

Chase County Courier.

W. E. TIMMONS, Editor and Proprietor.

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

VOL. XX.

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 16, 1893.

NO. 8.

THE WORLD AT LARGE.

Summary of the Daily News.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

Mrs. CLEVELAND has had a narrow escape from appearing before the American public as a writer of fiction, a lot of manuscript written by her when a school girl being rescued from publishers to whom a mercenary person offered it.

An American ship, having on board a refugee, was fired upon by Honderdians at the port of Annapolis. Secretary Gresham will demand explanation and redress.

WEN WITHERS has been selected for United States collector at Kansas City. The president has dismissed John J. Quinn, collector of internal revenue for the First district of California. Representative Wellborn has been appointed in his place.

The president has reapportioned all postmasters that have failed of confirmation by the senate.

There will be no appropriations for public buildings by the forthcoming congress if Chairman Sayers of the appropriation committee succeeds in carrying out his plans, beyond that for a new government printing office, the necessity for which is clearly recognized from the condition of the present structure.

The commission, headed by ex-Senator Dawes, of Massachusetts, and former chairman of the senate Indian commission, will in a short time receive instructions from the interior department and go to the Indian territory to talk statehood matters to the five civilized tribes.

TOBACCO manufacturers of the United States assembled in convention at the Ebbitt house, Washington. Delegates from nearly every section of the country were present.

TREASURY officials in Washington say no bonds will be issued.

SECRETARY GRESHAM believes that a great wrong was done Queen Liliuokalani in being dethroned by the provisional government of Hawaii and by the use of United States marines in accomplishing it.

The United States has denied the request of the Brazilian insurgent Mello that this country recognize him as a belligerent.

It is believed to be the intention of the secretary of the interior to postpone the opening of the Kiowa, Apache and Wichita reservations are opened.

COMMISSIONER OF PENSIONS LOCHNER has filed his answer in the mandamus proceedings instituted by Judge Charles D. Long, of Michigan. The commissioner says that the pension paid Judge Long is for total disability and that Judge Long is not disabled, but is drawing a large salary from the state of Michigan.

THE EAST.

GEORGE GRIFFIN and his nephew were drowned by the capsizing of their boat off Louis Head, Lockport, N. Y., while returning from a fishing cruise.

PATRICK McLAUGHLIN and David Jenkins, two rock miners employed in the Lansford colliery, were instantly killed at Hazelton, Pa., by a premature explosion.

On November 30, the Pennsylvania will pay to its stockholders an aggregate dividend of \$3,232,065. This is the largest dividend ever paid by any railroad corporation in the world at one time. It is at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum.

FRANCIS H. WEEKS, the prince of embezzlers, was sentenced to ten years' imprisonment in Sing Sing prison. He pleaded guilty. He stole over \$1,300,000 from trust estates.

FRANCIS PARKMAN, the eminent historian, died at Jamaica Plain, Mass., on the 8th. He was born in Boston September 23, 1825.

WADE H. BILLINGLY, a student at Bethany college, while celebrating the republican victory, met instant death at Pittsburgh, Pa. Powder had been placed between two anvils.

The great Oriental mills near Providence, R. I., which have been closed for two years, have started up again.

The first mortgage holders on the Columbia Iron & Steel Co., of Uniontown, Pa., have foreclosed and the property will be forced to sale at once.

FRANCIS H. WEEKS, the embezzler, in prison at Sing Sing, has been assigned to the "pile gang."

The rumor that there are defects in the new armored cruiser New York is officially denied.

ARBUCKLE BROS., of New York, have filed suit in the federal court against the Lone Star Elevator Co., of Dallas, on \$100,000 of bonds which the plaintiff alleges were put up to secure a note for \$65,000.

The Carnegie Steel Co. has reduced the price of steel rails \$5 a ton, proposing to knock out competition. The company claims the cut is made because business is slow, but its competitors regard it as a challenge.

THE WEST.

The state veterinarian of Illinois has found several cases of glanders among horses near Hillsboro.

A head-on collision occurred on the Rock Island at Chicago. Three persons were killed and twenty injured.

The move of the New York Central road in abandoning the "Exposition Flyer," the fastest train between Chicago and New York, meets with decided disapproval on the part of Chicago business men. The train was an immense convenience and they desire it continued.

GENERAL MANAGER WHITCOMB, of the Wisconsin Central lines, officially announces that the salaries of all officials and employees, which were cut in August last, will be restored at once.

JUDGE GARY was elected at Chicago by a majority of 8,000.

The first annual southwestern irrigation convention, which was organized at Deming, N. M., by delegates from New Mexico, Arizona, Texas and Kansas, adjourned sine die after taking steps towards permanent association.

PRIVATE advices from Cincinnati state that the passenger department of the Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern system will be removed to St. Louis.

The Litchfield (Ill.) Car & Machine Co. has decided to remove its shops to Memphis, Tenn.

Two illicit stills were raided at Ash-tabula, O., one of them being in the heart of the town.

ORDERS have been received by the superintendent of the Republic (Mich.) copper mine to resume operations December 1. About 1,000 men will be employed.

The Diamond plate glass works at Kokomo, Ind., employing 1,400 men, and other factories employing 300 men, will resume operations after six months' idleness.

ELEVEN gas motors in the Chicago South Side railway barns exploded, and with the buildings and forty street cars were burned. Loss, \$100,000; covered by insurance.

The new cruiser Olympia has put to sea from San Francisco on the builder's trial trip.

DURING the five months the Ferris wheel revolved on Midway plaisance 1,453,611 people paid a total of \$736,805.50 to ride. The company paid off bonds amounting to \$900,000, and after paying operating expenses and dividing with the stockholders, over \$150,000 was left for the stockholders.

The will of A. Montgomery, of San Francisco, who died on the 4th inst., after bequeathing \$650,000 to his widow, \$100,000 in trust for his two minor children and \$50,000 for a monument, leaves the remainder of the estate to the San Francisco Theological seminary. His fortune is estimated at \$3,000,000.

The conference of liberal Presbyterians in session in Cleveland, O., has agreed upon a definite plan and will not leave the church of their choice until forced out.

CARTER H. HARRISON's will shows real and personal property to the value of \$950,000. Ten thousand dollars is left "to two or more charitable institutions in Chicago." The rest of the estate is divided in equal shares between his children.

ROBERT TODD and Sherman Wilchester quarreled at Gettysburg, O., over the result of the election. Todd slapped Wilchester and the latter drew a revolver and shot him dead.

DEATHS by the Rock Island disaster at Chicago numbered eleven.

J. A. THOMPSON, of St. Louis, who has been running a commission house, buying produce of all kinds and paying more than the market price therefor, has disappeared under a cloud.

THIRTY-FIVE miners employed in the Pittsburgh and Lake Angeline mines, Ishpeming, Mich., struck for an advance in wages, although already receiving the highest wages paid for similar work. As a result of the strike the company has ordered the mines closed for the winter.

A NUMBER of the stockholders of the defunct Indianapolis national bank who have money on deposit have given notice to Receiver Hawkins that they will enter suit to recover set-offs equal to the amount of their deposits.

At the second day's session of the National Methodist society in Minneapolis, Bishop Merrill presiding, \$1,150,000 was apportioned among various missions. Reductions were ordered wherever possible.

THE SOUTH.

Gov. FOSTER, of Louisiana, says that he will do all in his power to prevent the Corbett-Mitchell fight taking place at New Orleans.

THREE men were killed and others injured by a boiler explosion at Elrod's mills, DeKalb county, Ala.

A PROPOSITION has been made to unite the southern and northern wings of the Presbyterian church in Texas.

The famous Timmons case, involving real estate in the aristocratic residence portion of Birmingham, Ala., to the amount of \$2,000,000, was finally disposed of in favor of the Elyton Land Co.

NORFOLK, Va., and vicinity was visited by a very severe storm. The wind attained a velocity of 60 miles an hour. Several houses were unroofed and considerable damage done to property along the wharves. All incoming steamers were late.

NEAR Augusta, Ga. Edward Perin, 60 years of age, a prosperous farmer, was shot and killed by J. W. Clapp, a neighbor. A feud had existed between the two men for several years.

Two small children belonging to the family of a negro tenant on the farm of Sampson Jenkins, near Bowling Green, Ky., were burned to death near Bristol. The parents went away and left the children in the cabin.

The Panhandle glass works at Wellsburg, W. Va., resumed operations, employing 300 men, after several months' idleness.

At Fort White, Fla., Henry Bozoe, one of the negroes who admitted having taken part in the brutal murder of W. J. Duncan, of Lake City Junction, two days ago, was taken from the sheriff's posse and shot to death.

ANNIE PIXLEY, the well known actress, died in London recently. She was the wife of Robert Fulford. Her maiden name was Shea.

As gendarmes were removing twenty-two Catholic priests who had been exiled from the Vistula district of Russia they were attacked by peasants and a fierce battle ensued. Cossacks reinforced the soldiers and fired into the peasants, killing and wounding many.

Just after the great explosion in Santander, Spain, the other day many people hurried to the railroad station to leave town as fast as possible. In the rush to enter the trains large numbers were injured.

The Paris Eclair publishes a rumor which says a quantity of arms and warships are being secretly bought for Siam in order that that country may wage war against France. The rumor is not believed to be founded on facts.

It is reported that a very important combination in copper circles has been or will be formed, including Baron Hirsch, the Rothschilds and Lewisohn Bros.

A PROJECT is said to be on foot by the Urania Steamship Co., of Copenhagen, to establish a new line of steamers between that port and New Orleans.

Mr. MAY, chief cashier of the Bank of England, has resigned. He will be succeeded by Mr. Bowen, the chief accountant.

CLEARING house returns for the week ended November 9 showed an average decrease of 20.8 compared with the corresponding week of last year. In New York the decrease was 21.2; outside, 20.1.

It is announced in Paris that the Archduchess Stephanie, widow of the late Archduke Rudolph, will shortly be married to an archduke of Austria. It is rumored that Satolli will soon be made a cardinal.

R. G. DUN states that the number of failures in the United States for the past week was 361 against 358 the preceding week and 210 for the corresponding period last year.

CLAIMS aggregating \$1,000,000 have been forwarded to Ottawa by Collector of Customs Milner on behalf of the British Columbia sealers and will be presented against the United States government under the arbitration arrangement.

MARTIAL law has been proclaimed in the province of Barcelona, Spain. The police have been reinforced by detachments from Madrid, and are hunting the anarchists night and day.

It is now thought the explosion of Mello's powder magazine at Rio de Janeiro was not due to accident but to the gunners mistaking the British sailors who landed for Peixoto's men and blowing it up with a shell.

A STEAMER belonging to the same line as the dynamite-laden craft which caused the disaster at Santander collided with and sank a barge crowded with workmen, at Bilbao, Spain. It is said that the steamer did not carry any lights and that she did not stop after the collision.

THE LATEST.

Mrs. PLATT, wife of Senator Platt, of Connecticut, died of paralysis at Washington.

The report that Mgr. Satolli would be raised to the dignity of the cardinalate was denied.

DAVE BOHANNON, the desperate Choctaw murderer, who killed Ben Foreman in September, has now killed Deputy Marshal Tandy Folsom, who had a warrant for his arrest.

The steamer China has arrived from Honolulu. It brought the news that Minister Willis had arrived, but had not made his policy known when the steamer left. The state department received a cipher communication by the steamer, but would give nothing out.

A DISASTROUS fire occurred in Memphis, Tenn., by which a large amount of property was destroyed and several people were seriously and perhaps fatally injured by jumping from the windows of the Y. M. C. A. building.

As expected, Judge Dundy, at Omaha, Neb., appointed J. W. Doan and E. R. Condit additional receivers for the Union Pacific.

NEGOTIATIONS with Secretary Gresham for a settlement of claims for the British sealers seized in Behring's sea previous to the modus vivendi of 1891 have begun.

SECRETARY THURNER has denied there was any truth in the rumor of President Cleveland's illness. It is the president's intention to remain at Woodley, he says, for the most part, and to come into town perhaps only one day in the week—cabinet day.

Two robbers entered a bank at Milton, Ore., shot the president and got away with a small sum.

MEMBERS of the Central Labor union are agitating the idea of running Henry George for mayor of New York in 1894. They would make him an independent candidate and believe that he is stronger than when he was a labor candidate in 1888.

M. GUERIN, of the French cabinet, has resigned because of the premature publication of one of his reports.

FRISCO has been resumed at Rio, the government forces opening on Fort Villalaz and the Aquidana responding and killing and wounding many.

The entire city of Kanawha, W. Va., is to be sold soon for delinquent taxes. The national soldiers' homes are overcrowded and no more veterans will be received at present.

POPULISTS in Alabama are inclined to run only straight-out members of their own party for state officers.

KANSAS STATE NEWS.

Douglas county elected the entire republican ticket, instead of dividing, as at first reported. So did Wyandotte county.

Another lunatic escaped from the asylum at Topeka the other day. His name is Louis Earlewine, an incurable, from Atchison county.

The plaster mill and warehouse at Blue Rapids burned early the other morning, together with five Central Branch cars. The loss was \$40,000.

The Atchison county high school building, near Effingham, was burned the other night, and a few days later the Cook hotel at Effingham was burned.

In a row over a game of cards in Lawrence the other night George Sullivan, a white man, and "Snow" Sparks, a colored tough, got into a wrangle and Sparks shot Sullivan in the left side, severely wounding him. Sparks was arrested.

The attorney-general has directed the county attorney of Wyandotte county to prosecute the policy and lottery dealers in Kansas City, Kan., and the governor has directed the police to close up their shops. A lively war is expected.

Bob Jackson was recently arrested at Galena charged with participating in the Mound Valley train robbery. William Cradburn, who is in jail on the same charge, has been identified by a lady who was on the train, as one of the robbers.

The post office at Americus was entered the other night by burglars who robbed the money drawer of the drug store in which it was located and attempted to blow open the post office safe, but the explosion roused the town and the robbers fled.

Forty-one thousand bushels of seed wheat have been forwarded to the impoverished settlers of western counties by the secretary of the state board of railroad commissioners. This in addition to what has been sent by the railroads and secret societies.

Peter Barker, at one time a prominent business man of Kansas City, Kan., but whose business had collapsed, was recently jailed in Kansas City, Mo., for stealing pocketbooks from ladies on the streets. His friends believed that business reverses had unbalanced his mind.

A verdict of acquittal was returned at Wichita in the case of Howard Greer, the telegraph operator of El Dorado who was charged with being one of the men engaged in the big United States express robbery in July last. Greer confessed at the time of his arrest, but his statement was not allowed in evidence as it was shown that he had been promised protection by the officers of the express company. Of the five men arrested three have been tried and two acquitted.

The wife of a railroad employe at Topeka suddenly confronted a youth of 18 years at his place of business in that city the other day and belabored him with a rawhide. She accused him of indulging too freely in improper remarks about herself and family. The young man fled and will tarry in Jericho until his beard grows and his wounds healed. In due time he will learn that silence is golden—especially when an irate woman is around with a horse whip.

An important missionary convention was held at Kansas City, Kan., November 1, 2 and 3, under the auspices of the Episcopal church of Kansas. The work of the Woman's auxiliary, Daughters of the King and St. Andrew's brotherhood was ably set forth by eminent speakers and much interest was taken in the proceedings. During the session addresses were made by Bishops Thomas, of Kansas; Tuttle, of Missouri; Atwell, of West Missouri, and Brooke, of Oklahoma.

General Manager Crawford, of the Kansas State Fair association, has filed a petition in the district court at Topeka for the appointment of a receiver for the company. He alleged in his petition that the fair had been a financial failure for the last two years, and that on account of the financial stringency the association is unable to meet its obligations, and a receiver should be appointed to preserve the assets of the association. Judge Hazen granted the petition and appointed W. A. Sells as receiver, fixing his bond at \$25,000.

George McNoun, the escaped lunatic who had been terrorizing the farmers of the country five miles north of Topeka for a month, the other morning went to the farm of his brother, John McNoun, and attacked his brother with a club, knocking him senseless. He also shot a farmer, named White, in the leg. John's son came to the rescue and shot at his crazy uncle, knocking him hat off and causing blood to flow from his head. The lunatic fled to the woods and was a few days later captured near Leecompton. He was armed with several revolvers.

J. P. Salisbury, a farmer 69 years old, was lately taking a load of hay to Leavenworth and in descending the heavy hill of Pilot Knob he was followed by a teamster having a load of wood, when the brake in the wood wagon gave way and the wagon dashed against the load of hay. Mr. Salisbury was hurled to the ground, lighting squarely upon his head, receiving injuries which soon resulted in his death. He was one of the original settlers in Leavenworth county, having pre-empted the farm that he resided on at the time of his death.

FALL ELECTIONS.

How Many of the States Voted Tuesday.

Republicans Carry Ohio, New York, Massachusetts and Iowa by Heavy Majorities.—The Result in Other States—A Decided "Off Year."

McKinley on Top.

COLUMBUS, O., Nov. 8.—With a plurality of 50,000 and two-thirds of both branches of the legislature, McKinley has won the most decisive victory recorded in Ohio since the civil war. It has been won on national issues. Although McKinley was running for reelection as governor, he made state affairs secondary to protection and honest money in all his speeches, numbering 110. It would not have been a surprise two weeks ago, out after the action of congress, there seemed to have been such a reaction that the overwhelming vote is a surprise. The democrats did not allow the contest to go by default, but made a most vigorous fight with its working forces. Ex-Gov. Campbell canvassed the state for Lawrence T. Neal all last week, and the democratic party was hopeful after congress reached decisive action.

About 9 o'clock Chairman Dick, at republican headquarters, said if the average gain of 20 per cent. kept up, McKinley would have 63,000 plurality, but that the rural districts would not keep up this average. He feels confident McKinley's plurality will be more than double that of 1891, and a gain of 40,000 over last year's vote.

Land Slide in New York.

NEW YORK, Nov. 8.—One of the most peculiar campaigns in the history of the state was closed at sundown last evening. And it is safe to say the democratic managers are not more surprised at the result than are the republicans. The dominant issue in all portions of the state has been ring rule, and the republicans in New York City, Brooklyn, Albany and Buffalo have been greatly assisted by the organized efforts of independent democrats. Isaac H. Maynard, the candidate on the democratic ticket for judge of the court of appeals, against whom independent democrats have waged war most bitterly and unrelentingly defeated. In New York city he ran 35,000 behind his ticket, in Brooklyn over 18,000 and in Erie county several thousand.

Practically complete returns from many of the counties of the state and scattering returns from the others indicate the republicans have elected their entire state ticket, and that they will have a good working majority in the next legislature.

Chicago.

CHICAGO, Nov. 8.—The election seems to be about a standoff. At midnight the returns indicated the republicans had elected the entire judicial ticket and the democrats had secured the county commissioners inside the city. The judicial ticket has heretofore been on a non-partisan basis, but this year the democrats broke away and nominated a ticket of their own and the republicans seem to have elected every judicial candidate.

The great fight has been over the election of Judge Gary, who presided at the trial of the anarchists. At the time Gov. Altgeld pardoned the anarchists he made a severe attack on Gary, and the fight has been Gary against the state machine with the result that Gary seems not only to have polled the full republican strength but to have drawn on the democratic vote as well. In almost every precinct he was from 5 to 10 per cent. ahead of the balance of the ticket. The general result shows decisive republican gains over the presidential election of a year ago.

Massachusetts.

BOSTON, Nov. 8.—The result of the election in this state can only be described as a huge political landslide. For the first time in three years, the state will have a republican governor and his plurality is 30,000 at least. The whole ticket is elected with him and the legislature is solidly republican in both branches.

Virginia.

RICHMOND, Va., Nov. 8.—Revised figures of the election returns as made up by the dispatches from two-thirds of the state show that the democrats have carried Virginia by a majority of not less than 25,000, and that O'Ferrall runs behind his ticket several thousand votes.

Iowa.

DES MOINES, Ia., Nov. 8.—Charles D. Fuller, chairman democratic state central committee, says: "All indications point to Jackson's election by 20,000 to 25,000. The republican state ticket will have a slightly less majority. We have no returns on legislative candidates."

Nebraska.

OMAHA, Neb., Nov. 8.—Returns from the state are coming in slowly. The scattering reports received indicate republican losses on the head of the ticket and populist gains. The race between Harrison (republican) and Holcomb (populist) will be very close.

Kansas.

TOPEKA, Nov. 8.—Returns show large republican gains, and that the party secure most of the county officers of the state. The voting was only for county officers.

Pennsylvania.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 8.—Large republican gains reported as far as returns have been received.

DIVIDING THE SPOILS.

An Estimate as to the Apportioning of Plums at the Late Election.

TOPEKA, Kan., Nov. 10.—Complete election returns have been received at the office of Frank L. Brown, secretary of the state republican league, from eighty-one counties. The republicans carried forty-three counties and the populists six. Thirty-one counties are divided. The republicans elected a majority of the officers in fifteen of the divided counties, and the populists elected a majority in seven.

In the eighty-one counties heard from the republicans elected 302 officers, the populists 107 and the democrats 16. This is counting the six principal officers—sheriff, clerk, register of deeds, treasurer, coroner and surveyor. There were 630 officers to elect. There are twenty-four counties to hear from. Secretary Brown figures that the populists will get twenty-four officers out of the remaining counties. This will give the populists 131 officers.

In 1891 they elected 108, according to the populist "Blue Book." Chair-Breidenthal, however, claims that the final returns will show that the populists elected more officers than they did in 1891.

The following is a list of the counties of the state, showing the number of officers elected and their politics:

Counties.	R. P. D.	Counties.	R. P. D.
Allen.....	6	Marshall.....	5 1
Anderson.....	6	McPherson.....	6
Atchison.....	6	Miami.....	1 5
Barber.....	4	Mitchell.....	1 5
Barton.....	3	Montgomery.....	6
Bourbon.....	6	Morris.....	6
Brown.....	6	Nemaha.....	6
Butler.....	6	Neosho.....	6
Chase.....	6	Norton.....	6
Chautauqua.....	6	Osage.....	1 5
Chester.....	6	Osborne.....	3 3
Cheyenne.....	5	Ottawa.....	5 1
Clay.....	1 5	Pawnee.....	5 1
Cloud.....	2 4	Phillips.....	5 1
Coffey.....	5	Pottawatomie.....	3 3
Comanche.....	5	Pratt.....	3 3
Crawford.....	6	Rawlins.....	4 2
Decatur.....	4	Rebo.....	6
Dickinson.....	4	Republic.....	6
Doniphan.....	6	Rice.....	6
Douglas.....	6	Riley.....	6
Ellis.....	3 12	Rock.....	3 3
Finney.....	6	Rush.....	4 2
Franklin.....	6	Russell.....	6
Geary.....	3	Saline.....	3 3
Greeley.....	6	Scott.....	3 2
Greenwood.....	6	Sedgewick.....	6
Harper.....	2 4	Shawnee.....	6
Harvey.....	6	Sheridan.....	1 4
Haskell.....	5	Sherman.....	1 5
Jackson.....	6	Smith.....	6
Jefferson.....	6	Stanford.....	3 3
Jewell.....	6	Sumner.....	6
Johnson.....	6	Thomas.....	6
Kansas.....	6	Wabasha.....	4 2
Kingman.....	6	Washington.....	5 1
Labette.....	6	Wyandotte.....	6
Lane.....	6		
Leavenworth.....	6		
Lincoln.....	5		
Logan.....	5		
Lyons.....	6		
Marion.....	6		
		Total.....	302 107 16

Of the thirteen judges that were elected, Chairman Breidenthal, of the people's party, claims only three—Heren in the Fifteenth district, Goiger in the Seventeenth and Andrews in the Thirty-third, although he is not willing to give up Wilcoxson in the Thirty-fourth or Halsell (fus-dem.) in the Nineteenth. No satisfactory reports have been received from the Thirty-second district, the old Botkin district, owing to lack of telegraph facilities, but the republicans claim the election of Judge Hutchison. The official returns will probably show the election of all the republican candidates except in the Nineteenth, Seventeenth and Thirty-third and in each of these three the vote is close.

TWO BIG STATES.

New York and Pennsylvania Returns—Result in Nebraska.

NEW YORK, Nov. 10.—New York has elected the republican state ticket by probably 35,000 majority.

The state senate is republican by 18 to 14 on the latest returns, but this may be changed to 19 to 13, and the assembly stands 70 republicans to 53 democrats.

Schieren, rep., for mayor has 30,000 plurality in Brooklyn, and the machine has gone all to smash.</

CHOLLY'S SERENADE.

Why the Dear Boy's Wooing Ended Disastrously.

Mr. Daniel Blodgett turned from the "transmitter" through which he had been dictating letters to his secretary ten miles away, lifted his brow to the refreshing breeze from an electric fan whirling like a crazy chrysanthemum atop his desk, and, as he lighted a cigar at the little French storage-battery lamp beside him, murmured, contentedly:

"If science has any new tricks to make a business man's life easier, I'd just like to know them."

Certainly he had utilized all with which he was acquainted, feeling that in so doing he was measurably indemnifying himself for the vast amount of very hard work he had done by old-fashioned methods in his younger days. Some men rich as he had become would have abandoned even the semblance of business; while others, not knowing when they had enough, would have holed on, still accumulating, in the hard-blow ways they were used to, like wheels running in ruts.

But Mr. Blodgett, a typical American, steered a middle course. He gave up hard work, yet, thanks to modern scientific aid, did more than ever before, and, at the same time, thoroughly enjoyed the kindly autumn of his life. As president of a company manufacturing electrical apparatus, a great deal of responsibility devolved upon him; yet he was not seen at its offices or in its big factory once a month. One of the largest and most enjoyable rooms in his luxurious Staten Island mansion he had set apart as his office. There, seated before his huge, cylinder-topped desk—where he could, when he chose, command a magnificent view of the bay, listen to the native songbirds in the grand old elms on the borders of the lawn, and enjoy the perfume of flowers—anybody who had real business with him could find him at any time in business hours. But his hours were short, except when his pretty and willful daughter Flora took it into her capricious fancy to pay him a protracted visit, during which she would sit on his knees, pull his whiskers, talk nonsense, make him laugh, and utterly set at naught the electric company's affairs. On such occasions the impatient secretary, waiting by the telephone afar off to take dictated letters, did some dictating himself to the recording angel, and Mr. Blodgett was an hour or two later in taking his afternoon drive.

Easy life, freedom from care and abundant outdoor exercise seemed to have stopped Mr. Blodgett, at forty-five, from growing any older. He was stout, but active; rather bald, but what hair he had left was red and curly as it ever was; and his whiskers were tinged with gray, but, instead of making him seem old, only gave an air of dignity to a face which, if smoothly shaved, would have been rather too jolly for serious business purposes.

A dozen electric buttons, in the top of a short column fixed by his desk, gave him prompt communication with every department of his home establishment, as well as connection with his interests in the city. Touching one of these conveyed to the stables an order for his favorite team of bays to be ready in half an hour.

Mr. Blodgett was just putting on a long "duster," preparatory to his summer evening drive, when his daughter entered, unannounced by even a rap at the door, exclaiming:

"Aha, papa! I am in luck. I happened to think, only a minute ago, that I wanted you to take me along this afternoon, and I feared you would be gone."

"No, just going. But, my dear Flo, I don't know about taking you. I'm going to drive the bays."

"Well, what of it? If you are not afraid of them, I'm sure I am not; and if anything is to happen to you, it might just as well happen to both of us at the same time. Just wait a minute, till I get my hat."

"All right, run along. I'll wait a minute, but not two."

When father and daughter were seated together in the light wagon and the bays were clipping a lively pace over the dirt road, Mr. Blodgett said, with affected seriousness:

"I think, Flo, we will have to make war, somehow, on the strange cats that have taken to infesting our place."

"Strange cats? I have not seen any about, papa. How do you know there are any more than usual?"

"They may not be more numerous, but they are noisier. I have not seen them, but I hear them nearly every night. There was one yowling most dolefully among the shrubbery last night, and I thought I recognized the voice as that of the same beast I heard Tuesday night. Sometimes it sounded almost human."

"Oh! papa!" protested Flora, laughingly. "You are too hard on him. You know, just as well as I do, that was no cat. It was little Cholly Lytewayte."

"Then Cholly implies that a cat wonderfully well—so implies that he deserves to be suppressed as a cat."

"But why does he make such noises? They sound as if he were in pain, and, as the boys say, I'm sure it 'gives me a pain' to hear them."

"Oh! You dear old papa! I'm afraid you have not even just a little bit of an ear for music. Cholly was singing—serenading me; and he is the only one of my beaux who is romantic enough to do so."

"Thank heaven!"

"That he does?"

"No. That the others don't."

"Be tolerant, papa. I don't know how happy it makes the little fellow."

"But I know how unhappy it makes me. When I heard him first on Tues-

day night I was asleep, and in my dreams he was mosquitoes; but when I had slapped myself awake I knew he was a cat. And the feeble tinkling of his little guitar—"

"A mandolin, papa—a real mandolin."

"Well, mandolin, if you like; it is worse to me than tin-can making. Decidedly, Cholly must be hated."

Another team attempting to pass him incited Mr. Blodgett to a trial of the speed of his bays, which proved quite satisfactory to all concerned.

When they were again jogging along at an easy pace Mr. Blodgett resumed his theme, remarking, tentatively: "I wish I knew how much you think of that cat."

"Meaning Cholly?"

"Yes."

"Oh! I think he is ever so nice! Indeed, he is one of the very nicest young men I know."

"He has been making love to you for six months or more, hasn't he?"

"He has called on me frequently for about that long."

"And not without some encouragement from you, I dare say. I wish I knew how much you really think of him."

"You said so before, papa. Why would you like to know?"

"Because I would as lief see you marry a monkey as Cholly Lytewayte."

A gleam of mischief flashed in the girl's eyes and a smile curved her lips, but she did not let him see either blossoming of her internal mirth. Very seriously, and with a little affected hesitancy, she replied:

"But—would you really object to Cholly's marrying me?"

"Would I 'object' I'd see him—boiled first."

Flora was silent. She could not have spoken without bursting into laughter, it appeared to her such an excellent joke that her father should seriously think of Cholly in the light of a favored suitor for her hand; so she bit her lips to keep a straight face, and Mr. Blodgett very erroneously imagined he had spoken none too soon to restrain his beloved from the fatal fascination of that brilliant flame Cholly Lytewayte.

"I don't see," he pursued, with a little querulousness in his tone, "why you should want to think of marrying, anyway. You are only seventeen—"

"Last November."

"Well—last November! But there's plenty of time, for years yet. Why don't you amuse yourself finding a husband for your Aunt Jennie? She wants one badly enough. I've no doubt she would accept Cholly."

"I should think she would—if the sheep's eyes she makes at him mean anything. But Cholly does not reciprocate. He is faithful to me—so far as she is concerned, at least."

"Well, I wish to goodness somebody would marry her. I'm not particular who, any more than she is; and that's saying a good deal."

Late that night the mosquitoes in the shrubbery feasted again on Cholly's neck, while the "tinkling-tink" of his little mandolin and the chirping chirp of his small voice stirred the lethargy of cumulative fury. Mr. Blodgett, rising from his bed in wrathful disgust, sent to the city office a long telegram, which he knew the automatic receiver would faithfully record and present to the chief clerk the next morning.

By a little after nine o'clock the following morning two expert linemen presented themselves in Mr. Blodgett's office, saying that Mr. Marshall, the chief clerk, had sent them down to receive instructions. Two hours later a wagon arrived, laden with wires, plain and insulated, a heavy storage battery, and boxes of objects carefully concealed, all, as the driver explained, sent down on Mr. Blodgett's order to Mr. Marshall.

Flora went to the city early that morning, on a shopping expedition, and was gone all day; else her ever-vigilant curiosity would have been much excited by the strange industry of the linemen, who busied themselves hour after hour with the laying down of insulated wires just beneath the surface of the earth, all through Mr. Blodgett's grounds, and connecting them with many almost invisible wires which they temporarily left coiled out of sight under shrubs, or laid up along tree-trunks, or concealed in the grass. Long after dark they were still busy; but as there was almost no light they must have had the perceptions of owls or bats, to enable them to work at all. As they took care to keep out of sight as much as possible Miss Blodgett knew nothing of their presence, though she was then at home and much of the time seated on the porch.

At ten o'clock the twinkling-tink of Cholly's mandolin in the shrubbery smote the ear of Mr. Blodgett, who expectantly sat alone near a window of his office, in the darkness. Briskly he groped to the column by his desk and pressed a button, at the same time unconsciously translating into the words "Let 'er go!" the signal he thereby transmitted to the linemen waiting in the basement battery-room.

The light-hearted serenader had just started in on the song he flattered himself he sang best:

"Ev' of thee I'm fawawawndly dreaming, when a tremendous cannon, as it seemed to him, was fired off directly over his head, and he dropped into a sitting posture, half-stunned, upon the grass. Scrambling to his feet he ran, as fast as his trembling little legs would carry him, in the direction of the gates but contact with thread-like wires, stretched just above the grass, the breaking of which precipitated upon him an avalanche of alarms. Roman candles and bombs poured forth a rain of many colored fires; balls of flame darted through the bushes and soared high overhead; blazing wheels whizzed before him; fiery serpents reared to and fro; cannon thundered to right and left of him whichever way he turned he seemed to set going another electric going to add its maddening clangor to the general uproar. Lights gleamed in all the windows of the mansion—except before he had gone a dozen steps, burst of ghastly blue and green fires burst forth on each side of his path, flinging

a curtain of emerald sparks across the way. He recoiled in terror, dazed and confused, wheeled and plunged into the shrubbery. At each step, though he never noticed them, his feet came in the office—and excited voices mingled with his exclamations in the infernal disturbance. But Mr. Blodgett's voice was not among them. He remained at his window, in the dark, laughing until his sides pained him, and saying to himself:

"Magnificent! Splendid! Gorgeous! Bents any Fourth of July I ever saw! I'll give 'em fifty dollars each—yes, I'll make it a hundred!"

Fear lent wings to Cholly's feet and he fairly flew through the shrubbery, which had become to him a labyrinth stuffed full of terrors. He had no idea in what direction he was going at any moment, and could not go anywhere that did not seem worse than the spot he had just left. In one place he dropped his mandolin; in another, parted company with his hat; in a third, hastily shed his coat, clutched by some thorny shrub. Finally he found himself in front of the tall iron gate, and sprang to it to escape; but the instant his fingers touched its bars he received a shock that threw him flat upon his back, and there he lay, howling in crazy fright: "Murder! Murder! Help! Help!"

Simultaneously the gongs ceased their racket, the fireworks had already burned themselves out, and the roars of the cannon were heard no more. All was profound silence except Cholly's howls of terror. He was not conscious that anything had stopped. The eyes and ears of his mind still saw and heard it all, and he continued to shriek "Murder!" and "Help!" until he had a vague sense of some one raising his head and endeavoring to calm him, saying:

"Mr. Lytewayte! Cholly! Won't you stop? Don't you see it is all over? whatever it was. You are not hurt, thank heaven! and you shall not be. I am here to protect you, Cholly! Look up! Don't you know me?"

Was it an angel who thus poured the balm of peace into his troubled soul? Of course—since it was a woman; and that sweet minister of consolation was none other than Flora, aunt, who, as an experienced widow, knew the importance of seizing opportunities.

Cholly recognized her at length, and panted: "O, Mrs. Blodgett! You will not desert me. You will protect me, will you not?"

"Yes, dear; I will stand by you always," she replied.

"Yes, always," he echoed. "Thanks, you're a good girl."

By the time Aunt Jennie had assisted the victim to rise from the dew-laden grass and had him pretty near able to stand alone, her brother-in-law, her niece and a dozen servants came running from the house and surrounded her. To the unhappy young man's infinite amazement the apparently very irate Mr. Blodgett burst forth at him:

"What do you mean, sir, by such outrageous conduct as this? Your serenade was bad enough; but to raise such a diabolical charivari is altogether too much. What do you mean by doing this? How dare you? Explain yourself at once, before I call an officer and give you in charge."

Cholly clasped his disheveled head with both hands and feebly gasped, with an air of appealing to Heaven:

"Good gracious! Is this veal aw some hawid nightmare?"

That was too much for Mr. Blodgett's gravity; and even Flora, who had been muffled her mouth with a handkerchief ever since she caught sight of Cholly, burst into a scream of irrepressible laughter, in which all the others joined, except the astute captor of Cholly, in a tone of grave and sad reproach, "you go too far. It is enough. You have given the young man's nerves such a terrible shock it will be a wonder if he survives it. Do not, I beg of you, continue your merciless jest any farther."

Mr. Blodgett stared at her a moment in surprise, then asked, with sarcasm formally:

"Pardon me; but may I inquire if you have any particular personal interest in what happens to Mr. Lytewayte?"

"Decidedly I have, sir, since he is to be my husband."

"Oh! Is that so?" he exclaimed, turning to the young man.

"Y—yes, sir, if you please," stammered Cholly, but rather ruefully.

"Of course I please. Nothing could please me better. I congratulate you, Cholly; and you too, Sister Jennie. What a mistake I made! I thought he was after Flo."

Mr. Lytewayte looked as if desirous of saying something, but remained silent, and Mr. Blodgett continued:

"That puts a different face upon the whole matter. Come to the house and let us get you in better shape, Cholly."

As they walked up the wide gravelled path he said to his daughter, in a low tone:

"How you fooled me, you little minx, making me think he came for your sake."

"No, I didn't; you never asked me. You only said you wished you knew. Nobody ever gets any knowledge by just wishing for it. But he did come to see me. Aunt Jennie just caught him 'on the bounce,' so to speak. I always thought she would if she had half a chance."

"You don't seem to be heart-broken about it."

"Why should I be? I have been, for three months, engaged to Gus Van Zandt."

"You have? and yet you have allowed me to go ahead and waste all this money on wiring and fireworks—all for no good."

"Allowed? you! I am not aware of your ever asking my permission; and certainly you cannot say it has been no good. Has it not got Aunt Jennie and other husband?"

"Yes, that's so. And I've got five hundred dollars' worth of fun out of it myself."

"So, at last, everybody is satisfied."

"Except Cholly."

"He don't count. He is only the husband."

"J. H. Connelly, in Demorest's Magazine."

PRICE OF A QUARREL.

An Essay on the Bookkeeping of Domestic Intelicity.

BY HOWARD FIELDING.
(COPYRIGHT, 1893.)

The characters in this sketch are Mr. and Mrs. John Bentley and a messenger boy, all ordinary people, and Richard Harper, Esq., an honest lawyer. The scene is Mr. Harper's private office.

Mrs. Bentley (entering a good deal faster than seems to be necessary)—I don't see why Mr. Harper is not here. Ten o'clock was the hour, and it is now after eleven. Men have no earthly regard for an appointment.

Mr. Bentley (very gently)—He may have been here at ten.

Mrs. B. (After a pause, during which they have taken seats on opposite sides of the room)—Well, why don't you send for Mr. Harper?

(Bentley rises, and approaches his wife.)

Bent.—Alice, I knew Dick would not be here. I know where he is now. If I send for him it will mean that we are hopelessly estranged; that we really wish him to draw up the legal form of separation.

Mrs. B.—Does anybody doubt that?

Bent.—Dick does; and—and, there is one other person, but he's not worth mentioning.

Mrs. B.—I quite agree with you.

Bent. (bitterly)—For the first time in six months. (Then, with contrition) Alice, I did not mean it. I wish I hadn't said it nor anything else like it to you, ever in my life. I take them all back.

Mrs. B.—A million apologies in one. This humility is touching. But why don't you send for Mr. Harper?

(Bentley looks at her a moment, as if he would like to say something more. She meets his glance firmly. He makes a despairing gesture, walks to the wall where there is a district messenger company's box and rings the bell. While his back is turned she wipes her eyes with her handkerchief.)

Bent.—It is done.

Mrs. B.—Yes, you have done it at last.

Bent.—I? (He seems about to say something disagreeable, but suddenly thinks better of it, falls into a chair and pulls a notebook out of his pocket.) Since you allude to the cause of this most unhappy quarrel, let's see exactly what it is.

Mrs. B.—What do you mean?

Bent.—I have the whole thing in this notebook—the history of our disagreement.

Mrs. B.—A sort of pocket conscience. Why don't you publish it? "How to Make Home Happy, by a Man Who Never Tried." Advertise it as a complete manual of ungentlemanly behavior and it ought to sell very fast, to the few men who have anything to learn on the subject.

Bent.—There is not much about etiquette in it. It's a work on finance.

Mrs. B. (Rising excitedly)—Jack Bentley, you insult me! There is no question of money here. You are not rich, but if you were what I once believed you to be, I could go with you to the poorest tenement in this city, and find a life-long happiness in making it a home for us.

Bent. (Throws the notebook down and leaps out of the chair)—Alice, when you speak like that you bring me to my senses. What you once believed me! I will be that or anything you wish. Come with me, then, and let us have that home to-day. To-day and always, Alice, Alice!

(They fall into each other's arms in the good old way.)

Mrs. B. (Disengaging herself from his arms hastily)—There is somebody coming.

(Bentley glances apprehensively at the door. Snatches his notebook from the floor. They try to look as if nothing had happened. However, nobody comes in.)

Mrs. B.—I don't wonder you were anxious about that notebook.

Bent.—My anxiety shall cease presently. (He looks around the room.) Confound steam heat. If there were only an open fire here—

Mrs. B.—Oh, don't destroy it. I want to see what's in it.

Bent.—I hate to touch it, but—oh, well, we'll never quarrel again.

Mrs. B. (Sits)—Something about money. That's what you said. Well, then she tears it.)

Mrs. B. (to the messenger)—Young man, come here. If you will go away just as fast as you can, I will give you a dollar. I don't care where you go, as long as you don't find Mr. Harper.

The Boy—Mr. Harper's in the office.

Mrs. B.—What! Oh, Jack, I shall die if he sees me. Come, let's run out this way.

(She seizes Jack's hand, as he comes forward to meet her. They run to one of the doors which opens just as they reach it, and Harper enters. They face him, still holding each other's hands.)

Harper—Delighted, delighted! I knew it would end this way. Let me congratulate you both.

(He takes the free hand of each, and shakes them heartily. Curtain.)

Mrs. B. (Triumphantly)—And saved the money.

Bent. (Aside)—The lot's worth \$7,000 now, but never mind. (Aloud) This hasn't anything to do with the Larchmont lot. It's the extra stamp I put on that letter to Uncle Henry. You declared that it could go for one stamp.

Mrs. B.—Yes; but you put on the extra one all the same.

Bent.—I did; and Uncle Henry had to pay two cents before he could get the letter.

Mrs. B.—Jack, did we really quarrel about that?

Bent.—Fiercely—at least you did.

Mrs. B.—I can't believe it. What is the next item?

Bent.—November 25, dropped three bridge tickets into the box instead of two. Alice insisted that I should get the extra one back; put my hand into the chopper and the gatekeeper said he'd chop my fingers up if I didn't take them out. Took them out. We quarreled six hours. Price, three cents. What do you think of that?

Mrs. B.—It would have been just the same if the ticket had been worth a thousand dollars. You never can be brought to see that I say these things for your own good.

Bent. (laughs bitterly)—For my good! I wonder what Dick Harper will say to that?

Mrs. B.—I wish he would come.

Bent.—So you can't wait? You're in a hurry to settle this affair. Well, I'll do all that I can, at any rate.

(He goes to the messenger call and rings it nine times.)

Mrs. B. (hysterically)—I am not in a hurry! I am perfectly calm! But if you are impatient, for mercy's sake let us end it as soon as possible!

(She rushes to the messenger call and rings it frantically twelve times. On the thirteenth she pulls the handle off.)

Bent. Well, well. (Reading from the book)—"December 1. Flowers, two dollars; fought like tigers from seven o'clock till—"

Mrs. B. (in a choking voice)—Have you got that in your book? I—I wish you'd cross that out—please. I should not want anybody to see that.

Bent. (Looking up suddenly)—Why not?

Mrs. B.—Flowers, for me I have always remembered that. I didn't really mean to quarrel about such a matter. You misunderstood me.

Bent.—How?

Mrs. B.—Never mind now. It is too late. But I want to say before we—

Bent.—Before we lose our last opportunity of quarrelling about it again.

Mrs. B.—You should not speak so. What I wish to say is that, in that instance at least, I was wholly to blame. It has lain upon my conscience ever since. Oh, Jack! The flowers were

for me. Think of it, think of it. (She bursts out crying.)

Bent.—I say, Alice, I can't stand this. It cuts my heart to pieces. (He bends over her and then starts up.) Here comes that boy, shall I send him to Richard or to Jericho?

(Mrs. B. continues to sob. The boy enters without knocking.)

The Boy—Did you see ring?

Bent.—Did we ring? (He picks up the handle of the messenger call box from the floor.) Yes, we rung. But we haven't decided—

The Boy (sliding into the easy chair)—All right. I'll wait.

Bent.—Alice, what shall we do?

The Boy—Is the lady sick? Say, shall I get a doctor? I know where there's a bully one.

Bent.—No, get out.

The Boy—Where shall I go?

Bent.—Go down to the Battery and jump off.

The Boy (promptly)—Forty cents and the car fare.

Bent.—Here's half a dollar. Never mind the change. Now get out. (Boy does not move.)

Mrs. B.—Why, Jack, what did you give him all that for? Twenty-five cents would have been more than enough.

Bent. (opening notebook and taking out pencil)—One messenger boy. Fifty cents. Our last quarrel. Total price of domestic unhappiness, seven dollars and a half. (Hands the book to Mrs. B.) There it is, Alice. It shows what I was worth to my wife. Seven dollars and a half a year. About two cents a day. I feel pretty cheap.

(He sinks into the easy chair. Mrs. B. crushes the notebook in her hand. Then she tears it.)

Mrs. B. (to the messenger)—Young man, come here. If you will go away just as fast as you can, I will give you a dollar. I don't care where you go, as long as you don't find Mr. Harper.

The Boy—Mr. Harper's in the office.

Mrs. B.—What! Oh, Jack, I shall die if he sees me. Come, let's run out this way.

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Harper—Delighted, delighted! I knew it would end this way. Let me congratulate you both.

(He takes the free hand of each, and shakes them heartily. Curtain.)

Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures



WARING'S PERIL. BY CAPT. CHARLES KING. U.S. ARMY.

ANANIAS!
"Yes, suh?"
"What time is it?"
"G y a h d-mountain! done gone, suh."
"The devil it has! What do you mean, sir, by allowing me to sleep on in this shameless and unconscionable manner, when an indulgent government is suffering for my services? What sort of a day is it, sir?"
"Beautiful day, Mr. Waring."
"Then go at once to Mr. Larkin and tell him he can't wear his new silk hat this morning—I want it, and you fetch it. Don't allow him to ring in the old one on you. Tell him I mean the new 'spring style' he just brought from New York. Tell Mr. Perry I want that new Hatfield suit of his, and you get Mr. Pierce's silk umbrella; then come back here and get my bath and my coffee. Stop, there, Ananias! Give my pious regards to the commanding officer, sir, and tell him there's no drill for 'X' battery this morning, as I'm to breakfast at Moreau's at eleven o'clock and go to the matinee afterwards."
"Beg pardon, suh, but de cunnle's done ordered review for de whole command, suh, right at nine o'clock."
"So much the better. Then Capt. Cram must stay, and won't need his swell team. Go right down to the stable and tell Jeffers I'll drive at nine-thirty."
"But—"
"No buts, you incorrigible rascal! I don't pay you a princely salary to raise obstacles. I don't pay you at all, sir, except at rare intervals and in moments of mental decrepitude. Go at once! Allez! Chassez! Skoot!"
"But, lieutenant," says Ananias, his black face shining, his even white teeth all agleam, "Capt. Cram stopped in on de way back from stables to say Glencoe'd sprained his foot and you was to ride de bay colt. Please get up, suh. Boots and saddles! I soun' in ten minutes."
"It won't, but if it does I'll brain the bugler. Tell him so. Tell Capt. Cram he's entirely mistaken; I won't ride the bay colt—nor Glencoe. I'm going

driving, sir, with Capt. Cram's own team and road wagon. Tell him so. Going in forty-five minutes by my watch. Where is it, sir?"
"It ain't back from de jeweler's, suh, where you dun lef it de before yist'day; but his boy's hyuh now, suh, wid de bill for las' year. What shall I tell him?"
"Tell him to go to—quarantine. No! Tell him the fever has broken out here again, sir, and not to call until ten o'clock next spring—next minspring they put in that watch. Go and get Mr. Merton's watch. Tell him I'll be sure to overstay in town if he doesn't send it, and then I can't take him up and introduce him to those ladies from Louisville to-morrow. Impress that on him, sir, unless he's gone and left it on his bureau, in which case impress the watch—the watch, sir, in any case. No! Stop again, Ananias; not in any case, only in the gold hunting case; no other. Now then, vanish!"
"But, lieutenant, 'fo' Gawd, suh, dey'll put you in arrest if you euts drill dis time. Cunnle Braxton says to Capt. Cram only two days ago, suh, dat—"
"But here a white arm shot out from a canopy of mosquito netting, and first a boot-jack, then a slipper, then a heavy top boot, came whizzing past the darky's dodging head, and, finding expostulation vain, that faithful servant bolted out in search of some ally more potent, and found one, though not the one he sought or desired, just entering the adjoining room.
A big fellow, too—too big, in fact, to be seen wearing, as was the fashion in the sixties, the shell jacket of the light artillery. He had a full round body, and a full round ruddy face, and a little round visorless cap cocked on one side of a round head, not very full of brains, perhaps, yet reputed to be fairly stocked with what is termed "horse sense." His bulky legs were thrust deep in long boots, and ornamented, so far as the skin-tight breeches of sky blue were concerned, with a scarlet welt along the seam, a welt that his comrades were wont to say would make a white mark on his nose, so red and bulbous was that organ. He came noisily in from the broad veranda overlooking the parade ground, glanced about on the



A HEAVY TOP BOOT CAME WHIZZING PAST.

all on account of your bringing me in at that hour last night. Tell him I've gone, Ananias. Let me in, Waring, there's a good fellow."
"Go to blazes, Doyle!" is the unfeeling answer from the other side. "I'm bathing." And a vigorous splashing follows the announcement.
"For the Lord's sake, Waring, let me in. Sure, I can't see the colonel now. If I could stand him off until review and inspection's over and he's had his drink he'd let the whole thing drop; but that blackguard of a sinthay has given us away. Sure I told you he would."
"Then slide down the lightning-rod! Fly up the chimney! Evaporate! Dry up and blow away, but get out! You can't come in here."
"Oh, for mercy's sake, Waring! Sure 'twas you that got me into the scrape. You know that I was drunk when you found me up the levee. You made me come down when I didn't want to. Hwat did I say to the man last night, anyhow?"
"Say to him? Poor devil! why, you never can remember after you're drunk what you've been doing the night before. Some time it'll be the death of you. You abused him like a pick-pocket—the sergeant of the guard and everybody connected with it."
"Oh, murder! murder! murder!" groaned the poor Irishman, sitting down and covering his face with his hands. "Sure, they'll court-martial me this time without fail, and I know it. For God's sake, Waring, can't ye let a feller in and say that I'm not here?"
"Hyuh, dis way, lieutenant," whispered Ananias, mysteriously. "Slip out on de po'ch and into Mr. Pierce's room. I'll tell you when he's gone." And in a moment the huge bulk of the senior lieutenant of Light Battery "X" was being boosted through a window opening from the gallery into the bachelor den of the junior second lieutenant. No sooner was this done than the negro servant darted back, closed and bolted the long green Venetian blinds behind him, tiptoed to the bedroom door, and, softly tapping, called: "Mr. Waring! Mr. Waring! get dressed quick as you can, suh! I'll lay out your uniform in hyuh."

"I tell you, Ananias, I'm going to town, sir; not to any ridiculous review. Go and get what I ordered you. See that I'm properly dressed, sir, or I'll discharge you. Confound you, sir, there isn't a drop of Florida water in this bath, and none on my bureau! Go and rob Mr. Pierce—or anybody."
But Ananias was already gone. Darting out on the gallery, he took a header through the window of the adjoining quarters through which Mr. Doyle had escaped, snatched a long flask from the dressing table and was back in the twinkling of an eye.
"What became of Mr. Doyle?" asked Waring, as he thrust a bare arm through a narrow aperture to receive the spoil. "Don't let him get drunk; he's got to go to review, sir. If he doesn't, Col. Braxton may be so inconsiderate as to inquire why both the lieutenants of 'X' battery are missing. Take good care of him till the review, sir, then let him go to grass; and don't you dare leave me without Florida water again if you have to burglarize the whole post. What's Mr. Doyle doing, sir?"
"Peekin' froode blin's in Mr. Pierce's room, suh; lookin' fo' de oadelly. I done told him de cunnle was alter him, but he ain't, suh," chuckled Ananias. "I fixed it all right wid de gyalnd dis mawnin, suh. Dey won't tell 'bout his cuttin' up las' night. He'd forgot de whole 'ting, suh; he allays does; he never does know what's happened de night befo'. He wouldn't 'a' known about dis, but I told his boy Jim to tell him 'bout it after stables. I told Jim to sweat dat dey'd reported it to de cunnle."
"Very well, Ananias; very well, sir; you're a credit to your name. Now go and carry out my orders. Don't forget Capt. Cram's wagon. Tell Jeffers to be here with it on time." And the lieutenant returned to his bath without waiting for reply.
"Yeas, suh," was the subordinate answer, as Ananias promptly turned, and, whistling cheerily, went banging out upon the gallery and clattering down the open stairway to the brick-paved court below. Here he promptly turned, and, noisily as a cat, shot up the stairway, tiptoed back into the sitting-room, kicked off his low-heeled slippers, and rapidly, but with hardly an audible sound, resumed the work on which he had been engaged—the arrangement of his master's key.
Already, faultlessly brushed, folded and hanging over the back of a chair close by the chamber door were the bright blue, scarlet-welted battery trousers then in vogue, very snug at the knee, very springy over the foot. Underneath them, spread over the square back of the chair, a dark-blue, single-breasted frock-coat, hanging nearly to the floor, its shoulders decked with huge epaulettes, to the right one of which were attached the braid and loops of a heavy gilt aiguillette whose glistening pendants were hung temporarily on the upper button. On the seat of the chair was folded a broad soft sash of red silk net, its tassels carefully spread. Beside it lay a pair of long buff gauntlets, new and spotless. At the door, brilliantly polished, stood a pair of buttoned gaiter boots, the heels decorated with small glistening brass spurs. In the corner, close at hand, leaned a long, curved saber, its gold sword-knot, its triple-guarded hilt, its steel scabbard and plated bands and rings, as well as the swivels and buckle of the black sword-belt, showing the perfection of finish in manufacture and care in keeping. From a round leather box Ananias now extracted a new gold-wire fourragere, which he softly wiped with a silk handkerchief, dandled lovingly an instant the glistening tassels, coiled it carefully upon the sash, then producing from the same box a long scarlet horsehair plume, he first brushed it into shimmering freedom from the faintest knot or kink, then set it firmly through its socket into the front of a gold-braided shako whose black front was decked with the embroidered cross cannon of the regiment, surmounted by the arms of the United States. This he noiselessly placed upon the edge of the mantle, stepped back to complacently view his work, flicked off a possible speck of dust on the sleeve of the coat, touched with a chamois-skin the gold crescent of the nearest epaulette, then softly, noiselessly as before, vanished through the doorway, tiptoed to the adjoining window, and pecked in. Mr. Doyle had thrown himself into Pierce's armchair, and was trying to read the morning paper.
"Wunner what Mars'er Pierce will say when he gits back from breakfast," was Ananias' comment, as he sped softly down the stairs, a broad grin on his black face, a grin that almost instantly gave place to preternatural solemnity and respect as, turning sharply on the sidewalk at the foot of the stairs, he came face to face with the battery commander. Ananias would have passed with a low obeisance, but the captain halted him short.
"Where's Mr. Waring, sir?"
"Dressin' in inspection, captain."
"He is? I just heard in the mess-room that he didn't propose attending—that he had an engagement to breakfast and was going in town."
"Yeas, suh, yeas, suh, Gen. Rousseau, suh, expects de lieutenant in to breakfast, but the moment he hyuhd 'twas review he ordered me to git everyting ready, suh. I's goin' for de bay colt now. Beg pardon, captain, de lieutenant says de de captain goin' to wear gauntlets or gloves dis mawnin'?" He wants to do just as de captain does, suh."
What a merciful interposition of Divine Providence it is that the African cannot blush! Capt. Cram looked suspiciously at the earnest, unwinning black face before him. Some memory of old college days fitted through his mind at the moment. "O Kumpes!" ("thou dog-faced one!") he caught himself muttering, but negro diplomacy was too much for him, and the innocence in the face of Ananias would have baffled a man far more suspicious. Cram was a fellow who loved his battery and his profession as few men loved be-

fore. He was full of big ideas in one way and little oddities in another. Undoubted ability had been at the bottom of his selection over the head of many a senior to command one of the light batteries when the general dismounting took place in '66. Unusual attractions of person had won for him a wife with a fortune only a little later. The fortune had warranted a short leave abroad this very year. (He would not have taken a day over sixty, for fear of losing his light battery.) He had been a stickler for gauntlets on all mounted duty when he went away, and he came home converted to white wash-leather gloves because the British horse-artillery wore no other, "and they, sir, are the nattiest in the world." He could not tolerate an officer whose soul was not aflame with enthusiasm for battery duty, and so, was perpetually at war with Waring, who dared to have other aspirations. He delighted in a man who took pride in his dress and equipment, and so rejoiced in Waring, who, more than any subaltern ever attached to "X," was the very glass of soldier fashion and mold of soldier form. He had dropped in at the bachelor mess just in time to hear some gabbling youngster blurt out a bet that Sam Waring would cut review and keep his tryst in town, and he had known him many a time to overpersuade his superiors into excusing him from duty on pretext of social claims, and more than once into pardoning deliberate absence. But he and the post commander had deemed it high time to block all that nonsense in future, and had so informed him, and were nonplussed at Waring's cheery acceptance of the implied rebuke and most airy, graceful and immediate change of the subject. The whole garrison was chuckling over it by night.

POWER OF TELESCOPES.

Comparative Figures Showing the Weakness of the Human Eye.
The following careful statement by Prof. E. S. Holden on the power of the eye and the telescope as they are contrasted in actual experience, is of special and permanent interest: If the brightness of a star seen with the eye alone is one, with a two-inch telescope it is 100 times as bright; with a four-inch telescope it is 400 times as bright; eight-inch telescope it is 1,600 times as bright; sixteen-inch telescope it is 6,400 times as bright; thirty-two-inch telescope it is 25,600 times as bright; thirty-six-inch telescope it is 32,400 times as bright. That is, stars can be seen with the thirty-six-inch telescope which are 20,000 times fainter than the faintest star visible to the naked eye. While the magnifying power which can be successfully used on the five-inch telescope is not above 400, the thirty-six-inch telescope will permit a magnifying power of more than 2,000 diameters on suitable objects, stars, for example. This power cannot be used on the moon and planets with real advantage for many reasons, but probably a power of 1,000 or 1,500 will be the maximum. The moon will thus appear under the same conditions as if it were to be viewed by the naked eye at a distance of, say, 300 miles. This is the same as saying that objects about 300 feet square can be recognized, so that no village or great canal or even large edifice can be built on the moon without our knowledge. Highly organized life on the moon will make itself known in this indirect way if it exists. If one were looking at the earth under the same conditions, the great works of hydraulic mining, or the great operations of Dakota farms or California ranches would be obvious.

PEPPERMINT PLANTS.

Fifteen Thousand Tons Cultivated Yearly in the Wolverine State.
More than one-half of all the oil of peppermint, spearmint and tansy used in the world is said by the New York Post to be produced and distilled in Michigan. The center of the industry is St. Joseph county. Peppermint plants weighing fifteen thousand tons when dried are cultivated every year in the state. From these the essential oils are distilled. Early in spring the roots are planted in furrows from two to three feet apart. In a day a good workman will plant an acre with them. A few weeks later the rows meet and cover the entire ground. In September the plants mature. They are then covered with fragrant purple blossoms and the time has arrived for mowing. After lying in the sun to dry they are raked into heaps and taken to the distilleries, of which there are about one hundred and fifty in the state. It is estimated that three hundred and fifty pounds of dried peppermint plants produce one pound of oil. The yield per acre is fifteen pounds of oil. Distilled peppermint brings from one dollar and twenty-five cents to five dollars per pound in the home market. The industry was originally established in Mitcham, Eng., about one hundred and fifty years ago. Early in the present century a beginning was made in this country in Wayne county, N. Y., and in St. Joseph, Mich. To-day nine-tenths of the entire product of the world is made in the United States. The rich alluvial soil so abundant in Michigan, together with its desirable climate, has enabled the state to take precedence over any other state or country in this industry.

An Efficient Physician.

Among the "characters" in a certain little Hoosier town is an Irishwoman by the name of Lynch. Not long ago Mrs. Lynch made a visit to the town cemetery. The sexton welcomed the old lady with a mournful smile and said, sympathetically: "You have quite a number of little graves to look after, Mrs. Lynch?" "Yis, God be praised, I hov. I hov nine childer buried here."
"What physician do you employ, Mrs. Lynch?"
"Dochter Brown, Hivin bless him. He's the only dochter in jown who understood the constitution of me childer."

THE FARMING WORLD.

FOR MUSKING CORN.

An Improved Wagon Designed by a Kansas Farmer.

In husking and gathering corn from standing stalks, the work is greatly facilitated by placing two boards on the far side of the wagon box, as shown by the dotted lines in the illustration, engraved from sketches by J. Whildin, of Kansas. These are fastened together by four brackets, two on each side, two of which are shown at a, which pass down the far side of the box. This enables the husker to throw the ears of corn quickly without watching their passage. In this method of gathering corn it is customary for the team to walk on the rows already husked, but just alongside the unhusked rows. As the husker advances, he calls on his horses to go on, which they do with unguided lines until spoken to; but they frequently do not stop promptly at the word, and if allowed the habit of disobeying they frequently get beyond his reach, when he is obliged to run to catch them, which leads to, and often causes, a runaway. This difficulty can be avoided by passing the lines, b, loosely through the loops at the tops of the standards and tying to them a long rope, to be trailed on the ground, a part of which is shown trailing. When the team gets too far beyond the driver, the rope is yet within easy reach, which he grasps and pulls, speaking to the team at the same time. A few lessons of this kind, promptly administered, make the team stop at the word. In unloading ear corn from a wagon different methods are used to enable the operator to pass the scoop under the corn on the upper surface of the floor of the wagon bed. One of these devices is a wide scoop board, placed at the end gate and passing obliquely downward until it rests near the center of the floor of the wagon. In another method the floor of the bed extends about twenty inches beyond the tail gate. In another the tail gate is hinged at the bottom so that it opens downward until held by supporting chains on a level with the floor of the wagon box.

All these devices are unhandy, having to be carried along and in position before the corn is loaded, and with the last method it is difficult to keep the box sufficiently tight to hold small grain, which is necessary where much of the grain is drawn to market, not in bags, but loose in the wagon-bed. A superior device is shown in the illustration which represents a wagon with the seat and brake removed, showing how the scoop-board, e, f, is made and applied. Select a two-by-four inch scantling, e, and hovel it eighteen inches back on one edge to a point on the opposite edge. Place it with beveled edge upward on the side of the rear end



IMPROVED HUSKING WAGON.

of the box, and on the projecting end of the cross-bar, d, with the sharpened point resting under the projecting end of the bolster. Cut off the other end of the scantling two feet behind the wagon box. Bevel and cut from the remainder of the scantling a similar board and place it in the same manner on the other side of the wagon. Then with small nails fasten a wide board across the top of side pieces for a temporary stay. Now draw this frame out from the wagon, lay it upside down on the ground, and with three and one-half inch wire nails firmly nail two boards, one by twelve inches, across the back end of the side pieces, as shown at f, e. Remove the temporary stayboard, saw the permanent ones, f, even with the outer edge of the scantling, and the scoopboard is complete. To unload, place it in position, raise the end-gate, stand on this platform and scoop away. If the end-gate opens backward with hinges it may strike the platform before it is quite open. To remedy this obstruction, cut a little off the upper side of the end of the cross-bar, d, or cut a notch in the bottom of the scantling, or both.—American Agriculturist.

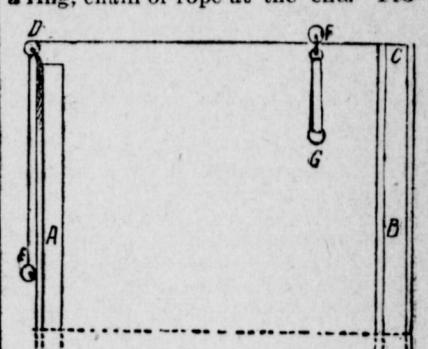
PIG PEN POINTERS.

Young sows often become pig-eaters because their teats are sore. The nursing pigs irritate them; remove the cause before blaming the sow.
Pigs to be profitable must not inherit an hereditary taint. A good constitution and great power of digestion and assimilation are of first importance.
It is folly to attempt to make good, well-flavored and wholesome pork by feeding the pigs upon all the debris of the farm. Sound food alone makes first-class pork.
THUMPS are a disease, an unnecessary one. It is only the pig that eats large messes of rich food and takes no exercise that ever has them. Exercise is the only preventative—there is no cure.
EMASCULATION should, if the weather permits, be done at the youngest age possible. The operation does not perceptibly check the growth of a very young pig, but it does when much over two months old.
NEVER attempt to raise more pigs than you can raise right. A half-starved pig never yet paid for his keep. If you have food enough upon which to winter twenty-five pigs and have fifty, it would be better to give twenty-five of them away than try to carry the whole number through.
SWINE plague or hog cholera, whichever it may be, is to be dreaded and avoided if possible. Many herds in the past have contracted the disease by associating with a recent purchase. Avoid all danger from that source by quarantining all newly purchased pigs for thirty days. This precaution may save you hundreds of dollars.—Colman's Rural World.

EXERCISE MACHINE.

Every Farm Where Stallions and Bulls Are Kept Should Have One.

Our illustration represents a handy contrivance for exercising stallions, bulls, jacks or other animals which it is not desirable to allow the freedom of a yard or field. It is made by setting two strong posts, shown at A and B in the illustration, firmly into the ground fifty yards or less apart as is convenient. Fasten a strong rope to the top of the post at C and have it pass over pulley D at the top of the other post and extend down nearly to the ground with a weight E fastened to the end near the foot of post A. Place a pulley F on the rope and to it attach a short strap with a ring, chain or rope at the end. Pro-



AN EXERCISE MACHINE.

vide a swivel just below the pulley so the rope or chain will not become twisted and thereby shortened.
Tie a stallion short so he will not get his feet over the halter strap in rearing, etc. If he lies down to "wallow" the weight E is drawn up, giving the needed slack to the halter while he is down, but keeps it tight and out of his way, drawing it up again as soon as he rises. It gives him a chance to run back and forth and take exercise without requiring the time of an attendant to lead him. A covered pulley must be used at D, or a strong large iron staple driven astride the rope just in front of the pulley D, for with no shield or staple to stop it the pulley F could be drawn up to D and the rope thrown off. Bulls can be given exercise with the same machine but should be tied with enough slack to allow them to lie down without having to draw up weight E, as they are very likely to want to lie down and are not apt to get their feet over the halter. This device is easily constructed and cheap; time spent in exercising a horse would soon build one and it is certainly much better than to give the animals no exercise or to confine them to a very small paddock as is often done by owners.—Orange Judd Farmer.

A Profitable Farm Implement.

It is possible that some of our readers are unfamiliar with the use of the feed cutter, one of the most useful and profitable of implements and, too, one that should be found on every farm where there is stock to be fed. Fodder to be saved, meat to be made and a sale for all the extra provender one has. It would be incorrect to say that one-half the grain fed in the west is wasted, but it would be near the truth if one said that by judicious management he could accomplish very nearly as much by feeding only half the grain and the right use of the fodder. A chaff made of chopped hay, straw and corn fodder would make an excellent feed all through the winter for work animals that are but little used; and as well for sheep if with it was mixed a trifle of linseed meal and corn meal. But very little grain needs to be fed where an ample supply of a mixture of this kind is found.—Colman's Rural World.

Stop Up All the Cracks.

If the poultry house is open and the walls have cracks or knot-holes, tack pieces of tin over the openings, so as to keep the drafts of air out. It is the small holes that cause the roup in a flock. While it is not desirable to have an overhead or full draft, yet it is worse for the flock when a tiny hole permits a small stream of air to flow in constantly on the hens. If the walls are made secure with heavy paper—even old newspapers or ordinary brown wrapping paper will be better than none—they will be warmer in cold weather and secure from damp drafts. Do not be afraid that the hens will not have enough fresh air. The great difficulty in winter is that they get too much of it. You cannot keep it out if your best endeavors were made in that direction, for the wind will creep in somewhere. A pot of paste, a lot of paper and a dry, clear day for the work will make a great difference in the poultry house.—Farm and Fireside.

Milk Absorbs Many Odors.

The remarkable readiness with which milk absorbs odors has recently been made the subject of experiment. Equal quantities of milk were exposed for the same length of time to the effects of a number of odors with the following results: Of coal gas, asafetida and decayed cabbage the smell was classed as distinct; of coal oil, strong, of turpentine, very bad; of tobacco smoke, very strong; of putrid fish, very bad. The samples of milk retained their distinguishing odors for fourteen hours after their removal from the jars in which they had been exposed to the smell. Cream is even more liable to attain offensive odors than milk. In cases of sickness, where unwholesome or offensive emanations are present, milk should be most carefully guarded from any chance of becoming contaminated.

Late Seeding of Grass.

It is too late to sow clover this season, as it will not make a sufficient growth before winter and will be heaved out of the ground and destroyed. Grass may be sown up to October, but it would be safer to spend the time in preparing the land by thorough plowing and fitting it for sowing early in the spring. The grass will make sufficient growth to be pastured by small stock in the late summer or will give a full crop the next year. Clover may then be sown with the grass.

When feeding a bunch of cattle it pays well to have a number of pigs running with them. Medium-sized animals are the best for this purpose.

The Chase County Courant.

W. E. TIMMONS, Editor and Publisher.
Issued every Thursday.

Part Four, of "The Book of the Fair," published by the Bancroft Company, Chicago and San Francisco, price one dollar, has reached this office. "The Book of the Fair" is written by Hubert Howe Bancroft, and is printed on heavy enameled book paper, each page, handsomely illustrated with buildings, portraits, exhibits, statuary, in fact, everything connected with the last and greatest World's Fair that ever was had. For its superior excellence and artistic beauty the book can not be excelled, and is well worth its price to either those who saw what it represents and tells about as those who have a desire to have a correct portrayal of this most wonderful of fairs. It will be issued in twenty-five parts, consisting of 1,000 imperial folio pages, and it should be in every library, if not in every home of every speaker of the English language.

THE PANSY

for November enters upon a new year, and announces to that number many new and important features. Instead of the weekly parts forming a monthly whole, we have the approved magazine form, lacking none of the bright, wholesome and charming elements that characterize this young folks' magazine as the household standard. There will be each month, a special department devoted to the work of the Christian Endeavor Society; "Our Christian Endeavor Bulletin," Mrs. G. R. Alden (Pansy) who has given so much of her best thought and endeavor to the editing of this magazine, has long been one of the prime movers in Christian Endeavor work. She will have as two contributors to this new department the best talent to be secured among the prominent workers in the Christian Endeavor field. Rev. Dennis S. Hamilton, D. D., whose name is a household word among the best religious writers of to-day, contributes an article on "The Immediate Future of Christian Endeavor," to be followed by articles from the pen of other workers equally prominent in the cause.

There will be the latest news of the Christian Endeavor movement all over the world, and the most helpful and most progressive papers by Christian Endeavor specialists that can be secured. It is expected that this new department will satisfy the needs of the Pansies, who are either active or associate members of the Christian Endeavor Society.

The other departments of the magazine are to be broadened and enlarged by some material changes. One is the department of "Athletics," and "Indoor Games in the Family Circle," showing how best the young people can amuse themselves and also gain strength by a reasonable amount of athletic recreation in ways that agree with their Christian profession. Mr. A. Alonzo Stagg, the famous Yale pitcher, will contribute an early paper, to be followed by experts in physical development.

Pansy (Mrs. G. R. Allen), in the opening chapter of her new serial, "Vira's Mate," arouses an interest that will not abate until the closing one is reached; beautifully illustrated by H. P. Barnes.

Margaret Sidney's Golden Discovery papers, obtained such favor that she has been induced to carry forward this line of thought, and in a strong, grace fully written paper, this author makes the power and greatness reflected through the life of General Grant prove a strong incentive to youth, and a noble example for all to copy.

Greek literature papers, by Elizabeth Abbott, did fair to be as popular as the English and American series, and the short stories, poems and timely articles which concern themselves with a Missionary and Foreign field of labor will be recognized as invaluable aids.

Babe's Corner is as attractive as ever. The "Daily Thoughts" is for new departures, and daily readings for the Christian Endeavor Society. The P. S. Department retains all its former strength and vigor, and with its added Reading Circle warrants greater interest than ever before.

The price is \$1 a year, 10 cents a number. D. Lothrop Company, Boston.

CADETS AND AMERICAN GIRLS.

The beau ideal of an American girl and the pride of his family and friends is a military or naval cadet; but there is a substantial basis for the estimation in which he is held. Not everyone can enter our National academies, and everyone who does has to work hard to keep up his reputation. The Naval Cadet at Annapolis—his duties, his trials, and his pleasures—are to read this paper, which is embellished with numerous and handsome illustrations, is quite equal to a visit to the Academy itself.

"Our National Nut" is a unique and interesting article, and from it one may learn many points about the toothsome peanut that will astonish the majority of our readers. "Wedding and Engagement Rings" tells many peculiar facts and old legends about rings ancient and modern; "Within Prison Walls" is a pathetic story about Thanksgiving; "Cholly's Last Serenade" will be appreciated by all lovers of genuine humor. "Society Fads" gives the newest ideas about the training of children in fashionable society; the numerous departments are full of overflowing with timely matter; and the pictures are numerous and lovely, introduced by a colored panel picture, "An American Beauty," which will be charming in a white and gold frame, and just fit that high, narrow space which it is so difficult to find something for. Decidedly, it is an excellent number of an excellent magazine which costs only \$2 a year, and is published by W. Jennings Demorest, 15 E. 11th St., New York.

MARK TWAIN'S LATEST ROMANCE

A magazine is usually satisfied with one strong feature for the month. The Cosmopolitan, however, presents for November no less than five very unusual ones. William Dean Howells gives the first of the letters of the traveler, who has been visiting this country from Altruria. We have read Mr. Howells' impression of the Altrurian; but in this first letter we have the Altrurian's impressions of New York, with some comments upon our government and society, calculated to awaken the most conservative minds. The second feature of the Cosmopolitan is the portion of the magazine given up to color work, no less than ten superb color illustrations being presented for the first time in magazine history, accompanying an article by Mrs. Roger A. Pryor, on "Changes in Women's Costumes." The third feature is "American Notes," by Walter Besant, who was recently in America and is doing the United States for the Cosmopolitan a la Dickens. The fourth feature is an article by General Balfour on "The Forms of Invitation Used by the English Nobility." The article is illustrated by the facsimile of cards to the Queen's drawing-room, to dinner at the Princess of Wales, and to many leading houses of England. Finally, we have a new and very curious story by Mark Twain, called "The Esquimaux Maiden's Romance." It is in his happiest vein and is illustrated by Dan Beard. The November number presents the work of many artists, among whom are: C. S. Reinhart, Otto Guillonnet, J. H. Harper, G. Hudson, Franz von Lenbach, George Wharton Edwards, F. Schuyler Matthews, Dan Beard, W. L. Sonntag, Jr., F. G. Attwood, C. Hirschberg, J. Habert Des Augusts, Franzens, Louis J. Read, J. N. Hutchins and Hamilton Gibson.

THE TOLEDO WEEKLY BLADE AND BOOK CONTAINING ALL THE NEWS LETTERS FOR ONE DOLLAR.

In answer to a general demand from all parts of the United States, the Toledo Blade has published in one volume, cloth bound, all of the "Nashy Letters" ever written by the late D. R. Locke, omitting, perhaps, a few unimportant letters on local or forgotten topics. Only a few of these letters were ever published in book form. Everybody has read some of them, but who has read all of them? The book contains over 500 large pages, and all the Nashy Letters during a period of twenty-five years; also a portrait of D. R. Locke from his last photograph. It would sell at one dollar or more, but will never be placed on sale. One hundred thousand copies are now being printed and bound, and one copy will be sent postpaid by mail to every person who this winter remits one dollar for the Weekly Blade one year. Everybody invited to send for a specimen copy of the Weekly Blade, which will give a full description of the book "The Nashy Letters."

The Toledo Weekly Blade is the best and most popular weekly paper published in this country. It has the largest circulation of any weekly newspaper, and goes to every State, Territory and nearly every county of the Union. Only one dollar a year, including the above-mentioned book free. Send postal to The Blade, Toledo, Ohio, for a free specimen copy of the paper. Send the addresses of your friends also.

FIVE DOLLARS! FREE TO ALL READERS OF THIS PAPER.

On November 30 we shall print a coupon entitling all who receive the issue of that date to a superb work of art, just published, entitled "An American Beauty," a splendidly perfect reproduction in oils of a new floral painting, 20 inches high, suitable for narrow upright space, by the artist of the famous "Yard of Roses" and "Yard of Pansies." We have made arrangements that will enable us to present this exquisite picture to all our readers, free, and all should avail themselves of our generous offer.

AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY.

At a conference of the pastors of the Methodist, United Presbyterian and Presbyterian churches of this city, last Thursday afternoon, it was decided to hold a union meeting in the interest of the American Bible Society at the U. P. church on Thursday evening, December 7. Rev. J. H. Lockwood, of Salina, will deliver the address. Mr. Lockwood is a most interesting speaker, and our people should not miss this opportunity to hear him. A meeting of the society and its officers will be held after the address.

OUR GRAND THANKSGIVING PREMIUM TO ALL OUR READERS.

We shall print a coupon in our issue of November 30 entitling everyone who buys the paper to a reproduction in oil colors of the great floral painting, "An American Beauty," 20 inches high, suitable for narrow upright space, by the artist of the famous "Yard of Pansies" and "Yard of Roses." This superb picture, worth \$5.00, is copyrighted, and cannot be purchased of picture-dealers at any price. It is 20 inches high, and will fit upright narrow spaces admirably. Be sure to get a coupon entitling you to this magnificent gift.

BEFORE RUNNING AWAY

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

LETTER LIST.

Letters remaining in the postoffice at Cottonwood Falls, Kansas, Nov. 8, 1893:

Tampson, C. H. Pierpoint, Mrs. Lucinda, Chas. H. Hager, Mrs. Catherine, Lauran, Barney, Beech, E. Geroux, Albert.

All the above remaining unclaimed for, November 23, 1893, will be sent to the Dead Letter Office.

W. E. TIMMONS, P. M.

TRY A TEXAS TRIP

To San Antonio, Austin, Ft. Worth or El Paso, and get a touch of summer in winter. The Santa Fe is offering some low rate tickets with liberal conditions as to limit. Texas may be just the place you are looking for, as a home or for investment.

District Court Proceedings.

State of Kansas vs. William Hoffman, grand larceny, found guilty.
Iowa Mortgage Co. vs. F. Ahnefeldt, continued.
Chase Co. National Bank vs. H. S. Lincoln continued.
E. L. Housh vs. W. H. Carter and D. K. Carlier, continued.

Geo. W. Williams vs. Fred Pracht, et al., plaintiff given twenty days to amend petition and case continued.

Abby L. Chadwick vs. B. H. Chadwick, plaintiff ordered to file supplemental petition. Demurrer to same.

Eastern Kansas Land & Loan Company vs. Geo. W. Cooper et al., defendant given thirty days to file answer. Trial at option of plaintiff.

W. H. Springer vs. Cottonwood Falls Creamery, defendant given 10 days to file answer and plaintiff given 4 days to reply.

James Austin vs. same, same order.
P. C. Jeffrey vs. same, same order.
T. J. Browning vs. same, same order.

Frederick Kooser vs. J. W. Lewis and Robert McCrum, plaintiff given 20 days to amend petition and defendant given 20 days thereafter to answer.

Nora Ryan, et al. vs. John Ryan, et al., judgment, quieting her title to sec. 4 of 15, 20, S. 8.

National Bank of Kansas City vs. Henry Hamberg, case settled and dismissed at cost of defendant.

Same vs. Hamberg, same entry.
Same vs. same, same entry.

Samuel Lazarus vs. J. H. Murdoch, sheriff of Chase county, Kansas, case settled and dismissed at cost of plaintiff.

Chas. H. Loggins vs. Bettie Kalfas, et al., defendant given 10 days to answer. Trial at this term of court at option of plaintiff.

The Phoenix Mutual Life Insurance Co. vs. Mary Gulliford, et al., judgment by default of the Gullifords for \$617.00. Foreclosure and sale ordered, without appraisal, declared a first lien.

Caleb Baldwin, admr., vs. McManus, defendant given 4 days to file amended answer, trial at option of plaintiff.

John E. Gilligan vs. C. E. Wilson, plaintiff given twenty days to amend generally. Defendant given statutory time to answer.

The I. A. Taylor Banking Co. vs. Joseph Baker Jr. H. B. Miller allowed to interplead within 5 days.

Geo. N. Storch vs. Wm. Austin, et al., trial by court, foreclosure against all defendants and sale without appraisal. J. H. Murdoch appointed receiver.

Elizabeth B. Perot vs. Levi B. Rice, et al., sale confirmed and deed ordered.

Evan Rogers vs. L. H. Hook, et al., receivers report filed and approved and receiver discharged and 10 per cent allowed as fees, clerk ordered to pay out money less costs.

The Illinois National Bank of Springfield vs. S. E. Prather, trial by Court, judgment for Plaintiff for \$6534.00.

J. F. Prather vs. J. H. Murdoch et al., Case dismissed without prejudice at Plaintiff's costs.

John Jeffries and Sons vs. Orlando Stephenson. Writ of assistance ordered in this case.

STORM PROPHECY HICKS' PAPER.

Many persons know of Ira R. Hicks, the noted storm prophet, but are not so well acquainted with the fact that his monthly paper, Word and Works, is one of the most attractive and instructive journals in America and is doing more to educate the people in science than any other. It not only contains Rev. Hicks' monthly forecasts, complete and unabridged, but also articles from his pen on astronomy and planetary meteorology, finely illustrated. There is a sermon or religious article in each number, a "Home, Sweet Home" department, edited by a lady, a "Youth and Beauty" department for boys and girls, "Queries" for those who want hard nuts cracked and many other good things. All this for the low price of \$1 per year. All subscribers who pay for a year's subscription in advance before February 1, 1894, will receive free, as a premium, Rev. Hicks' Almanac for 1894. This book alone is well worth the subscription price. Send six cents for a sample copy of the paper or send \$1 for a year's subscription to Word and Works Pub. Co., St. Louis, Mo.

PROGRAM

of the next Teachers' Association to be held at Elmdale, November 25, 1893, at 2 o'clock, p. m.:

Music, by Elm Dale Quartette.
How to make our association more interesting and profitable, by C. G. Davis.

Discussion, by the officers of the association. Debate: Resolved, That the present methods of licensing teachers by the county boards of the State is a failure.

Affirmative, J. E. Vanderpool, Negative, J. R. Reed, J. J. White.

Music, by Teachers' Quartette.
Roll call.
Response by a quotation from Benj. Franklin.

Paper, The Teacher's Influence in the Community, by T. J. Perry.

Song, by the Association.
Paper, Correct Habits of Study and How to Acquire Them, by Miss Minnie Ellis.

Discussion, by Mrs. Dela Beck.
Miscellaneous business.

COMMITTEE.

OUR THANKSGIVING GIFT TO EVERY ONE OF OUR READERS.

"AN AMERICAN BEAUTY." By special arrangement with the publishers, we are enabled to make every one of our readers a possessor of an exquisite panel picture, 20 inches high, entitled "An American Beauty," which has been admired by all who have seen it. This superb picture is from the brush of the same artist who painted the "Yard of Pansies" and "Yard of Roses." The reproduction is equal in every respect to the original, from which it cannot be distinguished, and accompanying it are full directions for framing a beautiful ornament for the home, narrow wall-space, for which it is so difficult to obtain pictures of the proper shape. It is a superb Thanksgiving gift. Send your name and address to the publisher, W. Jennings Demorest, 15 East 11th street, New York, with three cents (either in stamps or pennies) to pay for the packing, mailing, etc., and mention that you are a reader of the CHASE COUNTY COURANT, and you will receive by return mail one of these valuable works of art.

THE FARMER'S PROBLEM.

The period has been reached in the history of this country when producers in every industry must figure on close margins of profit. It is thus become necessary that every farmer who expects to prosper in his business, avail himself of all the aid and information obtainable. And there is nothing more useful in this line than a subscription to a first-class and practical agricultural journal like the reliable KANSAS FARMER, a 36 to 20 page farm journal which was established in Kansas in 1888. It ranks above most of the journals of its class, and no enterprising farmer can afford to deprive himself or family of it. Every issue has information worth the price of a year's subscription. It only costs \$1.00 per year. Send at once to Kansas Farmer Co., Topeka, Kansas, for a free sample copy and supplement of premiums, bend over, etc., and mail at this office and subscribe for the CHASE COUNTY COURANT and the KANSAS FARMER, both papers for one year for only \$2.25.

First-class room and board at the Hinckley House at \$3.50 per week.

OFFICIAL CANVASS.

OFFICIAL CANVASS OF

Votes Polled at a General Election

held in Chase county, Kansas,

November 7th, 1893.

	Bazartownship	Matfield Township	Clement Precinct	Cedar Point Precinct	Elmdale Precinct	Middle Creek Precinct	Diamond Creek Precinct	Cottonwood Falls Precinct	Strong City Precinct	Toledo Township	Total No. Votes.	Majorities.
For Sheriff,												
John McCallum, rep.	52	39	49	32	49	55	17	23	132	151	109	802
J. H. Murdoch, pop.	78	65	58	36	72	103	47	31	176	120	88	874
For County Treasurer,												
David Griffiths, rep.	68	93	52	51	56	61	18	22	221	139	147	938
Robert C. Campbell, pop.	57	46	53	22	61	94	46	28	111	111	47	676
For County Clerk,												
M. K. Harman, rep.	60	87	41	51	46	50	21	27	181	126	130	820
N. B. Scribner, pop.	56	39	35	14	52	70	38	18	129	80	45	576
A. Lehnher, dem.	16	11	31	20	21	38	6	9	31	50	22	255
For Register of Deeds,												
Aaron Jones, rep.	60	71	53	38	50	59	20	23	218	141	145	898
L. Sheehan, pop.	64	71	58	25	62	83	41	27	105	111	48	685
For County Surveyor,												
John Horner, rep.	47	79	51	47	39	47	21	21	184	119	122	777
John Frew, pop.	76	60	53	34	75	101	43	32	136	144	65	819
For Coroner,												
A. M. Conaway, rep.	53	84	33	47	41	54	21	26	205	123	112	799
Dr. Wm. Rich, fusion.	65	51	74	34	74	100	44	28	122	135	62	792
For Commissioner, 1st Dist.,												
Dr. John McCaskill, rep.	59	84	34	34	34	59	24	28	122	135	62	792
D. R. Shellenbarger, pop.	64	53	34	34	34	59	24	28	122	135	62	792

FALLS TP.

	Cottonwood	Strong	Total
Trustee, David Biggam.	134	114	248
" J. M. Clay.	91	123	214
" S. D. Breese.	106	26	132
Treasurer, G. K. Hagan.	146	111	257
" Joseph Shaw.	102	90	192
" Wm. Martin.	49	49	98
Clerk, Ferd Yenzler.	177	99	276
" W. P. Rettiger.	138	151	289
Constables, L. W. Heck.	335	147	482
" G. McDonald.	169	130	299
" D. G. Grandwater.	82	76	158
" A. E. Lewis.	73	80	153
Road Overseers—No 1 J. B. Stanbrough.			
2 N. Garrison, 3 John Patterson, 4 B. S. Arnold, 5 H. C. Stuart, 6 C. W. Drawbaugh, 7 Geo. Lovekamp, 8 W. T. McDonald, 9 Rich Cutbrett, 11 J. W. Wheeler (by lot), 12 B. F. Mealey, 13 Chas. Simons.			

DIAMOND CREEK TP.

	Elmdale	D. Creek	M. Creek	Total
Trustee, W. R. Patten.	66	26	21	113
" A. F. Holman.	81	27	43	151
Treasurer, J. A. McCoy.	60	23	23	106
" Jas. Reynolds.	84	26	39	149
Clerk, W. H. Triplett.	67	34	21	122
" A. C. Johnson.	77	37	47	161
Justice, J. R. Critch.	73	29	21	123
" S. E. Whitney.	73	23	20	116
" E. Stotts.	77	22	23	122
" A. H. Knox.	20	40	30	90
Constables, C. M. Rose.	41	17	19	77
" A. Harrison.	34	13	19	66
" J. Shrader.	35	22	16	73
" I. D. Rider.	36	18	35	89
" Jas. Kelso.	73	21	36	130
Frank Maybelle.	96	22	32	150
Road Overseers—No 1 J. C. Gent, 2 H. C. Meillon, 3 Fred Pracht, 4 James Glyndy, 5 D. P. Morris, 6 W. C. Birch, 7 Wm. Fleuler.				

BAZAAR TWP.

Trustee—Chas. Younger 49, Z. W. Davis 55.
Treasurer—Levi Chandler 55, W. C. Siler 68.
Clerk—W. G. Patten 49, John Kelley 70.
Justice of the Peace—L. Becker 60, no vacancy.
Constables—John Mitchell 52, C. H. Golden 36, John McCabe 67, Dick Rider 46.
Road Overseers—No 1 Dick Hays, 2 E. Martin, 3 D. Bray, 4 Ben. Main, 5 John Randall, 6 W. W. Campbell, 7 Jas. McClelland, 8 E. Davis.

COTTONWOOD TWP.

Trustee—Oscar Duchin 194, Wm. Pinkston 83.
Clerk—D. Y. Hamill 166, Wm. Dawson 79.
Constables—Austin Crawford 72, C. F. Ward 94, Wm. Hampton 99, Tilman Beck 67.
Road Overseers—No 1 Peter Stack, 2 L. W. Byram, 3 J. W. Byram, 4 Henry Straub (by lot) 5 Joseph Walley.

CEDAR TWP.

Trustee—J. G. Day 42, Thomas Vincent 69.
Treasurer—John Heckendorn 65, J. L. Thompson 51.
Clerk—H. H. Twining 46, D. Mercer 66.
Constables—Geo. Weston 59, Irvin Blanchard 31, C. H. Siderer 66, Thos. Mercer 54.
Road Overseer—No 1 James Spain, 2 Sam Siderer, 3 H. A. Mowery, 4 Fred Baker.

TOLEDO TWP.

Trustee—M. D. Lyles 123, Joshua Stout 56.
Treasurer—John Cronch 135, G. H. Austin 71.
Clerk—B. M. Garth 139, Aaron Collins 58.
Constables—Wm. Turner 106, Wm. Kellam 90, D. B. Lewis 55, Bart Stone 61.
Road Overseers—No 1 Wm. Stone, 2 Thomas Butler, 3 Bud Ford, 4 H. P. Lind, 5 James Lind, 6 Wm. Kendall, 7 W. T. Ward, 8 W. Stubbs, 9 Robt. Dent, 10 Robt. Campbell.

MATFIELD TWP.

Trustee—N. Gosler 97, G. S. Houser 47.
Treasurer—H. S. Lincoln 51, D. W. Eastman 51.
Clerk—W. O. Blackburn 33, John Cox 51.
Constables—A. T. Johnson 63, E. Walley 67, W. K. Myers 49, J. H. Huffman 52, Jno. Jackson 6.
Road Overseers—No 1 W. P. Davis, 2 C. Brolls, 3 A. Holloway, 4 C. S. Jones, 5 S. Thomas, 7 Andrew Corbin, 8 A. T. Rector.

"No fear shall awe, no favors sway,
How to the line, lest he chips fall where they may."

Terms.—For each copy, \$1.00 cash in advance. For three months, \$2.75; for six months, \$5.00. For a year, \$9.00 cash in advance.

LOCAL SHORT STOPS.

W. P. Pugh is in town visiting home folks.

Mrs. L. T. Simmons has moved to Arkansas City.

W. A. Doyle, of Strong City, was at Emporia, Tuesday.

C. F. Nesbit left, Saturday, for a month's visit in Illinois.

Mrs. J. M. Tuttle has returned home from her visit in Illinois.

Chas. J. Lantry, of Strong City, was down to Emporia, Monday.

Mrs. Catherine Collett, living east of this city, is lying very sick.

Little Royal Dunlap, of Strong City, visited in Emporia, last week.

A. F. Fritz, of Strong City, was home from Barnard, Sunday.

Albert Volz has gone back to his old home at Buffalo, N. Y.

B. Lantry, of Strong City, estimates his corn crop at 60,000 bushels.

Miss Bessie Hagans, of Strong City, has been quite sick the past week.

John Carey has moved from Homestead, in this county, to Emporia.

Ed. R. Ferlet, of Greenwood county, is here this week visiting friends.

W. E. Chesney has moved to town and into the L. T. Simmons house.

Fine fall weather—freezing of nights and thawing in the daytime.

E. W. Ellis and C. R. Simmons will leave, to-morrow, for Ft. Worth, Texas.

Miss Clara Hoffman, of Strong City, has gone to Topeka for an extended visit.

S. F. Jones, of Strong City, made a business trip to Austin, Texas, last week.

Miss Rosa Higbee, of Emporia, visited at her Uncle W. S. Romigh's, last week.

O. E. Trask, of the Matfield Mirror, was a pleasant caller at this office yesterday.

John Hendley, of Strong City, left, Monday, for Perry, Oklahoma, on business.

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

Miss Katie Gross, of Strong City, has gone to Emporia to remain over Christmas.

W. P. Martin and family expect to start back to their California home, in a few days.

Read about the splendid Thanksgiving gift for all our readers in another column.

John Perrier & Co., of Emporia, will pay cash for butter, eggs, poultry, hides and furs. ja12-14

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

Keep a lookout for the particulars of our great Thanksgiving present to all our readers.

A. D. Rilee left, Wednesday night, for a visit to his sister, at Kansas City, Kansas.

Herman Phipper, of Elmdale, has a Shetland pony which he will trade for two yearling steers.

James F. Hazel, of Perry, Oklahoma, arrived here, Friday night, on a visit to home folks.

Miss Frankie Watson was down to Emporia, the fore part of the week, visiting her mother.

James Lawless, of Diamond creek, who has a claim in the Strip, will go to the same, next week.

Thanksgiving night the A. O. U. W. will give their annual ball at the Strong City opera house.

Mrs. W. H. Holsinger, with three of her children, will spend the winter in San Diego, California.

Mrs. Wit Adare, of Strong City, visited her daughter, Mrs. W. Y. Morgan, at Emporia, Sunday.

Mrs. M. Oliver came in, last week, from Denver, Col., on a visit to her old home on Buck creek.

Mrs. Ida E. Watson has gone to Emporia where she is now engaged in the dress-making business.

Little Sadie, daughter of Mayor James O'Byrne, of Strong City, has been quite sick the past week.

Joel Thomas and Dell Fuller, of Emporia, were in town, the fore part of the week, buying up horses.

Judge G. W. Kilgore's son, Hugh, and little child are both down, with typhoid fever, at Carrollton, Mo.

Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Farrington, of Strong City, were both quite sick last week, but are now up and about.

Miss May Winters, of Strong City, has returned home, from a visit at Solomon, Salina and Herrington.

C. H. Fishon has opened up the billiard hall in the room formerly occupied by L. L. Clay, in Strong City.

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

Mrs. Hugh Jackson and daughter, of Burlington, are visiting Mrs. Barbara Gillett, Mrs. Jackson's mother.

Patrick Tracy, of Strong City, has returned home from an extended visit in Chicago and at the World's Fair.

Orlando Romich and Samuel Johnson, of Helena, Montana, are here visiting at the parents of Mr. Romich.

FOR SALE.—at John Bielman's, one High Grade, a big boned Berkshire boar, sow and pigs, and spring wagon.

I will knock any one's price in the county on Coffins. J. W. BROWN.

We offer you a beautiful picture free, as a Thanksgiving token from us and give particulars in another column.

J. C. Serogin, of Kansas City, Kansas, is here, this week, visiting relatives and friends and attending Court.

Mrs. L. T. Drake and children arrived here, last night, from a three and a half months' visit at Prairie City, Illinois.

If you want a good job of plastering done call on W. E. Brace, Cottonwood Falls, Kansas, who also does paper-hanging. jv20tf

We need money; therefore pay us a part of what you owe us, if you can't pay all.

Mrs. Stella Orr, who was visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. C. B. Hunt, returned to her home at Winfield, last Saturday.

Quite a heavy rain fell in these parts, last Saturday and Saturday night, doing much good to the growing wheat.

Miss Hattie Perrigo, of Strong City, returned home, Friday, from an extended visit with friends and relatives in Chicago.

Misses Julia and Etta McCabe, of Bazaar, have returned home from their visit in Illinois and at the World's Fair.

E. Cooley has purchased Mrs. McHenry's lease of the Union Hotel, and has taken charge of that well known hostelry.

It is said that the postoffice at Clements is now located in the Republican headquarters for that town and surrounding country.

Will Desher, agent of the Santa Fe railroad, at Bazaar, has taken a lay-off, and W. C. Weaver, of Concordia, is filling his place.

You will be pleased to read the announcement we make in another column about the Thanksgiving present for all our readers.

Born, at 11:30, p. m., on Friday, November 11, 1893, to Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Atkinson, of this city, a son; weight, 11½ pounds.

County Attorney F. P. Cochran is enjoying a visit from his brother, Robert, formerly of this city, but now of Doniphan county.

News has been received from Prairie du Chien, Wis., that M. R. Dinan, who was taken very ill while visiting there, is recovering.

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

A. L. Morrison and Chas. F. Hays bought of Voils, Ferguson & Co., of Higgins, Texas, nine car loads of cattle to feed this winter.

Mrs. James O'Byrne, of Strong City, returned, Friday, from Chicago where she had been called by the serious illness of her cousin.

John Madden and family intend moving to Emporia, in the near future, and Dr. Herbert Taylor will occupy their residence in this city.

Don't fail to see our offer in another column announcing the splendid Thanksgiving gift which we will present free to all our readers.

Happy and contented is a home with "The Rochester," a lamp with the light of the morning. For Catalogues, write Rochester Lamp Co., New York.

When you want a good dish of Ice Cream or a glass of Lemonade, go to M. A. Richards', one door south of Mercer's, Cottonwood Falls, Kan.

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

B. F. Talkingington & Son, at Matfield Green, have many bargains in the dress goods line, as also in other lines, which you would do well to call and see.

James Stroud, of Strong City, whose pension was suspended September 12, has been reinstated, and received his quarterly payment of \$36, last Thursday.

A. P. Bond and family, of Coffeyville, Montgomery county, formerly of this county, were visiting Thomas Hinote and other relatives here, last week.

Chase Legion, No. 34, Select Knights, A. O. U. W., will give its first anniversary ball in the Strong City opera house on Thanksgiving night.

Mr. and Mrs. Geo. George are enjoying a visit from Mrs. James H. Gates, of Syracuse, Hamilton county, whom they had not seen for twenty years.

Hack to all trains, day or night, and will deliver trunks to and from trains. Leave orders at S. J. Evans' Livery Stable, Main street, east of Broadway. aug17-18

Chas. H. Perrigo, who is here now, with his family, visiting the family of Geo. W. Hays, of Bazaar, will take charge of the Hays ranch for the coming year.

Clem Moore and family left, Tuesday, for Council Grove, where Mr. Moore is now engaged in business, and where they will make their future home.

The Y. P. S. C. E., of the Congregational Church, Strong City, will give an entertainment at the Opera House, in that city, on Friday evening, November 27.

H. E. Lantry has had an addition built to his residence in Strong City, and Patrick Raleigh, one of the best plasterers in the State, is doing the plastering of the same.

We give particulars in another column of the greatest work of art recently published, a floral panel-picture in oils, which we will give to our readers as a Thanksgiving present.

The great picture, "An American Beauty," to be given to all our readers as a Thanksgiving present, as described in another column, is an instance of our enterprise on their behalf.

Mrs. Amy Williams has come from Greenwood county to Bazaar to make her home, in the future, with her brother, Joseph Harrison, one of the leading merchants of that place.

The wife of Charles Barker, of Florence, recently died, after a long and painful illness. Mr. Barker has the sympathy of a host of friends in this county in his sad bereavement.

The Pension Examining Board for Chase county has been organized by the election of Dr. J. H. Hamme as President, Dr. C. L. Conaway as Secretary, and Dr. W. M. Rich as Treasurer.

Art is making great strides, or we could not present our readers with such a handsome Thanksgiving gift as the beautiful floral panel-picture which we announce in another column.

Dr. Northington is still coming to the Falls. If you want first-class work done now is your time. He will be at his office over Chase County National Bank on Thursday of each week. nov2t3

"Man's inhumanity to man makes countless millions mourn;" and we do not want to be one of the mourners; therefore, we ask our delinquent subscribers to pay us a part, at least, of what they owe us.

The citizens of Strong City have sent a petition to the State Board of Railroad Commissioners, protesting against the action of the Santa Fe in removing the division point from that place to Emporia.

We anxiously await the coming of the COURANT, this week, as Editor Timmons promises a more than usual amount of vigor in every line, but says he can't help it, just on account of that girl.—Strong City Advance.

Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Timmons, of the CHASE COUNTY COURANT, are the happy parents of a daughter, born November 4. May she grow up to be as ladylike as her mother and as good hearted as her father.—Florence Bulletin.

The contract for carrying the mail between Cottonwood Falls and Strong City was re-let, last week, and James Wiernan received the award, his bid being the lowest of eleven sent in. Fred Coe, the retiring contractor, made a good and faithful messenger.

B. F. Talkingington, of Matfield Green, and S. M. Talkingington, of Cedar Point, have returned home from West Virginia, where they were recently called to see their father, who had met with a serious accident. They left their father on a fair road to recovery.

FOR SALE.—Millinery and notion business. No other store of the kind in the place. Doing a good business. Good reasons for wanting to sell. Call, or address

MISS L. CAMPBELL, P. O. Box 53, Elmdale, Kas.

Mrs. Claude Breese, of Manhattan, formerly of Elmdale, was so badly burned, a few days ago, by the overturning of a coal oil lamp, that, if she lives, she will lose one of her arms. She was alone at the time, and before assistance could reach her she was frightfully burned.

The non-resident lawyers in attendance at this term of Court have been, John Maloy and E. S. Bertram, of Council Grove; J. J. Grattan, of McPherson; T. O. Kelley and F. Doster, of Mariou; H. D. Dickson, I. E. Lambert, J. J. Buck, L. B. Kellogg and Mr. Graves, of Emporia.

Word has reached this city that Frank L. Chapman, who once lived in this city, and who worked for J. H. Saxer and also for B. McCabe during his residence here, died, at his home, at Hoopston, Ill., on July 15, 1893, from a complication of heart disease and paralysis, he having been attacked with measles about two weeks before his death.

John Maloy, one of the leading attorneys of Council Grove, who is attending Court in this city, was a pleasant caller at the COURANT office, Tuesday. Mr. Maloy, like the Democrats generally of this State, thinks the Democrats must get down to business on their own hook, if they expect to conquer in the end; and that the sooner this is done the sooner will the Democratic party be triumphant in this State.

B. F. Talkingington, who has just returned from West Virginia, does not give a very glowing report of the future east. The mountain roads and damp weather did not impress him very favorably. Kansas, with her warm, bright weather and fine roads, well-tilled farms and progressive citizens, is far ahead of the east. About the only big crops are crude oil and children. He says his family is a fair sample. His parents have eleven children living, seventy-eight grandchildren and sixty-nine great grandchildren, the eldest of whom was born in 1836.—Matfield Mirror.

George B. Carson, who has been engaged in the dry goods business for many years, at Cottonwood Falls, in connection with John Sanders, is selling out at cost and intends, on account of health, to abandon the business. He has purchased a farm about two miles southeast of this city and will soon be a granger. Mr. Carson is a gentleman highly esteemed by all who know him, and while the Falls will lose one of its best and most enterprising citizens, Lyon county will be a gainer thereby. Mr. Carson will close out the business at wholesale or retail, and as the Falls is a good place for a dry goods store, there is a chance now for some one who wishes to engage in the business to step into his shoes on very favorable terms.—Emporia Republican.

Toledo Township Sunday-school Convention will be held at Saffordville, Kan., November 25th, 1893. Program: Praise service, led by Rev. Albert Cailley. A look at ourselves, led by W. G. Patten. All persons interested in Sunday-school work are especially invited to take part in the discussion of this topic. How shall we make quarterly review interesting and profitable. Opened by C. Garth 11 to 11:10, used by the Saffordville school as they wish. Paper, How shall the influence of the Sunday-school be diffused through the community. Mrs. L. C. Ford. From 11:30 to 11:40, The Toledo school. Song service. Basket Dinner. Praise service. Mrs. J. A. Allen. From 2 to 2:10, The Common school. How to get the co-operation of the parents. Opened by Mrs. Woolwine. Anthem, by Toledo Choir. From 2:30 to 2:40, Grand View school. A Model Class. Mrs. J. A. Allen. Anthem. Grand View Choir. A Normal Drill. Rev. Ryan. Question box. Rev. Mulvany. Business meeting. DELLA ALLEN, Sec'y Pro Tem.

QUARTERLY MEETING NOTICE. The third quarterly meeting of the M. E. Church on Cottonwood Falls charge for this conference year will be held in the M. E. church, at Cottonwood Falls, on Saturday and Sunday, November 18 and 19.

Order of exercises as follows: On Saturday, at 3 p. m., the business meeting of the quarterly conference.

A full attendance of the officers, with reports, is earnestly requested. At 7 p. m., preaching by Rev. H. McBirney, Presiding Elder of the district.

On Sabbath, at 9:45 a. m., Love Feast exercises.

At 11 a. m., preaching by the Presiding Elder.

Afterwards the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper will be administered. All cordially invited to attend all of these services.

THOS. LIDZY, P. C.

WHEN YOU BUY

CLOTHING you want 100 cents worth of value for each dollar spent.

Don't you? We think you do.

CONSEQUENTLY you never get short weights from us.

We heap the measure.

You get bakers' dozens.

IN EVERY DEPARTMENT we give you a BIG dollar's worth for each dollar spent.

IN ADDITION to this we give you a big stock to select from.

You don't have to look for a fit.

Select the pattern and style that suits you.

We do the rest.

YOU GET ONLY the best standard makes from

us. Clothing that is made to fit

---highly tailored.

TRIMMED TO PERFECTION.

WE WANT YOU for a permanent customer. We

cannot afford to give you any-

thing but the best.

OVERCOATS. We don't carry the shoddy kind

---just made to sell---but give you

Overcoats that have distinction

and merit.

WHEN YOU get an Overcoat from us you have

the satisfaction of knowing---

That it is the proper cut.

That it is the proper color.

AND THAT YOU GET THE MEASURE OF VALUE RUNNING OVER.

YOU WILL find these same things in each

department---SHOES, BOOTS, UNDER-

WEAR, HATS, CAPS---in everything

that men and boys wear. We want your

continual trade. We are anxious and

study to please. None give bigger or

better values than we.

HOLMES & GREGORY,

CLOTHIERS,

COTTONWOOD FALLS.

TAX REFORM DEPARTMENT.

EDITED BY BOLTON HALL.

[This department aims to give everybody's ideas about taxation (not tariff). It is opposed to no interest. It aims by free discussion to agitate a matter which is connected with nearly every social question, and thereby to arrive at the best system of taxation. Land owners especially should be interested, as any real improvement or social advance is to their advantage, since the principal benefit goes to them in the increase of value given to land. Write your opinions briefly, and they will be published or discussed in their turn. Address this office, or P. O. Box 88, Buffalo, N. Y.]

The Church and Hard Times.

Rev. Dr. John R. Paxton recently preached on the present condition of the country. He said: "You can come out of a ship, stop off at a station, or go anywhere—to the east side or Kansas, or Colorado—and meet people crying for bread, or milk, or cursing God's robber barons, the landlords," said Dr. Paxton. "And yet there is no famine in the land. On the contrary, too much of all kinds of products; too much wheat and corn and never so cheap in price as now; too much furniture, iron, wool and cotton goods; too much of everything, for all the markets are gorged with products of all sorts at prices below cost, and even then can not find buyers.

"Strange that hard times should mean, not scarcity of any of the necessities of life, but too much corn and cotton, wool and iron and silver. For we have more than we can eat, more than we can wear, more houses than tenants can occupy.

"Overproduction is the matter with us, and overproduction is only another name for excess of wealth. There is more stuff and goods and furniture, flour and upholstery than are wanted, or, if wanted, people in need of them have no money.

"This is not a paternal government. There is no justice in abusing landlords for demanding their rent, for landlords must pay the butcher and baker, as well as other people. The world owes a fit environment to every organism it brings into being. But owe man a living, it does not. He must earn it, if he can; beg it, if he can't; steal it, if he must, if charity grows cold and man's inhumanity to man makes hunger desperate and drives want to riot.

"The reverend doctor's heart is all right. The trouble is he has not caught on to the fact that the existing evils are due to unequal distribution. There can not be overproduction so long as a solitary human being, who is willing to work, in order that he may obtain these good things, can not find employment, and must therefore starve because he is unable to exchange the products of his labor for these necessities which the doctor tells us exist in such abundance.

Much of the trouble is due to the constant attempt to tax personal property, thereby decreasing its production and hampering its distribution, while a more potent cause is found in the fact that some men are allowed to hold out of use, because of a ridiculously low assessment, great natural opportunities such as city lots, farm land, mineral land and water powers.

If the doctor would direct his efforts to compelling such dogs in the manger to use their land, there would be abundance of employment for all, wages would rise, distribution would be more equal and such suffering as we note today would be impossible.—A. J. Boulton.

L. D. Collins, Jr., Criticizes the N. Y. T. R. A. Platform.

Plank I.—As regards the old-time platitudes that direct taxation is the best, inasmuch as it gives to the real payers of taxes a conscious and direct pecuniary interest in honest and economical government, there is but little difference of opinion, provided that the directness does not involve injuriously any other principle of justice. The most direct way to get at a man's money is by rifling his pocket or blasting open his safe with dynamite, but this method can not be recommended on purely moral or feasible grounds. Furthermore, the incentive of pecuniary interest is not the most desirable and leaves no room for the presence of patriotic feeling, which should animate all in respect to the government of the country.

Plank II.—That capital should be exempt from taxation because the latter tends to drive it away is an empty fallacy. Why should not capital contribute a certain portion of its revenue to the maintenance of revenue, as well as real estate. It owes it more to the government than anything else, because it is the existence of the government that makes its revenue possible and secures it a market. As to its being a premium on dishonesty, this is an assumption that the elements of evil are lurking in capital itself and should not be disturbed instead of being expelled.

Plank III.—But if taxes can not be easily, cheaply and certainly collected under the present system, let some system be devised by which they can be so collected.

Plank V.—The Reform association virtually admits that the trouble is in collection, and this is equivalent to an assertion that the people are not in accord with the government. But what people are not in accord with the government? Is it the farmer? Certainly not, for there is no one more sincerely or patriotically devoted to the government than he is. But it is the millionaire and capitalist who is interested to cheat the government and secure his own ill-gotten gains.

Plank VI.—But in as far as the co-operation of the Farmers' Union League and kindred organizations is honestly sought with a view to devising some practical and equitable system of taxation, we may say that we are always ready for any such movement, but we absolutely decline to pool our issues with the single tax theorists or to compromise our principles by accepting or endorsing the platform of an association which is identified with monopoly and which, as far as the true interests of the farmer are concerned, is only a mockery, a delusion and a snare.

Result of Four Years of Republican Recklessness.

The man who stole a sawmill and then went back after the dam has always been regarded heretofore as having achieved one of the sublimest flights of impudence. But in the light of what the republican organs are doing to-day in condemning the democratic administration for a possible deficit in the treasury the impudence of the sawmill thief becomes tame and commonplace. He might have stood some show of comparison if when he came back for the dam he had abused the owner for not having had it fastened to the mill, so that he could have stolen both together.

If there should be a deficit in the United States treasury for the current year it will be distinctly and plainly of republican creation. The emptiness of the treasury is directly due to the republican administration of affairs under President Harrison. When Harrison was inaugurated there was a surplus in the treasury of about \$100,000,000 and the surplus revenue of the government was about the same amount. There was a reserve in the treasury of gold to the amount of \$100,000,000 and gold in excess to the amount of \$98,000,000. When President Cleveland was inaugurated in March last the surplus had disappeared and of the \$98,000,000 excess of gold only \$1,000,000 was left. It was a struggle during the last three months of Harrison's administration for the secretary of the treasury to keep his head above water. This was a patent fact, though the most extraordinary exertions were made to keep it secret and enable the administration to finish its term without actual confession of bankruptcy.

This condition of things was the direct result of republican extravagance and recklessness. During the first half of the four-year period referred to the republican party had entire and absolute control of the government. During the last two years it had control of the presidency and the senate and was able to exercise full control over all legislation. And while the appropriations of the democratic congress in the last half of Harrison's administration were inexcusably large, the republican party can no more escape responsibility for them than it can for the work of its own billion-dollar congress.

There is abundant republican authority on this point. Only a few days since the Pittsburgh Dispatch, one of the leading republican papers of the country, referring to the looting of the treasury as the "legitimate result of four years' violation of every principle of treasury management by which the credit of the country was built up and its finances made prosperous," went on to say: "Five years ago the policy of twenty years reached its extreme in the inconvenience of too much money in the treasury. The treasury had a double surplus. That of cash in the treasury was nearly \$100,000,000, and that of revenue over expenditures nearly as much more. There has rarely been a more monumental exhibition of political incapacity and fiscal ignorance than is comprised in the fact that four years' reversal of the traditions of the treasury have dissipated its surplus; have brought us to a point where outgo exceeds income at the rate of \$100,000,000 annually, and confronts us with the necessity of increasing the debt which it has been the declared purpose of all administrations to reduce. All this in a period of profound peace, with not an excuse for the dissipation of the public funds, except what is found in the wanton extravagance of our politicians."

The mere emptying of the treasury, however, would not create a deficit such as is threatened if the revenue-producing machinery of the government were equal to the demands upon it. Unfortunately it is not; and here again the republican party is directly and wholly responsible. The devices by which revenue is raised for the expenses of the government are wholly of republican creation; and foremost among them is the much-lauded McKinley act. If one were to judge from the glib utterances of the republican leaders and organs one would suppose that the democratic administration had during the six months it has been in power devised some new methods of raising revenue, and that it is the failure of these which threatens a deficit. But the fact is that we are still living, so far as revenue raising is concerned, under the republican dispensation. The democratic administration has not yet had time to make any change in that regard; and one of the remarkable features of the situation is that while the republican critics of the administration are proclaiming the failure of existing legislation to provide revenue for the country's needs they are declaring in the same breath that nothing must be done to change that legislation. At one moment they jeer the administration because it cannot raise sufficient revenue in spite of the McKinley act, and at the next they are shouting "hands off," and declaring that the McKinley act must not be touched, and that not only the pension laws but the corrupt pension rulings must be left intact.

It is worthy of note that the republican critics of the administration offer no suggestion for the prevention of a deficit. Their criticism is always destructive and never constructive. This is of no consequence, however. The deficit which is threatened will be provided for in legitimate fashion by increasing the revenues or decreasing the expenditures, and probably by both. And the doing of this will overturn a good deal of infamous republican legislation, including the McKinley act.—Detroit Free Press.

—The extraordinary session of the Fifty-third congress, convened by President Cleveland in August to meet the financial emergency, adjourned, having accomplished satisfactorily the work it was called upon to perform. When it assembled clouds of depression and dissatisfaction overhung the land; with its adjournment renewed hopefulness with prospects of revived prosperity prevailed.—N. Y. Mercury.

For Local Self Government.

It is regarded as probable that an effort will be made to limit the power of the Illinois legislature by depriving it of power to make and unmake offices and officers in cities by conferring upon localities option as to methods of raising state and municipal taxes, and by recognizing the principle of home rule in the matter of carrier franchises and regulations regarding public streets, health, water, buildings, schools and lighting. Popular distrust of unbridled legislative power has not lessened since 1874, when the people by a vote of 435,318 against 98,050 prohibited the legislature from passing any special laws for changing the names of persons, laying out roads, locating county seats, providing for changes of venue in civil or criminal cases, incorporating villages, providing for election of members for board of supervisors, selecting grand and petit jurors, regulating the rate of interest on money, the opening and conducting of elections or designating places of voting, creating, increasing or decreasing fees, percentage or allowances of public officers during the term for which said officers are elected or appointed, or for granting to any corporation, association or individual the right to lay down railroad tracks, or granting to any corporation, association or individual any exclusive privilege.—Chicago Tribune.

Ohio Tax Commission.

A. C. Thompson, President, Portsmouth. W. N. Cowden, Secretary, Quaker City. Theodore Cook, Cincinnati. E. A. Angell, Cleveland.

CINCINNATI, O.

BOLTON HALL, Vice President, New York.—Dear Sir:—Our commissioners have for the past three months been working chiefly in obtaining testimony and statements from citizens of various parts of the state—the cities, towns and rural districts, as to what changes in our tax laws should be made, so as to fairly equalize and distribute the burdens of taxation. Of course, we get all sorts of opinions, but the trend is largely in the direction of not taxing monies, credits, stocks, bonds, mortgages, etc. Our constitution made in 1851, is a bar to any great reform in our tax laws. It requires that "all property shall be taxed by a uniform rule, at its true value in money." We shall make our report to the general assembly, on or before the 1st of December.

Very Respectfully, THEODORE COOK.

A Note of Alarm.

Last month we published an earnest appeal for arguments against the single tax. It has elicited so far only—silence.

Silence is no use to oppose this doctrine, because the single taxers make themselves heard—in fact, have already partly put their theories in practice in New Zealand. The lack of response may be due to the fact that no attack on the single tax is left unanswered by them. It is only fair to say that the leading disciples of Mr. Henry George are well up in political economy and current facts, and—right or wrong—can perform ghost dances over the heads of any who attack them without knowing exactly what they are talking about.

We give you fair warning, gentlemen—you will wake up to oppose this thing when it is too late.

No communication, however crude, addressed to the editor of this department is ever overlooked.

Let Us See.

The advantages of throwing light upon the assessor's work by publication, in an intelligible form, of the assessments would be manifold and the cost comparatively trivial. Not only would it encourage honesty and discourage knavery in assessors, but it would lead the people to see what an insidious, yet gigantic scheme of plunder, they tolerate disguised by the name of taxation.—Chicago Herald.

THE TREASURY DEFICIT.

Result of Four Years of Republican Recklessness.

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THE DAWN OF A POLICY.

Some Important Results of the Congressional Struggle.

One of the two colossal sordid bargains of the Fifty-first congress has been wiped from the statutes of the United States. The work of removal which the house, a body four times as large, accomplished in two weeks, after a brilliant and exhaustive debate, the sluggish senate has occupied two months in doing.

The will of the country has been executed. The bullion purchase makeshift will no longer threaten the stability of the currency, and the task of restoring the standard to the bimetallic basis the people have desired and ordered can be begun logically and without subterfuge.

What of the effect upon business, upon parties and upon the monetary policy of this republic? Will business respond to the granting of relief? Will new party lines be laid? Will this nation of sixty-five million active people yield to the gold bigotry of crowded little England?

Business has had a severe shock and credit has had a continuous strain. Silver purchases were not the sole cause of trouble. The currency uncertainty, acting upon many other causes already existing, produced a cruel stringency. If the senate had acted as promptly as the house, the reaction toward confidence would have been more rapid in operation. It is now late in the season, and men will be more inclined to wait for each other than they would have been in September. There is no doubt, however, that the general course will be upward, and that before the winter is over enterprise will be anxious to make up for lost time.

As to parties, the democracy and its party organization are strong. In faith we are all together, notwithstanding the disagreements upon detail that have led to a few tangling interchanges since August. The legislative power has declared that the currency shall be honest and everything it pretends to be before the people and the world, whatever may be the standard. There are to be no frauds. That is a great gain for democratic bimetalism. Now we can go ahead, with the respect of all well-meaning men, and change the Sherman gold standard we have had since resumption took place into a standard of silver and gold as indicated in the Voorhees bill.

The democratic party has shown all the public spirit, all the sincerity of purpose and nearly all the ability of the long fight. The republicans have helped mechanically to destroy their three-year-old "solution of the money question." The populists have contributed nothing except botheration and impossibilities. Democrats have opposed each other, it is true, but manfully, and have prepared for a closer union on a better understanding than ever.

Thus the policy of the country will be a democratic policy. The opposition has developed none. Its ideas run all the way from Sherman's and Walker's anglo-mantra to Peffer's and Simpson's flood of paper. Maybe they can patch up a makeshift among them. Protection and money paternalism have much in common. It is not improbable that they may propound a money platform on which Sherman and Simpson can both stand.

The democracy will govern and its policy is: First, that American money shall be honest at any cost, whether the declared basis is precious stones or potatoes; second, that the basis, to be adopted as soon as possible, shall be gold and silver coin, and that provision shall be made, by such government issues as circumstances require, and such banking laws as are wise, practicable and just to all the people, for a convenient, sufficient and locally elastic paper currency redeemable in gold or silver coin of standard value.—St. Louis Republic.

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

—Tom Reed says "the president's victory is over his own party." Carry the news to Teller and his ten associate republican filibusters in the senate. The people remember, if Mr. Reed does not, that there were enough affirmative democratic votes in the house to have passed the repeal bill if every republican had remained silent.—N. Y. World.

—When Gov. McKinley speaks to the farmers of Ohio of the advantage they derive from the operations of his tariff bill they point to the fact that the measure has been in force for two years and a half, and yet the price of wool is lower than it has been for twenty years. But McKinley cannot explain how it comes that his system of protecting the woolgrowers does not protect.—St. Paul Globe.

—There was some apologizing and explaining over the final adjournment of the extra session of congress, but there was no occasion for it. It had accomplished the one thing for which it was called together, and nobody outside of its own walls desired to have it remain in Washington any longer. If it had accomplished its task and departed two months ago the country would have been much better off to-day and the people would be much better satisfied with it.—N. Y. Times.

—Our country never needed protection, in my opinion. It is the most prolific country the sun ever shone on. Its production is unparalleled; and when protection is given to an enterprise in order that it may be profitable, the money invested in it is diverted by that very fact from its legitimate use and natural channel. The moment an industry cries out for protection and hangs out the signal of distress the capital in it should be withdrawn; and certainly if invested in some other industry that needs no protection, the money will yield a better return in the end to the investor himself, and will contribute very much more to the general prosperity, employing more labor, developing more capital. The hot-house process was never necessary in the United States. It is folly for a man to attempt to grow oranges in Massachusetts, when he can produce other crops that pay without artificial forcing.—Gen. M. T. McMahon, in Donahoe's Magazine.

PROTECTION TO LABOR FRAUD.

Men Are on the Free List and American Labor Is Not Protected by Duties on Goods—Canadians Moving Back and Forth at Will.

"One effect of the temporary shutting down of the many New England cotton mills during the past two months, and the subsequent reduction in the wages of the operatives, has been the stimulus given emigration from this and other New England states to Canada.

"Few factories but have felt the effects of this exodus of the French-Canadians back to the farms from which the promise of high wages and speedy enrichment enticed them, and for weeks past the depot platforms at the village railway stations have been piled high with their trunks and huge boxes, filled with clothing and household goods, billed for points beyond the Canadian border.

"There is no more reliable indicator of the industrial situation in the cotton manufacturing centers than the periodical movement of the migratory portion of the French Canadian population. When the tide of industrial prosperity is on the rise, and with it the wages of the cotton operatives, the French Canadian, taking it at the flood, hies him from the farm to the factory, and again when it begins to ebb, he is the first to take alarm, and with the accumulated savings of his sojourn in the states fly back to the farm."

The above, from the Providence Journal, is quoted by the Manufacturer, of Philadelphia, one of the staunchest, not to say the most bitter, of protectionist journals. It is assumed that this furnishes a clinching argument for protection to American wage-earners by means of tariff duties. But does it? Does it not rather stamp the whole system as a farce and a fraud? Does it not make clear that trade in labor is free and that when the reward for labor is higher in this than in other countries there is no obstruction to its migration and importation, except the trouble of moving and the expense of transportation?

Not more certainly does the liquid in a spirit level flow toward the lower end of the tube than does the tide of immigration flow toward the country of greatest natural and actual advantages for the employment of labor. Labor, like water, is constantly seeking its level. Men being on the free list, they can and do sell their labor in the highest market. Hence wages the world over are about as nearly level as are the waters of the seas and of the great bodies of water closely connected with them. If day wages are much higher in one country than in another it is because labor is more efficient in the former than in the latter country. This theory is in accord not only with common sense but with all well-authenticated facts obtained by democrats or republicans.

When James G. Blaine was secretary of state, in 1881, he made a report on wages in the cotton industry, in this and other countries, based upon statistics obtained by foreign consuls. He was forced to come to the conclusion that "undoubtedly the inequalities in the wages of English and American operatives are more than equalized by the greater efficiency of the latter and their longer hours of labor." The previous secretary of state, William M. Evarts, made a similar report and came to a similar conclusion. He said: "One workman in the United States, as will be seen from the foregoing extracts, does as much as two workmen in most of the countries in Europe."

That labor is more efficient in this country is demonstrated every day of the year by our exports of goods to all parts of the globe. Our shoemakers, carpet and cloth weavers, piano, carriage and wagon makers, and mechanics and workmen of all kinds receive double the day wages paid in Europe and yet their products are exported to Europe and sold in competition with the products of Europe's cheapest labor. Many large manufacturers have declared that labor is cheaper in this than in any other country—all things considered.

No, a duty on goods gives no protection to labor that makes the goods. As Hon. Ben Butterworth frankly admitted, "the manufacturers and the trusts get the protection and the profits of the tariff." The American workingman sees the effect of protection in the increased prices of what he purchases. His labor is constantly in competition with the labor of all other countries, both in our own and in foreign countries.

This fallacy exploded, protection will have no other leg upon which to stand. But anyway, it has twice been knocked completely off its pins in this country and the last obsequies are now being performed. No humbug ever deserved to be buried deeper than this one.

BYRON W. HOLT.

INCOME TAX SENTIMENT.

Congressman Warner, Who Represents the Wealthiest District in this Country, Favors Taxing Men's Wealth Rather Than Their Wages.

In the face of a prospective deficit of \$70,000,000 on one hand and the emphatic demand of the people to reduce tariff duties on the other hand democratic congressmen, who feel the responsibility of the situation, are casting about for a way out of the predicament. Many of them from the south and west have long been in favor of an income tax. In fact, they introduced about twenty different income tax bills during the first session of the last congress. During the last few months representatives from all parts of the country have declared for an income tax. Hon. John DeWitt Warner, of the Thirteenth congressional district of New York, probably represents more very large incomes than any other congressman. The Vanderbilts, Goulds, Astors, Huntingtons, Rockefellers, Havemeyers, Whitneys, and perhaps 400 or 500 of the wealthiest of New York City's 1,300 or 1,300 millionaires live in this district. Under an income tax this district would probably contribute more to the revenue than any other district in the country more than any one state, except, perhaps, ten or twelve of the largest. And yet Mr. Warner is

not afraid to advocate an income tax. He not only thinks it more just than a tariff tax but he believes it would meet the approval of the tens of thousands of mechanics, clerks and laborers in his district. We quote the following from an interview with Mr. Warner in the St. Louis Republic, of October 25:

"I certainly prefer an income tax, if it is necessary to raise sufficient revenue, rather than the retention of such high tariff duties as to involve an inordinate proportion of protection. I would not hesitate a minute how to vote if the question were presented between a protective tariff which would furnish the necessary revenue, and a bill which made the duties one-third lower and enacted an income tax to supply the deficiency. Personally, I think it would not be long before a substantial revenue tariff would bring as much money into the treasury as would higher rates, because not only would imports increase as a result of lower tariff rates, but we should have an era of prosperity that exports would greatly increase, and would naturally be paid for to a large extent by a further increase of imports."

"But do you think it necessary to put the entire machinery of collecting an income tax into operation to raise twenty or thirty millions?" was asked.

"The machinery need be no more elaborate than for the collection of any other tax, and I fear the amount of the deficit to be provided for the first year may reach \$50,000,000 or more. I do not think, however, that an income tax would be really necessary, because the increase in customs receipts under a revenue tax might soon give us a surplus and we could issue, in the meantime, treasury certificates redeemable at the pleasure of the government within no more than ten years. There may be a disposition in the house, however, to insist upon legislation which will meet the whole revenue problem at once."

"Members may say that my expectation of the increased customs receipts is only a prediction and that adequate revenue ought to be certainly provided for now. We shall have, then, a contest between different plans for meeting the emergency. There will be the same opposition to an income tax that there is to any new form of taxation, and of the contest between the income tax, the plan for the issue of bonds and other plans I should not be surprised if the final outcome were the authority to meet any temporary deficit by the issue of a sort of temporary bonds, in anticipation of income, leaving the question of whether an income tax is needed to be settled by experiment, and this seems to me to be the best plan at present."

"But do you not think that the needed revenue can be raised by increasing the internal revenue tax on beer or whisky?"

"I presume that it could be raised by doubling the beer tax," said Mr. Warner, "but I do not favor such a proposition as supplementing a tariff already so high as to levy from those in poor circumstances the greater part of the necessary income of the government. If it is true that an income tax would levy its heaviest burdens on the rich while it let the poor escape taxation this would hardly be more than a fair offset for the enormous disproportionate burden which is imposed upon consumption instead of wealth by tariff taxation. The increase of the tax on beer would simply carry further the same wrong theory of legislation. If, however, it were a question of taking it off clothes and putting it on beer I would be for taking it off clothes, but I am not in favor of putting it on both in order to saddle the whole tax on consumption."

"But do you believe that the increase in the tax on beer would affect the retail price?" asked your correspondent.

"The consumer would have to pay it in the end. You cannot lay a tax on a theory that it will be paid by nobody and that it will not affect the cost of the articles on which it is laid. The consumer would have to pay the increase, whether it were in smaller glasses or poorer beer, or a reduction of the inducement to competition among producers. I repeat, if wealth already paid most of the federal taxes and in some emergency the question arose as to how to increase the revenues by taxes on consumption, I might think a plunging levy on beer to be a good thing. But the trouble is that the most of federal taxes are now levied on consumption; such will be the case, even when the tariff is reduced to a revenue basis; and, therefore, if we need additional taxes, I believe in levying them on men's wealth rather than men's wants."

"Cheap American Pencils" Abroad.

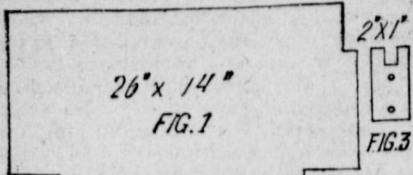
As one more instance of the way the American manufacturer has to be protected against his foreign competitors, the American Stationer cites a statement made by Mr. Johann Faber, of Nuremberg in regard to the difficulties which he is encountering in his European trade through the underselling of American lead-pencil manufacturers. He said that England was "flooded with cheap American pencils" to such an extent that his product had no chance of sale. American cedar pencils are sold in England at from sixty to sixty-eight cents a gross—a price which the Germans cannot touch. This only shows how flagrantly Herr Faber has been deceived. If he had looked into the American tariff laws, in which the duties are never higher than are absolutely needed to withstand foreign competition, he would have seen that the rate on lead pencils is 50 cents a gross and 30 per cent ad valorem additional. This amounts to about 130 per cent of indispensable protection, and hence it is clear that the Germans can undersell the Americans by fully that margin. Yet it is just possible that the profound German mind is on track of that great beauty of protection which consists in reserving the blessings of dear goods and high prices for its own people, and which ruthlessly degrades the foreigner by selling him the same goods at a ruinously low figure.—N. Y. Post.

AGRICULTURAL HINTS.

NEST FOR POULTRY.

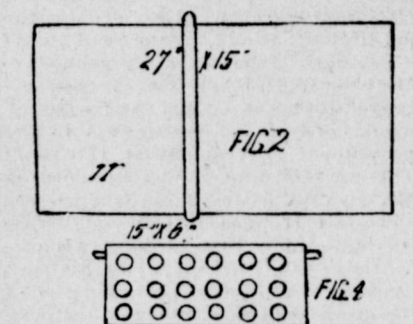
A Homemade Contrivance Which Is Both Safe and Economical.

Cut two boards 26 inches long, 14 inches wide, as shown in Fig. 1, the notches to be 1x4 inches. Then cut two pieces of wood 2 inches long, 1 inch wide, 1/2 inch thick, and bore a 1/2-inch groove in one end, as shown in Fig. 3. On another board, 15x27, 11 inches from one end nail a stick across, as in Fig. 2, and around the ends to fit the grooves in Fig. 2. Then cut a piece

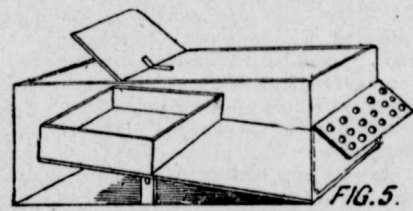


6x15 inches and allow a pin to project from each end, as in Fig. 4. Bore full of auger holes to admit light. The pins are to fit in holes to be bored in Fig. 1. Now cut three pieces 1x4 and 15 inches long, nail some light lumber on the end of No. 3, to which the nest has been nailed, so that they will form a box in which to make the nest.

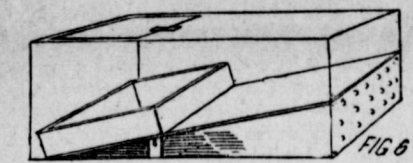
To put the nest together nail No. 3 to No. 1. Be sure that they will both be inside the box when completed. Place the ends of No. 4 in the holes. Cut more than in No. 1 and then nail



the three 1x4 pieces in the notches. Nail boards across the top, leaving one about 8 inches wide not nailed but fastened to the other by a pair of small hinges. This may be raised to inspect the nest. Put in the nest board and have the pins rest in the grooves. Nail boards across the back end. If the front end of the nest board is too tight fasten and weight to the under side to



keep the end down when nest contains a sitting of eggs. Drive a staple in the front end of the nest board, tie a string to it, bring it up inside the box, place it out over No. 4, or the door, and fasten to another staple in the front of the door. By this means, when the nest board or treadle goes down the



door will rise. No. 5 shows the nest ready for use, and 6 shows it as it will be when occupied. But one hen can occupy the nest at the same time and it is rat-proof.—John H. Nowlan, in Farm and Home.

FRESH FARM NOTES.

HAUL out manure as it accumulates and spread on the fields. Do not let it pile up and fire fang.

WHEN straw is used for bedding it should be changed regularly every few days. It soon becomes foul.

CLEAN up rubbish about the farm. Bits of rails, limbs of trees, ends of boards, etc., will soon be covered with snow.

In building temporary corn cribs have the floor at least a foot above the ground, so rats and mice cannot harbor under it.

PATCH up the cracks in the chicken house, cow barn, sheep shed, etc. Cold winds are detrimental to stock raising.

Get potatoes in the cellar or pit as the time is nearly here when cold nights will injure them. See that the storing place is well ventilated.

WHEN the machinery used in putting in the wheat crop is needed no longer, carefully clean, grease bright metal surfaces and put away in a dry place.

In selecting seed corn remember that the varieties will cross-fertilize at long distances. Select seed from corn which has grown apart from other varieties.

The best method of keeping roots where one has no regular root cellar is to bury on dry ground. Cover with two feet of earth and see that all water that falls on the pit can get off readily.

LAYING out and putting in tile drains is now in order, where the ground is not too hard. Better have all the main lines surveyed and the tile leveled before covering. Imperfectly laid drains are useless.

Dividing the Pasture.

One excellent plan for keeping up the fertility of the pasture land is to divide the pastures into two fields, giving the cattle the advantage of a portion of the pasturage, leaving one field to grow and so remain until spring. This method simply protects the pasture from close cropping, which is sure to cause exhaustion at some period, as every time the cattle graze over the pasture it is equivalent to so many mowings of the grass. By protecting the pasture there is a loss of its use at this season, but a greater longevity of the grasses of the pasture is secured.

The best season for the renewal of pastures is in the fall, and more growth and greater density can be had by allowing the pasture grass to grow and thicken than to attempt to reseed the pasture early in the spring.

FATTENING FOR MARKET.

Weed Out the Less Promising Birds at an Early Date.

It is useless to try and raise all your fowls for the prize pen. Some of them are bound to be culs. So the best plan is to weed out the less promising stock at an early date.

Remove such birds—and especially all the imperfectly feathered or ill-shaped cockerels—from among their mates. Place them, fifteen or twenty together, in a closed coop, that is clean and comfortable, for them to eat and rest in, without crowding each other. Give them fresh water to drink, with a little cayenne pepper thrown into it, two or three times a week, and feed them all they will eat up clean three times a day, upon boiled corn and wheat meal with potatoes (a little salted), one part of each; into which, while hot, stir a pound of common lard, beef tallow, or chandlers' scraps (perfectly sweet, mind), to six or eight quarts of mash.

Feed this out when warm—have a basin of coarse gravel handy, which they will eat all they need of, to assist digestion—occasionally mix a little powdered charcoal in this soft food (which latter is an excellent purifier, and guards against the souring of their food in the crop) and in two or three weeks your birds will be at their best. Kill, dress and market them, and thus make the wisest disposal you can make of all your surplus or undesirable fowls.

While this process is going on, says Grange Homes, it will be observed that the birds are in close, compact coops, open only in front. These may be placed in the barn, or anywhere most convenient for the time being. They will not suffer (thus in a body) from the cold. The coops should be set on the ground, with straw or leaves for a flooring. The heat of the fowls' bodies will serve to keep each other warm enough in the three-sided closed coops. They have no exercise, and they have nothing to do but to eat, rest, sleep and grow fat. This method is simple, economical and the least troublesome. In twelve to twenty-four days, at the outside, fowls thus treated should be in their best condition for slaughtering.

ABOUT BROKEN LIMBS.

How to Apply Bandages Made of Plaster of Paris.

It often happens that some animal upon the farm has a leg broken. Not always will it pay to try to save the animal. In case of a fat hog or one of the cattle, it would be better to kill the animal at once, as the meat would be good for use if killed as soon as the fracture is made, but with small animals a plaster of paris bandage applied to the fracture will in a few weeks' time make the limb as good as new.

Several instances of this kind have happened in my own experience, and the plaster bandage has always resulted in a complete cure.

Once a pet lamb had its leg broken. Instead of killing it a quantity of the plaster was wet up with cold water, the leg well greased to prevent the plaster sticking to it when the time came to remove the bandage, and a thick coating applied directly to the leg, first straightening as well as possible. Cloth bandages were then wound around it and securely tied. After the plaster had set, the lamb was given its liberty. After a few days it began to use the limb a little, and at the end of a month the bandage was removed and the limb found to be perfectly sound.

A hen was found with its leg broken in a trap last spring. As it was a choice one it was treated as above, and although it was longer in healing, it finally came out all right and shows no sign of its accident at the present time.

To apply the plaster, it should be spread upon a strip of cloth after being wet, as otherwise it could not be made to stay in place while the bandage was being applied.—Ella Rockwood, in Country Gentleman.

FOR PULLING STUMPS.

A Device Which Can Be Relied Upon in All Circumstances.

I cut a good strong pole about twenty feet long of white ash. Trim and peel it nicely, hitch a strong rope to the top—a chain will do, but it is heavier to handle. Set the pole against the stump to be pulled, letting the lower end rest between two roots. Then put a strong

chain around the top of the stump, passing it around the pole. A team hitched to the rope will pull out most any stump. Place the pole close to the stump and cut the roots opposite the pole. Two men can best do the work, one to tend the horse, the other to cut roots as the stump is being turned up.—Farm and Home.

Reducing Bones for Gardens. Reducing bones by burning is recommended by the Rural New Yorker as the cheapest mode when small quantities are to be applied, and it is recommended also as the only way that some farmers can get them into fine meal or powder. If the whole bone should be crushed or ground into fine meal without burning it would, of course, be worth more. Take two similar bones, burn one to ashes and grind the other to a fine meal and then steam it; the steamed bone will be twice as valuable as the bone ash.

The dear little thing has its papa's eyes, hasn't it?" said one of the admirers of a six-week-old baby. "Yes," added another, "and its mamma's hair." "It has its Uncle Fred's nose," said a third. "Yes," joined in the happy papa, "and it's going to have its Uncle Fred's name, in the hope that by and by it will get its Uncle Fred's money."—Harper's Bazar.

Artist and Amateur. A critic, who was recently asked to define the line between artist and amateur, stated that an amateur's sketches were labored and finished up to invite favorable criticism, while the artist's sketches were broad and unfinished, suggesting much to himself only. Could not the dividing line be better defined? The amount of time spent on a sketch often depends upon opportunity. When the time is not needed elsewhere, one quite able to sketch in the boldest, most rapid style may prefer to go on and produce a picture, trusting to the inspiration of the present rather than that of the future, and to vision rather than memory. If something greater is to be subsequently developed from the work, it will be no less suggestive because of its finished character. It may not be easy to define the dividing line between artists and amateurs, but it is easy to point out a well-recognized one that is identical with it, the one that is drawn between poets and mere writers of verse.—Art Amateur.

The Baby's Possessions. "The dear little thing has its papa's eyes, hasn't it?" said one of the admirers of a six-week-old baby. "Yes," added another, "and its mamma's hair." "It has its Uncle Fred's nose," said a third. "Yes," joined in the happy papa, "and it's going to have its Uncle Fred's name, in the hope that by and by it will get its Uncle Fred's money."—Harper's Bazar.

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IN THE ELECTRICAL WORLD.

—The Westinghouse Electric Co., it is said, has been granted permission to begin experiments in electric propulsion on the canal on the Rochester level at Pittsford, N. Y.

—A German Egyptologist endeavors to prove that Benjamin Franklin was not the discoverer, but merely the rediscoverer of the lightning conductor, as he claims that the ancient Egyptians used a form of this useful instrument for protecting their temples against discharges of atmospheric electricity.

—Changes of temperature are now recorded by an electrical apparatus produced by a Frenchman. It is a metal ampulla half full of ether hermetically sealed, and when the temperature rises the ether expands and slightly raises the cover, which completes an electric circuit, rings a bell and warns those who want to know that the temperature is going up.

—While the principle of seeing by electricity at a distance, says Prof. A. Graham Bell, "it is the same as that applied in the telephone, yet it will be very much more difficult to construct such an apparatus, owing to the immensely greater rapidity with which the vibrations of light take place when compared with the vibrations of sound. It is merely a question, however, of finding a diaphragm which will be sufficiently sensitive to receive these vibrations, and produce the corresponding electrical vibrations."

—It has been estimated that it will cost from \$60 to \$77 to fit out a kitchen in a private house with all the appliances necessary for cooking by electricity. The latter price includes a heater for the hot-water boiler. The cost of cooking by electricity is estimated to be about the same as when gas is used for fuel. That is if the electricity were furnished at half the price that is paid for it for lighting purposes. The advantages claimed over gas are, that in the electric cooking there is no loss of heat, and no products of complete or accidentally imperfect combustion.

—If there is one thing that more than another is calculated to vex the soul of the would-be passenger who is waiting on the sidewalk for the appearance of his particular trolley car, it is a difficulty in discovering the identity of the vehicle. This difficulty is apt to be especially exasperating at night, when the car will sometimes flash past too quickly to be recognized until too late to be conveniently stopped. There have naturally been many complaints on this score, and street car companies have for some time been weighing the question of making easy distinctions between trolley cars all of one pattern and painting, but in operation on different branches. The problem appears to have been satisfactorily solved by a device which has been introduced on a Canadian street car line. Above the head of the motorman a disk is hung containing a white circle, a red triangle, a green square, or other distinctive emblem according to the locality for which the car is bound. These signs are large enough to be seen at a long distance, and are to be illuminated, so as to be seen as distinct at night as by day, which has heretofore been the main trouble.

—The average household has long been reconciled to the fact that he is at the mercy of the gas man and the meter he has available no resource by which he can steal a march on the gas company and thus even up the imposition under which he often so helplessly suffers. In electric lighting these conditions have heretofore been exactly reversed. While electric lighting companies have been, as a rule, most fair and just in their charges they have been in the position of being exposed more or less to the dishonest practices of those who desired to take advantage of them. A great many electric light stations permit their subscribers to put in as many lamps as they desire into their residences, stipulating, however, that only a limited number shall be used at a time. To prevent fraud, it is customary to employ commutating devices, by means of which the current may be switched rapidly from one circuit to another, or fuses of limited capacity, permitting the passage of only a certain amount of current; but both these plans are open to objection, and are inefficient from one cause or another. A device has been brought out which automatically restricts the consumption of current within certain predetermined limits, so that the station is quite sure that the subscriber is using just the amount of current he pays for.

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NAPOLEON ON WATERLOO.

He Attributed His Defeat to Disaffection Among the Officers in His Army.

Napoleon said many of his officers deserted previous to the battle of Waterloo, and in speaking of the French nation he said that the lower orders of the people were the most sincere, the most firm, and at the same time the most disaffected in the world; but in the proportion as they rose the class their characters became worse, and above the bourgeois they were too fickle and too volatile to be at all depended on. They had one principle for to-day and another for to-morrow, according to the circumstances of the moment, and he attributed his Waterloo disasters solely to the disaffected officers of his army.

Talking of the battle he assured the admiral he had never for a moment mistook the Prussians for Grouchy's division, but that he knew early in the day that the Prussians were closing on his flank; that this, however, gave him little or no uneasiness, as he depended on Gen. Grouchy also closing with him at the same time, and he had ordered a sufficient force to oppose the Prussians, who were in fact already checked. And he added that he considered the battle throughout the day to be very much in his favor, but so soon as it was dusk the disaffected officers promulgated the cry of "Sauve qui peut!" which spread such confusion and alarm throughout his whole line that it became impossible to counteract it or to rally his troops, situated as they were.

But, he said, had it been daylight an hour longer he was positive the result would have been very different. He further said that had he been able, when the alarm and confusion first took place, to have placed himself in a conspicuous situation in front, it would have insured the rallying of all his troops around him, but as it was treachery and darkness combined rendered his ruin inevitable.

He said that the morning of June 18 he did not entertain the most distant idea that the duke of Wellington would have willingly allowed him to have brought the English army to a decisive battle, and consequently he had been the more anxious to push on if possible to force it, considering nothing else could offer him a chance of surmounting the difficulties with which he was surrounded. But, he added, could he have beaten the English army he was positive scarcely one would have escaped being either killed or taken, in which case the Prussian army, having been already beaten the 16th, must have made a precipitate retreat, or most probably would have been dispersed, and certainly entirely disorganized.

It was his intention then to have pushed on by forced marches to have met the Austrians before any junction could have been made between them and the Russians, which would have placed the game in his hands, even if hostilities had been obstinately persevered in, though in the state of things he had built on the idea that a victory over the British army in Belgium, with its immediate results, would have been sufficient to have produced a change of administration in England, and have afforded him a chance of concluding an armistice, which he said was really his first object, as he felt that France was not equal to the efforts she was then making, and it was perfectly impossible for her to think of making adequate resistance against the numerous forces of the allies, if once united and acting in concert against him.—Century.

THE GENERAL MARKETS.

KANSAS CITY, Nov. 13.
CATTLE—Best beefs.....\$ 3 75 @ 4 75
HOGS—Good to choice heavy.....2 90 @ 3 00
WHEAT—No. 2 red.....54 1/2 @ 55
CORN—No. 2 mixed.....30 1/2 @ 31
OATS—No. 2 mixed.....25 @ 25 1/2
RYE—No. 2.....45 @ 47
LARD—Patent, per sack.....1 75 @ 2 00
HAY—Choice Timothy.....8 50 @ 9 00
Fancy Prairie.....5 50 @ 6 00
BUTTER—Choice creamery.....22 @ 23
CHEESE—Full cream.....9 @ 9 1/4
EGGS—Choice.....18 1/2 @ 19
POTATOES.....3 50 @ 4 00

ST. LOUIS.
CATTLE—Native and shipping.....3 60 @ 4 80
Texas.....2 50 @ 3 10
HOGS—Heavy.....4 50 @ 5 05
SHEEP—Fair to choice.....3 30 @ 3 75
FLOUR—Choice.....2 50 @ 3 10
WHEAT—No. 2 red.....58 1/2 @ 59 1/2
CORN—No. 2 mixed.....34 1/2 @ 35 1/2
OATS—No. 2 mixed.....27 @ 27 1/2
RYE—No. 2.....44 @ 44 1/2
BUTTER—Creamery.....22 @ 23
LARD—Western steam.....9 35 @ 9 37 1/2
PORK.....17 50 @ 17 62 1/2

CHICAGO.
CATTLE—Common to prime.....4 50 @ 4 65
HOGS—Packing and shipping.....4 00 @ 6 00
SHEEP—Fair to choice.....3 50 @ 3 75
FLOUR—Winter wheat.....3 30 @ 3 80
WHEAT—No. 2 red.....61 @ 61 1/4
CORN—No. 2.....38 @ 38 1/2
OATS—No. 2.....24 @ 25 1/2
RYE.....41 @ 41 1/2
BUTTER—Creamery.....23 @ 24
LARD.....9 35 @ 9 40
PORK.....15 75 @ 16 00

NEW YORK.
CATTLE—Native steers.....3 80 @ 5 05
HOGS—Good to choice.....5 50 @ 6 05
FLOUR—Good to choice.....2 50 @ 4 00
WHEAT—No. 2 red.....58 1/2 @ 59 1/2
CORN—No. 2.....34 1/2 @ 35 1/2
OATS—Western mixed.....35 @ 35 1/2
BUTTER—Creamery.....24 @ 28
PORK—Mess.....19 25 @ 20 00

WOMEN IN SOCIETY

—often need the strengthening support of a general tonic and nerve. Are you weak, nervous, or ailing? Then Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription brings you special help. For delicate women, for all the derangements, disorders, and diseases of the sex, it lessens pain and relieves sleeplessness, backache and bleeding down sensations. The success of "Favorite Prescription" in curing all the functional derangements, painful disorders, and chronic weaknesses of women, warrants its makers in guaranteeing it. Your money is returned if no benefit is received.

Miss LILLIE M. HENDERSON, of Springfield, S. Dakota, writes: "I cannot say enough for your 'Favorite Prescription.' For years I suffered from irregularity and uterine trouble, but now I feel as well as I ever did in my life. Thank you for your 'Favorite Prescription.'"

Miss HENDERSON. Continued on page 4.

Nothing can be substituted for the Royal Baking Powder and give as good results.

No other leavening agent will make such light, sweet, delicious, wholesome food.

A WONDERFUL PEARL.

It Is in the Shape of an Almost Perfect Latin Cross.

Black pearls used to be held as of small value, comparatively speaking. They were first made fashionable by the Empress Eugenie, wife of Napoleon III, who possessed a famous necklace of them which fetched twenty thousand dollars at auction after the overthrow of the imperial dynasty. This did not include the single great pearl forming the snap, which was purchased by the marquis of Bath for five thousand dollars. Mexico, Tahiti and Fiji supply the market of the world with black pearls. The most extraordinary pearl in the world is known as the "Southern Cross." It is probably the most remarkable thing of its kind that nature has ever produced. So far as is known it occupies an absolutely unique position in the history of pearls. It consists of a group of nine pearls naturally grown together in so regular a manner as to form an almost perfect Latin cross. Seven of them compose the shaft, which measures an inch and a half in length, while the two arms of the cross are formed by one pearl on each side. All the pearls are of fine luster.

This astonishing freak was discovered by a man named Clark, while pearl fishing in Western Australia. He regarded it as a miracle, and, entertaining a superstitious dread of it, he buried it. In 1874 it was dug up again and since then it has changed hands many times. Its value is set at fifty thousand dollars. How it came about that these pearls were grouped together in such a manner no one has yet been able to explain satisfactorily. It has been suggested that a fragment of serrated seaweed may have got into the shell of the oyster and that the succession of teeth along the margin of the front may have caused the deposition of nacre at regular intervals, so as to form a string of pearls in a straight line. The cross was found in the shell of the mollusk, just as it was taken from its native element, without any possibility of its having been subjected to human manipulations.—N. Y. Advertiser.

Brace Up Your System With the agreeable tonic, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. We will foreshadow the results for you. They are a gain in vigor, flesh and appetite; ability to digest thoroughly and sleep soundly; quietude of the nerves; a disappearance of bilious symptoms; regularity of the bowels. Malaria, rheumatism and kidney trouble are removed by this grand restorative of health.

The man who declares that he will forgive but can never forget has never tried to mail his wife's letters.—Elmira Gazette.

A Sore Throat or Cough, if suffered to progress, often results in an incurable throat or lung trouble. "Brown's Bronchial Trochee" give instant relief. Price 25 cts.

WHERE we hath any mixture of railway it is but calling it banter, and the work is done.—Swift.

BERNHAM'S PILLS are a wonderful medicine for any bilious or nervous disorder, such as sick headache, etc. Price, 25 cents a box.

BETWEEN THE ACTS.—"Well, what do you think of it?" "Oh, it's about as broad as it is long."—Life's Calendar.

J. C. SIMPSON, Marquess, W. Va., says: "Hall's Catarrh Cure cured me of a very bad case of catarrh." Druggists sell it, 75c.

They meet by chants—the soprano and basso in the choir.

Acorns, Vocalists, Public Speakers praise Hall's Honey of Horehound and Sarsaparilla. Pike's Toothache Drops Cure in one minute.

THERE are always some rare bargains at the meat market.

ST. JACOBS OIL Is the MASTER CURE for . . PAINS AND ACHES.

What to do with Milk Pails! Clean them with Pearline. You can't get them so thoroughly sweet and pure in any other way. Besides, it's easier for you—quicker, more economical.

"The box and barrel churn are not hard to keep clean. A little hot water and a little Pearline will clean any churn or do away with any bad odor."—The Dairy World, Chicago.

Perhaps you think that some of the imitations of Pearline, that you'd be afraid to use in washing clothes, would do just as well in work like this. They wouldn't hurt tinware, certainly. But they wouldn't clean it, either, half as well as Pearline—besides, "don't play with the fire." If your grocer sends you an imitation, be honest—send it back.

400 JAMES FYLE, New York.

Buy "COLCHESTER" the RUBBER CO.'S "SPADING BOOT"

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Learn Telegraphy and Railroad Agent's Business here, and secure good situations. Write J. D. BROWN, Sedalia, Mo. and name this paper every time you write.

W. F. FOLKS REDUCED From 15 to 18 months. Harmless treatment (by practice) of pharyngitis, tonsillitis, etc. Send to the Standard Medical Co., 915 Locust St., St. Louis, Mo.

PISO'S CURE FOR CONSUMPTION. CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists.

A. N. K.—D 1474

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

WOMAN'S SUFFRAGE.

Hon. David Overmyer Has Decided Views on the Subject.

Woman is Queen in the Happy Home—The Political Field Outside Her Sphere—The Fallacy of the Demand for Equal Suffrage.

In a recent speech at Topeka Hon. David Overmyer expressed himself very decidedly on the question of woman's suffrage. He said:

"The suffragists object to the expression 'woman's sphere,' and sneer and scoff at it. The fact remains that woman has her sphere, or, if they prefer it, her duty. The glory of a man is strength and power. The glory of a woman is grace, beauty, kindness, charity, chastity. It is becoming in a man to do a great thing. It is becoming in a woman to do a gracious thing. Man's sphere is the domain of force. Woman's sphere is the realm of love. Her mission is nurture, consolation, pacification, comfort, peace. Man's mission is work, contention, achievement, protection, coercion, dominion, strife, battle. The opposite capacities of men and women are deeply founded in nature, and no law can blot them out, and no law is rational which disregards them. Neither men nor women can escape their lot. It is the order of nature, the divine order, the fiat of the Almighty. Each is fitted to the life work assigned to each by the Ruler of the universe. Each is unfitted for the work of the other, and there will be found in their respective spheres ample work to occupy the energies of each therein. Any law the tendency of which is to throw woman out of her realm into the realm of man, and encourage her to do acts which will look big and great, and which will show prowess, must result in evil, for it stimulates woman to unsex herself, and to do big, strong, great and manly things; these lead to immodesty, coarseness and vulgarity; when womanly modesty is gone, the charm of womanhood is gone. Wifehood and maternity, the proper culture, rearing and education of children with those numberless occupations for which women are peculiarly adapted will furnish ample scope for the employment of all of the energies of all true women. Let the suffragists deny this directly if they dare before the self-respecting men and women of this country. Women who affirm the truth of this, (and they are at least ninety-nine out of every hundred), care nothing about voting. Women who want to vote and hold office must necessarily deny the proposition just stated. The more you masculinize woman, and the more you effeminate man, the worse you make both. A 'he' man and a 'she' woman are all right; but a 'he' woman is disgusting and repulsive to the last degree, and a 'she' man is an abomination. If you want to improve the race, you must develop masculinity in man, and femininity in woman. In this way you will get the best results. You cannot do this by abolishing and obliterating the distinctions in pursuits and occupations, and, consequently, in manners and customs which have been formed, by the sense of propriety, of all the ages past. What prouder honor can any true woman wish than to be the mother of a promising, healthful child? How can the mother perform her duty toward the child without being constantly with it for at least the first fifteen years of its life? If she is faithful to this trust, how can she be a politician, and if she becomes a politician how much better is the child than if she had become insanely undomesticated and indifferent to her home on account of any other outside craze, allurements or attractions? The moment her heart leaves her home she is no longer mother. If there is one spectacle more pitiful than that of little children, forgotten and abandoned by their mother, it is that of a humane, but forgotten father and husband attempting to comfort them. Let these ambitious women pause before they essay to do men's work. Let them remember two things. First, that they are unfit to do men's work, and second, that they cannot even attempt it without sadly neglecting their own. Who cares for the poor, deserted children of the female orators and statesmen? If ever in happier days she held a mother's love for them, how wistfully at nightfall they must look for her return. And if ever she was a true mother, how her mother heart must ache to be with them; and as for the old man, God pity and help him!"

Wherever men and women are brought in constant contact with each other outside of the home circle, there is lost on the part of the men that certain delicate shade of consideration toward woman which is not only the most beautiful custom which change from barbarism to civilization has developed, but which is also woman's greatest protection, and the arbiter in the large part of morals as regards the relations of the sexes.

Civilized men and women will not contend with each other. No true man will contend with a woman; and no modest woman will contend with a man. To suppose, therefore, that both sexes could ever take equal, or even considerable, part together in public affairs, is a great mistake. Either the woman would soon give up and withdraw entirely or the men would do so. The best men and the best women would soon perceive that all of the injury ever done to the race by errors or wrong in government or in social customs would be insignificant compared with the brutalizing and dehumanizing effects of public, political, religious, commercial and social controversy carried on between men and women as combatants.

If women should manifest a disposition to participate in public affairs in large numbers, real men would unquestionably step aside, and the better portion of the women would keep aloof, and public affairs would fall under the control of brazen, coarse, misguided women, and weak, contemptible, cunning and sneaking men. These would rule affairs. Then, when political in-

trigues had added to it the factor of sex, there would be seen the greatest demoralization, in both public and private life, the extent and character of which is faintly foreshadowed in the lobbies of congress and elsewhere, where women join in the throng of men in the men's field of action. Fancy men and women mingling promiscuously in legislative bodies. Imagine the character of the debate. Think of them caucusing together behind closed doors. Think of the intrigues, amorous liaisons and indecencies of the whole miserable business, and the scandal, gossip, libel and slander. Think of the feuds, quarrels, homicides, the ruined homes, the heart aches, the abandoned children, the despondent, desolate and degraded men and women. "The silver cord loosened," "The golden bowl broken." The family that breeds contempt: the dissipation of those high ideals that raise us above the beasts of the field and of those sacred conceptions that are the product of ages of civilization. That these things would follow is as certain as that night follows day, provided, of course, that women should as a sex make any serious effort to control affairs; and if they did not, the whole thing would be simply a farce eminently characteristic of that degree of political and personal imbecility and irresolution which marks the decadence of manhood. For if great changes are not to follow, what sense is there in multiplying the already corrupt and degraded American electorate by two. If great changes in the laws are to come through woman's suffrage it must be because the will of woman is to be made to dominate that of man. And if such an undertaking should be possible, it could occur only at the cost of domestic discord, strife and social misery, such as was never seen in any country. If men are such triflers as to change the laws in so important a matter as that of woman's suffrage for nothing, they are, indeed, a race of asses; and if they change it for something, that something must array men and women against each other in hostile armies. Not only would political warfare be the bane of the home if women should fail to go with the men politically, but if the old restraints and the old barriers of propriety were swept away, as they would be in such a case, and women were told to rush into all the fields of endeavor as they then would be, the number of marriages would be greatly lessened. Susan B. Anthony foresees this and approves of it. She said, at a woman's conference at Kansas City, Kan., a short time ago, that she looked forward to an era of single women. An era of single women means also an era of single men. Marriage may be a failure in the eyes of some people, but even these people, when they come to think about the matter, will conclude that it is better than a limited partnership between the men and women which should exclude all responsibility for mutual transactions, while aiming at all the advantages. Some of these suffragists are angry with God because they were not born men. Miss Willard, one of their great leaders, in an article in the Arena for May, 1892, bursts forth with great indignation, as follows: "First of all, I denounce the word 'female,' and pronounce upon it the anathema Maranatha of the White Ribboners. As used in current speech it applies equally to a hen and the mother of Abraham Lincoln." And she might have added that the word "male" applies equally to a rooster and the father of Abraham Lincoln. Doubtless this trouble was all foreseen when "male and female created He them." As a particularly sublimated Christian, Miss Willard should tolerate with more grace the works of the Creator. She should get right with God.

The suffragists constantly assert the intellectual equality of women with men as a reason for voting, and affect to believe that their opponents hold women as inferior in intellect and in worth to men. The insincerity of this claim is equalled only by its absurdity. No opponent of woman's suffrage ever asserted or ever hinted a doubt as to woman's intelligence. Women are sufficiently intelligent to be soldiers; yet they are not allowed to enter the army, simply because they are women. It is not meet that they should do so. Civilized men could never endure the thought of women as soldiers. Savages, however, view the matter differently and among many tribes, especially in Africa, the women go to battle with the men. (They have their rights.) In the Ashantee war, in a single battle, it is said that the English killed 10,000 women. Here is an object lesson in the equality of men and women. But the weak point in it is that civilized men do not have any use for that kind of women. A woman has ample intelligence to work upon the highway; yet our American men think it would not look well. It is not meet.

A woman has ample intelligence to go in at the main entrance of a well regulated hotel; yet there is usually a ladies' entrance for her use, because she is a woman. Certainly there is no law to prevent her from going in along with the men; but it does not seem meet. Railroad waiting rooms also are usually so arranged that women may be separated from the crowd of men, because they are women, and not because they do not know enough to stay in the same room with the men. So there are 10,000 things which women are sufficiently intelligent to do, but which they do not do, simply because they are women. In other words, the propriety of their doing or not doing these things does not turn on intelligence, but upon sex. The women who fail to see this, are lacking in the finer instincts of the female nature. They want to play the men, because their mental and moral organizations are essentially male. They are, therefore, blind guides for other women.

These suffragists call themselves "equal suffragists," but female suffrage would not be equal suffrage, but grossly unequal, as compared with male suffrage.

Civilized people live in houses; the habits of ages have rendered it absolutely necessary that the infants and females of civilized races shall have the protection and shelter of a home, in order to lead a life that can be considered civilized in any sense. At the home the child must abide till grown, and this makes it absolutely necessary for the mother, though she have but a single child, to spend fifteen or twenty years, the best of her life, in and about the home, or utterly neglect their highest duty in life. Thus, whether she will or no, the life of the woman is cast in the home. The mere physical circumstance that she is woman makes it so. It is not the work of man, but it is the work of the Almighty. By the mere fact of sex she is prevented from performing the work of man outside and away from home, because, being a woman, she can't. Equally certain it is that man must do that work, because he is a man and can. Man feels the force, reclaims the wilderness, tills the fields, navigates the deep, explores unknown regions, carries on agriculture, manufactures, commerce, trade, traffic, business, builds ships, railroads, cities, in short, does the great work, which makes the sum and substance of the civilized world, simply because he is a man and can, and it is meet that he should. Around these works of men the laws cluster. They are the objects of the laws regulation and supervision, as well as the objects of the greatest contentions in the world, both in peace and war. The life of man, being cast inevitably much away from home, necessitates social relations among men alone, which are comparatively unknown to women. And these are perfectly proper, considered in themselves, for the human race is a social race. These social relations of men from the assemblage of citizens to the gathering together of a little coterie of cronies, are the objects of the laws' consideration; so that taking all in all, it is safe to say that the law touches man ninety-nine times where it touches woman once; and it never touches woman except with tenderness and partially, both in letter and in actual administration. Would it be equal suffrage to introduce into the present electorate a body equal to it in numbers, but effected by the direct operation of the laws only, in the proportion of 1 to 100, as compared with the present voters? It would not only be unequal, but would be unfair, unnatural and wrong. If the votes of women did not result in making the laws different from what they would be without those votes, then all will agree that the suffrage of women would be a farce. If their votes did make the laws different, the result would be that the men would be ruled by the women in all these great concerns, which are not and cannot be handled by women. The effect would be to create disrespect and hostility between the sexes, the most hurtful thing that the human mind can conceive of. It would arouse in men a spirit of combativeness and contempt against women, or it would shear them of their personal independence, which is an essential ingredient of every efficient and worthy character. The result would be confusion and social anarchy fast tending to revolution. Limited suffrage and the invasion by women of man's field of work, which has taken place in this country up to the present time, has had the effect to perceptibly diminish the respect of men for women and women for men. This movement has brought to the front and filled our literature with the exploits of adventuresses, female gamblers, female horse thieves, female rough riders with bifurcated skirts, female orators, female lawyers and lecturers. The ideal women of older times is a back number. She does not blaze upon the brazen front of the great snideocracy of the last year of the nineteenth century. Kansas has already a plethora of the Amazons. Let the state once adopt female suffrage and these people would flock to it from the four quarters of the earth. The political afflictions which the state has undergone would not be a circumstance compared with what would then occur. Kansas would fill her belly with the east wind, her nostrils with the spume of scandals, while regaling herself with hell broth and bilge-water, and rejecting the light of heaven and the nectar of the gods. This question precipitates a crisis in this state which will determine its destiny as a state; which will determine whether there is enough masculine virtue and courage in the state to return it to ways of common sense, or whether it shall embark upon a career of permanent, hopeless, sovereign lunacy.

The suffragists claim to be very progressive, and that their propaganda is the direct offspring of intelligence and progress. They are the victims of that delusion which mistakes change for progress. There are people to whom the sober and serious truths of life become so monotonous that they are ready to affirm that the proposition that two and two make four is old fogeyism. The fact is that the nearer mankind approaches to a savage state, the greater the power of woman is found to be in public affairs. The steady progress of civilization gradually evolves the lady, and when fully evolved she does not want to enter the lists as a brawling combatant in the sterner struggles for all the great prizes of life. The "Six Nations" of New York took counsel of their matrons, but the thirteen colonies did not. The semi-barbarous Lycians gave political power to their women, but the cultured Athenians refused to do so, esteeming it a reproach to womankind. History and tradition tell us how the Amazons lived and fought and conquered, without allowing any beastly man to live among them, only allowing the men of neighboring nations to come to them occasionally on strictly business errands; how when a boy was born to them he was sent to his father or killed; and how the right breast of each Amazon was burned off in order to enable her to handle the bow like a man. This was very heroic, very big and great. But a little of such business would go a long way with sensible

people. Miss Willard says: "Man has splendid qualities, courage, intellect, hardihood. Who would not like to possess all of these?" I answer, woman has courage to undergo the ordeals of her sex, courage to undergo pain far beyond man. She has intellect equal with him. Hardihood she may not boast, and may the day be far distant when she does so, for then she will be an Amazon with the male type of courage and hardihood. Add these to the character of woman and you have a full-blown Amazon. Then she might as well burn off both breasts, for there would be none of the milk of human kindness in either. The dispatches say that woman's suffrage has been adopted in New Zealand. Now, if the Dahomians and Senegambians would only adopt it our cup of progressive joy would run over.

Far from being simply a privilege the exercise of the elective franchise is a duty, as much so as serving in the army, working on the highways, or paying capitation tax, or serving on juries. It is a duty which no man should be allowed to shirk, and which should never be imposed upon women. When we consider the vicissitudes through which women must pass, by very reason of their sex, the thought of inflicting upon them the further burdens of politics with its excitement, its conflicts and intrigues, its jealousies and its hatreds, is positively inhuman. We submit to obnoxious laws because we are compelled to; not from choice. If the law-making power is a despotism monarch, he has behind him his army to compel obedience to his will. If the law-making power is the majority, it has its superior numbers and greater power to enforce its will. But suppose the majority should be non-combatants, and minority should be combatants, would the minority obey the law? Not if it did not suit them to do so. Suppose an immense majority of the women and a small number of the men constituting a majority of the voters should vote for a law which would be obnoxious to nearly all of the men, and these men with their courage, their hardihood, their strong arms and combative natures, should resolve not to obey that law. How could obedience be enforced? It simply could not be, and there would be an end of the government.

HE FAINTED.

The Landlady Was Equal to the Occasion.

"Madam," he said, rising deferentially, as the landlady entered the parlor, "I have a matter of considerable importance to lay before you very briefly."

"Book agent?" she inquired.

"I do not read books, much less sell them," he replied with dignity. "I have called to explain to you one of the most important inventions of the age."

"Yes, I know about it already," she interrupted, "patent ice cream freezer. You put the cream in a hopper and the machine does the rest. Young man, I don't want it."

"Nothing of the kind, madam."

"Mebbe you're sellin' soap. Some new kind that costs less and lasts longer. We ain't buyin' soap to-day."

"You are wrong," protested the visitor, as soon as he was able to get in a word. "Permit me to ask you a question. Do you use much poultry?"

"Much poultry?" almost screamed the landlady. "With nine boarders that's sworn off all meat except poultry for Lent, and all the rest hungry enough to swallow horn buttons, reckon I do use poultry. I'm nearly crazy with the chicken bill."

"That's it; that's it," said the visitor, rubbing his hands with satisfaction. "Same story everywhere, madam, and just to save that expense I have called to explain a remarkable invention of mine. I have here samples of my artificial leg and wing bones of chickens, ducks and turkeys. The imitation bones are made of gutta-percha, so hardened that heat does not affect them. Each bone is accompanied by a tin mold, and like all great inventions, the process is very simple. You place the bone in this slot in the mold, pack any kind of inexpensive meat, such as pork or veal, tightly about the bone, close the mold and bake in a hot oven. You then carefully remove the mold, serve with dressing, and not one of your boarders will detect the imposition."

"How about the white meat?" asked the landlady.

The visitor laughed harshly. "No boarder," he said, "ever received any portion of the chicken but the legs and wings. It would excite suspicion to supply anything else. Madam," he added, "you see the magnitude of this invention. Shall I leave you a dozen legs and a dozen wings on trial?"

"They would be useless to me," said the landlady quietly.

"Hey?"

"I serve my boarders nothing but the white meat of fowls."

The visitor looked stunned. "What do you do with the legs and wings?"

"Throw them away."

For a moment there was silence in the room. A smile of triumph lurked on the landlady's face. She did not move.

And then the visitor slowly arose and moved toward the door. His face was drawn and haggard.

"Pardon me," he said in broken tones, "for detaining you, madam, fact is I—I think I fainted!"—N. Y. Tribune.

Time to Retire Them.

Little Dick—Auntie says all those pretty things called bric-a-brac used to be in reg'lar use. I wonder w'en they went out of fashion and got stuck way up on mantel-pieces.

Little Dot—I guess it was w'en folks found that some of their childrens was goin' to be boys.—Good News.

—What makes old Gumbleton get so wrathly when his wife calls him "Birdie?" "She didn't adopt the name for him till his neighbors tarred and feathered him two years ago for not supporting her."—Indianapolis Journal.

FARMERS' PRIZES.

Kansas Agriculturalists Awarded Prizes at the World's Fair.

CHICAGO, Nov. 13.—Following are the names of Kansas farmers awarded prizes in the agricultural building:

For wheat: S. B. Wilson, Clay Center; J. D. Foster, Washington; J. K. Edwards, Phillipsburg; W. H. Smith, Topeka; A. C. Rait, Junction City; John Luster, Linn; H. A. Huston, Junction City; S. F. Collins, Belleville; Thomas Gillespie, Salina; S. Delwiser, Hiawatha; G. B. Donmyer, Cambria; H. W. Hoffman, Salina; W. L. Lower, Holton; S. H. Cramer, W. G. Swift, Clay Center; H. Norcatur; A. Shreve, Wamego; L. Landon, Russell; Cyrus Woray, Salina; N. I. Dalton, Topeka; Orville Welliver, Polleville; William McHenry, Grantville; Fred Ambie, Medicine Lodge; P. S. Runyave, Medicine Lodge; A. W. Neck, Emporia; C. W. Slown, Topeka; J. B. Reed, Tecumseh; C. O. Kreepe, Tecumseh; J. A. Butler, Topeka; S. Elmer, Topeka; Harvey Stone, Medicine Lodge; J. F. Goodwin, Menoken; William Rundel, Clay Center; G. Y. Johnson, Willis; B. D. French, Concordia; W. W. Eddie, Marysville; P. E. Butler, Glass, E. J. Jodell, Topeka; J. L. Johnson, Marysville; A. Anderson, Marysville; J. H. Fritz, Riley; Frank D. Long, Belleville; G. Adams, Marysville; S. Clements, John Ding, Bonner Springs; A. P. Collins, Salina; T. J. Anderson, Topeka; J. F. Greene, Lawrence; J. B. McCome, Salina; J. P. Carter, Solomon City. For corn—P. R. Fisher, Morrill; Adam Rankin, Olathe; F. E. Myers, Sabetha; W. E. Snyder, Hiawatha; F. Lemley, Hiawatha; J. B. Cure, Albion; T. J. Anderson, Topeka; J. G. Pratt, Maywood; Adam Rankin, Olathe; James Quinn, Gardner; S. Sevey, Redding; J. H. Jones, Troy; E. V. Savers, Olathe; James McFarland, Olathe; C. F. Wolf, Ottawa; R. J. Hammett, Schroyer; William Johnson, Gardner; J. F. Streeter, Junction City; W. L. Dalton, Topeka; T. A. Collins, Junction City; Charles Reed, Prairie Center; A. P. Leallus, Salina; J. C. Currie, Quenemo; Joel A. Stratton, Redding; Adam Rankin, Olathe; William Johnson, Gardner; N. B. Bartholomew, Topeka; For oats—W. A. Wadsworth, Topeka; Erick Wright, Clay Center; J. H. Jones, Troy; J. Cowgill, McPherson; Otis Dalton, Topeka; L. Landren, Russell; J. R. Knox, Marshalltown; James Sullivan, Salina; H. Delwiser, Hiawatha; Andrew Shiver, Clyde; Salina; N. A. Bartholomew, Topeka; F. Fry, Salina; W. S. Lower, Holton; A. C. Rait, Junction City; N. I. Dalton, Topeka; Thomas Anderson, Salina; For millet—J. B. Sims, Topeka; E. Driscoll, Wichita; T. J. Anderson, Topeka; J. Begole, Burlingame; N. I. Dalton, Topeka; A. E. Jones, Topeka; Glover-Otis Dalton, Topeka; D. P. Hogland, Olathe; Thomas Hart, Hiawatha; Grass-E. Zimmerman, Hiawatha; A. P. McJordian, McLouth; Baxter Waveland, Topeka; Adam Hathaway, Hiawatha; clover: Thomas Anderson, Topeka; J. B. Delwiser, Hiawatha; Samuel Westbrook, Garden City; John H. Churchill, Dodge City; T. J. Anderson, Topeka; Timothy: H. H. Kern, Bonner Springs; orchard grass: John Kern, Bonner Springs; blue grass: G. G. McConnell, Menoken; S. Detweiler, Hiawatha; N. I. Dalton, clover: T. J. Anderson, Topeka; bluegrass: George Frisbee, Grantville; J. Detweiler, Hiawatha; J. H. Jones, Troy; L. Landon, Russell; J. C. Necum, Tecumseh; Eli Benedict, Medicine Lodge; rye in straw: J. Begole, Burlingame; A. P. Rior, Dan, McLouth; barley in straw: S. H. Williams, Salina, white barley.

THANKSGIVING FOR KANSAS.

Gov. LeWelling Issues His Proclamation in the Usual Terms.

TOPEKA, Kan., Nov. 13.—Gov. LeWelling has issued his Thanksgiving proclamation as follows:

"The people of Kansas have been blessed with an abundant crop, sufficient, with proper distribution, to supply the wants of all its citizens. The blessings of liberty and the safeguards of law have been enjoyed by all our people. Therefore, I, L. D. LeWelling, governor of Kansas, do hereby designate and set apart Thursday, the 30th day of November, as a day of public thanksgiving and prayer to God and to our country, and that on such day all secular business shall be suspended and that the people assemble in their usual places of worship to give praise and thanks for such blessings as are enjoyed by mankind. I do further urge that those who are blest with plenty, while giving thanks for the comforts they enjoy, incline their hearts to deeds of benevolence and charity and thus by thoughtful consideration for the destitute, the sick, the unfortunate and the unemployed, make Thanksgiving day, as far as possible, a day of enjoyment and contentment in the homes of the poor and destitute as well as in the homes of the plenty-abundant."

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto subscribed my name and caused to be affixed the great seal of the state.

Done at Topeka this 11th day of November, in the year of our Lord, 1893.

L. D. LEWELLING, Governor.

By the Governor, R. S. OSBORN, Secretary of State.

SAILORS MASSACRED.

Native Attack on American Vessel Engaged in Blackbirding.

VICTORIA, B. C., Nov. 13.—Word has been received here of a series of massacres of traders in New Hebrides. One of the latest was that of three men of the American vessel Leon Henri, registered at Levuka, Fiji. Capt. W. H. Bruce, in a letter from Vila Harbor, says the murders were perpetrated by bushmen on Pentecost Island. A raid was made on the ship's boat as it lay off the beach laden with articles of trade to be exchanged for Pentecost Islanders desirous of recruiting for service on plantations in other parts of the New Hebrides group. While negotiations were proceeding a "man of the bush" felled the recruiting agent with four blows from a tomahawk. Two others were similarly butchered, and a fourth, apparently realizing the critical nature of affairs, dived overboard and swam out, eventually landing on another part of the coast. The bodies of two of the killed were recovered by Capt. Bruce, who, after many vicissitudes, reached Ambrym Mission station, in charge of Dr. Lamb. The Leon Henri afterward managed, single-handed, to make the port of Sandwich, after one of the most eventful voyages made in the New Hebrides group for many years.

Fire at Fort Wayne.

FORT WAYNE, Ind., Nov. 13.—Fire at 1 o'clock this morning totally destroyed Geary's theater, the Aldine hotel, Miller's furniture store, Hattersley's plumbing establishment and Lade's gun store, including Cook's printing office in the Aldine building. Total loss, \$68,000; insurance, \$40,000. The flames originated in the theater building and are believed to have been incendiary.

Another Train Robbery.

CAIRO, Ill., Nov. 12.—The Illinois Central train No. 22, due here at 1:30 o'clock this morning, was stopped at Mayfield bridge, Kentucky, about eight miles south of here, by five masked men who boarded the train at Bardwell.

The robbers then gained an entrance to the express car and secured \$49 in cash and a valuable package, said to contain \$1,400. The passengers were held up and then the robbers made for the woods. Conductor Charles Shearin and Messenger E. McNeal each fired several shots at the robbers, but without effect.

Not So Bad as First Reported.

LONDON, Nov. 14.—The correspondent of the Standard at Madrid says that Senor Garza has returned there and explained to the queen regent the results of his mission to Santander. He says it will take a long time to repair the great loss to the city and public buildings. Senor Garza says that the public buildings destroyed include the offices of the governor, the collector of taxes, the custom house, the courts of justice, the mining department and the prisons. The latest reports place the number of killed at 250, and of wounded at 400.

Fire at Memphis.

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Minister Willis Reaches the Disturbed Islands and Presents His Credentials—His Instructions.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 14.—The steamer China, which has arrived from Honolulu, reports that up to the time it left there Minister Willis had not made known his instructions from President Cleveland and there had been no disorder of any kind.

The new minister arrived early on the morning of November 4 and went directly to ex-Envoy Blount's headquarters at the Hawaiian hotel. He refused to see reporters until Monday as he was ill from the effects of travel. Sunday he remained at the hotel resting. Last Monday morning he submitted to an interview and his remarks left no doubt that he was duly accredited to the provisional government. He said: "I am sorry I can say nothing on the political questions at the present time. In the course of the morning I intend to address your minister of foreign affairs asking when it will suit the convenience of President Dole to receive my credentials from the United States government. At the same time I shall send him a manuscript copy of the remarks I intend to deliver on the occasion of my presentation to him. This is my first experience in diplomatic matters, but I understand such to be the custom. Whenever the president notifies me of his readiness to receive me I shall be on hand. Under the circumstances it would be an act of discourtesy to the Hawaiian government to discuss the political situation at the present time."

President Dole promptly replied to Minister Willis' note and it was arranged that the United States envoy would present his credentials to the provisional government at 11 o'clock Tuesday morning. Tuesday morning Minister Willis was again interviewed and again declined to state whether he would do more than present his credentials on the occasion of his first meeting with the representatives of the provisional government. He positively declined to state when he would make his official communication from the United States government to the Hawaiian authorities. At the time of the last interview preparations were making for the sailing of the steamer ship for San Francisco.

Last Sunday night, November 5, there was a large gathering at the house of Mr. Widemann, one of the queen's supporters. The gathering was attended solely by men in sympathy with the cause of the ex-queen. The ex-queen had passed word around among her supporters that she was to be restored to the throne. Wednesday, November 8, the day following the departure of the steamer China for San Francisco, it was reported that the gathering at Mr. Widemann's house was of the nature of a jubilee.

MR. WILLIS' INSTRUCTIONS.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14.—There is every reason to believe that United States Minister Willis has already carried into effect the instructions issued to him before his departure for Hawaii in accordance with the terms of the letter of Secretary Gresham made public Saturday. It is said that he will simply request the members of the provisional government to retire with a promise that the United States will exercise moral influence on the islands and prevent vagaries and recesses. Opinion here is divided as to what will be the outcome, some holding that there will surely be trouble, others believing that the members of the provisional government will be glad to have relief.

Soon after the reports from Honolulu reached the department to-day, Secretary Gresham hurried over to the navy department and had a very brief interview with Secretary Herbert which may have been only an inquiry as to whether his department had any news to communicate.

Some expressions by the Hawaiian minister, Mr. Thurston, published this morning, are said to have given offense to the administration and the rumor was afloat that the Hawaiian representatives here would have their exequators demanded. Whether they give actual offense or not their position is an anomalous one, representing as they do a government which the United States is willing to see deposed.

The United States warships Philadelphia and Adams are now at Honolulu with 508 men, and so far as is known, no steps have been taken to reinforce them. The Yorktown, Alliance, Monterey, Mohican and Ranger are all on the Pacific coast, and could gather at Honolulu in four weeks.

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Fire at Fort Wayne.

FORT WAYNE, Ind., Nov. 13.—Fire at 1 o'clock this morning totally destroyed Geary's theater, the Aldine hotel, Miller's furniture store, Hattersley's plumbing establishment and Lade's gun store, including Cook's printing office in the Aldine building. Total loss, \$68,000; insurance, \$40,000. The flames originated in the theater building and are believed to have been incendiary.

Another Train Robbery.

CAIRO, Ill., Nov. 12.—The Illinois Central train No. 22, due here at 1:30 o'clock this morning, was stopped at Mayfield bridge, Kentucky, about eight miles south of here, by five masked men who boarded the train at Bardwell.

The robbers then gained an entrance to the express car and secured \$49 in cash and a valuable package, said to contain \$1,400. The passengers were held up and then the robbers made for the woods. Conductor Charles Shearin and Messenger E. McNeal each fired several shots at the robbers, but without effect.

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