came from England to Atchison twenty years ago with a large family. After the death of his first wife he returned to England and married a good-looking woman of 24. Coming back to Atchison they went to keeping house in a building a portion of which was used for a barn. The wife was not satisfied with such quarters and objected. Then came frequent quarrels and fights and finally the tragedy.

THE official declaration of the result for State officers at the late election gives the following pluralities: Humphrey, Governor, 8,053; Felt, Lieutenant-Governor, 4,915; Higgins, Secretary of State, 5,036; Hovey, Auditor, 8,443; Stover, Treasurer, 5,430; Ives, Attorney-General (Fusion), 47,913; Winans, State Superintendent, 7,139; Horton, Chief Justice, 5,409.

SIX heavily loaded freight cars went over an embankment at the foot of Minnesota avenue, Kansas City, Kan., the other afternoon, creating a sort of a panic among the inhabitants of the little huts in that immediate neighborhood and almost totally destroying the cars. A Missouri Pacific engine was engaged in pushing a Northwestern transfer train over to the latter company's yards when the front car became derailed and tumbled over the embankment, followed by five others. Three cars were loaded with hay and three with curbing stone.

THE Kansas delegation to the National Farmers' Alliance consists of forty members, and left Topeka on the 25th for Ocala, Fla., to attend the meeting. Many prominent leaders in the People's party accompanied the delegation, among them John F. Willits, late candidate for Governor, Congressman-elect Jere Simpson and others. All favor a third party organization, to include the Knights of Labor and the Farmers' Alliance.

Two freight trains, west-bound, left Kansas City the other evening about 8 o'clock on the Rock Island, one train closely following the other. When seven miles west of the State line the first train broke in two, and before the rear train could be signalled it crashed into the cars in front of it, causing the destruction of several cars. The caboose took fire and was burned with all the contents. No one was injured.

THE other day John Godfrey was almost disembowled, on the streets of Newton, by Red Woodfork, a colored man, with whom he had an altercation. Godfrey was intoxicated and ran against Woodfork, who slashed him several times across the abdomen. Godfrey's wounds were very serious and perhaps fatal. The negro made his escape through a crowded street and had not been captured.

THE State Board of Railroad Commissioners recently rendered an important decision declaring that the special rate on slack coal applies only to salt industries. The railroad companies were given a rate of $1.50 on slack coal to all towns in which there were salt works and made it apply to all intervening towns. The Commissioners held that the railroads could give a special rate to the salt works companies, but could not apply it to any other manufactories or industries

IRELAND'S WOES.

Gladstone Replies to Parnell—Dillon, O'Brien and Other Leaders Side With the "Grand Old Man."

LONDON, Nov. 30.—Mr. Gladstone's reply to the strictures upon him comprised in Mr. Parnell's manifesto to the Irish people is made public. In it Mr. Gladstone says that he will not apply a single epithet to Mr. Parnell, he not being that gentleman's judge. He thinks that it was conclusively demonstrated in connection with the matter of the Piggott commission that he was not disposed to be a party to any injustice toward the Irish leader.

Referring to Mr. Parnell's recital of events, alleged to have transpired at Hawarden in November, 1889, Mr. Gladstone denies that the four points mentioned by Mr. Parnell were offered as formal proposals to the leader of the Irish party.

These points, as stated by Mr. Parnell in his manifesto, were: First, the retention of Irish members in the Imperial Parliament; second, the settlement of the land or agrarian difficulty in Ireland; third, the control of the Irish constabulary; fourth, the appointment of the judiciary, including judges of the supreme court, county court judges and resident magistrates. No single suggestion whatever, Mr. Gladstone says, was offered by him either formally or finally.

What Mr. Gladstone had done at the conference in question, was to make a statement, without prejudice, of those points whereon he, together with such of his colleagues as he had been able to consult, was inclined to believe was the home rule scheme of 1886.

Mr. Gladstone then explicitly denies that he made any such statement as to the policy of the Liberal party with regard to home rule in the event of the general election favoring the Liberals as attributed to him by Mr. Parnell. Nor was any thing substantially resembling such a statement made, either as it regarded the retention of Irish members in the Imperial Parliament, the betterment of land or agrarian difficulties, the control of the constabulary or the appointment of the judiciary.

Mr. Gladstone then declared that the conversation at Hawarden was mutually understood to be of an absolutely confidential nature, and says that the publication by Mr. Parnell even of a true recital of what had taken place at the conference constituted a violation of confidence. Every suggestion which had been made by him at that time, Mr. Gladstone states, was made from written memoranda—memoranda which was available for purposes of corroboration. Neither party to the conference was bound to absolute acceptance of any proposal there suggested. It was also true that Mr. Parnell had never intimated that his ideas had undergone any alteration concerning the matters discussed at the Hawarden meeting.

AGAINST PARNELL.

CHICAGO, Dec. 1.—Five of the Irish delegates now visiting the United States in behalf of home rule—John Dillon, William O'Brien, T. P. O'Connor, T. D. Sullivan and T. H. Gill—have decided to join in the demand of those of their colleagues in Ireland who call on Parnell to retire from the leadership of the Irish people. Their decision was embodied in a manifesto, which was cabled last night to Justin McCarthy as vice chairman of the Irish Parliamentary party. The decision will be placed before the meeting of the Irish members to be held in London this afternoon.

Timothy Harrington was the only one of the delegates to stand by Parnell.

A report generally credited gained circulation that Harrington would separate from the five comrades with whom he no longer agreed.

MORE IN OUR POCKETS.

Figures Showing the Circulation of Currency Considerably Increased.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 30.—The forthcoming report of the Secretary of the Treasury will contain several tabulated statements, showing as nearly as possible the exact amounts of the various kinds of money in actual circulation among the people at several different periods from 1870 to the present time. From these tables it is shown that during the twenty years from October 1, 1870, to October 1, 1890, the total increase of circulation was over $727,000,000, making an average increase per month of $3,032,336 and an increase per capita of $4.99, the total circulation per capita in 1870 being $19.97 and in 1890 $23.96. During the last ten years the average monthly increase was $3,966,992 and the increase per capita $3.59. For the period of nineteen months from March 4, 1889, to October 1, 1890, the aggregate increase of circulation among the people was $96,866,813, making an average monthly increase of $4,940,358, and an increase per capita of about $1.50, while for the corresponding period from March 4, 1885, to October 1, 1886, the aggregate decrease in circulation was $21,859,483, and the average monthly decrease was $1,150,500, making a total difference in favor of the last nineteen months of over $6,000,000 per month. For the period of three months from July 1 to October 1, 1890, the aggregate increase in actual use among the people was $38,354,339, making an average monthly increase of $22,784,778. It is stated that this large increase since March 4, 1889, is mainly due to the present policy of keeping the surplus as low as possible by the purchase and redemption of bonds, thereby saving interest and restoring the money to circulation, while the large decrease in circulation for the corresponding period from March 4, 1885, to October 1, 1886, was due to the opposite policy.

UNCLE SAM'S MAILS.

Report of the Postmaster-General—Growth of Business of the Department—Postal Savings Banks Recommended.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 29.—The annual report of Postmaster-General Wanamaker for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1890, was made public last night. In the administrative methods of the department itself he says some changes for the better have been made. A new series of smaller stamps—criticised and justly criticised at first, so far as the two-cent stamp was concerned—are now, it is believed, quite acceptable to the public. Over $200,000 have been saved on the contract for postal cards, which, though they were properly criticised at first, were quickly brought up to the required standard by the contractor. Four hundred thousand dollars have been saved on the contract for stamped envelopes. Two hundred thousand dollars or more has been saved on certain lettings of contracts for carrying the mails, and at the same time the mail routes have been extended all over 200,000 miles of railway and steamboat and stage lines.

The anti-lottery legislation has entailed much extra labor upon the inspector's force, but on the other hand the temptation to thieving among employes of the department has been much diminished by the same means. The past year has been made very disagreeable to the "green goods" swindlers.

Negotiations with the German authorities looking to the establishment of sea post-offices have been successful. A commission of postmasters has examined 200 models, designs and suggestions on house letter boxes to find something which, if universally adopted, would save a quarter part of the time of the carrier force of the department.

A few figures given illustrate how much the business of the department has grown. The gross revenue is nearly $5,000,000 larger than it ever was before. Almost 5,000 new post-offices, more than in any one year before, have been established upon the petition of communities which have needed them. The star route mileage has increased over 5,000,000 miles and the railroad mileage over 11,000,000. The railway postal clerks have reduced the number of pieces usually sent to the dead letter office by 2,000,000.

The one idea which has dominated the department this year is, Mr. Wanamaker says, to make mails go faster, more safely and more frequently. He submits a few illustrations of the enlarged service in the West. In fifteen months 469,760 miles of mail service were added to the State of Washington alone. Four years ago the service was not so large by 1,000,000 miles. In Wyoming in fifteen months have been added about 80,000 miles of service, and in Idaho in fifteen months about 160,000 miles.

The Postmaster-General says: "The swiftest mail is not fastest enough in these days for all the needs of commerce and social correspondence. The conviction steadily grows upon me that the post-office should do more than employ fast mails and stage coaches, and that the electric wires should carry letters so that the people who pay in postage rates the cost of the postal system have a right to the use of the postal plants as a means of reducing the cost of telegraphic correspondence and for the instant transmission of postal money orders. The plan proposed for a postal telegraph is familiar to the public. If there is better one it will be quickly discovered and adopted."

Under the head "A New Plan of Postal Savings Banks," the report says: "I recommend that the Post-office Department be authorized to establish postal savings banks under regulations formulated by the Postmaster-General, that the said banks be located as follows: First, in States having no laws regulating savings banks; second, in any other State upon petition of a considerable number of residents of any one locality, and, third, not more numerously than one post-office for every ten miles of area. That the interest to be paid to depositors shall be fixed by the Secretary of the Treasury at the beginning of each year and be one-half of 1 per cent. less than the average rate paid to depositors by private banks; that all postal savings received within a State shall be placed on deposit with the National banks of that State on application, in such amounts and at such interest as the Secretary of the Treasury shall prescribe, and that all such deposits be declared by special enactment preferred claims against the banks holding them."

The next question considered was that of lotteries and the mails. The subject was treated briefly as follows: "The new act of Congress concerning lotteries accords with the recommendations of my last annual report. The lottery companies can not but see that there is to be no trifling or evasions in dealing with them. The press has aided the department by its very general approval and the public at large have seconded its efforts to make the law effective."

Concerning the exclusion of "The Kreutzer Sonata" from the mails the report, after reviewing the law on the subject at length, says: "A translation of a questionable book was, as a matter of fact, presented some months since at the post-office in a Western city for transmission in the mails. It was held and referred to this department. The Assistant Attorney-General, finding it indecent under any definition of the word, issued an order excluding it. To exclude the book was the simple duty of the department. For myself, I never discuss the policy or wisdom of breaking the law, and the officials of the Post-office Department do not."

The profit from the foreign mail service during the year was more than $2,000,000. The compensation for transporting this mail paid to lines of steamers to Latin-American countries, the Postmaster-General says, is inadequate, and he recommends the passage of the subsidy bill now pending in the House.

The number of Presidential postmasters removed during the last two years was 710. Of these 350 were removed on inspectors' reports any 360 "for incompetency and other causes for the good service." Of the latter 219 had served four years or more. At fourth class offices the removals were 7,700 in 1889 and 6,012 in 1890. There were 26,680 appointed in the same time. The appointments for the past year numbered 14,468 and the removals 8,274. The number of post-offices at the close of the fiscal year—June 30, 1890—was 62,402. The number of new offices established in 1890 was 4,236.

The total expenditures of the service during the year were $66,645,089, and the revenue $61,828,284, leaving a deficit of $5,786,800. Compared with the preceding fiscal year there was an increase of $4,179,680 in revenue and an increase of $4,080,636 in expenditures.

The Postmaster General favors one-cent postage. He also thinks civil-service competitive examinations good. A new post-office building for New York is recommended.

A Narrow Majority.

HARTFORD, Conn., Nov. 29.—The State Board of Canvassers, consisting of the Secretary of State, the Treasurer and Comptroller, met at the Capitol yesterday. The official canvass of the total vote for Governor is as follows: Morris, D., 67,664; Merwin, R., 63,975; all others, 3,662. This gives Morris 27 majority over all. He will be the next Governor of Connecticut.

THE COTTONWOOD FALLS COURANT.

W. E. TIMMONS, Publisher.

COTTONWOOD FALLS, - - KANSAS.

THE COMING MILLIONS.

Jim Croker lived far in the woods, a solitary place;
Where the bushes grew, like whiskers, on his unrazored face;
And the black bear was his brother and the catamount his cnum,
And Jim he lived and waited for the millions yet to come.

Jim Croker made a clearing, and he sowed it down with wheat,
And he filled his lawn with cabbage, and he planted it with beet,
And it blossomed with potatoes and with peach and pear and plum,
And Jim he lived and waited for the millions yet to come.

Then Jim he took his ancient axe and cleared a forest street,
While he lived on bear and succotash and young oppossum meat,
And his rhythmic axe strokes sounded, and the woods no more were dumb,
While he cleared a crooked highway for the millions yet to come.

Then they came like aimless stragglers, they came from far and near.
A little log-house settlement grew round the pioneer;
And the sound of saw and broad-axe made a glad industrial hum,
Jim said: "The Coming Millions, they have just begun to come."

And a little crooked railway wound round mountain, hill and lake,
Crawling toward the forest village, like an undulating snake;
And one morn the locomotive puffed into the wilderness,
And Jim said: "The Coming Millions, they are coming by express."

And the village grew and prospered, but Jim Croker's hair was grayer;
When they got a city charter old Jim was chosen mayor,
But Jim declined the honor, and moved his household goods
Far away into the forest, to the old primeval woods.

Far and far into the forest moved the grizzled pioneer,
There he reared his hut and murmured: "I will build a city here."
And he hears the wood-fox barking, and he hears the partridge drum,
And the old man sits and listens for the millions yet to come.

—S. W. Foss, in Yankee Blade.

HIS LAST HAVANA.

An Interesting Story of Love and Cigar Smoke.

"Hullo! Jack, old boy, when did you come?" and I rose from my chair by the desk to grasp the hand of Jack Marshall, who had most unexpectedly walked into my office one gray afternoon in November.

"Last night. Came in on the midnight train. We were several hours late, and you may guess I wasn't sorry when we struck this old town," answered Jack, as he returned my welcoming hand-shake with one of his own large-hearted grips.

"I'm right glad to see you; but what brings you back to our neck of the woods just at this time?" I asked, while I offered him a chair, which he drew up beside the grate. "Business or pleasure or both?" And having seated myself opposite him, I leaned forward and punched the fire to get up a more cheerful blaze.

"That's it, Ned; you've struck it exactly. It's both," answered Jack, as he settled down in his chair and clasped his hands back of his shapely head.

The day was a chilly one, and best to be enjoyed in a nook by the ingleside. I might have busied myself about a number of small matters with profit, but it was all business that would keep, and I didn't get a chance to have a chat with Jack every day. For years we had been the most devoted and confidential friends, as loyal as Damon and Pythias, and up to this time neither had shared the affections of the other with a rival of either sex.

We had never been separated for any great length of time till three years before when Jack, having grown impatient and restless, determined to go West and seek his fortune, and possibly, if he liked it, to stay and "grow up with the country."

He had grown very eloquent in his efforts to induce me to accompany him, and for a time I had quite a notion of yielding to his importunities. But the knowledge of how great a sacrifice it would be to the little mother to leave the home and friends so dear to her had finally prevailed, and I staid behind to pound law-books on my native heath, and to forget, as best I could, the rose-colored dreams that I had cherished of wealth and fame coming to me as if by magic in the new West.

I had already been to a great extent rewarded for the sacrifice—for sacrifice it certainly was—by a piece of good fortune, which bade fair to be of considerable financial benefit. I had been taken into the firm by my father's old friend and partner, and I will confess that I had been highly gratified, not to say flattered, to be thought worthy to step into my father's shoes. To my further questioning as to what good fortune I owed my present visit with him Jack replied in the rich, musical voice that I loved so well to hear:

"You're just right in guessing that I came on business, and that there's a deal of pleasure mixed up with the business. I've missed you more than you know, old fellow, and I should have been back here a good many times in the last few years if money grew on bushes, as it doesn't, even in the great West, though I've no reason to complain. I've done even better than I expected, but until quite recently I have all the time had a vague notion that some time I should be back here again. To stay, I mean. I've nothing to keep me here as you have, but it's the old home, after all, and although father and mother are gone and the boys scattered, I have a good many tender thoughts about old Marshalltown when I am gone away. But now my plans are more definite, and I have come back to settle up my affairs connected with the estate, and then I shall have burned my bridges behind me."

"What does it all mean, Jack?" I gasped faintly, feeling intuitively that there was some revelation to be made which would explain what had so suddenly settled his plans. "You don't mean to tell me that you're going to be married?"

For a moment I felt an almost feminine jealousy, and an insane desire to throttle the girl who had come between me and my best friend. My worse fears were realized when he answered:

"Right again, Ed. Why, you're really quite a mind-reader.

"Is there any thing particularly moon-struck in my appearance that enables you to read my secrets?" and Jack took a squint at himself in the glass across the room.

"Oh, no; not at all," I hastened to assure him, feeling ashamed that I had experienced any emotion but joy at the idea, when I saw how his face lighted up at the mere mention of his matrimonial prospects. "But let's have it. For of course you have come to tell me about her," feeling my heart soften a trifle toward the girl who had cut me out, in my anxiety to know what she was like, and how she chanced to find a road to Jack's manly heart.

I hitched my chair near the fire, feeling an unmistakable interest in the forthcoming love story, despite a sharp twinge of jealousy which would obtrude itself, struggle against it as I might.

"Have a cigar, old boy," I said, as he seemed about to begin.

"No, thank you, Ned; I don't smoke," returned Jack, with a smile which immediately broke into a laugh, as he saw the look of surprise, almost consternation, on my face.

"Don't smoke!" I exclaimed. "Since when, I should like to know? If I remember rightly you were the one most fond of the weed when last we met. I shouldn't have been at all surprised if you had told me that you smoked like a chimney all the while by this time, for I used to think you were very fond of your cigar."

"So I was, but I've sworn off, and I'm not sorry for it, either, though when I see you looking down your nose as though you'd lost your last friend I could almost wish my resolutions were like Rip Van Winkle's, so I needn't 'count this time.'"

"Well, well, will wonders never cease?" I said, trying to cheer up a trifle. "Going to jump the broomstick, and have quit smoking. If I was a woman I'd faint. Perhaps," as suddenly a new thought struck me, "your approaching nuptials have something to do with this new whim of yours," I said, a little spitefully, feeling that a great gulf had come between Jack and I indeed, when we could not even have one of the old-time smokes together.

"You have guessed just right, for the third time. You are surely very clever, and I'll bet a good hat that you're a sharp lawyer. However, I won't keep you in suspense any longer, for, as Nan would say: 'I know you are dying to know all about it.'"

"Nan—well, the name sounds rather jolly. On the whole I believe I like it; and now for the love story."

"All right, here goes," said Jack, tipping back in his chair; "but don't be disappointed if it isn't much like a novel, for although I'm free to confess that I'm head over ears in love, I suspect I'm not very good at romancing, after all, and you will bear with me.

"To begin with, she isn't a beauty. Never in my wildest moments have I called her beautiful, though she is just as far from being homely. The first time I ever saw her was in no more romantic a spot than a crowded street-car. It was toward the close of a Saturday afternoon last June, when the streets were full of busy people, hurrying, scurrying in all directions, walking or riding, as the case might be. I had let several cars go by myself before attempting to board one, for they were crowded to their fullest capacity, and I had rather walk any time than hang on by my eyelids when every seat is taken. For this reason I could understand the situation perfectly, when at one of the crossings a lady after a moment's hesitation sat down in one of the seats usually reserved for smokers.

"I had just lighted one of my choicest, and as I sat so far from her as to feel sure that my smoking could not possibly annoy her, and as she was an entire stranger to me, I did not feel that I was guilty of an unpardonable breach of etiquette because I did not see fit to cast my fragrant cigar beneath the juggernautic wheels of the car. I smoked on for awhile and had almost forgotten the little lady's existence, when, chancing to look up, I caught her eye.

"Of course she looked away instantly, but not until I had seen an expression of surprise and reproach in her honest brown eyes which made me feel a trifle uncomfortable. It didn't seem to me that she was so particularly annoyed at my smoking in her presence as she was troubled that I was doing it at all. I think I considered myself quite an exemplary fellow before, but that one look set me to thinking and wondering.

"It is true I had often heard women—and worthy women they were, too—rail about the 'vile filthy habit,' but that always rouses my antagonism, and then I don't care. On the other hand, I had heard ladies mincingly remark that they 'rather liked the smell of a good cigar.' You know that chestnut. But there was something very different from any thing like harsh or unjust criticism in the mild rebuke which I saw in her eyes as she looked up. There was none of that air about her as though she considered a man who would smoke on a par with a sot in the gutter. Only she made you feel that she expected better things of you, and was sorry to have you disappoint her.

"However, I shifted my position a little, and tried to feel indifferent; but somehow the cigar had lost considerable of its flavor, and though I still continued to smoke, I could not forget the look with which she had regarded me. She was a lady, every inch. It was evident in every detail and in the refined ease of her manners. You know, I'm something of a crank in my ideas of a lady's dress. I always was particular, and I've no doubt it's the natural result of being in the dry-goods business.

"Well, this little woman couldn't have pleased me better if she had got herself up purposely for my scrutiny, and I began to feel interested. I stole a look at her now and then when I could do so unobserved, and the oftener I looked the more I felt that there was nothing about the choicest of tobacco smoke in harmony with her. Not that she seemed an etherial creature—one of the sort 'too wise and good for human nature's daily food.' Not at all. She was only a nineteenth-century girl who was going home from a shopping expedition; but a perfect lady, and one whose high ideas and lofty principles shown out in her frank, bright eyes.

"Well, I presume I've no need to tell you that I watched to see in which direction she went when she left the car, which she did only a few blocks before I reached my own destination. To say that I was really smitten would not be the truth. I don't think it entered my head at all that I might have followed at a respectful distance and found out where she lived, as they do in the regulation love story. I presume I didn't have the least idea that I should ever see her again, but I will confess that I thought about her a good many times during the next few weeks, and though I didn't stop smoking at this juncture, I never lighted a cigar without feeling that she was looking at me with reproachful eyes, and after I had lighted it I didn't altogether enjoy it.

"In all probability I should have forgotten all about it in a little while, however, had it not been for an invitation to a reception which I received not long after my street-car ride. I had no particular interest in the reception except that the lady who gave it—Mrs. Wells—is an old friend of father, and she has been very kind to me since I have been in the city. At all events, I went and had the unique pleasure of meeting the lady who had so interested me. I had paused by the library door for a short chat with Harry Wells, who is a fine young fellow about my age, when, happening to look up, I saw the same pair of eyes regarding me that had caused me so much uneasiness on the car. They were turned away as quickly as in the former case, but I was not a little pleased to see that she evidently recognized me, and, better still, that she seemed interested.

"Who is it, Harry?" I asked. 'I mean the young lady who is talking to your father?'

"'Oh, that is Miss Lawrence,' said Harry, 'a young lady from Chicago, who is spending the summer with her aunt, Mrs. Briggs, one of mother's friends;' and apparently guessing my desire to make her acquaintance, he led the way across the room to where Miss Lawrence stood. I shall not try to tell you what was said, for I don't suppose you would be interested. Indeed it was all quite commonplace, but one thing struck me very favorably, charmed me, I had almost said.

"The reception was quite a grand affair, and, as a matter of course, the younger ladies were nearly all in full dress. You know that always makes me tired, and so, perhaps, you can imagine how pleased I was to notice Miss Lawrence's dress. It was as faultless as on the previous occasion—stylish, elegant, though not showy, and perfectly suitable. The dress itself was cut quite low in the neck, but it was worn over another waist of some soft, lacy material, which was gathered about her slender throat, and fastened with a small pearl brooch.

"Don't laugh," as he saw my amazed expression; "I told you I was a crank about a lady's dress. I believe I could give Worth a pointer occasionally.

"But to return to Annie Lawrence. I won't prolong the agony by victimizing you any further. I'll cut my story short and tell you that it was all up with me after that evening. I never tried to smoke but once after that, and then 'it was my last cigar.' I shouldn't have had the face to have asked her the important question till my smoking days were over. And even if her answer had not been what it was, I had thought the matter over, so I know I should never have smoked again. No, sir; I never would ask any woman to marry me to reform me. I reformed before I asked her, and I'm the happiest man alive."

Shall I tell you a secret? Well, I don't smoke either now. There was nothing as romantic about it as there was in Jack's experience. It was simply this, that after a time, in the course of human events, I fell in love myself, and the little woman did not "like the smell of a good cigar." Accordingly I followed Jack's illustrious example and swore off.

We are neither of us millionaires today because we have saved our cigar money, but we are quite as well off mentally, morally, physically and financially as though we were human chimneys.—Chicago Daily News.

GROWTH IN ROOTS.

They Branch Out in All Directions to Search the Earth for Food.

While it is the rule for primary roots, or those first developed, to grow downward, the secondary branches usually tend to assume a direction almost at right angles to the vertical, and so grow outward and a little downward, as if they were but slightly susceptible to the attraction of gravity: while tertiary branches, and the farther branches to which these give rise, grow in all directions quite independent of gravity. It is plain that as a result of these peculiarities the active parts of the root are distributed in such a manner as to search the surrounding earth more thoroughly than would otherwise be possible.

In case a stone or other obstruction is encountered by any of the branches, the tip is turned aside and follows the contour closely until the edge is reached, when it soon assumes its proper direction. Not infrequently it must happen that some root-eating animal will destroy the end of a young primary root, and so endanger the proper development of the whole system, but experiment has shown that in the event of such injury one of the younger secondary branches changes its direction of growth so as to point directly downward and thus assume the function of the primary root to promote the search for food in the deeper regions.—F. L. Sargent, in Popular Science Monthly.

RELIGIOUS AND EDUCATIONAL.

—The total income of the Church of England is about £200,000 a week.

—Keep the heart right and the feet will not go far astray.—Ram's Horn.

—God does not compel men to be good. Christ never healed a man against his consent. Salvation is not for the unwilling, but for "whosoever will."—Ram's Horn.

—Nearsightedness is overrunning the French people as much as the Germans. Among the senior boys in the different French colleges more than 46 per cent. are nearsighted.

—At last they are about to introduce gas into the boys' dormitories at Rugby School. Up to now candles, stuck in a rude zinc candle-stick, have been used. Each evening it was the duty of the "fag" for the week to blow out the candle and put the stick outside the door.

—The celebration of the one hundredth anniversary of the organization of the Ebenezer Methodist Episcopal Church, Philadelphia, has just been held. This is the oldest Methodist Church in Philadelphia next to St. George's, and its history is exceedingly interesting.

—If faith every where resists and every where outlives all the denials, all the doubts and all the darkness which oppress mankind, it is that man bears within himself an imperishable consciousness of the enduring bond which connects him with God and God with him.—Guizot.

—Senator Evarts has secured for Howard University, Washington, copies of all law books where there exist duplicates in the Congressional and judicial libraries. He has introduced a bill appropriating $16,000 annually for the maintenance of the law department. The theological department opens with promising classes.

—It is said that a wealthy gentleman of Liverpool has purchased the Garden of Gethsemane, near Jerusalem, in which the Saviour passed the night before His crucifixion. The purchase was made in order to prevent speculators from carrying out their schemes of building on the sacred grounds a hotel for the accommodation of visitors and tourists in the Holy Land.

—There was never a time when Christianity had so strong a hold as at present on the educated minds of the world. There was never a time when the Bible was accepted as bringing a revelation from God to man by so many students of science as now accept it trustfully. One of the indications of progress in this direction is found in the improved Christian tone of our colleges in England and America.—Sunday-School Times.

—The "Children's League of Kindness," in London, embodies a pretty idea, its primary object being to induce children to help children and bridge the gulf between those of affluent and unfortunate circumstances with the deeds of kindness. The members, children of wealthy parents, give two articles annually, either dolls or toys, to the poor, and the associates (mothers or guardians) give two garments annually. The garments are sold at a very low price, the proceeds of the sale and the subscriptions going toward the children's holiday fund.

WIT AND WISDOM.

—Ah! be quick to love, make haste to be kind!—Amiel.

—A consideration of petty circumstances is the tomb of great things.—Voltaire.

—Don't argue with a fool, or the listeners will say there is a pair of you.—Ram's Horn.

—Put a lazy man on a hot griddle and he would want time to turn himself.—Texas Siftings.

—"And did you fall in love with the beautiful botanist?" "No; I only took a lichen to her."—Puck.

—The chains of habit are generally too small to be felt till they are too strong to be broken.—Johnson.

—If things do not happen as a narrow-minded man expects them to it does not follow that the world is off the road to destruction.—N. O. Picayune.

—The chronically unhappy man, who persists in trying to sour humanity, should get him to his closet with his woes, and give the sunshine a chance to warm his neighbors.

A Briny Conundrum.—Miss Fitz-Allen—Captain, what is the difference between "dog-watch" at sea and canine vigilance ashore? Captain—One is four hours and the other is all night.—N. Y. Ledger.

—"Preserve order, please!" shouted a man on the platform to a restless audience. "There's no chance for preserves here!" a man yelled back. "There's too much jam."—Pittsburgh Chronicle Telegraph.

"Yes, he is dead," remarked Keedick, speaking of a favorite author; "we shall have nothing more from his pen." "But he may write a posthumous book," added Mrs. Keedick, cheerfully.—Chicago Inter Ocean.

—A conscientious person should beware of getting into a passion, for every sharp word one speaks comes back and lodges like a sliver in one's own heart; and such slivers hurt us worse than they ever can any one else.—Harriet Beecher Stowe.

—To try too hard to make people good is one way to make them worse; the only way to make good is to be good—remembering well the beam and the mote. The time for speaking comes rarely; the time for being never departs.—George Macdonald.

—"What! You don't mean to tell me they are engaged! That's the last thing I should have expected." "Well, you see, it came about in this wise: He undertook to send her assurances of his friendship by messenger, and the boy was so slow that friendship had ripened into love."—Indianapolis Journal.

—Although a man's family rightly claims the first and highest place in his regard, his nearest friend the next, then those to whom he is drawn by some common interest, then his town or city, then his nation, and finally all the human race, like ever widening but more and distant circles, yet the sentiment of affection should animate him and the principle of justice should actuate him through them all.—Old Homestead.

WHERE FARMING PAYS.



Assiniboia and Alberta, the three great fertile provinces of Northwestern Canada, have perhaps been the most carefully watched portions of the North American continent during the past year. These three provinces have been aptly termed the granaries and pastures of Canada. Manitoba has nearly 74,000,000 acres of the richest soil, peculiarly adapted to the growth of wheat and other cereals. Assiniboia has something over 34,000,000 acres of fat lands specially suitable to mixed farming, and Alberta has 45,000,000 acres of land as fertile as can be found, vast expanses of natural pasturage, and broad districts rich in coal, minerals and timber. In these three provinces there is an abundant water supply, furnished by a multitude of lakes, rivers, creeks and springs, and no portion of the globe can claim a more healthful climate, nor one better adapted to the growth of the finest grades of wheat, or to profitable agriculture in all its branches. The past season was a fine illustration of the wonderful advantages and productiveness of the country; wheat and other cereals, roots, vegetables, hay, etc., all yielded enormous crops, and there is more genuine prosperity and contentment to-day among the settlers of Northwestern Canada, than has been recorded in the history of any newly-opened agricultural region.

Among all these millions of acres of fertile lands, free as air to all who seek for new homes upon them, settlers from every nation of Europe, from the older parts of Canada and from many parts of the United States are rapidly securing farms and laying the foundation for a future competency.

MYSTERIOUS RED TAPE.

Experience of an Affectionate Father in a Savings Bank.

A gentleman went into a savings bank in this city to deposit a small amount of money for each of his little daughters, and the red tape connected with it (there was not much of it, however) is interesting to describe. He had to sign his name in trust for each of the children, to give his age and birthplace, the age and birthplace of the children and his wife's name. He was also asked to give the name of his eldest son, to which he replied that he had none.

"In case any thing happens to you your children can not draw this money until they become twenty-one years of age," he was informed by one of the clerks.

"Well, can't my executor draw it?" he asked.

"No; a guardian must be appointed for the purpose."

A bank-book was then handed to him for each of the children, showing that he had deposited the amounts in trust. He saw that only the initials of his first and second name appeared. He asked that his first name be written out in full, because another member of his family has a name which begins with the same initial.

"We only write the letter," said the clerk, "so that if your book should be lost the finder will not know whether you are a man or a woman, and we wouldn't pay out the money unless he signed your first name in full."

"What is the amount of stock in this bank?" the depositor asked.

"There is no stock. The depositors get all the profit. At the end of six months the amount of interest allowed is determined upon."

"Who appoints the directors of the bank?"

"There is a board which was put in years ago. If one of the board dies or resigns the remaining directors select a new one."

"I suppose the directors get accommodation?"

"Not a cent. They serve only for the honor of it. The president, however, gets a salary."—N. Y. Epoch.

—Miss Hysee—"I was encored three times, wasn't I?" Mme. Logee—"Yes, the company seemed to recognize that you needed practice."—The New Moon.

THE GENERAL MARKETS.

KANSAS CITY, Dec. 1.			
CATTLE—Shipping steers	$3 35	@	4 50
Butchers' steers	2 50	@	3 50
Native cows	2 00	@	2 25
HOGS—Good to choice heavy	3 50	@	4 00
WHEAT—No. 2 red	87	@	90
No. 2 hard	82	@	83
CORN—No. 2	53	@	53¾
OATS—No. 2	45¼	@	46¼
RYE—No. 2	64⅛	@	64½
FLOUR—Patents, per sack	2 30	@	2 45
Fancy	2 10	@	2 15
HAY—Baled	7 50	@	9 50
BUTTER—Choice creamery	18	@	21
CHEESE—Full cream	9	@	9½
EGGS—Choice	19½	@	20
BACON—Hams	10	@	11
Shoulders	5	@	6½
Sides	7	@	8
LARD	6½	@	6⅞
POTATOES	75	@	90
ST. LOUIS.			
CATTLE—Shipping steers	4 00	@	5 00
Butchers' steers	3 00	@	3 60
HOGS—Packing	3 65	@	4 00
SHEEP—Fair to choice	4 00	@	4 90
FLOUR—Choice	3 50	@	3 75
WHEAT—No. 2 red	91	@	91½
CORN—No. 2	53	@	54
OATS—No. 2	44	@	44½
RYE—No. 2	70½	@	71
BUTTER—Creamery	20	@	26
PORK	10 90	@	11 00
CHICAGO.			
CATTLE—Shipping steers	4 00	@	5 10
HOGS—Packing and shipping	3 75	@	4 05
SHEEP—Fair to choice	4 00	@	5 00
FLOUR—Winter wheat	4 40	@	5 00
WHEAT—No. 2 red	92½	@	92¾
CORN—No. 2	52	@	52¼
OATS—No. 2	43½	@	44
RYE—No. 2	69½	@	70
BUTTER—Creamery	18	@	23
PORK	9 00	@	9.12½
NEW YORK.			
CATTLE—Common to prime	3 50	@	5 00
HOGS—Good to choice	4 20	@	4 20
FLOUR—Good to choice	4 40	@	5 10
WHEAT—No. 2 red	1 03¼	@	1 05¼
CORN—No. 2	60½	@	61
OATS—Western mixed	48	@	52
BUTTER—Creamery	16	@	23½
PORK	11 00	@	12 00

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COTTONWOOD FALLS, - - KANSAS.

DANGER IN KISSING.

A Habit That Should Be Practiced With Care If at All.

When viewed from at least one standpoint it is easy to see that kissing, as generally practiced, is not without danger, and that it would be infinitely better were it much less common. If all persons kept their teeth clean, breaths pure and mouths healthy, there would not be so much room for criticism, but it is a lamentable fact that these requirements are oftener disregarded than observed, and even by people who make pretensions to refinement.

Again, there are many victims to complaints which render them poor subjects for the kissing habit, and yet they can be scarcely blamed for their defects. Digestive disturbances render their breath impure, and not infrequently ulcers form in the mouth as an indirect consequence.

As for those who neglect their teeth, and to whom the tooth brush is a comparative stranger, to kiss them would be a hardship, to say nothing of the danger. Dr. Johnson, in a medical contemporary, aptly says of this class of people, to rinse the mouth and brush the teeth is not to them a necessity, but there are probably many who, during their whole live, have never used a tooth brush. In such cases the particles of food find lodgment between the teeth after each meal, and there remain to endanger, as they do, by decomposition and putrefaction, not only the comfort but the health of the individual. The result of the decomposition and putrefaction of bits of food between the teeth is the production of a very poisonous acid, known to chemists as septic acid. When this acid is mixed with the saliva it becomes highly poisonous, and if an individual whose saliva is thus loaded with septic acid were to bite a person the one bitten would become seriously poisoned and the wound made by the bite would become exceedingly sore, painful and very difficult to heal. It is hardly necessary to say that the mouth of a person in this condition is not kissable.

It must be borne in mind that many of the most common diseases from which men suffer are the products of germs; also that these germs in many instances are taken into the system and given off through the mouth. Were a person in the early stages of diphtheria, and before he is aware that he is a victim of the complaint, to kiss another, he would be quite apt to transmit the disease. And so it is with no small number of other maladies.

This subject is one which deserves better than the flippant treatment which is generally applied to it, and certainly kissing ought to be infinitely less common than it is now. It is all very well for members of the same family, conversant with the habits of each other, to practice it, but when it comes to mere acquaintances kissing every time they meet, from a physician's standpoint, the custom is hazardous as well as absurd. In this matter the English people stand out in singular contrast with Americans, for they limit their kissing to relatives and near and dear friends, and do not degrade it by making it an empty form of salutation.

As for kissing children, to stoutly resist such overtures should be among their earliest teachings. They are far more sensitive to its dangers than adults, and for mere acquaintances or strangers to kiss them should be held as great an offense as kissing the mothers.—Boston Herald.

MRS. HETTY GREEN.

Generous in Some Ways, But Decidedly Close in Others.

Mrs. Hetty Green is said to be the richest woman in the United States, and $40,000,000 is the estimated sum of her wealth. She is a liberal giver to religious and educational projects, more than a hundred churches having been endowed by her, while upward of fifty schools owe their establishment to her generosity. Against this munificence, however, in her own life and surroundings she shows a remarkable thrift. She spent the summer of last year in a Long Island village, renting for the purpose a shabby little place most sparsely furnished. Here she lived for nearly three months, and the townspeople had an opportunity to discover for themselves how prodigality of income can be allied with penury of expenditure.

On the day of her arrival she went to a neighbor's house and wanted to buy a quart of milk. She was not known, and there was nothing in her appearance to indicate her identity. The family did not sell milk, so her request was at first refused, although she was told that possibly some milk might be spared, to which she would be welcome. Mrs. Green declined the milk as a gift, and told who she was, adding that she wanted to make an arrangement, if possible, to get a daily quart, for which she was willing to pay ten cents, the current price being seven cents. Such an arrangement was finally concluded, when Mrs. Green asked that a pitcher be lent to her for the milk service during the summer, in which particular she was also accommodated. Then Mrs. Green wanted the milk sent to her, but this was not feasible; consequently, on every morning of her stay she went with the borrowed pitcher for her daily quart. It is only just to state that at the end of the season the milk-vessel, unharmed, was duly returned. Her son and daughter constituted the household with herself, the entire family living in the simplest manner possible. They were regular attendants at church, however, and every one of the trio invariably put in a bill of generous denomination upon every round of the plate.—N. Y. Times.

—"Did you press your suit last evening when you called on Miss Bellows?" "No, but I pressed hers."—N. Y. Herald.

AN OLYMPIAN DAY.

How the Country Boy Won the Race for Bessie's Sake.



N OVAL, level stretch of the greenest grass, bordered by a perfect-conditioned cinder path. Beyond the path a low fence, over which leaned a varied mingling of athletic devotees, genuine and affected, from the ragged urchin who had contrived a strategic and fraudulent entrance, to the tall, stout man who sighs as his thoughts are wafted back to college days—all are there, leaning over or in close proximity to the low fence.

Back of this crowd is the grand stand, moderately well filled with matronly ladies, papas, carpet knights and pretty girls, some of whom doubtless have sons, or nephews, or brothers, or lovers among the knot of athletes out there on the green.

It is a glorious day—a typical October one. The lawn is elastic; the track is superb. The air is bracing, with an aroma of Indian summer in it; and over every thing, as if Jupiter Olympus himself had blessed this special occasion with his supernal approbation, is the smiling azure of a perfect sky.

A very small boy, with his chin just level with the crest of the railing, to which he clings tenaciously, refusing to be bribed or coaxed from his enviable position, says:

"There they goes on the two-twenty, Tommy!" and looking over the stretch of green we see a bunch of seven or eight forms, dressed in white and blue and red, bound off, as if propelled from the pistol whose sharp report reached our ears a moment later.

Round the end of the course they come, keeping well together; the inevitable winners, however, drawing slowly ahead. One hundred yards remain—seventy-five—and look! Out of the half-dozen stragglers there darts a form dressed in blue—a tall, fair, slender youth. There is a cry of warning to the two men who are leading, neck and neck, from some partisan! They turn their heads as they strain every muscle, and in that moment the form in blue is a foot behind them—abreast, ahead! and goes flying past us, the winner, in twenty-three seconds! I hear a "well done, boy," in a deep voice that trembles, and I look up and see that the stout gentleman's face is flushed, and that there are tears in his eyes. And then the boy in blue comes over and shakes the big man by the hand, and the father puts his arm through that of his son, and goes off with him to the dressing-room in the seventh heaven of manly pride, and happier than he has been for many a long day.

The race of the day, the "mile," is on now; and some of the contestants, robed in long blankets, are stalking up and down the path, or running slowly on their toes, in that preliminary little canter that is such a mystery to the majority of the onlookers.

The names are called and "Green" is missing. Who is "Green?" Nobody knows him. None of the clubs or running men have ever heard of him. But as if a replication to the expressed curiosity, now become general, a very small boy dressed in very *large* homespun clothes, and bedecked in a Byron collar, an enormous cravat and a low-crowned stiff hat, ambles down the course between the grand stand and the fence, and sputters between long intervals of breathing:

"Jim's—comin'! He's com—in'! Here's Jim! Our—ole mare—she—broke the—shaf' this side—of Billin's Holler—strikin' Rube—Gray's waggin! Rube 'as drunk—blame 'im! An' run in—on Jim! But we got—here—just the same. Here's Jim now!"

Attention was now centered on "Jim"—that genuine, undivided public attention that will forget you a moment later if your head sinks an inch below the line of novelty.

"Give you three minutes, 'Green,'" called the starter, and "Green's" dust-



"HERE'S JIM NOW!"

stained figure disappeared in the doorway of the dressing-room.

I was not prepossessed with "Jim's" physique as applicable to pedestrianism; but at the first glance I experienced an instinctive liking for the boy's face. It was plain and honest, with a square jaw and a delicate but firm mouth.

If, however, I was not gratified with "Jim's" form, as imperfectly exhibited and unjustly determined through his ill-fitting clothes, I was delighted with the boy's figure as he came out of the dressing-room, a trifle flurried. He was well muscled, and his limbs were brown as berries.

At this moment a long-legged individual in a high collar sauntered up to where I stood, and after lazily looking the crowd over, drawled:

"Any one wawnt to bet?"

"Yes," I said. "Who do you want to back?"

"Why Brown, of cawse."

"Any odds?"

"I'll make it three to five," said the long individual.

"I'll put up three dollars," I said.

"And I'll go you three, young feller," chimed a big-shouldered chap next to me, evidently from the rural districts. The long individual acquiesced with a patronizing contortion of his sallow countenance, and as the money was deposited, a pistol shot made us glance up. The runners were off.

An exclamation went up as the country boy darted off, and in a few strides went ahead of his competitors. He had a beautiful stride, and ran like a deer.

"He'll nevah keep that up—nevah!" said the long young man who had backed Brown. Brown was the favorite, by the way, and had a splendid record.

"Good boy, Jimmy!" grunted the big rural backer; and as "Jimmy" went flying by, covering his first quarter, I heard the young brother cry:

"Go it, Jimmy! Go-o-o-o it! Don't forget Bessie, now! Go-o-o-o it!"

The allusion to "Bessie" made a certain proportion of the crowd laugh; but I think there was general sympathy for Jimmy. Even the grand stand took the cry, and the ladies waved their parasols and pipep a musical "go it, Jimmy!" Perhaps it was the mention of "Bessie" that elicited the latter. Some little sweetheart, perhaps, who had sent her rustic hero and lover to battle with a whisper—"go, it, Jimmy—for my sake!"

I watched the favorite Brown's face as he went by for the third lap. It was



"GO IT, JIMMY!"

set and determined, and as he entered the third quarter he settled down to a faster pace. Jimmy was still leading, but at Brown's present gait he would be overtaken. Was Jimmy's strength failing him?

"He's gainin' on you, Jim!" cried the young brother, as the boy came up for the last lap. And indeed Brown was. Twenty—ten—five yards—but—

Ye gods on high Olympus! Smile you now, and Apollo, strike your lyre! He is running like the giant Utgord's dwarf! And his rival is running, bravely, determinedly.

I feel a sudden, indefinable, but very strong regard for Jim. Perhaps in fancy I see the boy practicing in the evening when the chores are done—with no better path, may be, than the one that skirts the highway by the gate. Practicing with golden visions of victory before him; of bringing home to his mother a tall emblazoned cup or a shining medal; and of the joy and girlish pride of that little rural Bessie.

I am awakened from this reverie, that has lasted scarcely ten seconds, by a great shout. The whole grand stand has risen to its feet. The men are cheering, the girls crying "hurrah!" and tossing their handkerchiefs. The band is playing a beautiful rhythmical galop; and amidst all this Jim Green rushes down the path and carries the tape with him, fifty yards ahead of Brown!

There is commotion at the entrance gate. An emissary from the office at that point comes down and pipes out:

"There's an old coon from wayback in high waters out there that says his name's Green, Josh Green, b'gosh! An' he wants a young gaffer named Jim Green what's in here. Fer he's goin' most everlastingly to whale Mister Jim fer takin' the hoss an' rig an' breakin' the shafts all to little bits, b'gosh! That's what he says." And after expectorating carefully upon the long individual's boot, the emissary turned gravely on his heel and returned to his post.

A committee went down to the gate and led in Green, Senior. We gently explained to him that his erring offspring had won lasting laurels, and done it in excellent time, and somehow we wooed the old gentleman into good humor.

I learned from the small brother, who was flushed with pride, that "Bessie" was a bed-ridden, crippled sister, who "never went out nowhere." Perhaps this disclosure deprived me of some of the romance I had woven into my assumed history of Jim; but it made of the latter for me a moral as well as a physical hero.

Some one gave Jim's father a cigar and a programme, and he stayed right along to see his boy win two more races. And when the day was over we saw the old man drive off beside his two sons, behind the old white horse, pleased as Punch, and sucking at the butt of his cigar.—C. G. Rodgerson, in Detroit Free Press.

—Awful Mistake.—Society Editor (jumping up from breakfast table)—"Elvira, pack my valise right away. I'm going to leave for the mountains in twenty minutes." His Wife—"Why, Herbert, what in the world is the matter?" Society Editor—"Do you see this item in my column? 'The Hon. George Jones is starving at the Hubbell House.' I wrote it 'staying.'"—Chicago Tribune.

—Mrs. Barnschoot (relating experiences in India)—"And I was alone there in the bungalow, and the tiger was wandering around the veranda, endeavoring to make his way in." Mrs. Robinson—"And weren't you afraid?" Mrs. Barnschoot—"Oh, no! Captain Barnschoot had told me that it was a man-eating tiger, so, of course, I was not in the least alarmed."

HOOFNACKLE.

How Hot Weather Caused Hard Feelings Between Two Citizens.

[Translated for this paper from the St. Louis German Laterne, by Alex. E. Sweet.]



N my opinion, Mr. Editor, this has been an awful tough summer on fat people like myself, although I can stand it better than some others I know. I am used to having things made hot for all the year around. I have been married to Mrs. Hoofnackle now twenty-seven years. If it wasn't for that I would not be able to stand 100 degrees in the shade as well as I do.

The coolest place I have been able to find in St. Louis is Zweibeer's saloon, which is quite convenient to my place of residence. A few choice spirits hold a regular session there every day, and occasionally we have an extra session. Among them is Mr. Smiley, the undertaker, who has a studio on the next block; Mr. Yawper, an auctioneer, and several others. All of them suffer more or less from the heat and at times the conversation drifts into that channel. Such original remarks as "Is this hot enough for you?" "What do you think? It is 104 in the shade right now;" "I perspire very much in this weather—now is it with you?" Then they all say in chorus, "Fearfully! I'm just covered with prickly heat. I look like a boiled lobster." Perhaps another member of the little coterie comes in and says: "Gentlemen, it is 104 in the shade. Is this hot enough for you?" etc.

However, one day we had a little change in the programme. Zweibeer has had an enormous ice-box or refrigerator built in his back yard. It is almost as big as a freight-car. On one side he keeps his kegs of beer and in the other all his eatables. And may be he ain't proud of that refrigerator. He does not talk of much else. I believe he would rather lose his wife than that refrigerator. It is almost impossible for anybody to come near the saloon without his compelling them to inspect that refrigerator and listen to what he has to say about its many advantages.

Well, there happened to be a couple of elegantly-dressed Germans from Texas in Zweibeer's saloon. They were drinking bottled beer, and somebody suggested some lunch. One of the Texans remarked that he didn't care for lunch this hot weather, as meats were so liable to spoil; besides there were so many flies. This put a keen edge on Zweibeer, regarding it as a reflection on his ice-box, so he stretched forth his hand, like a prophet of old, and spoke:

"I vill concede, schentlemens, dot on de average mebbe you vas right, but in my case you vas mishtaken. I have at great exsphense had constructed a palace ice-box vich vas simply incomprehensible. Every ding vat is put in it remains choost so sweet and fresh ash it never vas pefore. I dells you schentlemens ven you chost sthicks your nose refrigerator in you gets you vill get an appetite choost de same ash ven you dakes a tonic. Kom mit me, schentlemen!" and he was not satisfied until he dragged them out into the yard and pulled open the door of the palace ice-box. Then Zweibeer started back, for sitting on a chair in the cool interior of the ice-box was Undertaker Smiley, taking a quiet snooze. Zweibeer reached in seizing the startled undertaker by the neck, jerked him into the yard, and shook him as a terrier does a rat, saying:

"Vot you means mit dot shabby trick. I'll preak every pone in your body. Vy don't you go into your own ice boxes mit your corpses ven you vants to schnooze?"

The exasperated saloon keeper and his former friend Smiley, the undertaker, were separated by the gentlemen from Texas who, for some reason or other, did not care for any lunch. The insulted undertaker subsequently took me aside and said:

"Mr. Hoofnackle, isn't it an outrage the way that animal treated me this morning? There is no trace of gentlemanly instinct, no refinement about the brute. If I didn't know that in a short time he is going to die from Bright's disease anyhow, and that he is liable to drop dead any minute from this heat and apoplexy, I'd never put my foot inside of his saloon again, but I don't propose to cut off my nose to spite my face. Sooner or later, I'll have him in my ice box, the low pitiful scoundrel. That will be my satisfaction for his brutality to me this morning." Your friend, JACKSON P. HOOFNACKLE.

THE LAST STRAW.



The Office Boy—They s a man outside with a bill.

The Editor—Tell him I'm dead.

The Office Boy (after going out and coming back again)—He said he was sorry, sir. I clean forgot t' tell you that th' bill was a five-dollar one t' pay a subscrip.—Judge.

An Easy Place.

"Hullo, Bill," said Tramp No. 1, "whatcher going to do for the winter?"

"I've got a place in the post-office."

"What do you have to do?"

"Keep an eye on the police, so's I won't get put out."—Puck.

EARLY COLONIAL LIFE.

The Political and Economic Condition of the New England Colonies.

In a review of Mr. B. Weeden's "Economic and Social History of New England" a writer for the New York Tribune says:

They took life very seriously, beyond question. The town meeting fined people for non-attendance. Duties to church and State were compulsory. Nobody was allowed liberty of conscience. Of course, much of the assumed unity of belief implied in these rigid regulations was, in a manner, based upon the initial agreement among the proprietors of a new plantation. They would not have come together had they not been of one mind; and, being of one mind, the rules which kept them up to the mark civically and ecclesiastically were merely in the line of a wise and necessary discipline. No man is compelled to enlist—at least, in time of peace—but having enlisted, he must submit to be governed by the articles of war. But in truth, the invasions of individual freedom were carried very far in the seventeenth century. Among other customs, Mr. Weeden tells us: "The impression of labor for particular service was common. Either the public need or the demands of private business could enforce it. In the harvest-time artificers and mechanics, compelled by the constable, must leave their crafts, unless they had harvesting of their own, and betake themselves to the fields of their neighbors. They worked for others at regular wages, fixed by statute." Another curious custom was that (this was in Dorchester, 1637) "any member or householder" of that community "chosen to goe for a soulder" might leave the care of any business at home to a friend, who should be paid at soldiers' rates. If the conscript was unable to obtain this home-worker then one of four citizens named might "enjoyne who they shall think fitt to worke in this kind for the helpe of need;" this substitute must work or pay a fine.

Efforts to regulate wages by statute were constantly being made, but of course invariably failed. In 1663 the General court made a law that "master carpenters, sawyers, masons, 'clapboard dryvers,' bricklayers, tilers, joiners, wheelwrights, mowers, etc., were to receive not more than 2 shillings a day when 'boarding themselves,' or 14 pence a day with 'dyett.' Inferior workmen in the same occupations were to be rated by a constable and two others." Besides this, "penalties were prescribed against both giver and receiver of extra wages." There must be no idleness, under penalty, and special care was devoted to "comon coasters, unprofitable fowlers and tobacco-takers." Knights of Labor and walking delegates would have had an unhappy time in those days, beyond question. The laborer was sometimes fined for taking extra pay, though the employer was not punished for giving it. Mr. Weeden remarks on this: "The contrast in treatment of employer and employed, in the attempt to fine one and not the other for the same offense, reflects the notion of the time regarding labor. They firmly believed that the laborer owed more to society than it owed to him." The rewards of apprenticeship showed this very clearly. A boy might be bound from his seventh to his twenty-first year, during the whole of which time he received no wages—nothing but his board and clothing—and at the end of his term his master was under obligation to bestow upon him some such munificent provision as "double apparel (that is, two suits of clothes), a musket, sword and bandoliers, and 20 shillings." A girl, after five years' service, "was to receive a she-goat to help her starting in life." The conditions of service were rigorous, moreover. The courts whipped, imprisoned and fined erring servants. One Maxwell, in York, in 1651, is thus condemned for "exorbitant and abusive carriages toward his master and mistress." The charges amount to 7 pounds 10 shillings, and if he can not pay this sum to his master "then he may be sold to Virginia, Barbadoes or any English plantation."

SILK-WORM CULTURE.

In Some Parts of the Union It Is Carried On With Good Results.

The culture of the silk-worm and the manufacture of silk originated in China, probably in very early times. Chinese historians assert that the wife of the Emperor, Hwang-ti, in 2,600 B. C., was the first who unwound the silk-worm's cocoon. Before the time of the Christian era silk fiber was brought from the Orient to the Islands of the Mediterranean, and there manufactured, but the silk-worm was wholly unknown in Europe or in Western Asia prior to the sixth century. About 550 A. D. two Parisian monks brought from China to Constantinople some silk-worms' eggs, concealed in hollow canes, which they used as walking staves, and the white mulberry tree, the worm's natural *habitat*, was introduced immediately after. The silk industry spread through European Turkey, Greece, Italy and Spain. The worms were not raised in France until the sixteenth century. Silk-worm culture was early tried in the American colonies, the first silk-worm eggs being sent to Virginia by James I. Tobacco, however, displaced the silk industry there, but the worm was successfully raised in several of the Southern States before the revolutionary war. Cotton becoming the staple of those States later the silk industry was displaced. In Connecticut and Massachusetts also the culture of the silk-worm was carried on considerably in the early part of the present century. During the last twenty-five years there has been an especial effort made to promote the raising of silk-worms in different parts of the United States. California seems to be the only State where any large amount of capital has been invested in the business thus far, but in very many places in the Eastern and Southern States it is carried on with good results on a small scale.—Chicago Inter Ocean.

—One rule for winter is never to lean the back against any thing cold. New skaters should try and keep this law.—Texas Siftings.

IN OUT OF THE WET.

With No Apologies to Some Lady Writers of Fiction.



NATURE, in her great laboratory, can work wonders with very poor instruments. The instruments she used with which to mold the fair form of Leonora Scruggs were one of those feeders of the world, a farmer's hired man, and a belle of the culinary department sacrilegiously yclept a hash-jerker. Leonora was a child of nature, and likewise of Peter and Betsey Scruggs.

The years go fleeting by with their cargoes of hopes and joys, of "nights out painting the town," of toil and moil, of Budweiser beer, of unpaid bills, of heart burnings and other physical ailments, and Leonora Scruggs has changed



from the budding convolvulus of sweet girlhood to the redder and full-blown pæonia of womanhood, and all unknown to her, her fate is coming toward her, relentlessly, surely, sent by his employer to collect the price of a copy of "Samantha at Saratoga," which Leonora, in a moment of abstraction, forgetting that her wages was only four dollars a week and Sunday nights out, had ordered.

Seated in the pantry, the outlines of her fair young form rather promiscuously revealed by her loose-fitting Mamma Hubbard, was Leonora, bathing her guileless young feet in a dishpan, when the door-bell was rung savagely and a reformed salvation army major called for Miss Scruggs.

If I had a little more time to devote to writing this, I would now work in several exclamatory sentences about the shadow of the destiny that was falling upon Miss Scruggs, and upon the dishpan and pantry, but tempus is skipping and I must on.

The voice of the stranger sounded to Leonora like the sweet gurgle of boiling mush and the sacred hour that comes to



women nominally but once, was upon her, and she knew that she heard the voice of the man who was to walk by her side, and put up with her kicking, and pay her millinery bills through all the shadowy years of the misty subsequently.

Peeping coyly from behind the door, and at the same time gracefully inserting her innocent feet in an old pair of carpet slippers, Leonora bashfully lisped:

"Ah, there! my size."

Andronicus O'Vanderpeel raised his hat, thereby showing his wealth of carrot-hued hair, took a hitch at his pants, which were supported by an antique belt, stood on one foot, and in rich, manly tones, replied:

"Morning, lady; fine day; gotcher Smanthy at Sairtoga; two dollars, please."

Fairly carried away by the emotions the voice of Andronicus set stirring in her bosom, Leonora could only murmur, while the tell-tale hair-oil trickled across her forehead and down her nose:

"Come, now, McGinty, don't be a chump; I won't pay for no dad-binged book, but the folks is away from home, and if you want to come in and help me pare these taters we'll have more fun than some people have sheep."

And thus were two more heaven-born souls warmed by the glorious sunshine of love; thus did the only true secret of happiness come to two lives; thus did two full-grown people grow so spooney upon each other that in thirty minutes he was calling her The Pride of His Life, and ere the lagging hour-hand had circled once around its course she was sitting on his lap and calling him "baby." And ere the ruddy sun had buried his radiant features behind the western hills Andronicus had experienced the rich, I might even say opulent, pleasure of holding a one hundred and forty-pound girl on his knees for four mortal hours, and when, in a voice choked with emotion, he asked her if she would "get hitched" to him, she buried her fat young face between the lapels of his vest, and murmured: "Bet yer neck."—V. Z. Reed, in Texas Siftings.

A Maimed Hero.

Colonel Hooks (a candidate for Congress, addressing a meeting)—Gentlemen, I point with pride to my war record. Every time I went into battle I had an arm or leg shot off.

Inquisitive Constituent—And how many battles were you in?

Colonel Hooks—I fought, sir, in every one of General Grant's battles.—Light.

Wouldn't Disappoint Her.

"I believe in men thinking of their wives and trying to oblige them," said the man who had treated last. "My wife regularly says to me: 'I'd stay out half the night if I were you.'"

"Well?"

"I'm proud to say I've never disappointed her yet."—Philadelphia Times.

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We have a very complete stock of everything in Men and Boys' wear. The warm weather for the past few weeks had left us with a great many winter weight goods. What we must do is to sell a majority of it this month. If you need anything in our line this month, you will have a good assortment to select from and you can buy it at bottom prices.

Fine Dress Suits, Good Business Suits, Fine Dress Overcoats, Good Solid Working Suits, Big heavy driving coats, Extra Pants, Tailor made suits, Varieties in Underwear, White Shirts laundried, White shirts unlaundried, Giesecke Boots, Giesecke Shoes, Men's Arctics, Woll Boots, Rubber Boots, Wool Hosiery, Cotton Hosiery, Caps, Hats, Neck Wear, Gloves and Mittens, Duck Coats, Duck Vests, Duck Pants, Leather Coats, Boys' Suits, Children's Suits, Boys' Overcoats, Children's Overcoats, etc., etc.

What we wish to impress upon you is the fact that we carry everything for Men's and Boys' wear and sell them at Bottom Prices.

E. F. HOLMES & CO.,

COTTONWOOD FALLS, - - KANSAS.

The Chase County Courant.

W. E. TIMMONS, Editor and Publisher

Issued every Thursday.

Official Paper of Chase County.

The President's Message will be found on our eighth page. He attributes recent increased prices to the silver law rather than to the tariff law.

An exchange reminds Alliance members of the legislature who may be tempted to vote for Ingalls, that the McKinley bill places both tar and feathers on the free list.—*Emporia Republican.*

It is to be hoped that the present Republican Administration will thoroughly enjoy the new Blue Room of the White House. That this apartment should take on an extra deep cerulean hue so soon after the November elections is quite in accord with the eternal fitness of things.

Every victory of importance won by the people's party at the recent election in this state was by the aid of Democratic votes. It depends entirely upon circumstances whether any portion of this vote can be counted upon by the people's party two years hence.—*Topeka Democrat.*

Because Parnell, the great Irish leader was too intimate with Mrs. O'Shea, some of the newspapers think that he is forever ruined. Such is not the case; Parnell is too great a man to be ruined by the O'Shea affair, and his admirers will not forsake him. Furthermore, if all is true against him that is charged, and it had occurred in this country, his salary would have been raised.—*Burlington Independent.*

Out of five hundred cases in the Postal Service examined by the Civil Service Association, only one was found in which a Democrat had been re-appointed. The other four hundred and ninety-nine cases followed the practice which strikingly illustrates Harrison's pledges of nonpartisan civil service. It has not yet transpired whether the lone Democrat be a connection of the White House family by blood or marriage.—*New York Star.*

THE NEW LEGISLATURE.

In making up the complexion of the new Legislature it has become customary to enumerate all the members of the Lower House elected by the fusion of Alliance and Democratic votes as Alliance members. This combination of Democrats and Alliance votes elected ninety-one members of the Lower House. And we cannot now recall a single member of this number elected without the indorsement of the Democrats. These ninety-one members stand as follows: Sixty-one were formerly Greenbackers or Republicans, and thirty were Democrats. Then there were seven straight Democrats elected in the cities without Alliance aid, and twenty-seven straight Republicans. This being an analysis of the complexion of the members of the House, it can be stated as follows:

Alliance	61
Democrats	37
Republicans	27

The affiliation between the Alliance men and the Democrats is so close, being elected with only seven exceptions by a combination of votes, that they may be counted upon to work with harmony upon all important questions. And by this coalition of forces they can control entirely all legislation of the session; and in the organization of the House will divide the offices between Alliance men and Democrats in a fair proportion. The United States Senatorship and the election of a State Printer will be matters of more serious concern. The first thing to consider in Senatorship is qualifications, fitness and honesty. We trust that this high office will not be put into the general raffle of place. The people want the right man to fill Senator Ingalls' long misfilled seat. And a man upon whom the Alliance men and the Democrats can combine must be found to insure Ingalls' defeat. Let wisdom and patriotism prevail in the selection of this man.—*Fort Scott Tribune.*

TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS.

A pleasant word or two with you. Many of you are old time subscribers and an occasional reminder is carefully heeded. To our later friends we point this exampled courtesy.

On our mailing list there are fully five hundred subscribers who owe on subscription six dollors, on an average. $3,000, you say, due us! Correct.

Experience shows that the most of these delinquencies are due to neglectfulness rather than inability to pay. Our policy has been to allow our subscribers their own time; but when one allows himself to get as much as three or more years behind, the "putting-off" comes with greater ease. You, dear subscriber, will generally say when you come to settle, that it ought to have been paid much sooner, that you were able to yay, but neglected to call.

Now, if we were rich, we would like to let "by-gones be by-gones," and let you keep what you owe, and start from this moment with cash-in-advance subscriptions. But what you owe is rightfully ours and we need it. These calls do not come unless they are necessary.

Take the date opposite your name on the upper margin of first page or wrapper, count the time to January 1, '91, and find how long you are delinquent. Reckon the subscription at $1.50 per year, as we will not just now insist on the $2.00 rule, although some of you owe us as far back as when our paper was $2.00 a year, even if the subscription was paid in advance, and you find to a cent what you owe us. Then come in with the money and square up and pay a year's subscription in advance.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

F. DOSTER, JUDGE.

Since our last report the following cases have been disposed of as follows, and Court adjourned till December 26:

A. R. Palmer vs. C., K. & W. R. R., damage; judgment for plaintiff, for $4.276.41; reported wrongly last week.

John R. Lilly vs. John B. Woodworth et al., foreclosure; judgment for plaintiff vs. the Woodworths, for $2,543.40 for Kansas Mortgage Co. vs. the Woodworths for $270.64, and for J. M. Kerr, for $30.

Keene Five-cent Savings Bank vs. Axel R. Palmer, foreclosure; Sheriff's sale confirmed.

L. C. Lane vs. O. O. Allen, note; Sheriff's sale confirmed; not A. A. Allen as reported last week.

Jos. B. Moore vs. J. F. C. Kirk, recovery; judgment for $49.16.

Chase County National Bank vs. H. N. Simmons, note; judgment by consent for $888.35.

Jos. H. Saxer vs. John B. Davis, foreclosure; continued till December 26; reported wrongly last week.

G. W. McKay, the Harper county farmer who was elected judge on the People's ticket of the 24th judicial district, and a man who has been lied about shamefully by the Republican press of Kansas, studied law several years in Chicago and had to abandon it on account of failing health. While he never was admitted to the bar and does not claim to be a lawyer, he says that he will try to use common sense in deciding questions. Judge McKay is spoken of in glowing terms as a man by all who know him.—*Ex.*

A store room for rent. Apply at this office. jy3-tf

Judge John Martin, of Topeka, was reported by the Kansas City *Star* as being for Ingalls. In a personal letter, to a friend in this city, he stated that he was for Ingalls in preference to any other Republican, only that and nothing more.—*Reveille.*

What! You do not mean to say that Judge John Martin prefers above all other Republicans of Kansas that man for United States Senator from this State, who said in his Pittsburg speech, "The meanest Republican that ever lived is better than the best Democrat that ever lived;" and that "The Democratic party is the street walker of the nineteenth century;" that man whose venomous tongue seems to play with a thousand chords whenever the mind that guides it wishes it to utter denunciation against anything Democratic, or against any leader of Democracy? If so, has he sold his birth right for a mess of pottage: or wherefore his great admiration of Ingalls above all other Republicans of Kansas?

The name of a new weekly publication issued from Topeka, with E. H. Shelter as editor, which has reached our table, is "The Illustrated Weekly." Its aim will be to build up Kansas interests, and every week it will give an illustrated review of one or more counties of Kansas.

THINK OF THIS A MOMENT.

New Mexico presents peculiar attractions to the home seeking farmer. What are they? Here is one of them: Cultivable land bears so small a proportion to total area, that home demand exceeds supply, and that means high prices for farm products. And another: Development of mines and lumber interests causes a continually increasing need for food. For instance Corn in New Mexico is worth 75 cents per bushel when in Kansas it only brings 40 cents, and other things in like proportion. Irrigation, which is practiced there and costs little, insures a full crop every year. The climate is cool in summer and mild in winter, making plowing possible every day in the year. For full information, apply to H. F. Grierson, Immigration Agent A. T. & S. F. R. R., 600 Kansas Ave., Topeka, Kansas.

SOUTH OF SNOW BELT.

Texas, New Mexico and old Mexico are well worth visiting this winter. It will not cost you much to take a trip there via Santa Fe route. Winter tourist tickets now on sale, good until June 1st, 1891, with thirty days' limit each way. List of destinations includes Austin, Corpus Christi, Deming, El Paso, Galveston, Houston, Lampasas, Monterey, Rockport, Saltillo and San Antonio. Inquire of local agent of Santa Fe Route, or address G. T. Nicholson, G.P. & T. A., Topeka, Kansas.

CHARLES M. FRYE

BOOKS, STATIONERY, etc.,

Slate Pencilt, six for	3 cents.
" " wood covered, 3 for	5 "
Lead Pencils, per dozzen	5 cents.
Wood tooth picks, per box	5 cents.
Crayon chalk, 10c. 3 boxes for	25 cents.
Ink, 2 oz. bottles 5c 3 for	10 cents.
Writing Tablets. 5c 3 for	10 cents.
" " 10c 3 for	25 cents.
25 white envelopes No. 4	5 cents.
Good pen holders 6 for	5 cents.

Gold Pens and Holders, Writing Desks, Album, Toilet Sets, Collars and Cuffs, Boxes, Pocket Books, Children's Books and nice Holiday Presents.

A well selected Stock of Dry Goods, Underwear, Shirts, Overalls, and Dock Coats, Blankets and Comforts, Etc.

Everything Marked in plain figures and Sold for CASH.

CHARLES M. FRYE,

EAST SIDE OF BROADWAY.

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KAS

H. F. GILLETT,

SUCCESSOR TO

CAMPBELL & GILLETT

DEALER IN

SHELF & HEAVY HARDWARE,

CUTLERY, TINWARE, &c. and the finest line of

COOKING & HEATING STOVES

In the Market. Also agent for the Celebrated

WOOD MOWER,

And the best make of

Agricultural Implements and Machinery.

STUDEBAKER WAGONS AND BAKER BARBED WIRE.

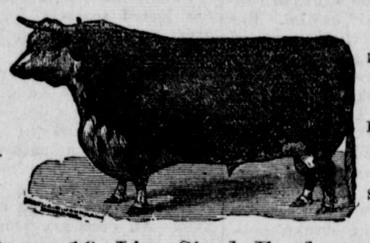
Please call and examine my stock and ROCK BOTTOM PRICES.

COTTONWOOD FALLS, - - - - - - - KANSAS

J. VERNER. J. C. SCROGGIN

VERNER & SCROGGIN,

Live Stock Commission Merhants.



M. J. VERNER, Hog Salesman.

J. C. SCROGGIN, Cattle Salesman.

G. D. ABLE, Solicitor.

ROBERT BYERS, Yardman.

H. E BROBECK, Office.

Room 19, Live Stock Exchan

KANSAS CITY MO.

B. U. SCHLAUDECKER, ROLAND ROBERTS

ERIE MEAT MARKET.

SCHLAUDECKER & ROBERTS Proprietors.

——Dealers in——

All Kinds of FRESH MEAT. Cash paid for HIDES.

COTTONWOOD FALLS, - - - - - - - KANSAS

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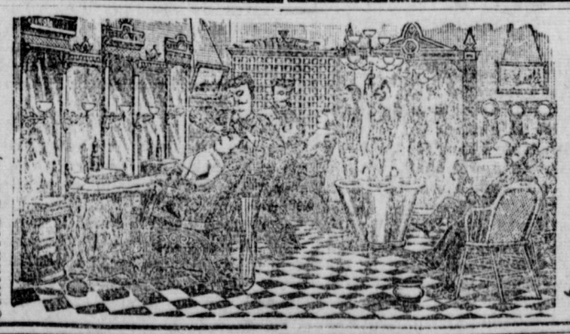


STRONG CITY, KANSAS.

MAKE A SPECIALTY OF REPAIRING AND ATTEND

ALL ORDERS, DAY OR NIGHT, FOR UNDERTAKING.

SHOP ON THE WEST SIDE OF BROADWAY, *Cottonwood Falls, - - - Kansas.*



JULIUS REMY, Tonsorial Artist,

The Best



WASHER

We will guarantee the "LOVELL" WASHER to do better work and do it easier and in less time than any other machine in the world. Warranted five years, and if it don't wash the clothes clean without rubbing, we will refund the money.

AGENTS WANTED in every county. We can show proof that agents are making from $75 to $150 per month. Farmers make $200 to $300 during the winter. Ladies have great success selling this Washer. Retail price, only $5. Sample to those desiring an agency $2. Also the Celebrated KEYSTONE WRINGERS at manufacturers' lowest prices. We invite the strictest investigation. Send your address on a postal card for further particulars.

LOVELL WASHER CO., Erie, Pa.

Our Little Men and Women.

"For youngest Readers at Home and in School." 1891

Each number will be very fresh and interesting. A strong attraction will be the beautiful twelve-chapter Serial Story, "Lady Gay," by Mrs George Archibald, illustrated by Virginia Gerson. "Lady Gay" is a real little girl, with many delightful cousins and friends, boys and girls, some big, some little, but all real children, living to-day.

There will be several other sets of stories The Little Freighter, by Jennie Stealey, a story about two "little men" in the far Southwest; Kittie's Papa, by Anna Hannah, true stories told to Kittie by her papa's mother; "Fruits of Sunny Lands, by Mrs. Anna M. Henderson, who has seen the fruit she tells about growing in their own clime.

Besides, there will be short stories, little articles in history, natural history, botany, etc., and poems and jingles—all beautifully pictorial. January begins the new volume.

One dollar a year, postpaid.

D. LOTHROP CO., BOSTON.



ACORN STOVES NEVER FAIL.

They are the best value for the money ever offered, and have always been so regarded FOR THE PAST 50 YEARS. Quick workers, economical in the use of fuel, always reliable. If you want a perfect Stove buy an ACORN.

OVER A MILLION IN USE.

SOLD BY

H. F. GILLETT, Cottonwood Falls, Kan

YOU WANT ONE



FRONT.

OF THE CELEBRATED JACKSON CORSET WAISTS.

MADE ONLY BY THE Jackson Corset Co.

JACKSON, MICH.

LADIES who prefer not to wear Stiff and Rigid Corsets, are invited to try them. They are approved by physicians, endorsed by dress makers, and recommended by every lady that has worn them.



BACK.

SEND FOR CIRCULAR.

E. B. OSBORN, Southern Agent,

66 RICHARDSON BLOCK,

Canvassers Wanted. CHATTANOOGA, TENN.



ESTABLISHED 1857.

A third of a century of experience and progressive improvement is represented in THE LEADER LINE of STOVES and RANGES.

The line embraces an extensive variety of RANGES, COOK STOVES and HEATING STOVES for hard coal, soft coal and wood.

They are all models of perfect modern stove construction, and meet every known requirement of the uses for which they are intended.

COLLINS & BURGIE, Chicago.

The Chase County Courant.

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KAS.,

THURSDAY, DEC. 4, 1890.

W. E. TIMMONS - Ed. and Prop

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

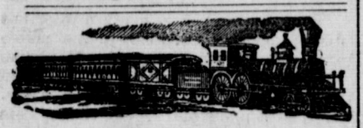
Terms—per year, $1.50 cash in advance; after three months, $1.75; after six months, $2.00. For six months, $1.00 cash in advance.

ADVERTISING RATES.

	1in.	2in.	3in.	6in.	½col.	1col.
1 week	$1 00	$1 50	$2 00	$3 00	$5 50	$10 00
2 weeks	1 50	2 50	3 50	4 00	7 00	13 00
3 weeks	1 75	3 50	4 00	4 50	8 25	15 00
4 weeks	2 00	3 00	3 25	5 00	9 50	17 00
2 months	3 00	4 50	5 25	8 50	14 00	25 00
3 months	4 00	6 00	7 50	11 00	20 00	32 50
6 months	6 50	9 00	12 00	20 00	32 50	55 00
1 year	10 00	18 00	24 00	35 00	55 00	85 00

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

No due bills for patent medicines or other goods taken on advertising; that is, we will not advertise for manufactures of goods and then pay them, in addition to the advertising, as much cash, if not more than the articles advertised are worth, for the privilege of advertiseming their goods.



TIME TABLE.

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

EAST.	At. X.	NY. X.	Chi. X.	MR X.	KC X.
	p m	a m	p m	p m	a m
Cedar Grove	3 00	11 25	12 27	11 59	10 58
Clements	3 08	11 34	12 37	12 10	11 08
Elmdale	3 22	11 48	12 50	12 27	11 23
Evans	3 25	11 53	12 53	12 32	11 27
Strong	3 32	12 02pm	1 00	12 44	11 37
Ellinor	3 40	12 13	1 10	12 56	11 47
Saffordville	3 45	12 17	1 15	1 04	11 53

WEST.	P-T.X.	Mex.X	Den.X.	col.	wich.
	p m	p m	p m	a m	p m
Saffordville	3 51	4 25	1 55	3 30	1 04
Ellinor	3 56	4 29	1 59	3 37	1 10
Strong	4 05	4 39	2 08	3 50	1 23
Evans	4 14	4 47	2 15	4 07	1 33
Elmdale	4 18	4 51	2 18	4 13	1 38
Clements	4 31	5 04	2 32	4 31	1 54
Cedar Grove	4 38	5 13	2 44	4 46	2 05

C. K. & W. R. R.

EAST.	Pass.	Frt.	Mixed
Hymer	11 03am	6 26pm	
Evans	11 21	6 57	
Strong City	11 30	7 15	4 20pm
Cottonwood Falls.			4 32
Gladstone			4 59
Bazaar			5 30

WEST.	Pass.	Frt.	Mixed
Bazaar			5 40pm
Gladstone			6 20
Cottonwood Falls.			6 40
Strong City	4 00am	6 45am	6 50
Evans	4 19	7 04	
Hymer	4 33	7 40	

LOCAL SHORT STOPS.

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

Mr. Chas. M. Gregory is on the sick list, this weed.

Mr. James George is having a well dug on his premises.

Mr. Jabin Johnson went to Kansas City, Sunday evening.

For Sale—A piano. Apply to H. Bonewell, at Eureka House.

Mr. David Ford has opened up a jewelry store in Strong City.

Mr. Mert. Robbins is clerking at Messrs E. F. Holmes & Co.'s.

Mr. A. R. Ice, of Clements, shipped some fine hogs east, last week.

Mr. Roy Hackett is now clerking in a drug store in St. Joseph, Mo.

Chas. M. Frye has sold his stock of in Strong City to W. H. Winters.

The pension of Mr. Granville W. Cox, of Strong City, has been increased.

Mrs. Geo. McGovern, of Strong City, was down to Kansas City, Mo, last week.

Mr. T. J. Banks, of Matfield Green, has returned home from a visit in Missouri.

Mr. Julius Remy is again at his old stand in a new and nicely finished building.

Mr. Will Coleman, of Lawrence, was in town, last week, visiting his relatives.

Township Trustee Joe Gray went to Herrington, Tuesday, on business for the township.

Miss Nettie Cartter, who is attending school at Topeka, was home for Thanksgiving.

Miss Carrie Hyle has gone on a visit to her sister, Mrs. Edith Stuck, at Marysville, Mo.

Mr. E. C. Holmes, of Clements, is feeding about 350 head of cattle, near Matfield Green.

Born, on Sunday, November 23, 1890, in this city, to Mr. and Mrs. R. R. Coon, a daughter.

Miss Nannie Pugh came up from Lawrence, last week, to be psesent at "As You Like It."

J. W. Griffis vs. J. C. Lyeth, replevin; judgment for defendant, on mandate of Supreme Court.

Born, on Sunday, November 23, 1890, to Mr. and Mrs. Ira Billingslæ, of Matfield Green, a son.

The baggagemaster's desk, at the Strong City depot, is now being held by Mr. W. B. Gibson.

Born, on Saturday, November 22, 1890, to Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Gilliland, of Strong City, a daughter.

Mr. Will Beach, of Emporia, was visiting at his father's, Mr. B. F. Beach, of Buck creek, last week.

Mr. and Mrs. Louis Kingman, of Topeka, were visiting at Mr. E. J. Edwards, of Strong City, last week.

Mrs. J. F. Kirker, of Strong City, enjoyed a visit, last week, from her father, Mr. A. B. Moore, of Emporia.

Born, on Friday, November 21, 1890, to Mr. and Mrs. George Jernigan, west of Strong City, a 10½-pound boy.

Mr. Mark Hackett, of Lawrence, who was visiting at his parent's, south of town, last week, returned home, Friday.

Mr. F. B. Hunt left, Wednesday night of last week, for the State of New York, where he may be gone all winter.

There was a very enjoyable party at the home of Misses Nettie and Grace Smith, Strong City, Thanksgiving evening.

If the date opposite your name on your paper or the wrapper is not right, send word to us, or call in and have it corrected.

We are pleased to note that Mr. T. G. Kirker, of Strong City, who got his leg broke some time ago, is again able to be about.

Mr. Charles Filson is in charge of the stone work of the steeple now being built to the Catholic church in Strong City.

Mrs. Slaughter, Mrs. Eamans and Miss McAdams, of Strong City, went to Topeka, Thanksgiving Day, for a week's visit.

Mr. Chas. M. Frye has opened up his stock of goods in the store room at the northeast corner of Friend St. and Broadway.

County Superintend J. C. Davis has finished his visiting of the schools of the county, and he reports them in good condition.

Dr. F. Johnson has rented the room north of J. W. McWilliams' real estate office, and moved his office into it.

On the evening before Thanksgiving Day some one stole four turkeys out of the back room of Mr. Julius Remy's barber shop.

Mrs. R. B. Evans, who was visiting her daughter, Mrs. G. B. Carson, last week, returned to her home in Emporia, Sunday afternoon.

Mr. Johnson Hutchinson, of Mt. Vernon, Ill., who was visiting at his son-in-law's, Mr. Jas. G. Atkinson, started back home, yesterday.

Parties who are sending the COURANT to friends at a distance should call in and see if the date is right on the paper sent to such friends.

Mrs. J. H. Mann who went home, last week, with her sister, Mrs. Palmie Clifford, of Newman, who was here on a visit, returned home, Tuesday.

Just as we had gone to press, last week, we were told that Bill Aiken, of Elmdale, had skipped the country to avoid punishment for a heinous crime.

Mr. Sam Denn, who was here visiting friends, left, Tuesday evening, for the west, going by way of Wichita, to visit his brother, Dr. Ralph Denn, on his way home.

Mr. John Barrett has bought the place of Mr. Amby Hinckle, east of towh; and Mr. Hinekle will soon leave for the east, leaving his family here until he locates.

News has been received at Strong City, from Washington, that Mr. John Danielson and Mrs. Jennings, both formerly of Strong City, have been married in that State.

The "other fellow" shows his smallness by publishing a certain name wrongly in the proceedings of the Burns Club; and still he tries to make people believe he is angel.

Messrs. Eugene Vetter and Harry Gilmore arrived here, yesterday morning, from Kansas City, and stopped off to visit for a few days, while on their way to Pueblo, Colorado.

Born, on Wednesday, November 12, 1890, to Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Stevens, of Lawrence, a son. Mrs. Stevens will be recollected by our readers of this county, as Miss Ada Pugh.

Misses Rida Winters and Rose Chapman, who are attending school at Emporia, were here, last week, spending the Thanksgiving Holidays with Miss Winters' sister, Mrs. J. M. Tuttle.

Mr. D. A. Ellsworth, who is now teaching school at Nortonville, was in town, last week, accompanied by Prof. Dickerson, of the same place, spending Thanksgiving with his relatives.

As Mr. Wm. Ramsey, of Diamond creek, was climbing between the cars of a freight train, at Strong City, one day last week, the engine backed, and he got his foot badly hurt between the couplings.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Rettiger, of Strong City, who went to Tucson, Arizona, called there by the serious illness of Mrs. Rettiger's father, have returned home, brining word that he is improving.

The hunting party whom we mentioned, last week, as having gone into the Indian Territory after game, have returned home, bringing a deer and a wild turkey with them, and a good deal of experience.

The weather on Thanksgiving Day was very pleasant, the day being very springlike, and the day was very generally observed by the people of this county. In fact, it was very generally observed all over the country.

On Wednesday evening of last week, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Mercer gave a party at their home, in honor of Mr. Mark Hackett, of Lawrence, who was here visiting his old home. Refreshments were served, and a very pleasant time was had.

Born, in Leavenworth, on Tuesday, November 25, 1890, to Mr. and Mrs. Henry E. Lantry, of Manitou, Colo., a daughter, which makes Grandpa B. Lantry, of Strong City, smile all over his face as he shakes the hands of his many congratulating friends.

The Shakespear Club met at the residence of Mr. S. A. Breese, Saturday evening, in "As You Like It," a limited number of invited friends enjoying the evening with them It was their second annual meeting, and was a most pleasant affair.

On Wednesday night of last week the following officers were elected by Twin City Lodge No. 60, Knights of Pythias: G. E. Finley, C. C.; Wm H. Holsinger, V. C.; Geo. George, Prelate; E. W. Tanner, M. of E.; L. M. Swope, K. of R. and S.; C. E. Rockwood, M. of A.; J. W. McWilliams, M. of F.; W. F. Rightmire, District Deputy.

Died, at the residence of her son-in-law, Mr. Odeil Robert, in Strong City, on Monday, November 23, 1890, of congestion of the bowels, Mrs. M. C. Remy, aged 60 years. Her remains were interred in the Strong City Cemetery, on Wednesday morning, November 25, the Rev. W. T. Blenkharn preaching the funeral sermon at Marble Hill school house.

The *Live-Stock Indicator*, the leading western live-stock paper, can be obtained in connection with the COURANT at $2 25 a year. The information of interest to farmers and stock raisers contained in the *Live-Stock Indicator*, is worth many times the price of subscription. Sample copies can be had by addressing *Live-Stock Indicator*, Kansas City, Mo.

At a recent meeting of Strong City Lodge No. 201, Knights of Pythias, the following officers were elected, the installation to take place the first meeting in January: C. C., J. F. Kirker; V. C., D. E. Barnes; Prelate, R. E. Maclean; K. of R. and S., A. P. McMinds; M. of E., J. F. Biggam; M. of F., Chas. P. Gill; M. at A., J. I. Hey; Representative to Grand Lodge, J. I. Hey.

At the annual meeting of A. McDonald Post No. 455, Strong City, held December 1, 1890, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: Matt. McDonald, P. C.; Granville Cox, S. V. C.; Bernard Carlin, J. V. C.; Zac Campbell, Chaplain, C. I. Maule, Q. M.: Dr. Chas. Hedinger, Post Surgeon; Chas. Hagans, O. D.; James Strond, O. G.; Robert Reynolds, Delegate to State Encampment.

Mr. Matt. McDonald, who was elected Post Commander of McDonald Post, Strong City, Monday night last, is the youngest Post Commander in the State. The Post of which he is now Commander was named in honor of his father, Capt. John McDonald, who was killed at Franklin, Tenn, November 30, 1864; hence Mr. McDonald was elected Post Commander very nearly on the anniversary of the death of his father.

The city schools closed on Wednesday afternoon of last week, until Monday morning of this week, for Thanksgiving holidays, exercises appropriate for the occasion being held in Miss Ackley's room for her pupils and those of Miss Mattie Sheehan, and in Miss Anna Ellsworth's room for her pupils and those of Miss Maggie Breese and Miss Anna Rockwood, both rooms having been beautifully decorated. Several visitors were present, and the children did nicely.

The publishers of the *Homestead*, the weekly twenty-four page agricultural paper of Des Moines, Iowa, edited by a practical farmer, inform us that they will send their paper from now until the first of next January, free of charge, to every farmer in this county not already a subscriber, who will send his name and address, plainly written on a postal card, to the Homestead Co., Des Moines, Iowa. The copies will be absolutely free, and will be sent to any farmer to enable him to judge for himself of the merits of the *Homestead* as a paper devoted to his special interests. On the first of January the paper will be discontinued unless subscribed for in due form.

The *National Democrat* which was established in Washington one year ago by Edmund Hudson, with the indorsement of many of the great leaders of the party, has entered upon its second year, with a circulation of 40,000 copies, each week. This is perhaps the largest circulation ever attained by a weekly newspaper during the first year of its existence. The *National Democrat* occupies a field of its own, and one that too long remained unfilled. It gives a complete record of political information, including the most important speeches that are delivered by Democratic leaders in Congress and on the stump. It is rendering the party an important service, and should be read by all who wish to keep fully informed in regard to public affairs and who mean to defeat the wicked scheme of the Republican leaders to secure permanent control of the Government, in spite of the fact that they are, and must remain, the minority party in this country. You can get the *National Democrat* and the CHASE COUNTY COURANT for only $2.25 a year.

ITEMS FROM BAZAAR.

There are about forty-five pupils enrolled in the school at present, and they are doing some good work, with Mr. J. M. Warren as teacher. The large boys have purchased a new ball and bat; so, we suppose, they intend to have some fun as well as hard work.

The reading class met, Tuesday evening, "Ivanhoe," by Scott, and the History of Egypt were commenced as class work, the members of the class reading aloud. The work will be interesting and also instructive.

Mr. and Mrs. Chas. H Perrigo and son, of Matfield Green, are visiting friends and relatives in Bazaar, before leaving for Chicago, where Mr Perrigo will engage in the undertaking business. The Farmer's Alliance will miss Mr. Perrigo very much, as he is one of the most active members in the county. [Mr. Perrigo and family left for Chicago Tuesday night of last week.—ED.]

Messrs. Chandler and Bigelow have quite an assortment of goods in their store and are kept busy by their customers.

W. N. Oles and Eugene Chandler, who have been attending Court for the past two weeks, are home again.

There was a shooting match at Bazaar, last Tuesday, those making the best shot taking the turkeys.

Mrs. Deshler and Mrs. J. D. Jackson are visiting with Mrs. Hemphill, at Cottonwood Falls.

Mrs. A. R. Palmer has recovered from her sickness.

OBSERVER.

BAZAAR, Nov. 24th, 1890.

TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION.

The Chase county Teachers' association will meet at Strong City on Saturday December 6, 1890, at 10:30 a. m.

PROGRAMME.

Opening chorus by pupils of the High school.

Recitation—Louella Kirker.

"School Government"—paper—Geo. U. Young.

Discussion—Miss Sallie P. Ackley and T. J. Perry.

Dinner.

Music—Solo—Miss Carrie Hansen.

"Trials and Triumphs of a Country School Teacher"—paper—J. W. Brown.

Discussion—J. M. Warren and J. E. Vanderpool.

"Primary Work"—paper—Mrs. Sadie P. Grisham.

Discussion—Mrs. A. E. Knox and Miss Ada Rogler.

Miscellaneous business.

FOR SALE,

A stallion and jack. Apply at this office. nov20

RESOLUTIONS OF CONDOLENCE.

To the Editor of the Courant:—

The French Creek Alliance No. 1,940, met specially, Monday evening, December 1, 1890, and passed the following preamble and resolutions:

WHEREAS, It has pleased our Heavenly Father to take from our midst our beloved brother, William Hofman; therefore,

Resolved, That in the death of our worthy brother, this community has sustained the loss of a useful citizen, and this Lodge a beloved brother, a worthy member and an earnest coworker; and that his wife and children have sustained an irreparable loss of an affectionate husband and kind father.

Resolved, That we extend our kindly sympathy to the bereaved family of our late brother, and mourn with them their loss.

Resolved, That a memorial page be set apart in our Lodge record, for these resolutions; and a copy furnished to his family and county papers.

T. VAIL,
A. M. ICE, } Com.
By order, E. LEGERE,
E. LEGERE, Sec'y.

PAYTON COMEDY COMPANY.

The Senter Payton Comedy Company, in connection with the Midland Medicine Co., has occupied Music Hall since Monday night, this week. This company will compare favorably with any that has ever appeared in this city, and its rendition of comedies and dramas is very satisfactory. The fact that the admission is only ten cents (reserved seats ten cents extra) should not be accepted as a standard by which to judge the merits of the company. They give a high priced entertainment for a small admission fee, depending on a large audience to make up for the small price of admission.

BUSINESS BREVITIES.

Wood taken on subscription.

Go to J. S. Wierman for Flour & Feed in the Pence Building one door north of the Furniture store, Cottonwood Falls, Kansas.

FOR SALE—A horse and buggy. Inquire of Dr. Stone.

For abstracts call on Frew & Bell.

J. W. McWilliams wants town loans—large and small.

FOR SALE:—My residence in Cottonwood Falls, Kansas, at a bargain. Address Scott E. Winne, Hutchinson, Kansas.

For farm loans call on Frew & Bell.

Roland Roberts guarantees that he will cure fistula and poll evil in horses, with one application of medicine, and desires owners of horses afflicted with these diseases, to give him a call. dec26 tf

Loans on farms; money ready; no delay. Papers made and money paid same day. Come at once, this money must go. J. W. McWILLIAMS.

Pure drugs, and prescriptions carefully compounded, at A. F. Fritze & Bro.'s, Strong City.

We Want To Mention

A few items here that we think will interest and beneyt you.

We are selling a nice dress flannel in plaids and stripes at 25c. per yard. These goods are worth 35 c. a yard. We are selling good heavy bed comforts at 5c. each, this looks cheap don't it? Nice full size bed blankets at $1,00 per pair. Mens waterproof shirts at 75c. each. Ladies all wool cashmere hose at 25c. pair, others sell these at 35c. You will soon be looking for CHRISTMAS presents and you can always find goods in our store that will make useful and desirable presents. We carry a nice line of fancy goods, Plush Balls, Tassels, Embroidery Silks Stamped patterns etc., see what we have in this line when you are shopping around town. We have ladies long Cloaks at $4.00 each. We carry a large stock of cloaks and Wraps and we are making lower prices than ever before. We have all prices from $4.00 to $30.00 We carry the BEST line of Shoes in the County and we make lower prices and guarantee every thing to be just as represented.

CARSON & SANDERS,
Cottonwood Falls, Kans.

THE LAWRENCEBURG LAND AND MINERAL COMPANY.

"A Chicago Enterprise"

Capital Stock, $1,300,000.

The best place in America to invest money for certain profits.

FACTORIES WANTED

No other such Place for Wood, Iron & cotton Manufacturing concerns.

ALREADY HAS A LARGE NORTHERN POPULATION.

Lawrenceburg possesses more advantages requisite for the building of a residence and manufacturing city than any new town in the country. Marvelous water power; in the cotton country; surrounded by more than 1,250,000 acres of valuable timber land; inexhaustable iron ore; the healthiest place in America; beautiful town site; equable climate; good farming lands; fine fruit country; crops never fail; good will of present inhabitants. What can hinder its becoming a great city at once? We have already several prosperous factories, including two cotton mills, planing mill, brick machine and others—more coming three newspapers, two hotels, bank, etc. Strong company, ample capital, active management. The most equitable Town Company ever organized. For particulars and by-laws of the Company, address

Lawrenceburg Land and Mineral Company,

Room 63, 185 Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill., or Lawrenceburg, Tenn.

Wm. H. HOLSINGER.

—DEALER IN—

Hardware, Stoves and Tinware,

FARM MACHINERY & WIND MILLS,

Wood and Iron Pumps,

PIPE, RUBBER HOSE AND FITTINGS,

W. H. HOLSINGER,

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS
ja5-tf

New York Family Story Paper

Prospectus for 1890.

As in the past year, so in the coming one, "The New York Family Story Paper" will strive to maintain its lead over all its competitors in Circulation, Excellence of its stories, sketches, poems, etc., artistic effect of its illustrations, and exquisite typographical appearance.

Staff of contributors. Its well-known and most popular authors, such as Nellie Bly, Emma Garrison Jones, Charlotte M. Kingsley, Mary Kyle Dallas, E. Burke Collins, Charlotte M. Stanley, Wenona Gilman, Martha Eileen Holahan, Marie Walsh, Mattie May, Horatio Alger, Jr., T. W. Hanshaw, John DeMorgan, Dennis O'Sullivan, etc., will be still further augmented by a number of other distinguished writers. Terms to subscribers:

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Topeka, Kansas,
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Residence and office, a half mile north of Toledo. ly11-tf

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PHYSICIANS & SURGEONS
Office, Corner Drug Store.
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CAREFUL attention to the practice of Medicine in all its branches—Extracting teeth Etc.
OFFICE and private dispensary two doors north of Eureka House, Main St. Residence, Bigelow property west side of city.
Cottonwood Falls, - - Kansas

I desire to correct the report that all goods have been increased in price by our merchants since the McKinley bill has become a law. On the contrary goods are now sold cheaper than before. The following are a few of the reductions in my stock:

Wool Blankets 0 per cent
Jeans, former price, 40c to 60c;
Present " 25c " 50c.
Table linen reduced 5c per yard.
Iberdown, " 10c " "
Plaid all Wool Dress Goods, former price 55c; reduced to 50c.
All Wool Serge reduced from 85c to 75c.
Henrietta reduced from 30c to 25c.
All Wool Yarn, redc'd from 80 to 75.
Buntings, " " 18 " 12½
Alapaca Lusters, " " 50 " 45.
Dèbage, " " 15 " 12½
Hose, " " 40 " 35.
Tricot, " " 1.25 " 1.00
London cloth, " " 50 " 45.
Water proof, " " 50 " 45.
All Wool Flannel " " 35 " 30.
All Wool Plaids for Ladies and Children's, dresses, reduced from 65c to 50c.

J. M. TUTTLE,

Cottonwood Falls, Kansas.
oct23-3m*

HOW'S YOUR FENCE?



50 INCHES HIGH AT 60 CENTS PER ROD.
Lawn, Garden, Poultry and Stock Fencing, all sizes and widths. Gates to match. Prices low. Sold by dealers. Freight Paid. Send for circulars. THE McMULLEN WOVEN WIRE FENCE CO., CHICAGO, ILL. P. S.—All-Steel LAWN and CEMETERY Fence.



FRAZER AXLE GREASE.

Is sold in every State and County in the Union and is to-day WITHOUT A RIVAL. So universally is this fact recognized that numerous imitations have been made, all claiming to be

"Just as Good as the Frazer"

Some dealers offer cheap stuff, because there is more money in it to them. Do not be imposed upon, but insist on having

THE FRAZER.

It saves your horse labor, and you too. It received first medal at the Centennial and Paris Expositions. Sold everywhere.

All our goods are marked with the

FRAZER LABEL.

THE OLD ROMAN.

[Allen G. Thurman usually addresses his wife as "Sweetheart."]

A song for old man Thurman,
And sing it clear and strong;
His life has been a sermon,
Now let it be a song.
And this shall be its burthen
To give us greatest joy:
He calls his old wife "Sweetheart,"
And loves her like a boy!

There is no fairer story
In all our Nation's life;
No better, purer glory
In all its peace and strife.
True is that man and steadfast,
Fine gold with no alloy,
Who calls his old wife "Sweetheart,"
And loves her like a boy!

Who cares for his position
On questions of the day?
He has a higher mission,
A nobler part to play!
Smiling and patient ever,
Though Age and Pain annoy,
He calls his old wife "Sweetheart,"
And loves her like a boy!

A fig for flowery diction
Of specious eloquence!
A fig for all the fiction
Of wealth and vain pretense!
Here is a man whose glory
No envy can destroy—
He calls his old wife "Sweetheart,"
And loves her like a boy!

We well could spare the splendor
And tinsel of these days,
Give us true hearts and tender
And plain old-fashioned ways!
Of men like Allen Thurman
This world will never cloy,
Who calls his old wife "Sweetheart,"
And loves her like a boy!

George Horton, in Chicago Herald.

BLAINE'S FINE POINT.

The Champion of Reciprocity Plays a Card Which Is Not a Trump.

Mr. Blaine shows his usual tact in causing the publication of his reciprocity letter of June 19, which was suppressed by the President. It abounds in sound Democratic arguments against the McKinley bill and in favor of a wider commercial freedom and, though, in his characteristic way, Mr. Blaine perverts these to bolster up the dishonest scheme of giving the public money as presents to steamship corporations, they serve nevertheless to complete his acquittal from responsibility for the McKinley folly, and thus serve to strengthen his prospects for the Republican Presidential nomination.

Mr. Blaine demonstrates with remarkable clearness that reciprocity with Germany and France is absolutely essential for the prosperity of the West in particular and of the country in general. It is true that he uses Cuba and the Argentine Republic in making the argument. This is a method well known among rhetoricians. It is that of making the hardest demonstration, so that the rest will appear from it in the light of a self-evident truth. When Mr. Blaine shows how high tariff kills our trade with Cuba and Buenos Ayres, he shows in doing so that it kills it with France and Germany also. And every argument he makes in demonstrating that we need reciprocity with the handful of people in Cuba applies with added force to show the vital necessity of reciprocity with the millions in Germany and France who but for the high tariff system would take our wheat, pork and other agricultural products, paying us high prices for them in cheap goods such as are needed by all classes of our people—such as can not be had, now, however, except at the exorbitant McKinley rates.

In one of the tables he gives, Mr. Blaine shows in a striking way the vital necessity of reciprocity with France and Germany. We extract it with his comments.

Excepting raw cotton, our four largest exports during the last fiscal year were breadstuffs, provisions, refined petroleum and lumber.

The following statement shows the total exports of each of said articles in 1889 and the proportion exported to Latin America:

	Total Exports.	Exported to Latin America.
Breadstuffs	$123,876,423	$5,123,528
Provisions	104,122,338	2,507,375
Refined petroleum	44,830,424	2,948,149
Wood and lumber	26,907,161	5,039,886

These figures should be closely studied. It would be difficult to understand, but for the explanations given in the conference, why, out of the $300,000,000 of staples exported from this country, only $15,000,000 should be consumed in all Latin America, with its population of 50,000,000 people, when the United States is the only source of supply for these articles, which are regarded by us as the necessaries of life.

Any one who knows that, because of England's policy of complete commercial reciprocity, that country alone takes over half of our entire exports, will understand Mr. Blaine's point. Our exports of breadstuffs to England alone being thus immensely in excess of our breadstuff exports to all South America, it is demonstrated that under reciprocity Germany, which last year took only eleven dollars' worth (eight bushels) of our wheat and shut out our pork, would take from us at the same rate with England. The same demonstration applies with equal clearness in the case of France.

In arguing for commercial reciprocity with countries which would pay for our goods in wool, hides and other articles competing with the West, Mr. Blaine is striking the entire Republican system of commercial restriction at its weakest point. For while New England does not need trade with England, Germany and France, the West will be permanently impoverished if that trade is much longer denied.

Mr. Blaine is doing good work against the folly of commercial restriction through high taxes. Of course he is greatly hampered by his New England residence and his Republican alliances, but he is doing very well under the circumstances—better than any other Republican alive could do in his place. Let him keep on, and with the aid he will receive from the Democratic party the Chinese system of high tariff seclusion will be overthrown.

There will then be no need to use the Government in casting anchors to windward for pet steamship corporations, for the ports of the world will then be filled with unsubsidized American vessels, and a Democratic President and Secretary of State will send no Mizners abroad to authorize kidnaping parties to board them.—St. Louis Republic.

——When asked what State he hails from, our sole reply shall be, he hails from where he pleases, and his name is J. G. B.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

PARTISAN PLANS.

Efforts of Republican Plotters to Thwart the Will of the People.

So far as the people have been permitted to express their will they have decreed that the Fifty-second Congress shall be Democratic in both branches. Their will is in part thwarted by the deliberate, partisan packing of the Senate for that express purpose.

When the Republicans found themselves in complete control of the Presidency and both Houses of Congress their first concern was to enact legislation calculated to give them permanent unfair advantage in elections, to make away with the surplus which threatened to compel a reduction of taxes, and to reward the contributors to their campaign fund by the imposition of enormous tariff taxes for their enrichment.

The shrewder leaders among them foresaw a possibility of a popular revolt and planned in advance, as the World pointed out, to make it inoperative. They had a majority of barely two in the Senate; which this year's elections might destroy. They planned so to increase that majority that no matter how overwhelmingly the people might reject and condemn their legislation they could still hold the Senate for years to come and thus prevent the undoing of any thing they had done.

To accomplish this they erected four Territories into States, by way of gaining eight Senators. One of the new States went Democratic, and so a returning board cheated it out of the result and a complaisant Senate seated two Republicans. Presently two more States were created out of sparsely peopled Territories having together less than 150,000 inhabitants, thus increasing their majority in the Senate to fourteen.

But the revolt has been so sweeping that the legitimate result is to reduce the majority to a bare two in spite of the shameless packing. Plans are on foot to count out the result so far as New Hampshire and South Dakota are concerned, leaving a majority of six instead of two. In any event the majority will be less than the number of seats secured by fraudulent packing, and if there had been no packing there would have been a majority the other way, as the people have done their utmost to decree.

In the face of so deliberate an attempt to deprive the people of their right to rule, and thus to make legislation permanent in spite of the popular protest, there can be little doubt that the next general election will complete the work of overthrow so brilliantly begun in this one.—N. Y. World.

A POLITICAL REVOLUTION.

The Republican Defeat the Result of Intelligent Thought.

The more the returns are studied, the more clearly does it appear that the Republicans lost most heavily where the people are most intelligent and where the tariff issue was most thoroughly discussed. The Council Bluffs Nonpareil, a stanch Republican newspaper of Iowa, bears important testimony upon this point. The Congressional district in which that city is situated elected Judge Joseph R. Reed two years ago, before he had voted for the McKinley bill, by a large majority, and defeated him a fortnight ago, after and because he had voted for that bill. In discussing his defeat, the Nonpareil says: "As the returns near completion and the result both locally and at large is known, the nature and cause of Judge Reed's defeat becomes clear. His defeat was in no sense personal; it was but a working out in this district of the same causes that operated to effect the most overwhelming defeat the Republican party has ever known. The late election was a political revolution; it is sharply accentuated in Judge Reed's district because it is peculiarly a district of intelligence and independent thought. Other districts, less educated, less active, less inclined to think and judge for themselves, would have shown other results." The State of Massachusetts illustrates the same thing on a larger scale. It is a State distinguished for its intelligence, and the political revolution was sharply accentuated there, as in the Council Bluffs district of Iowa, because it is such a State.—N. Y. Evening Post.

DEMOCRATIC DRIFT.

——The manufacture of Democratic majorities is no infant industry.—Washington Star.

——Mr. Harrison will make the greatest mistake of his life if he does not send Tom Reed to China instead of Mr. Adams. The Chinese would glue the broken joss together and just worship him.—Chicago Times.

——That pen with which Mr. Harrison signed the McKinley bill is not so much an object of interest to the Republican party as it was a few weeks ago. It may have been made from a quill plucked from the traditional anserine bird that hung high.—Dayton Times.

——One of the post-election sentiments that has found quite general acceptance is to the effect that if the Republican nomination to the Presidency in 1892 is worth taking, Mr. Blaine will take it; but if he declines it as worthless, then nobody will be found willing to take it but Mr. Harrison, to whom a worthless nomination would naturally go, both as an exact equivalent for his public services and as a just measure of his personal and party value.—N. Y. Times.

——There is one significant fact connected with the late elections, and that is the fact that there is a large Democratic majority in the next House from Northern States alone. If the alleged "solid South" were to be eliminated altogether from the Fifty-second Congress there would still be a Democratic majority of at least twenty. Hysterical gentlemen, who are given to ranting on the Southern question, will do well to bear this little circumstance in mind. It is no longer a case of the solid South holding down a divided country. The Democrats carried the last elections and could dominate the next House without calling upon the South at all.—Washington Critic.

SOME COLD FIGURES.

The Agricultural Depression of the Country and What it Means to Each Farmer.

The hard times now bearing so heavily upon the farmers are all the more striking when it is remembered that his cribs are now larger than ever before. The present year is of course an exceptionably bad one; and the yield of the farmer's crops being smaller, crops being short in European countries also, prices have gone up.

Taking last year's crops and prices, and comparing them with those of 1880—thus giving a period or ten years—the agricultural depression of the country is very strikingly brought out.

Ex-Counsul J. Schoenhöp, of New York, has prepared a table of the crops and prices in 1880 and in 1889, which will enable any farmer to understand the extent of this depression in the country as a whole. Here it is:

Statement of the quantities and values of the principal cereal crops in 1880 and 1889. Illinois average of prices taken from the report of the Department of Agriculture, December, 1889 (quantities and values in millions):

1880.

	Bushels.	Price.*	Value.
Wheat	459.6	95 cts	$ 436.5
Corn	1,754 6	36 cts.	631.7
Oats	407.8	29 cts.	118.2
Total	2,622 0		$1,186.4

1889

	Bushels.	Price.*	Value.
Wheat	490 5	70 cts.	$343.5
Corn	2,112.9	24 cts.	507.0
Oats	751 5	19 cts.	142.78
Total	3,355.0		$993 18

Crops of 1889	Bu. 2,622,000,000
Crops of 1889	Bu. 3,355,000,000
Salable value of crops of 1880	$1,186,000,000
Salable value of crops of 1889	993,000,000
Increase of crops of 1889 over 1880	733,000,000
Decrease in value of crops of 1889 from 1880	193,000,000

*Both ranges of prices are Illinois prices.

Thus it is seen that while the crop in aggregate has given an increase of 733,000,000 bushels, or 28 per cent., the salable value is actually by $193,000,000, or 16.30 per cent., less than in 1880. All other cereals and such crops as potatoes and sweet potatoes would not materially affect this result, for all these do not amount to more than 10 per cent. of the staple crops above given.

There is another important fact that must not be lost sight of in estimating the weight of the above figures. The farming population is now at least one-fifth greater than in 1880; and while the money value of the crop of 1889 was enormously smaller than that of 1880, it had to be divided among a much larger number.

Let us see what their division would give to each person engagec in farming and in laboring on farms. According to the census of 1880 there were 7,670,000 such persons occupied in all forms of agricultural employment. The total crop of wheat, corn and oats, as above given, was valued at $1,186,400,000, which would give to each person $153. Now increase the number of agricultural people by one-fifth; the result is 9,200,000 persons. Among these we are to divide the wheat, corn and oats of each year, which, as seen above, was worth $993,000,000. This allows to each person $102. That is to say, these nine million persons received an average of $51 less last year than in 1880. Of course no account is here taken of the cotton crop nor of the wool crop, which would considerably increase the figures for each of the two years compared, but would not materially change the proportion of loss to each person.

The average extra labor caused by the tariff to each person engaged in all gainful pursuits in the United States is equal to about forty days at one dollar per day. This can be shown to be divided approximately thus: For the Government to pay duties on foreign goods, 10 days' labor; to the foreign manufacturers to pay protection prices on their goods, 30 days' labor; total, 40 days. But the farmer, alas, has to do much more than his share, because most of these protected classes contribute nothing, and the non-protected classes are compelled to labor for them.

In view of the unequal burdens thus laid upon the peop e engaged in agriculture, it is most astounding to note the remedy which the Republican party has just proposed as the cure for agricultural depression. That party says that the home market for the farmer's products is not yet large enough; therefore it will compel him to bear larger burdens than ever in order to increase his home market! And in order to do this they enacta tariff bill which largely shuts out the commerce of Europe, and which is thus certain to narrow the farmer's market in Europe. The McKinley remedy is worse than the disease of agricultural depression.

THE METAL OF THE FUTURE.

Aluminum and the Wonders It Will Work—Remarkable Qualities of the Metal—Every Farmer Has Thousands of Tons of It.

The recent progress of the world has been so great along all lines of industry that we are now prepared to expect almost any kind of revolution in the near future. The invention of steam and its application to locomotion by land and water; the invention of the telegraph and the telephone, and the Bessemer process for making steel have been the wonders of the nineteenth century. As we approach the twentieth century men are already asking what new wonders will appear to give that century equal renown in the annals of human progress?

Prediction is impossible in regions not yet invaded by the inventive genius of man; but starting from the point which we have already reached, we can easily foretell the direction that progress will take for a time at least. The wonders already wrought by electricity and the enormous development of invention in this field within the past few years indicates that there will be unlimited progress here, and it is significant that the greatest electrical experts feel that we are now in the mere dawn of the era of electricity.

The revolution which the invention of the Bessemer steel making process has caused in house building and in railway construction has turned the minds of men toward finding even a better and cheaper material than steel. Such a material has long been known, but as yet it lacks the merit of cheap production. This is aluminum. Scientific men are already predicting that it will change our industrial life as it has never before been changed.

The supply of aluminum is absolutely immeasureable and inconceivable. Every farmer has it in his fields in quantities to supply his whole State for an indefinite period. Every hill is filled with it—more than 300 pounds in every ton of clay. But why has not such an abundant metal yet come into general use? The reason is that we have not yet found a cheap way to separate it from the clay in which it is hidden. We are, however, making great progress toward a cheap way.

Already in 1855 a French chemist discovered a method for separating the aluminum from the clay, and since then inventors in all parts of the world have been at work on the problem. The difficulty has not been so much in making the metal as in making it cheaply; for men do want them cheap and struggle to make them so, notwithstanding the assertions of the protectionist leader, that cheap and nasty go together, and that cheapness is un-American. Some years after the Frenchman's invention the price of the metal was $10 a pound, and France made most of the world's supply. Then an Englishman invented a much better way of making it, and the price went to less than $3 a pound.

Some four or five years ago American manufacturers began to make aluminum; and Major McKinley has just put a duty of 15 cents a pound on the metal for the encouragement of those manufacturers; but before the bill became a law a Chicago chemist announced the invention of a process by which it can be produced for less than 15 cents a pound.

If this announcement proves true, we are on the eve of a great industrial revolution. For what are the qualities of this remarkable metal? The two qualities that give it the preference over other metals are its lightness and its strength. A pound of it is about three times the size of a pound of iron; it is more than four times as bulky as silver and more than seven times as bulky as gold. The strength of this metal is no less remarkable than its lightness. Make an alloy of it with copper and the product is what is called aluminum bronze. A beam of this alloy will support as great a weight as can be borne by one made of the finest crucible steel. Make a wire cable of it, and no no other metal will bear an equal strain. Make it red hot and it melts; cast it then into a mold and it is soft and as easily worked as silver. But hammer it or roll it and it becomes almost as hard as iron. It can be drawn out into a wire as fine as a spider's web, or it can be beaten into a leaf as thin as gold leaf. It neither rusts nor tarnishes under the influence of water or air.

With its great strength and lightness it can be readily seen that it will completely supersede steel in the building of steamboats, in house construction, in rails for our railroads, and in a thousand other things. It has already been arranged to construct railroads cars with it, a steamboat built with it will have a tonnage only one-third as great as one built of steel.

What will be the effect of this on existing industries like iron and steel making? It is possible that eventually most of them may be closed up. And what of the laborers employed in them? It will have to find employment in other ways—a hardship to a few laborers, of course, but far outweiged by the general good to all laborers. The greatest happiness to the greatest number will be attained in the shape of cheaper comforts, while a few men may lose their present employment, just as the freer admission of foreign cloth would be a great blessing to thousands of people, although a small number might lose their present work. The rule of progress is the greatest possible cheapness for the greatest possible number.

"A Delusion and a Fraud."

Gladstone is acknowledged by even his enemies in England to be the greatest master of all financial questions in that country. His recent utterances at Dundee on the effect of the McKinley bill upon England and upon this country received the approval of those in England who are opposed politically to the Grand Old Man. In England practically everybody holds to the simple, common sense belief that in all trade both buyer and seller are benefited, else they would not continue to trade.

For this reason they do not propose to erect a tariff wall of retaliation against us, since that would injure them as buyers just as much as it would injure us as sellers. The English see that they can extend the market for their goods into other countries, just as they have been doing ever since they adopted free trade, and they see that they can get in those countries a large part of the things they now buy from us; also that thus the natural laws of trade will make their own retaliation upon us.

Mr. Gladstone said that while they might be damaged in one market they would be the gainers in others, for the standard of prices is bound to be higher under our higher protection, and these higher prices would result in "diminished power of exportation." The greatest champion of freedom and progress in England, all these restrictions upon trade are abhorrent to his nature. "Protection," he said, is a misnomer; "it ought to be oppression. It is a delusion and a fraud."

Senator Sherman's Consistency.

Senator Sherman in the campaign:

We want tariffs enough to protect home industries, but not enough to enable them to combine and extort unreasonable prices.

Senator Sherman in the Senate, when the amendment was up to put binding twine on the free list:

I shall vote against the amendment, because I am in favor of the general rule of protection, which applies to binders' twine for the farmers or for the speculators, and to all things alike.

It is Sherman's "general rule" to warn and threaten the trusts, and then turn around and vote for them.

SINGLE TAX DEPARTMENT.

A MYSTERIOUS DISAPPEARANCE

[CONTINUED FROM LAST ISSUE.]

"That's so! that's so!" croaked several crows in the crowd.

"Shut up, you fools!" shouted Roger Rook's chaplain; "what do you know about it?" And the fools shut up.

The red-breasted crow was as mild as ever, but his duty was plain. "Such irreligious sentiments strike at the very base of society," he said. "A nest is part of a tree; grub is part of a corn field. If a crow can not own a tree or a corn field he can not own nests or grub—the greater includes the less. I beg you to retract."

"I can not," Father Caw answered.

"Then you must bear the consequences," said his redness; and forthwith Father Caw was seized, stripped of his feathers, and thrown to the ground.

Meantime Qui Fassett had been forgotten. But when Father Caw was disposed of, the attention of the crowd was turned to the shameless agitator. He was arrested and carried before the same magistrate who punished the crows that had called him a scab. When the charge was explained, the magistrate, with all the severity he could command, said to Qui:

"I am surprised that a crow so intelligent should be a disturber, arousing discontent among crows and preaching doctrines that no one ever heard of before."

"I am only preaching the doctrine I heard you teach," replied Mr. Fassett.

"What!" croaked the magistrate, half angry at Qui's impudence, and half curious to know what he meant. "Explain yourself, sir!"

"When I first became a crow," said Qui, "I was insulted and attacked as a scab by a flock of working crows. The ringleaders were brought before you and you punished them."

"Yes; that's so; I remember it," the magistrate mumbled, bobbing his head.

"Well," Qui went on, "when you punished them you lectured them."

"I always do," said the magistrate.

"You lectured them on the criminality and heartlessness of preventing other crows from working for a living."

"True enough," said the magistrate; "but what has that to do with your case?"

"This," answered Qui. "When I went to look for work, I found that a few crows owned all the cornfields and all the trees, and they wouldn't let me scratch in the fields unless I would give them all the grub I got except three worms a day, and I couldn't get a place to roost except on a limb of a tree where my boss had his nest. And I found other crows in the same predicament. This, said I to myself, is an ingenious way of preventing crows from working for a living, and it is criminal and heartless, just as the good magistrate said."

"Ten days!" exclaimed the magistrate, "and don't come here again."

So poor Qui was taken to the trunk of an old tree and pushed through a knot hole. After fluttering around the hollow trunk, he finally fell to the bottom among a crowd of filthy crows, who pecked at him, pulled out his feathers and made fun of him as the crow who wanted to divide up crow property.

At last Qui's term of imprisonment expired and he took to flight. He was a sad looking crow, and whenever he tried to alight on the limb of some tree that had a particularly deserted appearance a policeman crow would fly over to warn him off. Sometimes, forced by hunger, he would stealthily drop down into a corn field and scratch for grub; but he never got enough to satisfy him before the approach of a flock of crows from an adjoining field would oblige him to leave. Having had many escapes from arrest for trespass, and not a few for stealing, and finding it utterly impossible to get a place to build a nest or a piece of ground in which to scratch for grub on his own account, Qui hunted for a job; but to every crow to whom he applied his appearance was so repulsive, he was so evidently a mere tramp crow, that all employment was refused.

Finally, one day, half-starved, ragged, dirty and despondent, he was overjoyed at seeing his own house. Flying quickly toward it he alighted on the porch. There was his wife and little girl, but neither saw him. "I do wish," he overheard the little girl say, "that papa would come back." His wife made no reply. She only wept.

"May, dear," said Mr. Fassett, "papa is back."

His wife and child started, and Qui was about to rush at them both with open arms, when the little girl exclaimed:

"Oh, it's only an old crow, mamma; but how tame it is."

All of Qui's joy forsook him. In the excitement he had forgotten that he was a crow, but his daughter's exclamation reminded him of his helpless condition. His wife, still weeping, went into the house, while the little girl approached her father cautiously, lest he might fly away, and taking him in her lap smoothed his ruffled feathers. He tried to make himself known to her, but all his efforts to talk resulted only in croaks, intelligible enough to a crow, but meaningless to the child. To Qui's astonishment, however, the cat—his old pet cat—understood him, and her miaous were as intelligible to him as the dialect of the Swede who worked on his farm. While puss looked up at the crow, occasionally uttering a long drawn miaou, and the crow croaked, the child feared the cat wanted to dine off of her crow and that the crow was frightened; but that wasn't the case all. The cat and Mr. Fassett were engaged in conversation, from which Fassett learned that he had disappeared some three months before, and that the greatest excitement had prevailed in the community, while his wife had suffered intensely.

"And I have missed you very much myself, Mr. Fassett," said the cat.

Qui learned a great deal from the cat about what had happened, but that was nothing to him beside the instruction it gave him in the way of becoming himself once more. "You can not change back again," explained the cat, "unless you go to the same spot on the lawn where you became a crow, and in the hearing of the last person you talked to while you were Q. Fassett, Esq., say aloud the last words you used before this spell came over you."

Qui waited impatiently many days for the builder to come to his house. He was well fed now and had something better than the bare limb of a tree for a bed, for the little girl took excellent care of him; but often enough he feared that he would not see the builder until the family returned to the city and then he would have to remain a crow all winter. But one day, to his great joy, he saw the builder coming up the walk. His daughter had him in her arms at the time, and before she could grasp him tightly his wings were spread and he was away. Up over the tree he went and then down upon the lawn where he had thrown himself in the early summer. He lost no time, for he feared the builder might get out of his hearing, and opening his bill to the utmost he croaked:

"Oh dear! oh dear! shall I ever be able to sell those lots!"

But it was not a croak. It was the veritable voice of Q. Fassett, Esq., and there stood Qui in his own proper person.

"My God!" ejaculated the builder.

Mr. Fassett's little girl never saw her pet crow again.

Though there are many mysterious disappearances recorded in the police archives, few are ever explained. Some attempts at explanation have been made, but they are mainly speculative. The most plausible speculation of this kind was elaborated by a journalist a few years ago, who attributed these disappearances to holes in space, into which the victims accidentally tumble, and are forever afterward invisible, intangible, immortal and incapable of escaping. The mystery of Qui Fassett's disappearance is truthfully given here. His case may be an isolated one, but it is wholly improbable that transformations such as his occur, and that the victims are helpless for want of the aid of some intelligent and friendly cat?

LEWIS FREELAND.

PRACTICAL ILLUSTRATIONS.

Communities Where No One Pays Taxes and Everybody Has a Pension.

Prof. de Laveleye in Contemporary Review:

In the course of last summer, while in Switzerland and Baden, I visited several villages where each family is supplied from forests belonging to the commune with wood for building purposes and for fuel; also with pasturage for their cattle and with a small plot of ground on which to grow potatoes, fruit and vegetables. In addition to this, the wages of all public servants are paid for from the communal revenue, so that there is no local taxation whatever.

I may mention, as an example, the township of Trendenstadt, at the foot of the Kniebis, in Baden. Not a single farthing of taxation has been paid since its foundation in 1557. The commune possesses about 5,000 acres of pine forest and meadow land, worth about £10,000 sterling. The 1,420 inhabitants have each as much wood for their building purposes and firing as they wish for, and each one can send out to pasture, during the summer, his cattle, which he feeds during the winter months. The schools, church, thoroughfares and fountains are all well cared for, and every year considerable improvements are made. One hundred thousand marks were employed in 1883 for the establishment in the village of a distribution of water with iron pipes. A hospital has been built and a pavilion in the market place, where a band plays on fete days. Each year a distribution of the surplus revenue is made among the families and they each obtain from fifty to sixty marks, or shillings, and more still when an extraordinary quantity of timber has been sold. In 1882 80,000 marks were distributed, among the 1,420 villagers. What a favored country, is it not?

Suppose that these woods and meadows and this land all belonged to a landed proprietor instead of to the commune, he would go and lavish the revenue in large capitals or in traveling. What an immense difference this would make to the inhabitants! To appreciate this it suffices merely to compare the condition of the Highland crofters, the free citizens of one of the richest countries of the world, and whose race has ever been laborious, with that of the population of these villages, hidden away in the Alpine cantons of Switzerland or in the gorges of the Scotland rentals had been as in these happy communes of Switzerland and Baden, partly reserved for the inhabitants and partly employed in objects of general utility, how very different would have been the lot of these poor people! Had they but been allowed to keep for themselves the sea weed and the help which the sea brings them, how far better off would they have been than they now are, as is admirably proved in Mr. Blackie's interesting book, "The Scottish Highlanders."

The Theory of Coquetry.

The general formula of all coquetry consists in hiding or diminishing natural defects, in throwing good qualities into relief, or simulating them if they do not exist. In a company of men and women who have attained the period of their sexual maturity, or even if they have not attained or have even passed it, there will not, perhaps, be one individual who does not exhibit some gesture or utter some word referring to what the English happily call courtship. One continually gesticulates with his open and ungloved hand because he happens to have a very beautiful one; another is always drawing attention to his feet shod with such delicate gear, because they are extremely small. Countess A—— is always smiling, even if speaking of a funeral, because she has admirable teeth; and the Marchioness of Y——, although full of piety and modesty, is extremely decollette because her shoulders are worthy of a Juno. Prince X—— always wears very tight trousers, even though it may be the fashion to wear them loose, because he has the legs of an Apollo; and his sister never takes off her gloves, even at table, because her hands are spotted.—Signor Mantegazza's "Physiognomy and Expression."

HE GOT OFF LUCKY.

A Detroit Man in the Booming District of Southern Kansas.

A Detroiter who was looking for lands in Southern Kansas got off the train at a little town at midnight, and in trying to find his way to a hotel, he went astray and brought up against a man who held the muzzle of a shotgun against his breast and said:

"Now, then, if you move a foot you are a dead man!"

He moved his tongue instead and asked what was wanted. Two more citizens joined him, and he was then marched to the lock-up and told that he was a prisoner, charged with attempted burglary the night before. Two of the men positively identified him as the man they had seen running away from a jewelry store. Seeing it was no use to talk he kept still, and they went through him. They found nothing suspicious, but held to their case, and he was locked up and left alone. Early next morning a fat little justice of the peace came puffing in and called out:

"Why didn't you tell us we had got the wrong man?"

"It was no use."

"It wasn't, eh? You'll have to pay for all this!"

"But it wasn't my mistake."

"Yes, it was! Here you've gone and laid us liable for a suit for false imprisonment, and I won't stand it."

"If the officers don't know their business I can't help it."

"Well, I find you to be a disorderly person, and I fine you $5 and a month in jail! If you'll get out of town I'll remit the jail part."

"And I must pay $5 because your officers made a mistake," queried the Detroiter.

"Certainly. While we were fooling with you the man we wanted got away. Any more hesitation will be contempt of court and a hundred dollars fine and six months in jail. Train is about due, and my buggy is out side."

He rode down with him, and as the train moved off "his honor" said:

"You got out of this mighty lucky, old fellow! There is only one lawyer in town, and he was calculating to charge you $50 for advising you to take the dirt road out of this and strike a gait of ten miles an hour!"—Detroit Free Press.

NO USE FOR ESCAPES.

How a Timid Chicago Man Ran Away From a Hotel Fire.

I reached Memphis at a time when the hotels were crowded, but managed to secure a small room close to a fire escape looking down into the alley. I had scarcely entered it when a gentleman who gave his name, and represented that he was a Chicago broker, knocked at the door and said he wanted to ask a favor.

"I am a great coward about fire," he exclaimed. "My room is on the front, far better than yours, and yet I shall be only too glad to exchange with you."

I went to see his room, and then gladly exchanged. It was one of the best in the house. At about midnight that night, while all were soundly sleeping, a fire broke out in the kitchen. The electric annunciators were put on, and everybody was soon out of bed. Not knowing where the fire was, or how imminent the danger, a dozen of us made for the alley fire escape in a body. We were hurrying down the hall when a figure in white ran into us, upsetting two or three, and with a wild yell passed on. No one tried the escape. We waited for a while, and by and by got word that the fire was out.

An hour later an officer brought in a man clad only in his shirt, who had been found a mile away. It was the broker. He had gone down four pairs of stairs, and ran until exhausted.—N. Y. Sun.

Local Pride.

"Where are all the prominent citizens this morning?" asked a tourist of the landlord of the Oklahoma House.

"I dunno, presizely," was the reply. "You see, last night, the boys took a hoss thief out to the tree where they allus hang 'em, an' lo an' behold! they found a new-comer had cut it down. The hoss thief happened to know who done it. They're after him now, the hoss thief leadin' the pursuit. He's got a heap of local pride, even if he does steal. If they ketch the feller, they'll be apt to string him up and turn the hoss thief loose. We air a people who like to encourage public spirit."—Puck.

A Rude Awakening.

"Where did you get that hat?"

"Don't you criticise that hat," retorted Duddy. "I got it in London. It was made for the Prince of Wales."

"Did it ever occur to you that the only way you got it was because the Prince didn't like it?"

"Baw Jove!" cried Duddy, "I nevah thought of that."—Munsey's Weekly.

A Valuable Tip.

"Haven't you forgotten something, sir?" asked the head porter of a guest who had paid his bill and was leaving the hotel.

"Oh, no," replied the non-tipper, "if I have you can keep it."

"Much obliged! I notice you left your pocket-book lying on the desk."—N. Y. Sun.

The Difference.

McFingle—How much is Brownson worth?

McFangle—Nothing!

"Why, I understood he had some very valuable property!"

"O, yes; his property is worth a good deal. But Brownson himself is worth less."—Boston Traveller.

But Not Used at Races.

Chipp—Peculiar thing about this watch; every time I get short of money it stops.

Chapp—Remarkable!

Chipp—Yes, it stops at Simpson's.

Chapp—It's a sort of stop watch.—Jewelers' Circular.

A Strange Oversight.

Customer—What is the matter with the milk this morning? It has a very peculiar look.

Driver of milk wagon (a new hand)—The truth is, ma'am, the boss forgot to skim off the cream.—Texas Siftings.

WINTER DRESS FABRICS.

Rough-Surfaced Stuffs Will in All Probability Take the Lead.

The counters of the dry goods stores are piled high with woolen goods, in all conceivable shades and qualities; for wool is to be "the only wear" on the streets this winter. Rough-surfaced stuffs take the lead, and though woolly and rough in appearance they are light in weight, clinging and pleasantly soft to the touch. Fleecy camel's hair, serge, plain, embroidered and in robe patterns, flecked homespuns and cheviots are the favorite materials. Mauve in its richer and somber tints will hold its own, and the suede colors, chrysanthemums—a peculiar shade of red verging on brown—blue and tobacco browns will lead the colors so suggestive of the season of dead leaves and wintry blasts.

Importers affirm that this is to be a season of plaids, and the variety shown is enormous. The plaids are no longer the inartistic things they were a few years ago, but are shown in great size, and lovely combinations of moss-green and dull red, brown and blue, and wood-brown and dark red barred with broken lines of amber, ecru and black. Scotch colors, not clan tartans, shepherd checks in black and white, brown and white, blue and white will be popular. The plaids require but little, if any, trimming, and when used for an entire gown will be cut on the bias and made in a very simple style; when combined with plain goods, as trimming, the style may be more elaborate. A tasteful dress, suitable for the street or house, has been made of black velvet and plaid in a beige shade with raised cross-bars of black. The skirt has a full, plain back, and a slightly draped front, opening at the left side over a pointed panel of the velvet. The short, round bodice has a draped front, which is caught at the center of the left shoulder by a small black buckle, and opens over a half-side of velvet; the lower part of the bodice is fitted smoothly, showing no darts, and finished by a velvet girdle. The sleeves are roomy and high, with deep gauntlet cuffs of velvet, like the Bishop sleeve.

The fancy for stripes and borders is not yet over, and they are shown in all widths and colors, and used as trimming or combined with plain goods in the make-up.

Black materials are always in demand, to a certain extent but this season they take a very prominent place, and are considered suitable for children as well as middle-aged women. They are shown in many different weaves, the most popular being the soft, all-wool Henrietta cloths; the second in preference is a diagonal weave, which is in favor for tailor-made gowns. The trimmings are hand-made braids with crochet edges, passementeries, steel galloons and Persian embroideries, with the preference in favor of the first.—Housekeeper.

A HOME-MADE LOUNGE.

How to Produce a Very Comfortable One at Small Expense.

There is nothing more comfortable and desirable as an adjunct to the furniture of the living-room, the dining-room or the sleeping-room than a lounge. A sofa is quite a different piece of furniture. It is a show-piece, which only appears properly on dress parade in the parlor; but a lounge, on which people are intended to rest rather than sit up primly, is not out of place anywhere. It is fashionable to add this "go easy" Turkish piece of furniture with its soft upholstery and multitudinous down pillows to the parlor furniture; its broad seat is such a comfortable place to sit on during a social call. A lounge is useful in the dining-room, where the weary housekeeper in the interim of meals may take her afternoon siesta. It is equally valuable in the bed-room, where it is always found in English houses, and provides a comfortable resting place for the afternoon nap without disturbing the bed. In cases of prolonged sickness, where it is always desirable to have a different bed in use during the day and the night, a lounge, if it is properly made, with a comfortable mattress laid over springs, offers a delightful day bed. Such a bed is duly appreciated by the invalid, and being lower is more convenient to lie upon when meals are served. If a lounge is made at home, it need not be an expensive matter to procure one. First let the house carpenter make a frame of ordinary pine boards six inches wide and about an inch thick. This frame should be one yard in width by two yards in length, and should be supported at the four corners by turned legs of hard wood, with castors raising the frame from the floor nine inches. On this frame a set of springs or a wire-woven mattress should be firmly fastened; such a mattress can be purchased at any dealer in upholstery supplies for $2.50, or less. A mattress of excelsior, hair or any material must be fitted over these springs, but not fastened down, as the mattress must be turned occasionally. Over the mattress a slip cover of cretonne or chintz, in any quality good enough to be washed, must be arranged, or the lounge may be draped with a Bagdad rug, which will cost from $5 to $8, according to quality. After the lounge is covered, as many soft cushions of down, covered with India silk at 50 cents a yard, or chintz at 25 cents, may be arranged as the owner desires. It is a fancy of the hour to have these pillows all covered with different materials and colors.—N. Y. Tribune.

Well Managed.

Maud. What a dear, good chaperon you are! But how did you manage to get my rival out of the room just at that critical moment.

Chaperon. I whispered to her, in a kind, confidental tone, that there was a rip in the back of her waist.—Harper's Bazar.

Anxious to Please.

Young Lady—Have you a piece of music called "Beneath The Sad Sea Waves?"

New Clerk—Um—n—o, but we've got "Down Went McGinty."—N. Y. Weekly.

—The latest idea in Boston weddings is to have the pulpit draped to match the bride's costume.

USEFUL AND SUGGESTIVE.

—Pumpkin Pastry.—Boil a pumpkin and mash it up. Season with pepper and salt to taste and add a teaspoonful of cream. Make a pudding paste to put round it. Bake thoroughly.—Boston Budget.

—If you are preserving pears and wish to enhance their delicate flavor just boil in the syrup some ginger root. The ground ginger will do as far as flavor is concerned, but it shows, and of course you want the syrup perfectly clear.

—Cranberry Jelly.—To one quart of cranberries allow six good-sized sour apples. Put the cranberries into a porcelain-lined kettle, and the apples, after being peeled, quartered, and cored, with them. Cover with cold water and stew till soft. Strain through a jelly-bag, and add a pound of sugar to one pint of juice. Pour into a jelly-mold and cool. —Demorest's Monthly.

—Dutch Apple Cake.—One pint of flour, two teaspoonfuls of baking-powder, half a teaspoonful of salt, large tablespoonful of butter rubbed in flour, one egg, three-fourths cupful of milk. Beat well and place in a shallow pan. Pare six apples, cut into eighths, lay in rows on the cake, points down. Sprinkle three tablespoonfuls of sugar over the cake, and bake.—Good Housekeeping.

—To prepare escalloped onions stir together one tablespoonful of butter and one tablespoonful of flour, add one cupful of sweet milk and cook in a saucepan, stirring constantly until smooth. Boil the onions till soft, adding a little salt to the water, then fill the baking-dish with onions and cracker crumbs, having a layer of the crackers on top. Season with bits of butter and a little pepper, pour the sauce over all and bake until nicely browned.—N. Y. World.

—Scotch Eggs.—With one cupful of cooked ham, chopped fine, mix one-half a cupful bread crumbs made into a paste with one-half a cupful of milk, one-half a teaspoonful of prepared mustard, a little salt and one egg, well beaten; hard boil six eggs, remove the shells, and cover them with the prepared mixture, and fry about two minutes in very hot fat; serve either hot or cold. Chicken, veal or salmon may be substituted for the ham, but lemon juice should be added to the seasoning if salmon is used.—Boston Herald.

—A Delicious Pie.—Select large ripe peaches; after pouring boiling water on them, peel and cut in quarters; if too large, cut them once in two; crack two or three of the pits and put the meats in the pie to flavor it. Mix a spoonful of flour with two-thirds of a cupful of sugar; lay the peaches in and sprinkle the sugar over, then put in a few small pieces of butter. Be sure to wet the edge of the lower crust before putting the upper crust on, so as to keep the juice from cooking out. For the crust use just as much lard or butter as you do ice-cold water. Don't forget to put in a pinch of salt and mix the shortening well through the flour with a knife before adding the water.—Housekeeper.

—The use of woolen underwear and negligé shirts is so much more common than formerly that some hints on the washing of them, which we find in an exchange, may be useful to housekeepers. The water should be of warm temperature without being absolutely hot, and plenty of ammonia ought to be added to each tub. Very little, if any, soap is ever needful if the woolens are thoroughly squeezed in water thus prepared; nor will the woolen full, as it does if soap is rubbed on each article, and then the piece rubbed on a board. If soap is used at all in cleaning woolens, it is best dissolved and put into the water with the ammonia before the articles are put in. Woolens should not be boiled, nor is it essential that they should be scalded. They are best cleansed by putting them through repeated waters.

LIGHT OPERA GLASSES.

They Are Made of Aluminum and Said to Be Beautiful.

While much has been written about the various uses to which aluminum will be put when it can be separated from the substance with which it is found combined, the cheap process which has been sought for so earnestly still seems as far as ever from discovery. The metal is, however, secured in its pure state in considerable quantities by the old and costly laboratory method, as its beauty, lightness and strength make it practicable to employ it for various purposes in spite of its high price.

One of the recent uses to which it has been put is in the manufacture of opera glasses. Its chief advantage here is its lightness. The ordinary glasses are so heavy that it is exceedingly fatiguing to the arm and the hand to use them for any length of time. Holding the hand in an unwonted position for any time is especially tiring when the hand has to sustain the weight of an old-fashioned opera glass. This discomfort has been lessened by holding the glass at the end of a stick of metal or tortoise shell. The opera glasses which are made of aluminum are so light, compared with the gold or other ones that they actually seem to be made of paper. Besides, they are exceedingly beautiful, as the burnished metal glistens like silver, and in addition does not tarnish easily.

An objection to the new style of glasses, however, is its cost, even a small one selling for $15 in New York. The high price is chiefly due to the fact that the articles are imported, and have to pay a duty of 40 per cent. In Germany they cost only about half as much as they do here. Another thing which might deter a person from buying one of the aluminum glasses is the fact that they are likely to become much cheaper in a short time. It is highly probable that some chemist will discover the long-sought process before long, and then the now precious metal will perhaps be cheaper than iron.

Again, when aluminum is sold at such a low price it is possible that opera glasses made of it will be little used in spite of their disadvantages on account of their very cheapness.—N. Y. Tribune.

General Debility.

One by one the great generals of the day have passed away, but there is one general who is ever with us—General Debility is his name. He is no respecter of persons or of age or of sex. He imposes on the young, and in an unfair fight with old age, comes off victor. He is constantly battling against good health, and his delight is to make mankind miserable. His weapons are a lame back, an aching side, weak kidneys, inactive liver, poor digestion, non-assimilation of food, extreme nervousness, universal lassitude, short breath, unnatural fatigue, etc. However, he is not be feared. He is easily disarmed by a use of Dr. John Bull's Sarsaparilla. When this remedy is used to counteract the attacks of General Debility, he is made to retreat every time. In fact, General Debility and Dr. Bull's Sarsaparilla cannot be in the same system at the same time. Try it, and you will soon get strong.

ANYBODY could tell that the reason why clocks get into the penitentiary is to do time.—Buffalo Express.

How's This!

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that can not be cured by taking Hall's Catarrh Cure.

F. J. CHENEY & Co., Props., Toledo, O.

We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last fifteen years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions, and financially able to carry out any obligations made by their firm.

West & Truax, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo.
Walding, Kinnan & Marvin, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, Ohio.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Testimonials free. Price, 75c. per bottle. Sold by all Druggists.

"IT'S my turn now!" as the dago's wife said when she relieved him at the hand-organ.—Boston Traveller.

BEFORE the use of Prickly Ash Bitters became general throughout the South and West, it was a fearful dose of "*Blue Mass*," and daily doses of quinine, that was forced down the throats of sufferers from all malarial troubles. In place of such obnoxious, harrowing curatives, Prickly Ash Bitters, with its mild, soothing action now holds supreme sway, and after one trial, its use when necessary, is forever established. You who have sick-headaches, sour stomachs, diseased liver or kidneys, can do no better than to give it a trial.

WALTER—"Do you object to cigars, Miss Perte?" Miss Perte—"Never, unless they are lighted."—Somerville Journal.

LIVE OAK, ALA., Dec. 13th, 1886.

Messrs. A. T. SHALLENBERGER & Co.

Rochester, Pa. *Gents:*—Last spring I received by mail a bottle of your Antidote for Malaria for my brother, who had chills for more than six months. He frequently broke them with Quinine, but they would soon return. I gave him the Antidote and he has not had a chill since. It has made a *permanent* cure. Yours truly,

W. W. PERDUE.

NOTHING is half so rough on a man as a two days' beard, unless it is his new underclothing.—Elmira Gazette.

I WISH the world knew how good a remedy Dr. Bull's Sarsaparilla is for general debility and lifelessness. It gave me strength when I was weak and my health was failing. I enjoy life for the first time in years.—Mrs. J. D. Goode, Portsmouth, O.

SOME anglers assert that the keen-sightedness of a trout is due to his "specks."—Boston Courier.

DESERVING OF CONFIDENCE.—There is no article which so richly deserves the entire confidence of the community as BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES. Those suffering from Asthmatic and Bronchial Diseases, Coughs, and Colds should try them. Price 25 cents.

A FINE sleeping-car costs about $13,000. Such cars are not owned by the porters.—N. O. Picayune.

MY friend, look here! you know how weak and nervous your wife is, and you know that Carter's Iron Pills will relieve her. Now why not be fair about it and buy her a box?

FOR every industrious man there is an idle one wanting to borrow money of him.—Atchison Globe.

"DON'T hang to my skirts and cry so," said mamma, to her peevish and pale looking little girl. Ah! mother, if you would give it Dr. Bull's Worm Destroyers it would soon feel well, and contentedly play with its blocks and toys.

WHEN Noah's ark lit on Mount Ararat after the flood it was the first arc-light on record.—Philadelphia Times.

ACTORS, Vocalists, Public Speakers praise Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar.
Pike's Toothache Drops cure in one minute.

A GIRL who married a poet found that, instead of improving, things grew verse and verse.—Binghampton Leader.

THE best cough medicine is Piso's Cure for Consumption. Sold everywhere. 25c.

"ACTIONS speak louder than words," unless you happen to be using the telephone.

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PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

The President's Annual Communication to Congress.

A Review of the Condition of the Country—The President's Views on the Tariff Bill—Passage of the Federal Election Bill Recommended.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 1.—The President's message was submitted to-day. It is mainly as follows:

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

The reports of the several executive departments, which will be laid before the Congress in the usual course, will exhibit in detail the operation of the Government for the last fiscal year. Only the more important incidents and results, and chiefly such as may be the foundation of recommendations I submit is all that will be referred to in this annual message.

The vast and increasing business of the Government has been transacted by the several departments during the year with faithfulness, energy and success. The revenues, amounting to above $450,000,000, have been collected and disbursed without revealing, so far as I can ascertain, a single case of defalcation or embezzlement. An earnest effort has been made to stimulate a sense of responsibility and public duty in all officers and employes of every grade, and the work done by them has almost wholly escaped unfavorable criticism. I speak of these matters with freedom, because credit of this good work is not mine, but is shared by the heads of the several departments with the great body of faithful officers and employes who serve the Government.

THE PAN-AMERICAN CONGRESS.

Pursuant to the invitation authorized by Congress, the representatives of every independent State of the American continent and of Hayti, met in conference in this capital in October, 1889, and continued in session until the 19th of last April. This important convocation marks a most interesting and influential epoch in the history of the Western hemisphere.

It is noteworthy that Brazil, invited while under an imperial form of government, shared as a Republic in the deliberations and results of the conference.

THE NEW REPUBLIC OF BRAZIL.

Toward the end of the past year the only independent monarchical government on the Western continent, that of Brazil, ceased to exist and was succeeded by a republic. Diplomatic relations were at once established as to the new Government, but it was not completely recognized until an opportunity had been afforded to ascertain that it had popular approval and support. When the course of events had yielded assurance of this fact no time was lost in sending the new Government a full and candid welcome into the family of American communities. It is confidently believed that good relations between the two countries will be preserved and the future will witness an increased intimacy of intercourse and an expansion of their mutual commerce.

THE BARRUNDIA KILLING.

The killing of General Barrundia on board the Pacific mail steamer Acapulco, which anchored on transit in the port of San Jose de Guatemala, demanded careful inquiry. Having failed in a revolutionary attempt to invade Guatemala from Mexican territory, General Barrundia took passage at Acapulco for Panama. The consent of the representatives of the United States was sought to effect his seizure, first at Champrico, where the steamer touched, and afterward at San Jose. The captain of the steamer refused to give up his passenger without a written order from the United States Minister. The latter furnished the desired letter, stipulating as the condition of his action that General Barrundia's life should be spared and that he should be tried only for offenses growing out of his insurrectionary movements. This was produced to the captain of the Acapulco by the military commander at San Jose as his warrant to take the passenger from the steamer. General Barrundia resisted capture and was killed. It being evident that the Minister, Mr. Mizner, had exceeded the bounds of his authority in permitting, in compliance with the demands of the Guatemalan authoities, in effect in violation of precedent, the seizure on a vessel of the United States of a passenger in transit, charged with political offenses, in order that he might be held for such offenses under what was described as martial law, I was constrained to recall Mr. Mizner from his post.

GENERAL FOREIGN MATTERS.

The Nicaragua canal project, under the control of our citizens, is making most encouraging progress, all the preliminary conditions and initial operations having been accomplished within the prescribed time.

During the last year negotiations have been renewed for the settlement of the claims of American citizens against the Government of Chili, principally growing out of the late war with Peru. The reports from our Minister at Santiago warrant the expectation of an early and satisfactory adjustment.

Our relations with China, which have for several years occupied so important a place in our diplomatic history, have called for careful consideration and have been the subject of much correspondence. The communications of the Chinese Minister have brought into view the whole subject of our conventional relations with his country; and at the same time this Government, through its legation at Pekin, has sought to arrange various matters and complaints touching the interests and protection of our citizens in China. In pursuance of the concurrent resolution of October 1, 1890, I have proposed to the Governments of Mexico and Great Britain to consider a conventional regulation of the passing of Chinese laborers across our southern and northern frontiers.

On the 22d day of August last, Sir Edmund Monson, the arbitrator selected under the treaty of December 6, 1888, rendered an award to the effect that no compensation was due from the Spanish Government to the United States on account of what is commonly known as the Carlos-Butterfield claim.

SETTLING THE MEAT PROBLEM.

Our relations with the French Republic continue to be cordial. Our representative at that court has very diligently urged the removal of the restrictions imposed upon our meat products and it is believed that substantial progress has been made a just settlement.

TREATIES.

The Samoan treaty, signed last year at Berlin by the representatives of the United States, Germany and Great Britain, after due ratification and exchange, has begun to produce salutary effects. The formation of the Government agreed upon will soon replace the disorder of the past by a staple administration, alike just to the natives and equitable to the three Powers most concerned in trade and intercourse with the Samoan islands. The Chief Justice has been chosen by the King of Sweden and Norway, on the invitation of the three Powers, and will soon be installed. The land commission and the municipal council are in process of organization. A rational and evenly-distributed scheme of taxation, both municipal and upon imports, is in operation.

The new treaty of extradition with Great Britain, after due ratification, was proclaimed on the 25th of last March. Its beneficial working is already apparent.

THE BEHRING SEA DIFFICULTY.

The difficulty between the two Governments touching the fur seal question in the Behring sea is not yet adjusted, as will be seen by the correspondence which will soon be laid before Congress. The offer to submit the question to arbitration, as proposed by her Majesty's Government, has not been accepted for the reason that the form of submission proposed is not thought to be calculated to assure a conclusion satisfactory to either party. It is sincerely hoped that before the opening of another sealing season some arrangement may be effected which will assure to the United States a property right, derived from Russia, which was not disregarded by any nation for more than eighty years preceding the outbreak of the present trouble.

THE DELAGOA BAY TROUBLE.

In this connection I may refer with approval to the suggestions of my predecessors that standing provision should be made for accepting, whenever deemed advisable, the frequent invitations of foreign Governments to share in conferences looking to the advancement of international reform in regard to science, sanitation, commercial laws and procedure and other matters affecting the intercourse and progress of modern communities. In the summer of 1889 an incident occurred which for some time threatened to interrupt the cordiality of our relations with the Government of Portugal. That Government seized the Delagoa Bay railway, which was constructed under a concession granted to an American citizen, and at the same time annulled the charter. The concessionary, who had embarked his fortune in the enterprise, having exhausted other means of redress, was compelled to invoke the protection of his Government. Our representations, made coincidently with those of the British Government, whose subjects were also largely interested, happily resulted in the recognition by Portugal of the propriety of submitting the claim for indemnity, growing out of its action, to arbitration. The plan of settlement having been agreed upon, the interested Powers readily concurred in the proposal to submit the case to the judgment of three eminent jurists, to be designated by the President of the Swiss Republic, who, upon the joint invitation of the Governments of the United States, Portugal and Great Britain, has selected persons well qualified for the task before them.

The revision of our treaty with the Empire of Japan has continued to be the subject of consideration of correspondence. The questions involved are both grave and delicate, and while it will be my duty to see that the interests of the United States are not by any changes exposed to undue discrimination I sincerely hope that such revision as will satisfy the legitimate expectations of the Japanese Government and maintain the present long existing friendly relations between Japan and the United States will be effected.

OUR RELATIONS WITH MEXICO.

The friendship between our country and Mexico, born of close neighborhood and strengthened by many considerations of intimate intercourse and reciprocity, have never been more conspicuous than now, nor more hopeful of increased benefit to both Nations. The intercourse of the two countries by rail, already great, is making constant growth. The established lines and those recently prospected add to the intimacy of traffic and open new channels of access to fresh areas of demand and supply. The importance of the Mexican railway system will be further enhanced to a degree almost impossible to forecast, if it should become a link in the projected intercontinental railway. I recommend that our mission in the City of Mexico be raised to the first-class.

RECIPROCITY WITH SPAIN.

The cordial character of our relations with Spain warrants the hope that by the continuance of methods of friendly negotiation much may be accomplished in the direction of an adjustment of pending questions and of the increase of our trade. The extent and the development of our trade with the island of Cuba invest the commercial relations of the United States and Spain with peculiar importance. It is not doubted that a special arrangement in regard to commerce, based upon the reciprocity provision of the recent tariff act would operate most beneficially for both Governments. This subject is now receiving attention.

The restoration of the remains of John Ericsson to Sweden afforded a gratifying occasion to honor the memory of the great inventor, to whose genius our country owes so much, and to bear witness to the unbroken friendship which has existed between the land which bore him and our own which claimed him as a citizen.

On the 2d of September last the Commission appointed to revise the proceedings of the Commission under the claims convention, between the United States and Venezuela, of 1886, brought its labors to a close within the period fixed for that purpose. The proceedings of the late Commission were characterized by a spirit of impartiality and a high sense of justice and an incident which was for many years the subject of discussion between the two Governments has been disposed of in a manner alike honorable and satisfactory to both parties, for the settlement of the claim of the Venezuela Steam Transportation Company which was the subject of a joint resolution adopted at the last session of Congress. Negotiations are still in progress and their early conclusion is anticipated.

The legislation of the past few years has evinced on the part of Congress a growing realization of the importance of the commercial relations abroad, and in protecting the domestic revenues. As the scope of operations expands, increased provisions must be made to keep up the essential standard of efficiency. The necessity of some adequate measure of supervision and inspection has been so often presented that I need only commend the subject to your attention.

Domestic Matters.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENSES.

The revenues of the Government from all sources for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1890, were $493,963,080.55, and the total expenditures for the same period were $358,648,584.52. The postal receipts have not heretofore been included in the statement of these aggregates, and for the purpose of comparison the sum of $68,842,097.92 should be divided from both sides of the account. The surplus for the year, including the amount applied to the sinking fund, was $105,344,496.03. The receipts for 1890 were $16,030,923.79 and the expenditures $15,759,871 in excess of 1889. The customs receipts increased $5,835,842.88, and the receipts for internal revenue $11,725,191.89, while, on the side of expenditures, that for pensions was $19,312,075.96 in excess of the preceding year. The Treasury statement for the current fiscal year, partly actual and partly estimated, is as follows: Receipts from all sources, $406,000,000; total expenditures, $354,000,000, leaving a surplus of $52,000,000, not taking the postal receipts into account on either side. The loss of revenue from customs for the last quarter is estimated at $25,000,000, but from this is deducted a gain of $16,000,000 realized during the first four months of the year.

For the year of 1892 the estimated receipts are $373,000,000 and the estimated expenditures $357,352,209.42, leaving an estimated surplus of $15,647,790.58, which, with a cash balance of $52,000,000 at the beginning of the year, will give $67,147,790.58 as the sum available for the redemption of outstanding bonds or other uses. The estimates of receipts and expenditures for the Post-office Department being equal are not included in the statement on either side.

SILVER CIRCULATION.

The act "directing the purchase of silver bullion and the issue of Treasury notes thereon," approved June 14, 1890, has been administered by the Secretary of the Treasury with an earnest purpose to get into circulation at the earliest possible date the full monthly amount of Treasury notes contemplated by his provisions and at the same time to give to the market for silver bullion such support as the law contemplates. The recent speculation in the price of silver has been observed with regret. The rapid rise in price which anticipated and followed the passage of the act was influenced in some degree by speculation, and the recent reaction is in part the result of the same cause and in part of the recent monetary disturbances.

Some months of further trial will be necessary to determine the effect of recent legislation upon silver values, but it is gratifying to know that the increased circulation secured by the act has exerted and will continue to exert a more beneficial influence upon business upon general values.

While it has not been thought best to renew formally the suggestion of an international conference looking to an agreement touching the full use silver for coinage at a uniform ratio, care has been taken to observe closely any change in the situation abroad and no favorable opportunity will be lost to promote a result which is confidently believed would confer very large benefits upon the commerce of the world. The recent monetary disturbances in England are not likely to suggest a re-examination of opinions upon this subject. Our very large supply of gold will, if not lost by impulsive legislation in the supposed interest of silver, give us a position of advantage in procuring a permanent and safe international agreement for the free use of silver as a coin metal.

INTERNAL REVENUE.

I notice with great pleasure the statement of the Secretary that the receipts from internal revenue have increased during the last fiscal year nearly $12,000,000, and that the cost of collecting that large revenue was less by $90,617 than for the same proportion in the preceding year. The percentage of cost of collecting the customs rvenue was less for the last fiscal year than ever before.

THE ARMY.

The report of the Secretary of War shows several gratifying results attained during the year by wise and unostentatious methods. The percentage of desertions from the army (an evil for which both Congress and the department have been long seeking a remedy) has been reduced during the past year 24 per cent., and for the months of August and September, during which time the favorable effects of the act of June 16 were felt, 33 per cent, as compared with the same month of 1889. The results attained by a reorganization and consolidation of the divisions having charge of the hospital and service records of the volunteer soldiers are very remarkable. This change was effected in July 1889, and at that time there were 40,654 cases awaiting attention, more than half of these being calls from the pension claims. On the 30th of June last, though over 300,000 new calls had come in, there was not a single case that had not been examined and answered.

I concur in the recommendations of the Secretary that adequate and regular appropriations be continued for coast defense works and ordnance. Plans have been practically agreed upon and there can be no good reason for delaying the execution of them; while the defenseless state of our seaports furnishes an urgent reason for wise expedition.

The aid that has been extended to the militia of the States generally and most appropriately designated the "National Guard," should be continued and enlarged. These military organizations constitute, in a large sense, the army of the United States, while about five-sixths of the annual cost of their maintenance is defrayed by the States.

THE NAVY.

The construction and equipment of the new ships for the navy have made very satisfactory progress. Since March 4, 1889, nine new vessels have been put in commission, and during the winter four more, including one monitor, will be added. The construction of the other vessels authorized is being pushed, both in the Government and private yards, with every energy, and is being watched with the most scrupulous care.

THE DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.

The report of the Attorney-General is, under the law, submitted annually to Congress, but as the Department of Justice is one of the executive departments, some reference to the work done is appropriate here. A vigorous, and in the main an effective, effort has been made to bring to trial and punishment all violators of the law, but at the same time care has been taken that frivolous and technical offenses shall not be used to swell the fees of officers or to harass well-disposed citizens. Especial attention is called to the facts in connection with the prosecution of violators of the election laws and of offenses against United States officers. The number of convictions secured, very many of them upon pleas of guilty, will, it is hoped, have a salutary, restraining influence. There have been several cases where postmasters appointed by me have been subjected to violent interference in the discharge of their duties and persecutions and personal violence of the most extreme characters. Some of these cases have been dealt with through the Department of Justice, and in some cases the post-offices have been abolished or suspended. I have directed the Postmaster-General to pursue this course in all cases where other efforts failed to secure for any postmaster, not himself to blame, an opportunity peacefully to exercise the duties of his office. But such action will not supplant the efforts of the Department of Justice to bring the particular offender to punishment.

THE INTERIOR DEPARTMENT.

The report of the Secretary of the Interior exhibits with great fullness and clearness the vast work of that great department and the satisfactory results attained. The suggestions made by him are earnestly commended to the consideration of Congress, though they can not all be given particular mention here. The several acts of Congress looking to the reduction of the larger Indian reservations, to the more rapid settlement of the Indians upon individual allotments and to the restoration to the public domains of lands in excess of their needs have been largely carried into effect, so far as the work was confided to the Executive. Agreements have been concluded since March 4, 1889, involving the cession to the United States of about 14,726,000 acres of land. These contracts have, as required by law, been submitted to Congress for ratification and for the appropriations necessary to carry them into effect. Those with the Sisston and Wahpeton, Sac and Fox, Iowa, Pottowatomies and absentee Shawnees and Cœur d'Alene tribes have not yet received the sanction of Congress. Attention is also called to the fact that the appropriations made in the case of the Sioux Indians have not covered all the stipulated payments. This should be promptly corrected. If an agreement is confirmed all of its terms should be complied with without delay and full appropriations should be made.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

The Secretary of Agriculture deserves special attention in view of the fact that the year has been marked in a very unusual degree by agitation and organization among the farmers, looking to increase in the profits of their business. It will be found that the efforts of the department have been intelligently and zealously devoted to the promotion of the interests entrusted to its care. The efforts of the Secretary to establish the healthfulness of our meats against the disparaging imputations that have been put upon them abroad have resulted in substantial progress. Veterinary surgeons sent out by the department are now allowed to participate in the cattle from this country landed at English docks, and during the several months they have been on duty no case of contagious pleuro-pneumonia has been reported.

The information given by the Secretary of the progress and prospects of the beet sugar industry is full of interest. It has already passed the experimental stage and is a commercial success. The area over which the sugar beet can be successfully cultivated is very large, and another field crop of great value is offered to the choice of the farmer. The Secretary of the Treasury concurs in the recommendation of the Secretary of Agriculture that the official supervision provided by the tariff law for sugar of domestic production shall be transferred to the Department of Agriculture.

THE POSTAL SERVICE.

The report of the Postmaster-General shows the most gratifying progress in the important work committed to his direction. The business methods have been greatly improved. A large economy in expenditure and increase of $4,750,000 receipts have been realized. The deficiency this year is $5,788,300, as against $6,350,183 last year, notwithstanding the great enlargement of the service. Mail routes have been extended and quickened and greater accuracy and dispatch in distribution and delivery have been obtained. The report will be found to be full of interest and suggestions, not only to Congress, but to those citizens who may be interested to know what business methods can do for that department of public administration which most nearly touches all our people.

The passage of the act to amend certain sections of the Revised Statutes relating to lotteries, approved September 19, 1890, has been received with great and deserved popular favor. The Post-office Department and the Department of Justice at once entered upon the enforcement of the law with sympathetic vigor, and already the public mails have been largely freed from the fraudulent and demoralizing appeals and literature emanating from the lottery companies.

THE PENSION BUREAU.

The disability pension act, which was approved on the 27th of June last, has been put into operation as rapidly as was practicable. The increased clerical force, as provided, was selected and assigned to work, and a considerable part of the force engaged in examinations in the field was recalled and added to the working force of the office. The examination and adjudication of claims have, by reason of improved methods, been more rapid than ever before. There is no economy to the Government in delay, while there is much hardship and injustice to the soldier. The anticipated expenditure, while very large, will not, it is believed, be in excess of the estimate made before the enactment of the law. This liberal enlargement of the general law should suggest a more careful scrutiny of bills for special relief, both as to the cases where relief is granted and as to the amount allowed.

THE NEW CENSUS.

The enumeration of the people under the provision of the act of March 1, 1890, has been completed and the result will be at once officially communicated to Congress. The completion of this decennial enumeration devolves upon Congress the duty of making a new apportionment of Representatives of the several States, according to their respective numbers.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

The law relating to the Civil Service has, so far as I can learn, been executed by those having the power of appointment in the classified service with fidelity and impartiality, and the service has been increasingly satisfactory. The report of the Commissioner shows a large amount of good work done during the year with very limited appropriations.

The Country's Trade.

I congratulate the Congress and the country upon the passage at the first session of the Fifty-first Congress of an unusual number of laws of very high importance. That the result of this legislation will be the quickening and enlargement of our manufacturing industries, larger and better markets for our breadstuffs and provisions, both at home and abroad, more constant employment and better wages for our working people and an increased supply of a safe currency for the transaction of business, I do not doubt. Some of these measures were enacted at so late a period that the beneficial effects upon commerce which were in the contemplation of Congress have as yet but partially manifested themselves.

The general trade and industrial conditions throughout the country during the year have shown a marked improvement. For many years prior to 1888 the merchandise balances of foreign trade had been largely in our favor, but during the year and the year following they turned against us. It is very gratifying to know that the last fiscal year again shows a balance in our favor of over $68,000,000. The bank clearings, which furnish a good test of the volume of business transacted for the first ten months of the year 1890 show, as compared with the same months of 1889, an increase for the whole country of about 8.4 per cent., while the increase outside of the City of New York was over 13 per cent. During the month of October the clearings of the whole country showed an increase of 3.1 per cent. over October, 1889, while outside of New York the increase was 11½ per cent.

The value of our exports of domestic merchandise during the last year was over $115,000,000 greater than the preceding year and was only exceeded once in our history. About $100,000,000 of this excess was in agricultural products. The production of pig iron—always a good gauge of general prosperity—is shown by a recent census bulletin to have been 153 per cent. greater in 1890 than in 1880 and the production of steel 200 per cent. greater.

The McKinley Tariff Bill.

The apprehension that our tariff may again and at once be subject to important general changes would undoubtedly add a depressing influence of the most serious character.

The general tariff act has only partially gone into operation, some of its important provisions being limited to take effect at future dates. The general provisions of the law have been in force less than sixty days. Its permanent effect on trade and prices still largely stand in conjecture. It is curious to note that the advance in prices of articles wholly unaffected by the act was by many hastily ascribed to that act. Notice was not taken of the fact that the general tendency of the markets was upward from influences wholly apart from the late tariff legislation.

The enlargement of our currency by the silver bill undoubtedly gave an upward tendency to trade and had a marked effect on prices, but this natural effect of the silver legislation was by many attributed to the tariff act. There is neither wisdom nor suggestion that the subject of tariff revision shall be opened before this law has had a fair trial. It is quite true that every tariff schedule is subject to objections. No bill was ever framed, I suppose, that in all of its rates and classifications had the full approval even of a party caucus. Such legislation is always and necessarily the product of compromise as to details and the present law is no exception, but in its general scope and effect I think it will justify the support of those who believe that American legislation should conserve and defend American trade and the wages of American workmen. The misinformation as to the terms of the act which has been so widely disseminated at home and abroad will be corrected by experience, and the evil auguries as to its results confounded by the market reports, the savings banks, international trade balances and the general prosperity of our people. Already we begin to hear from abroad and from our custom houses that the prohibitory effect upon importations imputed to the act is not justified. The imports at the port of New York for the first three weeks of November were nearly 8 per cent. greater than for the same period in 1889 and 29 per cent. greater than in the same period of 1888, and so far from being an act to limit exports I confidently believe that under it we shall secure a larger and more profitable participation in foreign trade than we have ever enjoyed and that we shall receive a proportionate participation in the ocean carrying trade of the world.

The criticisms of the bill that have come to us from foreign sources may well be rejected for repugnancy. If these critics really believe that the adoption by us of a free trade policy or of tariff rates having reference solely to revenue would diminish the participation of their own countries in the commerce of the world their advocacy and promotion by speech and other forms of organized effort of this movement among our people is an exhibition of unselfishness in trade. And on the other hand if they believe the adoption of a protective policy by this country inures to their profit it is noticeably strange that they should lead the outcry against the authors of a policy so helpful to them, and crown with their favor those who would snatch from them a substantial share of a trade with other lands already inadequate to their necessities.

There is no disposition among any of our people to promote prohibitory or retaliatory legislation. Our policies are adopted not to the hurt of others, but to secure for ourselves those advantages that fairly grow out of our favored position as a Nation. Our form of Government, which is incident of universal suffrage, makes it imperative that we should save our working people from the agitations and distresses which scant work and wages that have no margin for comfort always beget, but after all this is done it will be found that our markets are open to friendly commercial exchange of enormous value to the other great powers. From the time of my induction into office the duty of using every power and influence given by the law to the Executive Department for the development of larger markets for our products, especially our farm products, has been kept constantly in mind and no effort has been made or will be spared to promote that end. We are under no disadvantage in any foreign market except that we pay our workmen and workwomen better wages than are paid elsewhere—better abstractly—better relatively to the cost of the necessaries of life. I do not doubt that a very largely increased foreign trade is accessible to us without bartering for either our home market for such products of the farm and shop as our own people can supply or the wages of our working people.

In many of the products of wood and iron and in meats and breadstuffs we have advantages that only need better facilities of intercourse and transportation to secure for them large foreign markets.

The reciprocity clause of the tariff act wisely and effectively opens the way to secure a large reciprocal trade in exchange for the free admission to our ports of certain products. The right of independent nations to make special reciprocal trade concessions is well established, and does not impair either the comity due to other Powers or what is known as the "favored nation clause," so generally found in commercial treaties. What is given to one for an adequate agreed consideration can not be claimed by another freely. The state of the revenue was such that we could dispense any import duties upon coffee, tea, hides and the lower grades of sugar and molasses, that the large advantage resulting to the country producing and exporting these articles by placing them on the free list entitled us to a fair return in the way of customs. Concessions upon articles exported by us to them was so obvious that to have gratuitously abandoned the opportunity to enlarge our trade would have been an unpardonable error. There were but two methods of obtaining control of this question open to Congress to place all of these articles upon the dutiable list subject to such treaty agreements as could be secured, or to place them all presently upon the free list, subject to the reimposition of specified duties if the countries from which we received them should refuse to give to us suitable reciprocal benefits. This latter method, I think, possesses great advantages. It expresses in advance the consent of Congress to reciprocity arrangements affecting these products which must otherwise have been delayed and unascertained until each treaty was ratified by the Senate and the necessary legislation enacted by Congress. Experience has shown that some treaties looking to reciprocal trade have failed to secure a two-thirds vote in the Senate for ratification, and others having passed that stage have for years awaited the concurrence of the House and Senate in such modifications of our revenue laws as were necessary to give effect to their provisions. We now have the concurrence of both houses in advance in a distinct and definite offer of free entry to our ports of specific articles. The Executive is not required to deal in conjecture as to what Congress will accept. Indeed this reciprocity provision is more than an offer. Our part of the bargain is complete, delivery has been made, and when the countries from which we receive sugar, coffee, tea and hides have placed on their free lists such of our products as shall be agreed upon as an equivalent for our concession, a proclamation of that fact completes the transaction, and in the meantime our people have free sugar, tea, coffee and hides.

The indications thus far given are very hopeful of early and favorable action by the countries from which we receive our large imports of coffee and sugar, and it is confidently believed that if steam communication with these countries can be promptly improved and enlarged the next year will show a most gratifying increase in our exports of breadstuffs and provisions, as well as of some important lines of manufactured goods.

The Elections Bill.

If any intelligent and loyal company of American citizens were required to catalogue the essential humane conditions of National life, I do not doubt that with absolute unanimity they would begin with "free and honest elections." And it is gratifying to know general desire was a growing and non-partisan demand for better election laws. But against this sign of hope and progress must be set the depressing and undeniable fact that election laws and methods are sometimes cunningly contrived to secure minority control while violence completes the shortcomings of fraud. In my last annual message I suggested that the development of the existing law providing a Federal supervision of Congressional elections offered an effective method of reforming these abuses. The need of such a law has manifested itself in many parts of the country, and its wholesome restraints and penalties will be useful in all. The constitutionality of such legislation has been affirmed by the Supreme Court.

Its probable effectiveness is evidenced by the character of the opposition that is made to it. It has been denounced as if it were a new exercise of Federal power and an invasion of the rights of the States. Nothing could be further from the truth. Congress has already fixed the time for the election of members of Congress. It has declared that votes for members of Congress must be by written or printed ballot. It has provided for the appointment by the circuit courts in certain cases, and upon the petition of a certain number of citizens of election supervisors aud made it their duty to supervise the registration of votes conducted by the State officers; to challenge persons offering to register; to personally inspect and scrutinize the registry lists and to affix their names to the lists for the purpose of identification and the prevention of frauds; to attend elections and remain with the boxes till the votes are counted; to attach to the registry lists and election returns any statement touching the accuracy and fairness of the registry and elections, and to take and transmit to the clerk of the House of Representatives any evidence of fraudulent practices which may be presented to them. The same law provides for the appointment of deputy United States marshals to attend to the polls, support the supervisors in the discharge of their duties and arrest persons violating the election laws. The provisions of this familiar title of the revised statutes have been put into exercise by both the great political parties, and in the North, as well as in the South, by the filing with the court petitions required by law. It is not, therefore, a question whether we shall have a Federal election law, for we now have one and have had for nearly twenty years, but whether we shall have an effective law.

The present law stops just short of effectiveness, for it surrenders to the legal authorities all control over the certification which establishes the prima facie right to a seat in the lower house of representatives. This defect should be cured. Equality of representation and the purity of the electors must be maintained or every thing that is valuable in our system of government is lost. The qualification of elector must be sought in the law, not in the opinions, prejudices or fears of any class, however powerful. The path of the elector to the ballot box must be free from the ambush of fear and the enticements of fraud, the count so true and open that none shall gainsay it. Such a law should be absolutely non-partisan and impartial. It should give the advantage to honesty and the control to majorities. Surely there is nothing sectional about this creed, and if it shall happen that the penalties of laws intended to enforce these rights fall here and not there, it is not because the law is sectional, but because happily crime is local and not universal. Nor should it be forgotten that every law, whether relating to elections or to any other subject, whether enacted by the State or by the Nation, has force behind the courts, the marshal or constable, the posse comitatus, the prisons are all and always behind the law. One can not be justly charged with unfriendliness to any section or class who seeks only to restrain violations of law and of personal right. No community will find lawlessness profitable. No community can afford to have it known that the officers who are charged with the perservation of the public peace and the restraint of the criminal class are themselves the product of fraud or violence. The magistrate is then without respect and the law without sanction. The floods of lawlessness can not be levied upon and made to run in one channel. The killing of a United States marshal carrying a writ of arrest for an election offense is full of prompting and suggestion to men who are pursued by a city marshal for a crime against life or property.

But it is said that this legislation will revive race animosities, and some have even suggested that when the peaceful methods of fraud are made impossible they may be supplanted by intimidation and violence. If the proposed law gives to any qualified elector by a hair's weight more than his equal influence or detracts by so much from any other qualified elector, it is fatally impeached. But if the law is equal and the animosities it evokes grow out of the fact that some electors have been accustomed to exercise the franchise for others as well as for themselves, then these animosities ought not to be confessed without shame and can not be given any weight in the discussion without dishonor. No choice is left to me but to enforce with vigor all laws intended to secure to the citizen his constitutional rights and to recommend that the inadequacies of such laws be promptly remedied. If to promote with zeal and ready interest every project for the development of its material interests, its rivers, harbors, mines and factories aud the intelligence, peace and security under the law of its communities and homes is not accepted as sufficient evidences of friendliness to any State or section, I can not add connivance at election practices that not only disturb local results, but rob the electors of other States and sections of their most priceless political results.

Legislation Recommended.

I had occasion in May last to transmit to Congress a report adopted by the International American conference upon the subject of incorporation of an International American bank, with a view to facilitating money exchanges between the States represented in that conference. Such an institution would greatly promote the trade we are seeking to develop. I renew the recommendation that a careful and well guarded charter be granted. I do not think the powers granted should include those ordinarily exercised by trust, guaranty, and safe deposit companies, or that more branches in the United States should be authorized than are strictly necessary to accomplish the object primarily in view, namely convenient foreign exchanges. It is quite important that prompt action should be taken in this matter in order that any appropriations for better communications with these countries and any agreement that may be made for reciprocal trade may not be hindered by the inconvenience of making exchanges through European money centers or burdened by the tribute which is an incident of that method of business.

The bill for the relief of the Supreme Court has, after many years of discussion, reached a position when final action is easily attainable, and it is hoped that any differences of opinion may be so harmonized as to have the special features of this very important measure.

In this connection I earnestly renew my recommendation that the salaries of the judges of the United States District Courts be so readjusted that none of them shall receive a salary less than $5,000 per annum.

The subject of the unadjusted Spanish and Mexican land grants and the urgent necessity of providing some commission or tribunal for the trial of questions of title growing out of them were twice brought by me to the attention of Congress the last session.

Bills have been reported from the proper committees in both houses upon the subject and I very earnestly hope that this Congress will put an end to the delay which has attended the settlement of disputes as to title between settlers and claimants under these grants. These disputes retard the prosperity and disturb the peace of a large and important community. The Governor of New Mexico in his last report to the Secretary of the Interior suggested some modification of the pending bills relating to the small holdings of farm lands. I commend to your attention the suggestions of the Secretary of the Interior upon this subject.

The enactment of a National bankrupt law I still regard as very desirable. The Constitution having given to Congress jurisdiction of this subject it should be exercised and uniform rules provided for the administration of the affairs of insolvent debtors. The inconveniences resulting from the occasional and temporary exercise of this power by Congress, and from the conflicting State codes of insolvency which come into force intermediately, should be removed by the enactment of a simple, inexpensive and permanent National bankrupt law.

I also renew my recommendation in favor of legislation affording just copyright and protection to foreign authors on a footing of reciprocal advantage for our authors abroad.

It may still be impossible for this Congress to inaugurate by suitable legislation a movement looking to uniformity and increased safety in use of couplers and brakes upon freight trains engaged in Inter-State commerce. The chief difficulty is to secure agreement as to the best appliances, simplicity, effectiveness and cost being considered. This difficulty will only yield to legislation which should be based upon full inquiry and impartial trial. The purpose should be to secure the co-operation of all disposed managers but the fearful fact that every year's delay involves the sacrifice of 2,000 lives and the ruining of 2,000 young men should plead both with Congress and the managers against needless delay.

The subject of the conservation and equal distribution of the water supply of the arid regions has had attention from Congress but has not as yet been upon a permanent and satisfactory basis. The urgency of the subject does not grow out of any large present demand for the use of the land for agricultural purposes or of the danger that the water supply and the sites for the necessary catch basins may fall into the hands of individuals or private corporations and be used to render subservient the large areas dependant upon such supply. The owner of the water is the owner of the lands however the titles may run. Unappropriated natural water sources and all necessary reservoir sites should be held by the Government for the use, at fair rates, of the homestead settlers, who will eventually take up these lands. The United States should not in my opinion, undertake the construction of dams or canals, but should limit work to such surveys and observations as will determine the water supply, both surface and subterranean, the land capable of irrigation and the use, location and storage capacity of reservoirs. This done, the use of the water and of the reservoirs might be granted to the respective States and Territories, or to individuals or associations upon the condition that the necessary works should be constructed and the water furnished at fair rates without discrimination, the rates to be subject to supervision by the Legislatures or by boards of water commissioners duly constituted. The essential thing to be secured is the common and equal use at fair rate of the accumulated water supply. It were almost better that these lands should remain arid than those who occupy them should become the slaves of the unrestrained monopolies controlling the essential element of land values and crop results.

The use of the telegraph by the Post-office Department as a means of transmission of written communications is, I believe, upon proper terms, quite desirable. The Government does not own or operate the railroads and it should not, I think, own or operate any telegraph lines. It does, however, seem to be quite practicable for the Government to contract with the telegraph companies, as it does with the railroads, to carry at specified rates such communications as the senders may designate for his method. I recommend that such legislation be enacted as it will enable the Post-office Department fairly to test by experiment the advantages of such use of the telegraph.

IN CONCLUSION.

I venture again to remind you that the brief time remaining for the consideration of the important legislation now awaiting your attention offers no margin for waste.

If the present duty is discharged with diligence, fidelity and courage, the work of the Fifty-first Congress may be confidentially submitted to the considerate judgment of the people.

BENJAMIN HARRISON.

Executive Mansion, District of Columbia, December 1, 1890.