

Chase County Courier.

W. E. TIMMONS, Editor and Proprietor.

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

VOL. XXIII.

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS, THURSDAY, JANUARY 21, 1897.

NO. 18.

THE WORLD AT LARGE.

Summary of the Daily News.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

A DANGEROUS counterfeit of the \$20 United States silver certificate has been discovered. The note is of the series of 1891, check letter B. The most noticeable defect is in the treasury numbers, which, although of good color, are too heavy and out of alignment. The paper is good and the ink threads of the genuine are cleverly imitated by pen and ink lines on the back of the counterfeit note.

INTERNATIONAL quarantine of cattle is to be abolished between Canada and the United States and rigid inspection put in force between the two countries.

THE Associated press sent out a dispatch from Washington on the 13th positively announcing that President-elect McKinley had tendered to Senator Sherman the state portfolio and that the senator had accepted it and would be the premier of the incoming administration.

THE administration at Washington has concluded to name allotting agents at once for the Wichita reservation, but it was expressly stated that no attempt would be made to open the reservation, as that was going to be left for the incoming administration to do.

UNITED STATES MINISTER WILLIS died recently at Honolulu of a severe cold contracted in San Francisco before returning to the Hawaiian islands.

THE civil service commission has issued a revised schedule of examinations and instructions to applicants for the first six months of the year 1897. The commission cautions all applicants to file their applications a considerable time in advance of the examinations in order to prevent delays.

THE world's indoor skating record for five miles was broken at the ice palace at Washington on the 16th by John Nilsson. The previous record was 14:47 by Joe Donoghue. Nilsson's time was 13:30 1-5.

GENERAL NEWS.

WILLIAM WALDORF ASTOR has authorized the statement that he is not a naturalized citizen of Great Britain and has no intention of becoming one.

AT El Paso, Tex., United States quarantine inspectors directed the killing of 5,000 "scabby" sheep that had been brought across the line from Mexico.

BENJAMIN L. DAVIES, proprietor of the Tabard inn at Chattanooga, Tenn., cut his wife's throat, killing her, and then shot himself. It was thought too much cigarette smoking had affected his brain.

THE United Mine Workers of America at the session in Columbus, O., on the 16th elected D. M. Ratcliff, of Ohio, president and W. C. Pearce secretary.

TRouble was reported at Byron, Ga., over an election for municipal officers, which resulted in a tie vote, causing the town to be divided into two bitter factions and for over 24 hours the place was in a state of riot, four men having been shot. The sheriff succeeded in establishing his authority, but further bloodshed was looked for.

THE lord mayor of London has asked the American press to publish an appeal for contributions to the Indian famine relief fund.

PAYMENT has been stopped by Illinois on nearly everything except the expenses of the legislature, the state treasury being empty.

JACK EVERHARDT, of New Orleans, knocked out Billy Ernst, of Brooklyn, in the 12th round at New York on the 16th. The men were announced to go 15 rounds at 137 pounds.

TOM LOWE, 26 years of age, jailed at Denison, Tex., on a charge of disposing of mortgaged property, has made a confession in writing that he is the husband of 16 wives, all of whom he has married within the last eight years.

OWING to the pollution of Lake Michigan, Chicago's water supply, the board of education has directed that the supply of drinking water in the 253 public schools of the city be shut off until further notice. The order was immediately put into effect.

THE Cuban League of the United States, a New York dispatch says, has decided to send a special envoy to Cuba to investigate and report upon the present status of the war.

WILLIAM M. ROE was legally hanged at Napa, Cal., on the 15th for the murder of a woman.

Gov. BIDD, of California, declared the 16th a legal holiday to celebrate the defeat of the Pacific railroad funding bill in the national house of representatives.

WHILE nine fishermen belonging to Menasha, Mich., were tending their nets on the ice on Green bay on the 15th, the ice parted from the shore and was carried rapidly out into Lake Michigan. It was thought the fishermen were doomed to perish and their wives and children spent the night on the beach weeping.

BRADSTREET's agency reports 478 business failures in the United States for the week ended the 15th against 412 for the corresponding week of last year.

THE immense mills of the Fox Paper Co., at Crescentville, O., were destroyed by fire on the night of the 14th. Loss, estimated at \$150,000.

JOHN C. SPOONER was unanimously nominated for United States senator by the republican joint legislative caucus at Madison, Wis., on the 13th.

It was estimated that the famine in India will cost the Indian treasury from \$20,000,000 to \$30,000,000. Millions will be sufferers to the end of March.

On the night of the 16th George P. Beauvais was waylaid and robbed by a negro at Whitecastle, La. Before midnight the highwayman was arrested, identified by his victim and jailed and the next morning the negro's body was found dangling from a tree, the coroner's verdict being "death by hanging, at the hands of some unknown parties."

FIVE children broke through the ice at North Leominster, Mass., on the 16th and were drowned.

A GANG of a dozen highwaymen held up an emigrant train going south from Missouri in the Creek nation in the Indian territory on the 17th and robbed them of everything they had. Some of the emigrants identified the leader of the desperadoes as being George Taylor, the escaped murderer of the Meeks family. Posses were organized at Guthrie, Ok., to locate the gang.

TWO children and a niece of John D. Reynolds were discovered dead in a tenement house at Roxbury, Mass., shortly after he arose on the morning of the 17th, the three having been suffocated by gas, carelessness or ignorance in using the fixture being the cause.

A NEW YORK dispatch said that a movement had been started by the managers of Lillian Russell to have her crowned queen of comic opera, in emulation of Sarah Bernhardt, who was recently crowned queen of the drama in Paris.

A RECENT special to the Chicago News stated that Perry S. Heath was to be private secretary to President-elect McKinley. Present Private Secretary James Boyle, it was understood, is to be sent abroad.

LOT GRIMSLEY, a 14-year-old son of a farmer living near Guthrie, Ok., was recently killed by a two-ton stone falling on him.

ONE man was killed and two injured, one fatally, by a tail-end collision between two sections of a southbound freight train at Sinking creek water tank in Kentucky. The second section crashed into the first section while it was taking water at the tank.

CRATER & HAVERHILL's heavy dry goods warehouses at Montreal, Can., were destroyed by fire. Loss, \$300,000; insurance, \$200,000.

J. L. MCLEARY met death in a horrible manner at Corning, O., recently. He was engaged in shooting a well and several quarts of nitroglycerin which were in a wagon exploded and tore his body into shreds. The wagon was wrecked and the horses killed. A sudden jar caused the explosion.

JIM HALL and Steve O'Donnell have been matched to box 20 rounds before the Greater New York Athletic club, February 1.

THE boys' wing of Buckner's orphan's home, near Dallas, Tex., was destroyed by fire on the night of the 15th and five boys perished in the flames, three of them being the matron's sons.

FIRE at Narbert, Pa., has destroyed the famous old stone barn opposite the Gen. Wayne hotel, which has been a landmark for more than a century. Gen. Washington's troops were quartered there once during the revolution.

FIVE persons were seriously injured and about 30 others were more or less cut and bruised on the 11th by a street car in Pittsburgh, Pa., running away down a steep grade and dashing into a telegraph pole.

CASPAR W. WHITNEY, of New York city, filed suit at Perry, Ok., asking that his wife's divorce decree, which was granted in the territory a year ago, be set aside on the grounds that she was not a bona fide resident of the territory. Mrs. Anna C. Whitney, one of New York's foremost society women, after three months' stay, filed suit alleging 90 days' bona fide residence, and next day after the decree was granted she left the territory and went back to New York city. Since that time she has wedded another.

INTERNAL revenue officers captured a complete underground distilling plant on the 14th at a Jewish settlement in Cumberland county, N. J. Two moonshiners were arrested and the whisky confiscated.

WILLIAM FERGUSON and James McKenna were found dead in a room of a New York hotel on the 14th, having been asphyxiated by illuminating gas.

At the national convention of the United Mine Workers at Columbus, O., on the 14th John A. Cairns, ex-president, was expelled from the union for making an attack on President Penna, whose official acts were unanimously endorsed by the convention. A proposition for levying 25 cents per capita per month for a defense fund was referred to a special committee.

THE Tom Boy gold mine of San Miguel county, Col., has passed into the hands of the Rothschild syndicate. It is recognized as one of the richest gold mines in the United States.

THE president of the Trades and Labor union at St. Louis recently estimated that fully 20,000 men were out of work in that city.

THREE masked robbers went to the home of David Culbertson, a wealthy farmer, near Wadsworth, O., and demanded money. Mr. Culbertson gave them \$75, all he had in the house. The robbers thought more was concealed in the house, and pulled off Miss Culbertson's clothing and, with heated irons, tortured her in the hope of drawing from her the supposed hiding place of the money. She finally fainted and the robbers left.

GEORGE KILE, a Menominee, Wis., bookkeeper, killed himself by placing his head under the wheels of a locomotive. Domestic troubles and a shortage were the causes.

THE loss of life at the fire at the Buckner orphan's home at Dallas, Tex., was greater than at first reported. When the ruins had cooled enough search was made and instead of five bodies being discovered, 16 were found. J. A. R. ELLIOTT, of Kansas City, Mo., defeated J. D. Gay, the crack pigeon shot of the south in a 100-bird match at Pine Grove, Ky., on the 16th. Elliott killed 98 and Gay 96 out of 100.

TWO men in a wagon crossed the Jersey Central track near Hopewell, N. Y., on the 16th and were killed by a local train running into the wagon. The train was delayed a short time, when the fast B. & O. express dashed into the local train, splitting the local's last car in two and setting two others on fire. The baggage master on the local was probably fatally hurt and about a score of passengers were injured.

LATE on the night of the 16th tramps took possession of Newkirk, Ok., and saloons were robbed of money, whisky and beer and private residences entered and many things taken. Five of the tramps were arrested.

SENATOR SHERMAN visited Maj. McKinley at Canton, O., on the 15th and after the conference told an Associated press representative that he had accepted the secretaryship of state in the McKinley cabinet.

EUGENE BERONSON and wife entered police headquarters at Detroit, Mich., on the 14th and confessed that Beronson had in 1894 embezzled \$5,000 from the Akron & Canton Stone Co., whose Chicago manager he then was. The woman fainted during her husband's recital.

A PARTY of masked men went to the home of a merchant near Macon, Ga., and demanded his money. He attempted to defend himself and the would-be robbers fired at him and killed his wife.

THERE was great rejoicing at Perry, Ok., and vicinity over the news of the passage of the free homes bill, the people celebrating by shooting off their guns and blowing whistles.

WILLIAM FRIEND, a young farmer near Bedford, Ia., was recently arrested on the charge of poisoning his young wife. Indignation over the crime ran high and there was talk of lynching.

THE official returns showed that up to the evening of the 13th there were 3,394 cases of the bubonic plague in Bombay and 2,356 deaths from the disease. Many corpses have been found in the streets and there was often difficulty in burying the dead, through want of help.

THOMAS C. PLATT was named as the republican candidate for United States senator at Albany, N. Y., on the 14th by a vote of 147 to 7 for Joseph H. Choate.

AT Fountain Park, near Columbus, O., a train on the 13th killed Fred Donley and Minnie Reed, badly injured Lizzie Reed and killed their horse and smashed the buggy.

IT was said to be understood that President-elect McKinley had practically decided upon James Wilson, of Iowa, for secretary of agriculture.

THE dowager empress of Japan died on the 13th of lung disease, aged 64.

ADDITIONAL DISPATCHES.

A REPORT was received at George Gould's office on the 18th from Paris announcing that a son had been born to Countess Castellane, formerly Miss Anna Gould.

A REJECTED suitor caused riot and bloodshed at the wedding of Agnes Hafri at New York on the 17th. While the feast was at its height some one joked John Ornis about his ill luck in not winning the bride, when the disappointed lover drew a clasp knife and rushed at the groom and two other men and a woman whom he stabbed. Ornis was arrested.

WHILE attempting to arrest two desperadoes, named Frank Morgan and Whitton, at Bozeman, Mont., Deputy Jack Allen was mortally wounded and the sheriff was shot in the neck. The men escaped.

INTERNAL revenue officers discovered an immense cave on Crooked creek in Rockcastle county, Ky., and found two good-sized moonshine distilleries, which they destroyed.

CHARLES PARSONS, of St. Louis, is to be urged for secretary of the treasury with the endorsement of the National Bankers' association, of which Mr. Parsons was once president.

PATRICK STEPHENS, a bachelor, was burned to death at Shenandoah, Pa., by his house burning down.

THE First national bank of Newport, Ky., and the German national bank at Louisville, Ky., suspended on the 18th. The Chicago Chronicle's Washington correspondent telegraphed that Senator Cullom will go into the McKinley cabinet as secretary of the treasury.

THE boiler at the mill of J. P. Farris near Elkhart, Tex., exploded and totally wrecked the building, fatally injuring one man and badly injuring another.

A BULLETIN has just been issued from the census bureau on the working hosts of the United States, including those engaged in professional pursuits.

THE Minnesota state savings bank at St. Paul filed a deed of assignment on the 18th.

A DISTINCT earthquake shock was felt at Red Bud, Ill., at 10:35 p. m. on the 18th.

THE senate debated the Nicaragua canal bill on the 18th and passed the army appropriation bill, which carries \$23,120,344. The appointment of Secretary Francis was also confirmed. The house passed three bills, one to prohibit the sale of intoxicating drinks to Indians and two others concerning patents.

KANSAS STATE NEWS.

Kansas swine breeders, in session at Topeka, elected C. M. Irwin, Wichita, president, and O. P. Updegraff, Topeka, secretary.

State Treasurer Heflbower gave a bond for \$1,005,000, with almost 1,000 signatures. A feature of the bond is that no banker's name is attached to it. A "state board of industry" is the name of another state institution which it is proposed to establish, which will conduct an experiment station in the interest of every branch of industry in the state.

The two factions of the third party prohibitionists in Kansas have come to an amicable agreement and henceforth will work together on the platform of total abstinence, woman suffrage and remonetization of silver.

Kansas sheriffs, in state convention at Topeka, elected Robert Kepley, of Shawnee, president and D. S. Landis, of Clay Center, secretary. They decided to oppose any legislation to reduce the compensation of sheriffs.

All the state officers, except Gov. Leedy, and other Topeka citizens were swindled out of some money the other day by a couple of smooth scoundrels who wanted to send "a consumptive and his family back to Indiana."

The state board of agriculture elected ex-Gov. George W. Glick, president; T. M. Potter, Ed R. Smith, T. A. Hubbard, W. B. Sutton, E. B. Hanna and W. J. Bailey members of the board. Secretary Coburn's term does not expire until next year.

A Washington dispatch said the republican congressmen of Kansas had decided to abandon efforts at this session to secure the passage of the bill to divide Kansas into two federal judicial districts because they do not want a democrat named for judge.

At Atchison, recently, Judge Snyder decided that an agreement entered into before a marriage contract, that neither party should share in the estate of the other, was valid and could not be broken or set aside after the death of one of the parties to the contract.

Patrick Gagen, of Leavenworth county, received \$1,000 in cash the other day to pay a mortgage off his farm. The money was a present from John W. Mackay, the California bonanza king and multi-millionaire, who knew Gagen when they were miners together years ago.

The Kansas College Presidents' association met in Topeka recently, nearly every college in the state being represented. Resolutions were adopted against the game of football in colleges, and calling upon faculties and boards of trustees to banish the game from inter-collegiate athletics.

They had a novel election at Eureka the other day. The landlord of a hotel was in jail for selling whisky, and the authorities said if the people of the town declared their willingness they would turn him out. A ballot was taken, but those voting decided that Mr. Landlord had better stay in jail.

Matthias Splitlog, the old Indian who died and was buried recently near Carga, I. T., was one of the few wealthy Indians that have lived in this country. He had a fortune of over \$1,000,000 and was a benefactor to his race. He at one time practically owned the present site of Kansas City, Kan., located in Wyandotte county in 1843.

In the house at Topeka are three Browns, one from Cowley, one from Greeley and one from Pratt; two Jacks, one from Comanche and one from Harvey; three Johnsons, one from Chase, one from Labette and one from Nemaha; two Lamberts, one from Lincoln and one from Lyon, and two Smiths, one from Brown and one from Sherman.

The report of the board of regents of the state agricultural college at Manhattan shows that the endowment fund has reached \$502,491.60; that the annual income is \$72,740.11 and that the actual expenses for the past year were \$53,356.50. The attendance from 73 counties in the state was 613, and from 17 other states 33, a total of 647 enrolled during 1896.

Ewing Herbert, the well-known newspaper editor of Hiawatha, says: Publishing a newspaper in Kansas is not the most profitable business. There are more than 700 newspapers printed in the state and 400 of them do not make their owners \$30 a month. Two hundred and fifty papers are worth \$80 a month to the proprietors, and the remaining 50 bring in a net profit of from \$80 to \$100.

Judge McDonald, of Fort Scott, a prominent lawyer and politician, being an ex-member of the board of pardons under Gov. Lewelling, is accused by his partners, Judges Hill and McCleverty, of embezzling \$7,000 or \$8,000 belonging to their poor clients in Crawford county. He is charged with securing the money from a big mining company as a compromise for a number of damage suits which had been filed against the company.

The populist caucus at Topeka selected John Parks, of the Beloit Call, to serve as state printer for two years, beginning July 1 next. Parks is only 37 years old. His nomination was effected on the 17th ballot, the vote standing: Parks, 53; Naugle, 37; Brown, 10. The other candidates were B. E. Keis, J. C. Buchanan, J. B. Chapman, H. B. Kelly, J. E. Latimer, E. F. Heisler, C. E. Deidrich, George Wagner, J. S. Cobb, E. H. Snow and W. O. Champe.

NICARAGUA CANAL.

A Test Vote Forebodes That the Measure May Pass.

THE HOUSE PASSES THREE BILLS.

One to Prohibit the Sale of Intoxicating Drinks to Any Indian Whose Allotment Has Not Been Made and Two Others Concerning Patents.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19.—The senate yesterday voted to take up the Nicaragua canal bill. This gives the measure the parliamentary advantage of being the unfinished business of the senate, so it will be considered from day to day until final action is secured. The prospect is that a final vote will be reached at an early day, and the test vote yesterday on taking up this bill, yeas 36, nays 14, foreshadowed its passage. Senator Morgan, of Alabama, opened the debate with a lengthy speech in favor of the measure. He said he desired action before the senate took up the new Anglo-American treaty of arbitration. This covered certain "differences," and Mr. Morgan said it should be determined whether American control of the Nicaragua canal or the upholding of the Monroe doctrine was to be included among the differences to be submitted to arbitration. The bill is substantially the measure passed by the senate in the last congress.

During the day Mr. Chandler, of New Hampshire, introduced the republican caucus bill for an international monetary conference and stated that it would be called up to-day.

Among the resolutions offered was one from Mr. Pettigrew, of South Dakota, calling on the secretary of state for a statement of the status of the Venezuelan question and for the argument made between the United States and Great Britain. The resolution was about to be agreed to when Mr. Gray, of Delaware, interposed and suggested that it should go to the committee on foreign relations. Mr. Pettigrew preferred to have it lie on the table until to-day and it was so arranged.

Mr. Cullom, of Illinois, reported back the legislative, executive and judicial appropriation bill, and gave notice that he would call it up to-day. The military academy appropriation was reported by Mr. Pettigrew and placed on the calendar.

The army appropriation bill was taken up. The bill as reported to the senate appropriated \$23,120,344, or \$3,000 more than the house bill. There was no discussion and the bill was passed without any other delay than that required for its reading.

At 4:45 p. m. the senate went into executive session, and soon after adjourned.

THE HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19.—In the house the bill to prohibit the sale of intoxicating drinks to Indians was called up and occasioned some debate. The bill imposes a fine of \$100 and imprisonment for 60 days upon any person who shall sell intoxicating liquors of any kind whatsoever to any Indian whose allotment of land has not been made, while the title is held in trust by the government. The bill was passed.

The bill to amend the patent laws was called up by Mr. Draper, of Massachusetts, who explained that it had been prepared by a committee appointed by the American Bar association to urge a revision of the patent laws. None of the changes proposed by the bill, Mr. Draper said, were of a radical character, but they were needed to harmonize various statutes of the existing law, and also to make them conform to certain court decisions. He explained in detail the proposed amendments. Among the most important were those making a foreign patent two years old unpatentable in this country, placing a general limitation of six years on patents and empowering the commissioner of patents, if he has reason to believe that an applicant is not prosecuting his claim with sufficient vigor, to produce final proof within six months. The bill was passed.

Another bill from the same committee was passed, providing for the use by the United States of the devices covered by letters patent hereafter issued to officers of the navy. Mr. Fairchild, in charge of the bill, said it was now in the power of an officer, who had secured a patent, to deprive the United States of its use, except on his own terms. The bill provided for a board of three naval officers to determine the terms or rate of compensation for the use of the patent. Quite a number of bills, affecting the District of Columbia, were passed. Mr. Call, of Massachusetts, chairman of the committee on elections, gave notice that on Wednesday he would call up the Yost-Tucker contested election.

At 4:05 p. m. the house adjourned.

Harmer for the Cabinet.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19.—Friends of Congressman Harmer, of Philadelphia, said last night that he is one of the certainities of the McKinley cabinet. This information, which is presented as coming direct from a member of the family of Congressman Harmer, is to the effect that Mr. Harmer has received and has accepted a tender of the position of secretary of the navy and that he will occupy that office during the McKinley administration.

NATIONAL LAWMAKERS.

Condensed Proceedings from Day to Day of the House and Senate.

In the senate on the 12th Senator Hill (N. Y.) introduced a bill to make the terms of postmasters four years. The bill was referred. Senator Stewart (Nev.) made a speech against the re-election of the president of the United States and favored the shortening of the terms to two years, so that the president would be in close touch with public sentiment. The free homesteads bill was then taken up and debated. Senator Peffer (Kan.) speaking in favor of the measure... Mr. Johnson (Cal.) rose to a question of privilege in the house and there was a wordy duel between him and Mr. McGuire (Cal.). The bill relating to the rights of aliens to hold land in the territories and a resolution to pay ex-Speaker Crisp's widow \$1,484 for the expenses of her husband's illness and funeral were passed.

THE opening session of the senate on the 13th was much curtailed by an executive session lasting two hours. After this the balance of the day was given to Senator Bacon (Ga.) who spoke on the power of congress to uphold new governments.... In the house a number of minor measures were passed and then the bill to make oleomargarine, butterine and other imitations of dairy products subject to state laws was debated, but the house adjourned before the bill was disposed of.

DELEGATE FLYNN's free homes bill passed the senate on the 14th by a vote of 33 to 11, all the western senators, except Vest and Cockrell (Mo.) voting for it. Senator Cullom (Ill.) secured the adoption of a resolution calling on the civil service commission for information in regard to its reports. The senate then adjourned until the 18th.... The house spent almost the entire day debating the bill to subject oleomargarine and other imitation dairy products to the laws of the states into which they are taken. The measure was finally passed by a vote of 126 to 96. The president's veto of the bill to create a new judicial district in Texas was laid before the house and referred. A resolution was adopted looking toward the preservation of the old frigates Constitution at Washington as a naval museum and the house then adjourned.

THE senate was not in session on the 15th.... The proceedings in the house were uninteresting, the day being devoted to private bills. A resolution was adopted calling on the secretary of the interior to issue patents to lands sold by the Union Pacific in Utah. The widow of Gen. Gibbon was granted a pension of \$100 a month. The free homestead bill was referred by the speaker to the public lands committee. Mr. Spencer (Miss.) introduced a bill authorizing the secretary of state to offer Spain \$200,000,000 for Cuba and appropriating \$10,000 for the expenses of the negotiations. The evening session was devoted to pension legislation.

THE senate was not in session on the 16th.... In the house the principal feature of the day was the eulogies upon ex-Speaker Charles F. Crisp (Ga.) who died in the recess of congress. Mr. Turner (Ga.) offered the usual resolution and spoke upon it. Mr. Sherman (N. Y.) introduced a bill to regulate the sale of railroad tickets in the form of an amendment to the interstate commerce law.

TO USE CORNSTALKS.

Edwin S. Cramp Preparing to Start His First Factory in the West.

CHICAGO, Jan. 15.—Edwin S. Cramp, of the Philadelphia shipbuilding firm, completed plans here for the opening of a factory at Rockford, Ill., about February 1, for the manufacture of ship pading and cattle fodder from cornstalks. Before the harvest of the next crop it is expected that several factories will be erected in the corn belt and material which has been heretofore practically worthless will become a source of revenue to the farmers.

The Agricultural Appropriation Bill.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15.—The house committee on agriculture yesterday submitted the agricultural appropriation bill to the house. The total amount carried by the bill is \$3,512,422, a net decrease of \$102,780. An appropriation of \$150,000 for seeds was included, against the wishes of the secretary of agriculture. The system of meat inspection, says the report, should be extended, and the increase of \$25,000 provided in the bill for the bureau of animal industry cannot be reduced without crippling the inspection. The reductions in appropriations is made under the head of miscellaneous, including the weather bureau. The amount appropriated for the weather bureau is exactly what was finally estimated for, and is \$330,000 less than for the current year.

After Department Stores.

OMAHA, Neb., Jan. 15.—Populist papers in various parts of the state declare that the legislature should pass a law prohibiting a man from selling more than one certain line of articles in his store. The growth of the department store, they declare, will become so enormous, if not in some manner checked, that it will finally take in every conceivable branch of trade and render independence in mercantile lines an impossibility.

Disastrous Floods in Illinois.

PRINCETON, Ill., Jan. 18.—The waters of the Illinois and Bureau rivers rose rapidly yesterday and have caused much damage. A portion of the Hennepin canal embankment was washed out and the overflow is now running through the unfinished portion of the canal, causing much damage. Along the Illinois river farm lands have been overflowed and a large number of horses and cattle are reported drowned.

Hurricane in Indiana.

ANDERSON, Ind., Jan. 18.—Yesterday afternoon there was a hurricane wind through the central part of Indiana, doing damage at various points. The greatest here was the destruction of factory No. 4 of the Anderson Window Glass Co. The roof was carried away and the walls fell in on fired furnaces, and but for the prompt work of the factory men a big fire would have occurred.

A Triumph for President Diaz.

MONTREY, Mex., Jan. 18.—Ever since the enactment of laws in Mexico regulating the Catholic church the ecclesiastical officials have opposed enforcement. Six months ago Archbishop Averdi was sent to Mexico from Rome to investigate and now he has issued instructions that the laws must be strictly obeyed and that the church must support the Diaz administration.

THE COTTONWOOD FALLS COURANT.

W. E. TIMMONS, Publisher.

COTTONWOOD FALLS, - - KANSAS

THE GROWN-UP LITTLE GIRL.

She was sitting up straight in a straight-back chair; There wasn't a speck on her shiny hair, And her rosy face was full of distress.

When I drew near to this maiden fair, She suddenly ruffled her shiny hair, And dropping down "in a heap" on the floor, Uplifted her voice in a wail most sore.

"Now, what is the matter, my pretty maid?" "I'm all grown up!" she dolefully said, "And I'm lonesome, as lonesome as I can be."

For Humpty Dumpty and Riddle-Me-Ree.

"There's Little Boy Blue, who used to creep Under our haystack and fall asleep; He isn't my friend since mother dear 'Died up' my hair in this twist so queer!

And the dog and the fiddle, they left me, too, When the baby into a woman grew; The dish has hidden away with the spoon, And the cow has stayed at the back of the moon!

"The little old woman who swept the sky Is caught in her cobwebs high and dry; And Jack and his beanstalk I cannot find Since I began to improve my mind.

"I wouldn't be scared—don't a single mite— If the bugaboo I should meet to-night; The bogey man I'd be glad to see— But they'll never, no, never come back to me!

"I watched in the garden last night at dark, A fairy favor to find, but—hark! My mother is calling—don't you hear?— 'Young ladies don't sit on the floor, my dear!'"

—Zion's Herald.

WON ON A CROSS.

"The nurse tells me you wish to speak with me, Quilter," said Mr. Tranquill, the clergyman, as he took his seat beside the bedside of a dying man in the infirmary ward.

"Yes, yes, sir," replied the man, in a cracked voice. "I feel I shall not last the night, and I should leave this world in a happier frame of mind if I relieved my soul of the secret that has been the curse of my life.

"At the age of 14 I became apprenticed to a trainer at Newmarket, and in due course passed from under his hands 'one of the smartest horsemen I've turned out,' as he put it in introducing me to the notice of his latest client, one Capt. Disbrow Dives, as sly-looking, and, as I afterwards knew to my cost, as thorough-paced a scamp as ever disgraced the 'sport of kings.'

"The captain had been on his beam ends for some time through heavy losses at cards, and, on top of that, shortly before I knew him, came what to many would have been Dame Fortune's finishing stroke—viz: his compulsory retirement from the service through being mixed up in some shady business or other; but he soon found his feet again, for an old uncle died intestate, and Capt. Dives, as next of kin, came in for over half a million of money. After getting together a choice stud of race horses he soon saw the futility of plunging and organized a systematic and offensive campaign against the ring.

"Eventually the captain promoted me to the position of first jockey, but during all this time he did not associate with the upper crust of race-goers. He never visited the paddock, but might always be seen hanging over the rails outside, watching his horses win in the most unconcerned manner imaginable. "For five years nothing occurred to divert the current of our 'wonderful luck,' as it came to be called. But a reverse, bearing out the adage of the pitcher going too often to the well, seemed in store for us unless we played our cards very carefully.

"The Clipper handicap was to be run in a fortnight, and our horse, Radix, six stone ten pounds, a dark three-year-old, which had been kept for this race, was a favorite at five to one. In our blind confidence we feared nothing, and, in fact, looked upon the colt as a regular top-sawyer among the handicap class; but as the time drew near my belief in the colt's vast superiority lessened as some talk I had heard about one lower down set me thinking. The captain had plunged heavily on this event, and in the course of one of our chats about the race I asked him if it was a wise line to follow, even with a supposed certainty.

"Capt. Dives always became fidgety when I threw doubts on any of his certainties, and after looking keenly at me for a few seconds he broke out with:

"Look here, now, Quilter, what do you mean by talking in this strain? You've heard something; out with it, man, for there is no time to lose."

"Well, sir," I answered, "I have heard some ugly talk about Sir Giles Wackton's Geranium, the bottom weight, but if there is anything in it we shall soon know, as Sir Giles is not the man to let his horses run loose. Old Bridoon told me on the strict q.t. that Geranium has been tried good enough to give the top weight seven pounds and then win in a trot. Of course, it may be only a fairy tale, but it is best to watch and throw away no chances."

This had a salutary effect on the captain, for after hurriedly looking up Geranium's form he said he would await the development of events before supporting Radix further.

"Nobody ever scanned the betting lists more eagerly than I during the next few days, and it was soon plain that some astute person who didn't wish to attract public attention to his doings was taking a hand in the game, and the captain began seriously to consider the advisability of hedging some of his bets, a thing he never liked to do; but three days before the race the Geranium people struck a blow that just about knocked him off his legs. By working commissions all over the country they rushed the filly up from 25's to the position of a red-hot favorite in one day, thus closing

against us the last loophole of escape, as hedging our money was now out of the question.

"I have hitherto omitted to explain that Sir Giles Wackton considered Capt. Dives a personal enemy. They had both been in the same regiment together and had had a serious quarrel over some woman, and Sir Giles had sworn to be revenged if he waited a lifetime for the opportunity.

"The day Geranium was installed favorite Capt. Dives came down from London with a face the color of a white-washed wall, and I could see by his manner that he had been drinking a lot more than was good for him. After a long confab he told the trainer to arrange for Radix to be re-tried again early the next morning. The captain was well pleased with the spin, and, when the horses had gone home, came up to me and said he wished to have a talk with me at his lodgings, so as soon as I had changed my things I hurried over to hear what was in the wind.

"No sooner had I stepped inside the door than he carefully closed and locked it and drew a heavy curtain across it; then he broke the ice with:

"Well, Quilter, I suppose you know by this time I'm a ruined man, or shall be in a few hours from now, for you know that though Radix has won another trial, he did it no easier than on the first occasion, and that's hardly good enough. I've more than confirmed all Bridoon told you, so, bar accidents, the race is Geranium's. All the same, I have not abandoned all hope of our falling on our feet—that is, if you will do what I wish."

"Now, look here," he continued, with the boastful air of a half drunken swashbuckler, "I'm not going to stand still and be reduced to beggary, so just pay attention to what I am about to say. I've matured a plan that, if properly carried out, must succeed in saving your money and mine. Hark, now, and let me get through without interruption."

"And for the next hour or more he was fully employed, laying before me a truly desperate scheme, whereby Radix should win the race and save his backers their money."

"The evil day arrived at last. My first anxiety was to learn if anything had happened to Geranium during the last 12 hours; but, no, the betting told me that it was fast and furious, the bookies refusing to lay more than five to four, and old racing hands shook their heads and declared it was an unheard-of price with a field expected to reach two dozen starters, and most of them a bit above ordinary handicap class.

"We turned out of the paddock sharp to time, Radix being voted the 'gentleman of the party,' notwithstanding the furore over Geranium. While the captain was whispering me final instructions I happened to glance across the paddock, and there, right before me, I saw Sir Giles watching, as a dog would a rat hole, the captain in a way that seemed to say: 'Go on, sir; you may give your orders, but I hold the whip hand at last, and by the powers above, you may expect as much mercy from me as the falcon gives her quarry.'

"The mocking look on that man's face brought me up sharp, and before we were half way to the post I was as keen on the job as the captain.

"I won't repeat in detail a description of the race; suffice it to say we came away at a rare bat, Radix and Geranium well placed; but I saw from the first that the filly's jockey had received orders to simply watch me, and so close did he stick to them that he aggravated me almost beyond the point of endurance, keeping as he did with Geranium's muzzle just on a level with Radix's flank on my whip-hand. And so we went, Geranium's hoof-stroke beating time to Radix's. If I increased the pace the filly likewise improved hers, and so we progressed in this dingo fashion until a quarter of a mile from home, when I let Radix out for all he was worth, as I was not in the least afraid of his staying home, and I determined to make a bold bid for an honest victory.

"The excitement of the spectators was terrific, as Radix, pushing his head well into his bridle, went to the front as fast as he could lay foot to the ground. For some distance I was rejoiced to see that Radix more than held his own, and that Geranium's pilot was hard at work with his whip, in hot pursuit; but the small advantage I had gained was of only momentary duration, as the pace began to tell, and the filly came up hand over hand, my blood running cold the while as I saw her nose come up level with my boot, and then forge on until we were dead level, head to head, knee to knee, in desperate career.

"Thus we ran on locked together, Radix, game as a pebble, answering my repeated calls on him in the most undimining manner, until some 50 yards from 'the man in the box,' when I saw for certain we should be beaten, as Geranium's light weight must tell in such a hard-fought-out finish. Could I have made a dead heat of it I should still have held my hand and remained an honest man, but fate was against me, and I saw Geranium steadily but surely drawing to the front, amid the frantically delicious cheering of her supporters.

"The time for action had arrived. I raised my whip for the first time during the race, and, with a scarcely perceptible hesitation as I brought my arm up, I made my last call on Radix for an extra effort, and, noble beast that he was, right grandly did he respond to it, for in the next few strides we were once more level, neck and neck, and the enthusiasm of the crowd ran higher than ever; but the dastardly deed was done, and as Radix got his neck in front some six yards from the judge's box, Geranium stopped dead, shivered from head to heel as with a cold, lurched forward, then dropped like a stone, dashing her jockey's brains out on the rails as she came down.

"As if changed by the wave of a magic wand, the excitement and enthusiasm, born of seeing two good horses gamely contesting a race inch by inch, instantly gave place to the utmost consternation; and as I was led into the paddock, amidst a regular babel of questioning and conjecturing tongues, shaking so that I could barely maintain my seat at the thought that young Rymple had met his death at my hand, I saw Sir Giles Wackton stagger out by the back entrance with a horribly haggard face, and ere I could dismount the report of a pistol shot rang out above the hum of the suppressed conversation of the vast multitude with startling clearness, and I knew that I was a double murderer.

"I passed the scales safely, and the 'all right' was given, but for once a race-course crowd was too bewildered to raise a cheer; even the bookmakers were silent.

"A vet, deafened Geranium had died of paralysis of the heart, and the affair soon ceased to interest the public. I collected all my bets, but absolutely refused to touch a penny-piece of the money promised me by Captain Dives if Radix won. I looked upon it as no better than blood money, and from that day on, I never threw a leg across a horse of his.

"The way the thing was worked was this: When too late, he found out what a wonder Geranium was. Capt. Dives determined, if he couldn't win straight, he'd pull through on the cross, so, how I know not, he procured a whip having a fine hair tube of some light metal running through the center, with a powerful spring hidden in the butt end.

"Taking up the whip that day I was at his rooms, he said: 'Now, look at that cat there on the hearthrug.' Then he leveled the whip. I heard a noise as of a spring being released, and almost immediately the cat rolled on its side, stone dead. I was surprised, to say the least, and asked him to explain. Only too pleased at having aroused my curiosity, he at once took from his pocket a leather case, and exposed to view a row of pieces of fine steel, and pointed out that each needle, as he called them, had been daubed with a most deadly poison, which he explained would cause paralysis of the heart in less time than it takes to tell it after the needle had entered the body or punctured the skin ever so slightly.

"Then he opened the silver circlet on the whip, and deftly placed a needle in a minute chamber, and smilingly told me the instrument was ready for use once more. Still I did not fathom the purpose he had in view, though I divined there must be something in the background, for it was hardly likely he would want to see me at his rooms simply to show me this lethal toy; besides, his manner was constrained, as he was shy of getting to business, and resorted to the brandy flask too frequently to please me.

"At length, he went on: 'Now, I'm in desperate straits, for I've not hedged a stiver, and desperate men dare much on the off-chance, so my game is win honestly if you can, but win; and to win that way you must guard against raising the faintest shadow of suspicion on the part of the onlookers. No, no,' he shouted, as I was about to object, 'I won't hear a word until I have finished. "See here, now," he continued, handling the whip, "take this, and use it when your judgment tells you you cannot win. I should say you'd cut it too fine if you failed to act until you were less than 50 yards from the box; anyway, it would be risky. Press this knob at the time I tell you, and I'll guarantee Geranium does not pass the post, no, not by 20 yards, no matter where the needle strikes her. Remember, it is our only chance, and the stake, £10,000, is yours if you pull it off, whether you use the whip or not. What do you say?"

"Well, I argued and hesitated and argued, going over the old ground a dozen times, but he was always provided with a specious answer, until I grew weary of his tongue, and finally gave way along the whole line of moral rectitude, and became the veriest fool that ever stepped, for from what little I could ever recall of the latter part of our conference, I believe before we parted I, with all the wonted zeal of a convert, became for the time a bigger blackguard and schemer than my mentor; but I swear that the death of a fellow-creature in connection with this bit of foul work never for an instant flashed across my brain.

"There isn't much more to tell. You see, sir, what a miserable wreck I am, and I dare say you wonder how I arrived at such a pass. From that evil day all ill-luck dogged my footsteps with unerring pertinacity, and do what I would nothing seemed to prosper under my hands. Perhaps the thoughts of the past had a deal to do with it, for I very soon sought oblivion for them in the dram shop, and owners and trainers alike were not slow to discover that I was fast going to the dogs, and declined to employ me; so, what with fast living and mad plunging, it was not long ere the crash came, and I was notified that I had overdrawn my account. Then the downhill road at once became very steep, and in endeavoring to keep soul and body together I ran through nearly every gradation of employment, every situation being lower than the preceding one—in fact, my life might be styled: From leading jockey to sandwich man; and just before the old man, whose breath had been gradually getting shorter, gave up the ghost, he added, "and all through winning on a cross."—Tit-Bits.

Pineapple Taffy.
The plain taffy, unflavored, is used for this. When cooked take out half of it, add pineapple flavor, pull until white, and form into a large, flat cake. Color the other half a bright pink, pull that, and place on the white candy in fine stripes.—Ladies' Home Journal.

—The Babylonians, according to tradition, became a nation under Belus, the Nimrod of the Book of Genesis.

HOW MISTLETOE GROWS.

Peccolities of the Bush of Ancient Druid and Modern Christian.

The mistletoe is perhaps the plant par excellence of Christmas tradition, more so, probably, than the holly, for the latter has only decorative uses, while the association of the former is with holiday festivity and mirth. No plant on earth has ever aroused so many kinds of interest on all possible grounds as the mystic mistletoe. Take it how you will, that strange shrub is a wonder. From every point of view it teems with curiosity. Its parasitic mode of growth, its paradoxical greenness among the bare boughs of winter, its pale and ghostly berries, its sticky fruit, filled with viscid birdlime, have all aroused profound and respectful attention from the very earliest ages. Then its religious importance in so many countries and ages, its connection with Christmas and midwinter Saturnalia, its social revival to our own time as the Yuletide symbol, and its modern relation to the pleasing anachronism of indiscriminate kissing, all invest it alike with an additional factitious importance. Yet, strange to say, the full story of the mistletoe has never yet been written at any adequate length.

The modern mistletoe, as we know it to-day, in its present highly evolved and degenerate state as a confirmed parasite, is no longer an enigma. It is a woody shrub, with yellowish green leaves, which specially affects the branches of apple trees, pears and poplars. The people who got their ideas vaguely and at second hand from books have a general notion, indeed, that the mistletoe's favorite haunt is the British oak; this is a complete mistake, as it is the very rarity of the mistletoe on oaks that gave one, when found there, its peculiar sanctity in the eyes of primitive peoples. In the purely wild condition mistletoe grows mostly on poplars alone; in civilized and cultivated soils it extends its depredations, wherever it gets a chance, to apple orchards and pear trees.

And this is the manner of the generation of mistletoes: The young seedlings sprout on a branch of their involuntary host, where the seed has been carried by birds in a way which I shall hereafter more fully describe, at its proper point in the life history of the species. Instead of rooting themselves, however, like mere groundling plants, by small fibrous rootlets, they fasten by a sort of sucker-like process to the tissues of the tree on which they feed, and, penetrating its bark to the living layer just beneath, suck up elaborated sap from the veins of their victim. Thus they live at the expense of the poplar, whose food they appropriate, and when many of them together infest a single tree, as one may often see in the long roadside avenues in central France, they succeed in largely strangling and choking the foliage of their unhappy host. The pulp surrounds a single seed, for whose sake the whole mechanism has been developed by the parent plant. And this is the object subserved in the shrub's economy by the sticky material. Mistletoe berries are much sought after by sundry fruit-eating birds, but especially by the mistle thrush, which owes both its common English name and its scientific appellation, *turdus viscivorus* (glue-eating thrush), to its marked affection for this mystic food. Now, as the bird eats the berries, it gets the seeds entangled on its feet and bill by the sticky surroundings, and then, flying away to another tree, it gets rid of them in turn by rubbing them off sideways on a fork of the branches. That happens to be the precise spot that best suits the young mistletoe as a place for sprouting in. If it fell on to the ground beneath it would be unable to maintain itself without the aid of a host.—Frank Leslie's Monthly.

BURNS DIED PENNILESS.

First Obituary Notice Calls for Help for His Family.

When Robert Burns died the following obituary appeared in the Edinburgh Advertiser of July 26, 1796: "On the 21st inst., died at Dumfries, after a lingering illness, the celebrated Robert Burns. His poetical compositions, distinguished equally by the force of native humor, by the warmth and the tenderness of passion, and by the glowing touches of a descriptive pencil, will remain a lasting monument of the vigor and versatility of a mind guided only by the lights of nature and by the inspiration of genius. The public to whose amusement he has so largely contributed, will learn with regret that his extraordinary endowments were accompanied with fatalities which rendered them useless to himself and his family. The last months of his short life were spent in sickness and indigence, and his widow, with five infant children, and in the hourly expectation of a sixth, is now left without any resource but what she may hope from the regard due to the memory of her husband."

The public are respectfully informed that contributions for the wife and family of the late Robert Burns (who are left in circumstances of extreme distress) will be received at the houses of Sir William Forbes & Co., of Messrs. Mansfield, Ramsey & Co., and at the shops of the Edinburgh booksellers. It is proposed to publish some time hence a posthumous volume of the poetical remains of Robert Burns for the benefit of the author's family; his friends and acquaintances are requested to transmit such poems and letters as may happen to be in their possession to Alexander Cunningham, Writer, George street, Edinburgh; or to John Syme, Esq., Ryeland, Dumfries. It is hoped that, in the meantime, none of his original productions will be communicated to the public through the channel of newspapers or magazines, so as to injure the sale of the intended publication.—N. Y. Press.

—The Belgians are the children of the Belgii, who are first named in "Caesar's Commentaries."

WOMEN COUNTERFEITERS.

Every Gang Ever Arrested Had at Least One Female Member.

Women have a weakness for counterfeiting. The first person ever executed for that crime was a woman. She was an Englishwoman named Barbara Spencer, and was put to death in 1721 for making false shillings. She was strangled and burned at the stake. Curiously enough, her accomplices were acquitted.

Nancy Kidd was one of the most remarkable female counterfeiters ever known in this country. She belonged to a family of noted forgers. She carried on her nefarious trade for more than 30 years in Chicago and was arrested there many times. On one of these occasions a lot of fiber paper was discovered on her person. The government officials were completely at a loss to know how she had obtained this. Finally she confessed that a chemical solution had been used to wash the faces of the notes and make them perfectly clean. Thus, she was in the habit of taking one-dollar bills and changing them into larger denominations. The government authorities released her in return for this valuable information and for telling them what the solution was. However, they had her shadowed by detectives and finally caught her with \$17,000 worth of counterfeit money in a box. She was found guilty upon seven different indictments for counterfeiting and was sentenced to eight years in the state prison, where she finally died.

One of the cleverest tricks ever played on Uncle Sam was invented by a woman who lived in Philadelphia. Her plan was to take \$10 and \$20 gold pieces and with a small drill worked by steam power to bore out the insides and then refill them with some base metal, being very careful that they should weigh exactly the right amount when she had finished. This she accomplished by drilling through the milled edge of the coin, and then, after filling the hole, covered it with a little of the extracted gold. In this way she made \$7.50 on every eagle and about \$16 on every double eagle. The officials of the secret service say that this is the safest device ever invented for cheating the treasury.

Counterfeiting is very apt to run in families. This, of course, is natural, as a father brings up his son or daughter to follow his profession. Women who would otherwise be good are often led into this sort of crime by men who carry it on as a business. But sometimes it works the other way. Women teach their husbands how to make false money. This is what happened when Ben Boyd married Mary Ackerman, of Indiana. Her father was one of the most successful counterfeiters of his day, and his daughter had a thorough acquaintance with the art. Mrs. Boyd carefully taught her husband all the secrets of the trade, and he became one of the most famous forgers of the age.

They carried on the business with such a high degree of skill that they were not captured for years, and when at last the secret service Hawksbaws did run them down not a single counterfeit plate, note or coin was found in their possession. When their house was searched \$8,000 in good money was found. This small amount was all the money they had accumulated during all their years of crime. Of course, the officers could not touch it. Afterwards sufficient evidence was secured to convict them and they were sent to prison. They both claimed to be converted while in state prison, and after their release settled in Chicago, where they apparently lived an honest life.

A case that annoyed the secret service very much was that of a woman who employed a clever dodge. She went to a large shop and selected a valuable shawl. To pay for this she handed the clerk a United States treasury note for \$1,000. He took the money and disappeared, not returning for several minutes. When he came back she asked him why he had kept her waiting, and he confessed that he had taken the bill to a bank near by to be sure that it was good. She pretended to be very angry and said that she would not buy the shawl on any account, and walked out of the shop. A little later in the day she returned and said that as she could not find any other shawl that suited her as well in the other shops she had decided to take it in spite of the insult offered her. She gave him the \$1,000 bill, and, getting the shawl and the change, left the shop. The owner of the shop afterward discovered that the note he finally accepted was a counterfeit. The first bill had been good, but on her return she gave him the false one, which was a wonderfully clever imitation. The secret service was much agitated about this and several others of the \$1,000 bills which turned up, but they have since captured the plates.

Practically every gang of counterfeiters ever arrested has had women associates. In the office of the secret service in Washington there is a large frame four feet square filled with the photographs of women who have either made or passed false money. Men almost always employ their wives or daughters for the purpose of "shoving" their counterfeiters.—Washington Post.

Ought to Have.

"Is it a fact," asked the cynic one day, "that you improve each shining minute?"

"Yes," answered the Busy Little Bee, modestly.

"How long have you been doing that?"

"Always."

"Well, you ought to be having a better time than you seem to have if that is the case."—Detroit Tribune.

With Closed Doors.

She—I'm learning a lovely skirt dance, but of course I don't let anyone see me. I practice in a room all by myself.

He—Ah, I see. You follow the Australian ballet system.—Detroit Free Press.

Cold Hood's Sarsaparilla

The best—in fact the One True Blood Purifier. Hood's Pills are the only pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

PLUM DUFF FROM CHEMISTS.

Christmas Joke Played on a Paris Apothecary by Three Englishmen.

De Quincey tells the story somewhere of a party of Englishmen who, finding themselves in Paris on Christmas day and being bound to have to find a cook for dinner, were unable to find a cook able to prepare the dish in orthodox fashion. Conferences with several distinguished chefs disclosed nothing but the most astounding Gallic ignorance of the British national dish. This was, of course, before the days of the "petite viette," which brought across the channel so opportunely for Taffy and Little Billee and the Laird their Christmas dinner, so something had to be done.

One of the Englishmen happened to be a doctor and also an amateur cook. He had in his possession a recipe for plum pudding, warranted orthodox. This, with some labor and doubting much of its ultimate success, he reduced to the terms of a prescription and sent to an apothecary. "Les trois Angliches" then sat down to dinner and awaited results.

Sure enough, at the proper stage of the feast, when the plum pudding was due, entered the apothecary, in black silk stockings and small clothes, according to the custom of the day, and wearing a sword. Behind him came his assistant, bearing aloft the "prescription." It was perfect in every detail, even to the blazing halo of brandy.

It is related that when the man of drugs realized the joke that had been played upon him he was for putting his sword to other than ornamental uses. But one taste of his own medicine served to placate him and he sat at the feast with his English friends.

What the terms of this prescription or recipe actually were I do not know. Very likely the same has been printed, often. There are many formulas for a perfect plum pudding, but all are alike in the essentials. The one ingredient which is sine qua non is a Christmas-appetite and a savor of "home." This may be found or may be found lacking in any cline.—N. Y. Herald.

Old Codes of Law.

The first written statutes are comprised in the law of Moses, 1491 B. C. The first Greek laws were systematized by Draco, 628 B. C. The laws of Lycurgus were made about 844 B. C. The Roman laws were first compiled by Servius Tullius and amended by the 12 tables in 449 B. C. The pandects of Justinian were compiled in 529. Blackstone's commentaries were published at Oxford in 1765 and 1769.—Chicago Inter Ocean.

To Get Out of the Way

When trouble is coming, is obviously the part of common sense. An obstruction of the bowels is a serious obstacle to health. To get this out of the way is an easy matter with the thorough laxative, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, which, although it affords relief, never gripes and convulses like a drastic purgative. Dyspepsia, malarial, kidney and rheumatic ailments and nervousness yield to this genial family medicine.

There seems to be nothing people enjoy talking about so much as a married couple that don't get along very well.—Washington Democrat.

Use St. Jacobs Oil and say to rheumatism: "Will see you later."

Our happiness is but an unhappiness more or less consoled.—N. Y. Weekly.

The longer a woman has been married the larger a dollar grows to her.

Use St. Jacobs Oil promptly and freely and say good-bye to neuralgia.

Some very trifling people are well posted on Scripture.—Washington Democrat.



The Roman mother who with her mantle defended the body of her child from the ravenous birds of prey is a perfect type of motherhood in all times and among all people. To protect her offspring from harm is the overwhelming instinct of motherhood.

Modern mothers are coming to understand that the best protection they can give their children against the prevailing accidents of life is to transmit to them an abundance of natural health and hardihood. But a mother cannot confer health and strength upon her offspring unless she has it in some measure herself.

Prospective mothers should know that Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is a scientific medicine, which gives perfect health and strength to the special organs concerned in motherhood. Taken early during the expectant time, it makes the coming of baby entirely safe and nearly painless. It insures cheerfulness and recuperative energy to the mother and constitutional vigor to the child. It is the only perfect and positive specific for all weaknesses and diseases of the feminine organism.

Mrs. F. E. Forney, of Carns, Keyapaha Co., Neb., writes: "I write to you again concerning my daughter, Mrs. D. Billings. She has taken two bottles of 'Favorite Prescription.' She thinks the medicine did her a world of good. She was confined the 15th of February. Was sick but a short time and has a 10 pound daughter. Got along nicely afterward. Looks good, complexion clear, and she says she never felt so well."

THE SAND MAN.

The Sand Man drops in every night,
The Sand Man with his sand;
To sprinkle grains in little eyes
With unseen, unfeeling hand.

He comes about the hour when all
The baby work is done;
When toys lie scattered round the room,
Abandoned one by one.

A hobby horse once rocked with vim
Stands quiet in his stall—
A consecrated space between
The trundle bed and wall.

A jumping-jack, an iron bank,
A painted rubber ball,
A rattle with a whistle on,
A bruised and battered doll.

A dozen little glittering things
So dear to babyland;
But now the Sand Man comes around,
The Sand Man with his sand.

Two chubby little fists are forced
To small sleepy eyes,
To rub away the sand which sifts
Across some tired sighs.

And now the Sand Man yields his place
To a fairy with a rod,
Who beckons toward that mystic shrine,
The babyland of Nod.

The Sand Man drops in every night,
The Sand Man with his sand;
To sprinkle grains in little eyes,
With unseen, unfeeling hand.

—Charles Nelson Johnson, in Chicago Times-Herald.

TEMPTATION OF JOHN MASON



JOHN MASON cracked his maternal egg with a heaviness of spoon which might convey the impression that it was a foregone conclusion the egg was bad, or that—the

strikee being exonerated—the striker was in a heavy humor.

His vis-a-vis, Mrs. John Mason, who, having been a dry goods saleswoman, had eyes and knew how to use them, watched him closely and anxiously. There are various ways of chipping an egg, and each different way is a notch or degree on the barometer of human temperament. Mrs. Mason knew very well, by the heavy thud of the spoon on the eggshell, that her husband's temperament was at low ebb, and like a wise little woman said nothing about it, but waited.

Had Mr. Mason chipped the shell with short, snappy taps, Mrs. Mason would have pursued her usual course and discussed the business doings of the day.

Mr. Mason was buyer for Black & Co.'s department store. His salary was small—\$1,500; his duties were manifold. He was ambitious; so was his wife. In the reliance of a steady position with a prospect ahead he had, soon after marriage, paid so many hundred down and bought a house on the installment plan. This was the house he lived in. As in all things bought on the installment plan the payments, on paper, were fallaciously easy. But when he got down to occupancy and actual payments Mr. Mason found the periodical down pretty hard to encounter without a good bluff, and bluffs don't go with creditors when they are three or four times old.

Mr. Mason's present bluff was three times old. That accounts for the weight of the spoon against the eggshell. Having laboriously cracked and indigestibly eaten the egg, with another and sundry slices of bread and butter, besides absorbing some coffee, Mr. Mason was just as leaden souled as before.

"My dear," said he, shoving, not slipping, his serviette into a ring, "if Sharkey Scoop comes to collect while I am in New York just say that I'll settle with him on my return. Fifty-four fifty; fifty-four fifty. I shall have to draw on the firm if he won't wait. I suppose I might as well draw first as last, for \$54.50 isn't likely to fall into my hands while I'm buying in New York."

"If it's going to make you anxious, John, the best thing you can do is to go straight to the firm, state the case, draw the money, pay it, and then we'll economize and make it up in a few months. Besides, you'll go away with your mind easy."

But he didn't. There was still that possibility that the \$54.50 might miraculously—not to say nefariously—drop into his hands.

Mr. Mason knew the people he bought from; they didn't quite know him. Like most buyers, he was human. Little attentions and courtesies will have their influence, even with the absolutely incorruptible.

Mr. Mason, as the buyer for a country town "emporium," had experienced these attentions. Whether they had influenced his purchases is a matter for his own conscience. As they took the form of a silk dress pattern to his wife (sent anonymously), of little odds and ends sent variously—after ostentatiously asking his exact address and the best express route, etc.—and generally of something extremely useful to a young couple beginning housekeeping, Mr. Mason concluded he might as well accept the situation and say nothing about

it. He bought his goods as cheap as he could, anyway, and who was the worse off if he was something the better?

He had scarcely registered at the hotel when he was overwhelmed with letters, circulars, price lists, invitations and the rest of it. With only one of these, however, have we here any concern. This was a request that Mr. Mason would do Mr. Eager the favor of lunching with him on the day following. Mr. Eager was a very energetic gentleman, with a very smooth manner, who managed to sell a great deal of merchandise at prices which frequently aroused suspicion in the trade.

Mr. Mason called at the store of Eager & Co., and cursorily examined goods he did not intend to buy, saying nothing about what he did intend to buy. Then he looked in at other warehouses, buying a little here and there

and repaired to the hotel, where he was to be entertained by Mr. Eager. "My dear fellow," the wholesaler began, filling Mr. Mason's glass, "you don't seem to be buying from us as much as formerly. You're not going back on us, are you, eh?"

"Not at all—not at all! I haven't noticed any difference."

"I'm very glad to hear that, because just now we've got several lines of specials which I've reserved for one or two particular friends, and which can't be duplicated in the market. I'll pledge you my word no one else in your state shall even get a smell at them if you care to handle them."

Cigars. More wine. Mason was listening to his host with his ears, and tracing on the tablecloth with a toothpick characters which took the form of "54.50."

"I'll tell you what I'll do to get your business," he said, speaking with unusual deliberation and rather tentatively: "I'll divide the profit with you if you'll take all I've got within three months."

"You —" Mason involuntarily clenched his hand and broke the toothpick with which he had been tracing "54.50."

Mr. Eager watched him keenly, and added: "You see, it's this way: 'This line stands us in about 20 per cent. profit, as we bought well. We'd be content with ten per cent. to clean out the stuff. There's only about \$1,000 worth, and you'd soon sell that in your store and make quite a boom.' And, insinuatingly lowering his voice, he added: 'And you'd be a hundred in on this one line, and we'll always divide with you. Why shouldn't we give our friends a little acknowledgment for kindness now and then? Your firm is none the worse off, because they couldn't buy the goods a cent cheaper. It helps us and puts a little in your pocket. I don't suppose your salary is so large that a cool hundred now and then wouldn't be a welcome addition. Eh? What do you say?'"

Mason turned red in the face and was manifestly feeling much indignation. But \$54.50! \$54.50! And here was a hundred within his reach at the very moment. He would think it over. He did. So did Mr. Eager, who smiled a satisfied, spider-like smile when he handed the buyer an envelope as he was leaving town.

Now, the purchase, it so happened, was an exceptionally good one in every way, and Mason felt little present compunction about accepting the honorarium.

But mischief had been working in his absence. Mr. Sharkey Scoop had called to collect that \$54.50, and had been rather offensive, leaving Mrs. Mason no alternative but to go to the firm and borrow the money. So when he reached home Mason found his wife smiling, happy and relieved, and realized that he had virtually sold himself to Eager & Co. to relieve himself of a trouble which had been dispelled.

Assuming a cheerfulness he did not feel, he repaired to the store.

"I'm very sorry, Mason, to hear that you were so pushed for money, as I learned from Mrs. Mason," said the senior member of the firm. "We have been talking it over while you were away, and have determined to increase your salary \$250 a year."

That brief statement saved Mason from himself. Thanking his employer, with a lump in his throat which would not down, he went on to relate what he had done in New York, and ended by handing over the envelope containing the \$100, with the assertion, which was not strictly truthful:

"I saw the goods were a splendid lot, and we could handle them to good advantage. And when Eager made me such an offer I thought I'd teach him a lesson and get the goods so much cheaper."

And Eager & Co. are still wondering why Mason buys no more goods from them.—Dry Goods Economist.

The Way Out of It.

The Hostess—I suppose there is no use in asking you to stay to dinner?

The Caller—Not in that way.—N. Y. Tribune.



"I SAW THE GOODS WERE A SPLENDID LOT."

and repaired to the hotel, where he was to be entertained by Mr. Eager.

"My dear fellow," the wholesaler began, filling Mr. Mason's glass, "you don't seem to be buying from us as much as formerly. You're not going back on us, are you, eh?"

"Not at all—not at all! I haven't noticed any difference."

"I'm very glad to hear that, because just now we've got several lines of specials which I've reserved for one or two particular friends, and which can't be duplicated in the market. I'll pledge you my word no one else in your state shall even get a smell at them if you care to handle them."

Cigars. More wine. Mason was listening to his host with his ears, and tracing on the tablecloth with a toothpick characters which took the form of "54.50."

"I'll tell you what I'll do to get your business," he said, speaking with unusual deliberation and rather tentatively: "I'll divide the profit with you if you'll take all I've got within three months."

"You —" Mason involuntarily clenched his hand and broke the toothpick with which he had been tracing "54.50."

Mr. Eager watched him keenly, and added: "You see, it's this way: 'This line stands us in about 20 per cent. profit, as we bought well. We'd be content with ten per cent. to clean out the stuff. There's only about \$1,000 worth, and you'd soon sell that in your store and make quite a boom.' And, insinuatingly lowering his voice, he added: 'And you'd be a hundred in on this one line, and we'll always divide with you. Why shouldn't we give our friends a little acknowledgment for kindness now and then? Your firm is none the worse off, because they couldn't buy the goods a cent cheaper. It helps us and puts a little in your pocket. I don't suppose your salary is so large that a cool hundred now and then wouldn't be a welcome addition. Eh? What do you say?'"

Mason turned red in the face and was manifestly feeling much indignation. But \$54.50! \$54.50! And here was a hundred within his reach at the very moment. He would think it over. He did. So did Mr. Eager, who smiled a satisfied, spider-like smile when he handed the buyer an envelope as he was leaving town.

Now, the purchase, it so happened, was an exceptionally good one in every way, and Mason felt little present compunction about accepting the honorarium.

But mischief had been working in his absence. Mr. Sharkey Scoop had called to collect that \$54.50, and had been rather offensive, leaving Mrs. Mason no alternative but to go to the firm and borrow the money. So when he reached home Mason found his wife smiling, happy and relieved, and realized that he had virtually sold himself to Eager & Co. to relieve himself of a trouble which had been dispelled.

Assuming a cheerfulness he did not feel, he repaired to the store.

"I'm very sorry, Mason, to hear that you were so pushed for money, as I learned from Mrs. Mason," said the senior member of the firm. "We have been talking it over while you were away, and have determined to increase your salary \$250 a year."

That brief statement saved Mason from himself. Thanking his employer, with a lump in his throat which would not down, he went on to relate what he had done in New York, and ended by handing over the envelope containing the \$100, with the assertion, which was not strictly truthful:

"I saw the goods were a splendid lot, and we could handle them to good advantage. And when Eager made me such an offer I thought I'd teach him a lesson and get the goods so much cheaper."

And Eager & Co. are still wondering why Mason buys no more goods from them.—Dry Goods Economist.

The Way Out of It.

The Hostess—I suppose there is no use in asking you to stay to dinner?

The Caller—Not in that way.—N. Y. Tribune.

THE PROTECTION THEORY.

A Tariff That Prohibits Imports Yields no Revenue.

Secretary Carlisle effectually explodes the notion that protective taxes, under the theories now prevailing, can be used to supply the deficit in the revenue. He says that while the revenue from customs and from internal taxes yielded a surplus, the fact that protection was destructive to revenue was overlooked by the masses. Conditions, however, have changed, and if the usual proportion of taxes hereafter is to be derived from customs, the protective theory must be abandoned.

The protection theory, as practically advocated in this country, would necessarily reduce our revenue to a minimum. The details of the theory have often been stated, so that a bare outline will answer our present purpose. It is as follows:

Articles not produced in this country, or produced in quantities entirely insufficient to supply the demand, should be put on the free list.

Articles produced in this country in sufficient quantity should be subjected to a duty sufficient to protect the native producer.

Under the first head raw sugar was put on the free list because it yielded too much revenue and too little protection. Before the McKinley bill was passed it yielded about \$55,000,000 in revenue per year. The free-listing of this article alone was sufficient to produce the deficit in the revenue resulting from the McKinley bill.

The protection demanded by the protected interests is such as will check imports—that is, which will either stop their importation entirely or reduce them to a nominal figure. When this happens the revenue from customs ceases entirely or is reduced also to a nominal figure. The programme has never been fully carried out, but the McKinley act came nearest to it. In the fiscal year 1890 the revenue from customs was about \$230,000,000. In the next fiscal year the revenues were largely swollen by importations made before the bill went into effect, but still the customs revenue dropped below \$220,000,000. In 1892 it was down to \$177,000,000. In 1893 it was up to \$203,000,000, but in the fiscal year 1894 it was down to \$131,000,000. Two months after the close of that fiscal year the law was repealed and the customs revenue has been increasing and the deficit decreasing in every fiscal year since that time, until the present, which has still more than six months to run.

It should also be noted that the receipts of the fiscal year 1896 were several millions in excess of the expenditures of the year 1890. If expenditures had not been increased there would have been no deficit in the last fiscal year.

Nothing can be clearer than that a tariff which prohibits imports will yield no revenue. The nearer it approaches this condition the less revenue will it yield. Protection and revenue are antipodal. Complete protection, where the tariff is confined to protected articles, means no revenue, while a tariff for revenue only involves no protection if laid on noncompetitive articles.—Louisville Courier-Journal.

THE HEARINGS ON THE TARIFF.

Developments Which Are Not Pleasing to the Republicans.

There is manifest dissatisfaction in republican circles over the developments in the tariff hearings in Washington. It is clear that the witnesses who were heard were not swayed by the slightest interest in the general welfare, but by a consuming desire in each case to see that "No. 1" is not neglected. The New York Morning Advertiser says that "the only persons who can read the testimony given so far with any great degree of satisfaction are the satirine free traders, who hold as a matter of faith that a protective tariff is simply an aggregated jobbery of all the self-seeking individuals of a country who can get the ear of the government. With scarcely an exception, every witness heard during the first two sessions has frankly admitted that he wants the present tariff raised merely to increase his own profits in business, without the slightest concern whether such a change would increase or diminish the revenues of the government."

It may be said that when protection organs find fault with the tariff goings-on at Washington, the public is justified in protesting against the proceedings. Everybody knows, of course, that very handsome sums were paid for protection, and everybody expected that a good deal of it would be demanded in return for the cash that was generously paid in advance, but the programme of the tariff hearings is none the less objectionable to a patient and long-suffering people. Commenting on the spectacle that is now presented at the federal capital, the Morning Advertiser says: "This truly is not an exhibition of a very exalted form of patriotism, nor one that advocates of a reasonable degree of protection to American labor can view with pride or pleasure. It is not likely that the country will view any legislation shaped to reflect its with other feelings than those of resentment."

This is a republican view of the proceedings that are supposed to lead up to the tariff bill that will be framed for presentation to the Fifty-fifth congress in extra session assembled. It is hardly to be wondered at that the people are looking forward to the future with considerable apprehension.—Binghamton (N. Y.) Leader.

The year ended in dullness and depression. It might have ended in great activity and abounding prosperity. The reason it did not was simply that Mr. McKinley and his partisans have decided to treat his election as a popular decision in favor of high tariffs, and to hold a tariff-ripping, business-disturbing extra session in the spring, lest by fall there should be no excuse for rewarding the campaign contributors.—N. Y. World.

Some Weak Points of the Republican "Reciprocity" Idea.

The word "reciprocity" has a talking sound about it, and it is very pleasant to know that one person reciprocates another person's affection, or that one nation reciprocates another nation's good will. The general idea of reciprocity in business or in commerce partakes also of the same sentiment—that it is pleasant and equitable that nations should interchange commodities on a reciprocal plan.

The ways and means committee of the house of representatives is engaged in the task of compiling a tariff bill to secure a bigger revenue to the treasury, which is to be discussed during the extra session of the Fifty-fifth congress that will be convoked soon after the installation of the president-elect. And we are now assured on unimpeachable authority that "reciprocity" is to be one of the leading features of the new measure. Now, while reciprocity is a very pretty arrangement in the abstract, as well as in any individual case, it often happens that it is an utterly inequitable system of doing business.

It looks well, for example, to say that the United States government expects to have reciprocity with Germany; if she admit free of duty our pork, canned meats, etc., which she has been treating quite scurvily, we shall admit her wine and sugar free of duty. The arrangement may be completely satisfactory and equitable in so far as Germany may be regarded as one individual national entity, and the United States another individual national entity. But if we look at the matter a little more closely, the equitable look of this much-lauded reciprocity will take on quite a different appearance.

The arrangement that Germany shall admit American pork, canned meats, etc., free of duty within her borders is a very delightful arrangement for the millionaire pig-stickers and packers of Chicago. It will give an enormous filip to their business, and will help multiply rapidly the millions they have already. But in order that this reciprocity should be strictly equitable, the pig-stickers and packers of Chicago should give up some advantage which they already possess in return for the big additional advantage which they foresee coming to them. No other kind or class of industry in the United States should be punished, or be made to pay, for the benefit which the reciprocity will confer on the hog-killers of the west.

But the peculiarity of the proposed reciprocity is that the hog-killers are to get the benefit of it, and that the wine-growers and sugar-growers are to be made to pay for that benefit. And it will be admitted that reciprocity of that sort is not equitable. Hawaii's sugar is already admitted into the United States free of duty; and if Germany's enormous crop of beet sugar is also admitted free of duty, as is seriously proposed in the reciprocity clause of the coming tariff bill, the sugar planters of the United States will inevitably be ruined.—New Orleans Times-Democrat.

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

In the tariff hearings one listened in vain for a suggestion that the McKinley schedules were too high.—St. Louis Republic.

It would be more seemly for some of our manufacturers to take out naturalization papers before they ask congress for protection.—Kansas City Times.

It is hard to get used to the idea of a cabinet for McKinley without Mr. Hanna in it, but after all that has been said, which place he occupies is not a matter to higgledy about. He has won his position. He has established his dignity. Where Macgregor sits is the head of the table. Mr. Hanna will be the Macgregor of the coming administration.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

Mr. Dingley's ways and means committee has lifted off the cover of the tariff pork barrel, and all the hungry special interests are clamoring for a slice. The spectacle at Washington rivals that of the great distribution among the faithful in 1890. It is a scene of greedy demands, of selfish references, of astounding indifference to the interests of the people.—Boston Post.

AN INEQUITABLE SYSTEM.

Some Weak Points of the Republican "Reciprocity" Idea.

The word "reciprocity" has a talking sound about it, and it is very pleasant to know that one person reciprocates another person's affection, or that one nation reciprocates another nation's good will. The general idea of reciprocity in business or in commerce partakes also of the same sentiment—that it is pleasant and equitable that nations should interchange commodities on a reciprocal plan.

The ways and means committee of the house of representatives is engaged in the task of compiling a tariff bill to secure a bigger revenue to the treasury, which is to be discussed during the extra session of the Fifty-fifth congress that will be convoked soon after the installation of the president-elect. And we are now assured on unimpeachable authority that "reciprocity" is to be one of the leading features of the new measure. Now, while reciprocity is a very pretty arrangement in the abstract, as well as in any individual case, it often happens that it is an utterly inequitable system of doing business.

It looks well, for example, to say that the United States government expects to have reciprocity with Germany; if she admit free of duty our pork, canned meats, etc., which she has been treating quite scurvily, we shall admit her wine and sugar free of duty. The arrangement may be completely satisfactory and equitable in so far as Germany may be regarded as one individual national entity, and the United States another individual national entity. But if we look at the matter a little more closely, the equitable look of this much-lauded reciprocity will take on quite a different appearance.

The arrangement that Germany shall admit American pork, canned meats, etc., free of duty within her borders is a very delightful arrangement for the millionaire pig-stickers and packers of Chicago. It will give an enormous filip to their business, and will help multiply rapidly the millions they have already. But in order that this reciprocity should be strictly equitable, the pig-stickers and packers of Chicago should give up some advantage which they already possess in return for the big additional advantage which they foresee coming to them. No other kind or class of industry in the United States should be punished, or be made to pay, for the benefit which the reciprocity will confer on the hog-killers of the west.

But the peculiarity of the proposed reciprocity is that the hog-killers are to get the benefit of it, and that the wine-growers and sugar-growers are to be made to pay for that benefit. And it will be admitted that reciprocity of that sort is not equitable. Hawaii's sugar is already admitted into the United States free of duty; and if Germany's enormous crop of beet sugar is also admitted free of duty, as is seriously proposed in the reciprocity clause of the coming tariff bill, the sugar planters of the United States will inevitably be ruined.—New Orleans Times-Democrat.

WHO CAUSED THE DEFICIT?

Started by the Republicans and the McKinley Bill.

It is much more important to find a remedy for the national deficiency in revenue than to fix the responsibility for it. And yet Senator Sherman's charge that it is due to the Wilson bill ought not to pass unchallenged.

Senator Sherman's memory may not be so good as it once was, but he can easily verify the fact that there was a deficiency in the last three months of the Harrison administration; that in his last annual report (December, 1892) Secretary Foster suggested an increased tax on whisky to meet the impending deficit, and that one of his last official acts (February 20, 1893) was to send a letter to the chief of the bureau of engraving and printing directing that immediate preparations be made for a bond issue, and that "in view of pressing contingencies" the "preparation of the designs and plates be hastened in every possible manner."

It is likewise a fact of record that during the fiscal year of 1894, under the McKinley law, the expenditures exceeded the revenues to the amount of \$69,803,260. This is more than the deficiency in any year under the Wilson bill. It was \$42,805,000 in 1895 and \$25,203,000 in 1896.

The deficiency was started by the republicans when they cut down the revenues over \$90,000,000 in the McKinley bill and increased the appropriations more than that in the first billion-dollar congress. Since then it has been continued by the extravagance of both parties in voting money without regard to income.—N. Y. World.

THE LIGHTS OF NEW YORK.

An Unequaled Show in the Twilight for Ferry Passengers.

While daylight still glimmers in the west these evenings the great office buildings far down town are lit in order that some thousands of busy men and women may accomplish the work of some hundreds of days in the last hours of the afternoon. The purpose of this illumination is sufficiently prosaic and practical, but the illumination furnishes to many travelers by ferryboat from the Jersey shore a ten minutes' aesthetic feast unique among the thousand charms of New York harbor. Better still, the illumination as seen from an approaching ferryboat is scarcely the same on any two evenings. When faint mist wraps the river and blots from view the high, irregular facade of downtown New York—all save the glittering fires that rise in tiers—the effect is as of a vast scene upon some theatrical stage, wider and higher than any yet wrought by man.

There is a twinkling as of a million monster stars molten to a rich yellow glow. On evenings when no mist intervenes between the scene and the eyes of the beholder, but when no moon adds a third element to the twilight, the effect is as of a mountain city traversed by scores of highways that are thickly studded with glowing fires. The duldest imagination must revel in the thought of a vast citadel crowning that black hill, punctured with myriad fires, and of steep streets running upward from a tributary village. When the moon comes to reveal more truth, but add her own peculiar touch of falsehood, the scene is again new. One knows it then for what it really is; but the charm of reality is hardly less than the fancy. The high, irregular sky line bounds, seemingly, innumerable rows of trembling flame. Here is a whole giant front aglow with the soft, yellow radiance of gas lamps; there are keen lines of diamond-white electricity. Low down are the street electric lights, spasmodically flashing in alternate gloom and glare. On the water itself are a thousand moving fires, bare or softly enfolded, while here and there upon the troubled surface are great bands, splashes and splashes of light that seem as liquid as the waves themselves. Over all is the ethereal snow in moonlight, and through the bell-like atmosphere come from crafts that shine with yellow, green and crimson flames, fluidings, hoarse or hushed—the delightful soft water melodies that serve as warnings to a hundred falcon-eyed pilots bedazzled with the dance of a million lights.—N. Y. Sun.

Too Good-Natured.

Richard—I understand that old Griffin has given his consent to your marriage with his daughter. Was he good-natured about it?

Robert—Yes, confound it, he was so good-natured that I couldn't help wishing that while I was about it I had asked for something valuable.—Boston Transcript.

A TRULISM.

The meanest thing about people who owe money is this—

"Well, what is it?"

"As soon as they owe more than they can pay they get bashful and make their cash purchases somewhere else."—Chicago Record.

PERSONAL AND LITERARY.

—Mr. Benedict is not the only man who wants to be let alone by a "sensational press." There are others—several of them.

—Joel Chandler Harris says that his "Uncle Remus" is a composite of three or four old negroes whom he knew as a boy, and that his "Brer Rabbit" stories are for the most part plantation tales.

—A Boston biographer of the young Salvini says: "No dark corners lurked in his character, which may be summed up in a single word—lovable. He was the most delightful and sympathetic of companions, the best of hosts, kind, courteous and considerate."

—Queen Victoria's coronation ring is never out of her sight and is worn by her every evening. It is a band of gold containing a cross of rubies surrounded by white brilliants. A coronation ring is supposed to symbolize the wedding of the sovereign with the nation.

—Sardou says that Sara Bernhardt talks too fast on the stage. "At the general rehearsals she recites divinely, at the first performance stupendously, but after that she runs at breakneck speed. It is worse when she performs out of Paris. I heard her once at Nice. She and all the others recited as if rattling off a lesson as quick as possible."

—W. E. Curtis says that there are only three genuine millionaires in the senate—Cameron, McMillan and Wetmore. Brice, Jones, of Nevada, Stewart and Elkins, he says, have great speculative wealth, and might, with good fortune, sell out for a million apiece. Mr. Curtis talks like a man who has had experience as an assessor of personal property in New York city.

—Max Muller, the distinguished philologist, says in the current number of Cosmopolis that he remembers the Poet Unland at Leipzig as a little old wrinkled man, who was very shy and retiring. Once some students marched to the poet's house, sang some of his songs and cheered him, and Unland came to the window, but he was too timid to say a word. The professor has a painful memory of Heine, whom he saw in Paris a wreck.

—Princess Henry of Pless has sent an appeal to every Englishwoman married to a German in the German empire. The princess wishes to collect from her fellow-countrywomen a sum of money to buy a handsome present to give Queen Victoria on the occasion of the close of the sixtieth year of her reign. Hundreds of Englishwomen have responded to the appeal, and the sum collected is likely to be a large one. More Englishwomen are married to Germans than to members of any other nation.

WIT AND WISDOM.

—On the Sick List.—Notice in a Swiss pass: "No echo to-day."—Fliegende Blaetter.

—His Satanic Majesty—"What is that terrible odor?" The Attendant—"It's that last man from New York. He had a Sunday paper in his pocket."—Truth.

—"I suppose every profession has its own peculiar disease, doctor? What is the writer's—hand cramp?" "No, financial."—Cincinnati Commercial Tribune.

—"We must get little Bobby a football mask." "What for?" "He is going down town with the nurse, and I don't want him to ruin the shape of his nose on the shop windows."—Chicago Record.

—Tommy had been reprimanded by his mother for playing in the dirt with the children who live on the street. "When I see a man," he sobbed through his tears, "I see going to be a politician." "What put that into your head?" asked his mamma. "Uncle told me they are always throwing mud at each other."—Pittsburgh News.

—"This is pretty stout butter," declared Mr. Newby, with a frown that was deep for a man who had been married but a month. "Don't scold, dearie," urged his pretty little wife. "It'll not occur again. I have bought a churn and ordered buttermilk to be delivered regularly. Hereafter we'll have sweet, fresh butter."—Detroit Free Press.

—"Now," said one pugilist to another, "there isn't any use of our being brutal and unrefined and pounding each other all around the ring." "But the stakes are up," "I know it. We'll have to give them a boxing match. But it'll be much more cultured and humane if we arrange matters beforehand by shaking dice for the choice of a referee."—Washington Star.

—A certain doctor had occasion, when only a beginner in the medical profession, to attend a trial as a witness. Counsel, in cross-examining the young M. D., made several sarcastic remarks throwing doubt upon the ability of so young a man to understand his business. "Do you know the symptoms of concussion of the brain?" asked the learned counsel. "I do," replied the doctor. "Well," continued the barrister, "suppose my learned friend, Mr. Bagwig, and myself were to bang our heads together, should we get concussion of the brain?" "Your learned friend Mr. Bagwig might," said the doctor, quietly.—Tit-B

The Chase County Courant.

W. E. TIMMONS, Editor and Publisher

Issued every Thursday.

The Kansas Retail Grocers' Association will have their meeting at Topeka January 26th. The session will be held in the auditorium of the Pure Food Exposition, which will then be in progress.

What has become of the 1,000,000 majority which our Republican friends talk so glibly about after election? A "wave of prosperity" must have struck it as it has simmered down to 316,399, or twenty-two hundredths of one percent of the total vote, or 411,576 less majority than Grant received in 1872 out of a total vote of 6,466,165.

Last Monday, three more banks that had grown tired of waiting for prosperity's return, shut up shop. Two of them we are pained to relate, are located in the great State from whence hail the thrice illustrious Simon Bolivar Buckner. The advance agent of prosperity should hasten the delivery of goods promised months ago.

Old John Sherman will be the premier of the McKinley cabinet. If Markinley couldn't select a better piece of material for a foundation upon which to erect his administration structure than the scarcity of material in the old hulk is greater than most people wot of. Old John Sherman is a bitter pill for the free silver Republicans, who are yet in the party, to swallow.—Newton Johnson.

That man is not two removes from hopeless imbecility who longer hopes for international bimetalism within the next four years. The appointment of Old John Sherman as Secretary of State is an announcement to all the world in the most brutal frankness that monometalism is to be the policy of the next administration. The silver fellows who are still acting with the g. o. p. would better act hastily and thus avoid the imputation.—Newton Johnson.

REVOLT IN THE EAST.

That the people of Linn, Massachusetts, a Republican stronghold, should have elected by a great majority the Democratic Populist candidate for Mayor has set the explanation works of the dominant party going. The opposition candidate was ejected because the Republican promises of immediate renewal of prosperity have not been fulfilled. The election of McKinley, instead of being succeeded by good times in Linn, was followed by the closing of shoe factories and cuts in wages. It is being pointed out to the voters that they are unreasonable in attributing these misfortunes to the election of McKinley. And that is quite true. But if the shoe factories had been opened instead of closed, and wages raised instead of reduced, the organs would not have hesitated to claim that the blessings were directly due to McKinley's election. The voters of Linn are plainly of the opinion that it is a poor rule that won't work both ways. The more philosophical of the organs are telling the people of Linn, and through them the people of the United States, that it is both foolish and dangerous to rely for prosperity on political action rather than upon the private virtues of industry and thrift. That is not good Republican doctrine; neither is it good sense. It depends altogether on what sort of political action is meant.

The Republican party by its adoption of the protective policy has done its best to teach the people to look upon the government as a special providence whose most important function is to concern itself with the business of the citizen and insure him profit by bestowing tariff bounties. The Republican theory is that it is the government which regulates wages by levying duties on imports so as to prevent foreign competition with home labor. The Republicans of Linn who voted the Democratic ticket because their wages were reduced or cut off altogether were, therefore, entirely logical.

The personal virtues of industry and thrift are always to be encouraged.

aged. Like temperance, they are excellent things for the individual. But the masses are no more to be raised out of poverty by industry and thrift under present industrial conditions, than everybody is to be made rich and happy by abstaining from strong drink. It is because the fruits of labor are appropriated by others that the men who do the world's work remain poor. By political action only is this injustice to be cured. The workingmen who think their ballots ought to help them to better wages are right, but they are wrong in thinking that taxing themselves or others by means of a tariff is going to fill their pockets. It would not be honest money either, if they could thus vote it to themselves, for it would be taken from others to whom it belongs.

What is wanted are conditions that will enable every man to keep what he earns, that will prevent anybody from taking away from another anything to which the appropriator has no just title. Not a government that will tax all for the benefit of some, but a government insuring equal rights and no privileges, is what the citizens should vote for.—Eureka Messenger.

FOR SENATOR.

The Democrat of last week contained an article from the Parsons Palladium, advocating the election of Hon. John Martin, as Senator from Kansas, to succeed Peffer. The article was timely, and should meet the approval of all silver men. The Populists of this State achieved success, last November, through the united and effective support of the Democrats of the State. Had they not had this support they would not now be in possession of all the State offices. While they placed the Populists in power they as a party expected and demanded no share of the State patronage, except when it was made mandatory by statute.

The election, last fall, was but the beginning. If the Republicans are to be defeated in 1898, it must be through the united and earnest support of the opposition. It was largely through the earnest work of John Martin, in 1892, that the Republicans were first made to know what defeat in Kansas meant. He fought earnestly for fusion of the opposition then, and he has been an active friend of fusion ever since.

When he was elected Senator, to fill the unexpired term of Senator Plumb, he took high rank for a new Senator, and did good and acceptable work for his constituents; he deserves recognition at the hands of this Legislature, and for the success of the cause of silver in Kansas, in the future, he should be sent to represent Kansas in the United States Senate. There are, of course, other good Democrats and silver men who would ably represent the State, such as Atwood, Overmeyer, Johnson or Hudson; but no man deserves more at the hands of the friends of free silver than Hon. John Martin.—McPherson Democrat.

We agree with the Democrat that the election of Hon. John Martin or some other good Democrat, ex-Governor Glick, Barney Sheridan, Charles Bucher, or one of those whom the Democrat has mentioned, to the United States Senate would be a fitting tribute of gratitude to the Democrats of Kansas; but, if we must have a Populist for United States Senator let him be W. A. Harris.

Since the foregoing was put in type, we learn that Mr. Harris received the caucus nomination, last night.

EATING THEIR WORDS.

Realizing that they can never make good their promises of good times, the Republican newspapers now take the position that prosperity is an individual matter, and that the national administration can effect the question only slightly. After abusing the Democrats four years because of prevailing hard times, they now say, since the responsibility is soon to rest upon themselves, that the people are so bad off, that those who are hard upon it to their own shiftlessness and that the only way to get ahead is to hustle and economize. While this view of the case contains much truth, the statement comes with

poor grace, from the prosperity shouters who have so positively insisted that Democrats and Populists are the sole cause of poverty. As an illustration of how they have changed front, we append an extract from a recent issue of the Emporia Gazette, the paper that achieved a national reputation last all by the skill with which it ascribed all Kansas ills to the Populists. This is what the Gazette thinks now:

"If anyone thought for a minute that there was going to be a great sweeping prosperity deluge this land when McKinley was elected, that person was badly fooled. Times will not improve materially. They would have been worse if Bryan had been elected; but it will take at least two years to make anything like good times. Even then money won't grow on trees; men will be out of work; there will be hunger and want in the land; women will sell their lives for bread. These things have prevailed under the best times in the world; they will always prevail. Poverty is temperance and hereditary. A man is born to be wealthy just as he is born to be red-headed or to sing or to be a fast runner. The good times will not always help those who are behind in bad times. To him who hath shall be given, and from him who hath not shall be taken away. That was said under the silver standard! It is true under every standard. The thing to do is to get up and dust."

KANSAS AND THE EAST.

On the same page of the New York World, with several columns of the testimony of "Little Egypt" and several other girls who dance naked for the entertainment of the bloods of Fifth avenue, appears an account of a meeting of women interested in political rights, with an address by Mrs. Lease. The Kansas woman said: "I come from the liberty loving prairies of the West, where woman's influence is felt. Thank God! Where we have not become civilized enough to have lewd women dance nude before men for their edification." The women generally applauded her, but one woman stood up for New York and said: "Our magnificent colleges speak for themselves, and our ratio of illiteracy is much lower than that of Kansas."

The last United States census showed that the illiteracy of persons over ten years of age was only 4 per cent., that of New York was 5.5 per cent., and it is increasing. Massachusetts, 6.2 per cent.

Kansas stands first in the United States in the ratio of persons who can read and right. How she stands in regard to the higher branches of learning, is well shown in a letter from the head of the United States civil service commission saying it is a pleasure to review examination papers from Kansas, and that their superiority is attributable to her schools and school laws. He might have added that this State spends more on education, in proportion to its means, than the Eastern States, notwithstanding their richly endowed colleges.

A DEMOCRAT FOR SENATOR.

The friends of Judge John Martin have decided to push his candidacy for United States Senator, and the Populists cannot well afford to ignore the movement. John Martin, by his advocacy of fusion, has twice enabled the people's party to carry Kansas, and gratitude, as well as prudence, dictates that his claims be recognized. There are other elections to be held in Kansas and the managers of the people's party will need the influence and counsel of honest John Martin when the next battle of ballots draws near.

The time for recognizing Democrats is now. In 1898 the Populists State and Congressional candidates will all ask for re-election, and no Democrat can be placed upon a fusion ticket. Therefore it is at the hands of the present Legislature that the Democrats must obtain whatever they are to receive. We suggest in all kindness and candor, that if future victories are to be expected, fairness and gratitude must govern now.

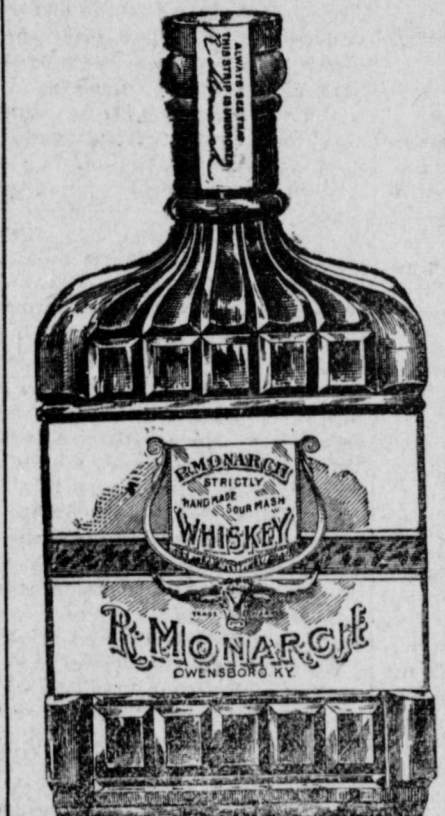
TOPEKA PURE FOOD EXPOSITION.

The railroads of Kansas have granted a rate of one and one-third fare for the round trip, for the coming Topeka Pure Food Exposition and the annual convention of Retail Grocers' Association of

Kansas. These are two great events, and the low rates granted will make the attendance very large. The Food Exposition commences Saturday, January 23, continuing throughout the week of January 25-30, and the Retail Grocers' Association convention is January 26, 27 and 28. The round trip tickets are on sale January 25 to 27, inclusive; good returning including February 1.

CALENDARS AND COUPONS.

So many beautiful calendars and entertaining novelties have been issued by the proprietors of Hood's Sarsaparilla, that we are hardly surprised to receive this season no only one of the very prettiest designs in calendars, but with it coupons which entitle the recipient to attractive novelties. Every one who gets a Hood's Sarsaparilla calendar for 1897 secures something that will prove interesting and valuable as well as a beautiful specimen of the lithographer's art. The calendar is accompanied this season by an amusing little book on "The Weather." Ask your druggist for Hood's Coupon Calendar, or send 6 cents in stamps for one to C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.



R. MONARCH
THE CELEBRATED
Sour Mash Distiller
Is Now Bottling in Bond.

We are now bottling whisky in accordance with the bill pending in Congress, granting Distillers permission to bottle in bond. We would be glad to receive orders for such goods, feeling same will meet with approval of the best Judges.

One Case 12 qts. 5 yrs. old, 11.00
" " " 8 " " 13.00
" " " 10 " " 15.00

R. MONARCH
BOTTLING CO.
OWENSBORO, KY.

Mail orders promptly attended to.

THE TWICE-A-WEEK TIMES

for the coming year will be filled with good things for you to know.

Its editorial columns will contain well written opinions on current events, political and foreign.

The latest reports of the doings of Congress and our own State Legislature will be handled by trained correspondents, and as the work of the newly elected representatives will be more than usually important, we have made the very best arrangements for securing complete reports. You must have a paper this year—why not have the best? The Times will give you the news—all of it, all the time, will visit you twice each week (Tuesdays and Fridays) and costs but \$1.00 a year. Address your order to THE TWICE-A-WEEK TIMES, KANSAS CITY, MO.

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 limits. Texas may be just the place you are looking for a home or for investment.

THIS PAPER is on file in Philadelphia at the Newspaper Advertising Agency of Messrs. W. A. RAY & SON, our authorized agents.

DR. COE'S SANITARIUM,

11th and Broadway, KANSAS CITY, MO.



THIS SANITARIUM

Is a private hospital, a quiet home for those afflicted with medical and surgical diseases, and is supplied with all the remedial means known to science, and the latest instruments required in modern surgery. Fifty rooms for the accommodation of patients, together with our complete brace-making department, makes this the largest and only thoroughly equipped Sanitarium in the west.

WE TREAT

Club Feet, Curvature of the Spine, Nasal, Throat, Lung, Kidney, Bladder and Nervous Diseases, Stricture, Piles, Tumors, Cancers, Paralysis, Epilepsy, and all Eye, Skin and Blood Diseases. CHRONIC DISEASES of the Lungs, Heart, Head, Blood, Skin, Stomach, Liver, Kidneys, Bladder, Nerves, Bones, etc., Paralysis, Epilepsy (fits), Scrofula, Dropsy, Bright's Disease, Tape Worm, Ulcers or Fever Sores, Dyspepsia and Gastritis, Eczema, etc.

SURGICAL OPERATIONS

As a means of relief are only resorted to where such interference is indispensable. In such cases as Varicocoele, Piles, Stricture, Fistulae, Ruptures, Hernia, Cleft Palate, Cross Eyes, Tumors, etc. Although we have in the preceding made special mention of some of the ailments to which particular attention is given, the Sanitarium abounds in skill, facilities and apparatus for the successful treatment of all chronic ailments, whether requiring for its cure medical or surgical means. We have a neatly published book, illustrated throughout, showing the Sanitarium, with photographs of many patients, which will be mailed free to any address.

IF YOU ARE AFFLICTED

With any of the above diseases, or in any way in need of medical or surgical aid and are thinking of going abroad for treatment, you are requested to call on the Editor of this Paper, who will give any information you may desire concerning the reliability of this Sanitarium.

Address all communication to

DR. C. M. COE, Kansas City, Mo.

W. H. HOLSINGER,
DEALER IN
Hardware, Stoves, Tinware, Farm Machinery, Wind Mills, Pumps, Pipe, Hose and Fittings
COTTONWOOD FALLS, - - KANSAS.



Can't tell you all about the new styles, handsome designs, beautiful finish, endless variety, low prices, superior quality and the workmanship of our goods in this limited space, but we want you to write for our 1897 Illustrated Catalogue. This is the largest and best catalogue we ever published. Ask for Cat. No. 1. It contains about 300 pages, and cost us lots of money and time, but you can have one free. We have added a fine line of BICYCLES at lowest prices. **ALLIANCE CARRIAGE CO., Cincinnati, Ohio.**

Executor's Notice.

STATE OF KANSAS, SS
COUNTY OF CHASE.
In the Probate Court in and for said County.
In the matter of the estate of Catherine Whaler, deceased.
Creditors and all other persons interested in the aforesaid estate are hereby notified that I shall apply to the Probate Court, in and for said county, sitting at the Court-house, in Cottonwood Falls, county of Chase, State of Kansas, on the 7th day of January, A. D. 1897, for a full and final settlement of said estate.
ALBERT FADELIN, Executor of the estate of Catherine Whaler, deceased December 16, A. D. 1896.

Notice to Physicians.

STATE OF KANSAS, SS
COUNTY OF CHASE.
Notice is hereby given that sealed bids will be received at this office until the next regular meeting of the County Commissioners in January for doctoring the poor of each township in the county, the poor family Bids to be for each visit and physicians to furnish their own medicine.
Board reserves the right to reject any and all bids.
By order of the Board of County Commissioners.
Witness my hand and official seal affixed this 14th day of December, 1896.
[SEAL] M. C. NEWTON, County Clerk.



For information and free Handbook write to MUNN & CO., 361 BROADWAY, NEW YORK. Oldest Bureau for securing patents in America. Every patent taken out by us is brought before the public by a notice given free of charge in the Scientific American.
Largest circulation of any scientific paper in the world. Splendidly illustrated. No intelligent man should be without it. Weekly, \$3.00 a year; \$1.00 six months. Address, MUNN & CO., Publishers, 361 Broadway, New York City.

Bids Wanted.

Sealed bids for the superintendence and care of the poor farm and its inmates will be received at the office of the County Clerk, of Chase county, until noon, January 4, 1897.
By order of Board of County Commissioners.
M. C. NEWTON, County Clerk.

Ripans Tablets assist digestion.
Ripans Tablets cure biliousness.
Ripans Tablets cure bad breath.
Ripans Tablets cure indigestion.
Ripans Tablets cure constipation.

ATTORNEYS AT LAW

THOS. H. GISHAM. J. T. BUTLER

GRISHAM & BUTLER,
ATTORNEYS - AT - LAW,

Will practice in all State and Federal Courts.
Office over the Chase County National Bank
COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS.

JOSEPH G. WATERS

ATTORNEY - AT - LAW,
Topeka, Kansas,

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

F. P. COCHRAN,
ATTORNEY - AT - LAW,
COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS.

Practices in all State and Federal courts

J. W. MC'WILLIAMS'

Chase County Land Agency,

Railroad or Syndicate Lands. Will buy or sell wild lands or Improved Farms.

—AND LOANS MONEY.—
COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS

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

OFFICE and private dispensary over Hilton Pharmacy, east side of Broadway Residence, first house south of the Widow Gillett's.

Cottonwood Falls, Kansas.
Ripans Tablets: for sour stomach.

WHY THE WEDDING WAITS.

I sorter thought I'd speak my mind next time I went to see Maria, but—she'll never make a orator o' me!

For every time I struck a word I'd sorter choke an' cough.

An' that's why I can't tell you when the weddin's comin' off!

I looked at her a-settin' by the fire blazin' bright—

Her cheeks like two red roses an' her eyes like lakes o' light.

An' I think I said 'twas snowin'—kluder keeler like an' free.

An' that's why I can't tell you when the weddin' is to be!

The quiet—it got painful; you could hear a feather fall!

We was 'bout as interestin' as the shadders on the wall!

But at last I said: "Maria!" an' she turned an' looked at me.

An' that's why I can't tell you when the weddin' is to be!

I'm good at campaign speeches, an' I always win my race;

Kin speak my mind in meetin' an' sing "Amazing Grace!"

But when Maria's by my side I lose my pedigree.

An' that's why I can't tell you when the weddin' is to be!

If women didn't look so sweet, an' didn't keep so still,

I'd raps 'twould come as easy as rollin' down a hill!

But when I say: "Maria!" she's shore to look at me.

An' that's why I can't tell you when the weddin' is to be!

—Frank L. Stanton, in Atlanta Constitution.

MY STRANGE PATIENT.

By William T. Nichols

[Copyright, 1895, by J. B. Lippincott Co.]

II.

The ship fought her way through the storms of that stormiest of regions into the Pacific, and at last her anchor was dropped in Valparaiso bay after a voyage which, south of the line, had been prolonged far beyond her master's expectations.

There had been no opportunity to transfer Perez to a vessel bound for Rio, and perforce he had been carried to the Chilean port. On the day of our arrival, however, he and his companion bade us farewell and were sent aboard a steamer which, an hour later, bore them out of the bay. Our parting was that of friends who could hardly hope to meet again. Yet it was fated that a meeting should come, and, that, too, at an early date.

Again the Mary Peck was plowing the waves of the Atlantic. Favoring breezes on the Pacific, a fierce but short-lived storm off the Horn, then a half gale which drove her at top speed along that roughest of ocean highways—such was the story of the beginning of her homeward voyage. But now the cape had been rounded and the ship was pressing northward toward warmer latitudes and less tempestuous seas. Everybody aft was in the best of spirits, as I well remember.

It was evening. Mrs. Peck and I were reading in the cabin when the captain left the deck and joined us. The hanging lamp showed drops of spray glistening on his cap and heavy jacket, and no wonder, for a strong, keen wind was sweeping up out of the southwest, and, though the ship was running before it, one could guess that her deck was far from dry.

"You two are looking cheery and homelike down here," said the skipper. "I tell you, a warm cabin's no bad place on a night like this. There's an edge to this breeze that, even if we miss half the force of it, cuts to the bone. How'd you like to be standing watch, doctor?"

"This is better, thank you," said I; "better for the present, at least. I dare say it won't be long before the deck will have the preference."

"Not if our luck holds. Do you believe in luck, doctor?"

"Yes, most firmly," said I. The question recalled most unpleasantly the tribulations of life on shore, which, for a little, I had shaken off, but to which a return was inevitable.

"And so do I," said the skipper. "Still, with Mary with us we can't meet any great misfortune. Old Ocean wouldn't be malicious enough to build up her health only to make her fate a shipwreck."

His eyes met his wife's for an instant; the look on the faces of the two revealed that, notwithstanding their wedding day was far behind them, they were still lovers.

"Take off those wet things, dear," she said. "Surely you can spare us a half hour. You're not needed on deck all the time."

"I'll be with you in two minutes," he answered, cheerily. His hand was on the latch of his stateroom door, when there came a shock which almost knocked him from his feet. A tremor ran through the fabric of the vessel. Then there were shouts from above and the noise of men running along the deck.

Mrs. Peck started from her seat, her hands clasped and her lips moving, though no sound came from them. I had sprung after the captain toward the companion way, but he turned upon me fiercely.

"Look after my wife!" he cried. "Don't leave her, man! Back with you!"

And back I went, though it was little in my power to comfort her. Yet I strove to reassure her, as if a frightened woman could be cheered by an equally frightened man. Neither of us knew what had happened. In our ignorance we could only dread horrors none the less terrifying for the indefiniteness of them. So for many minutes we sat, pale and trembling at the prospect of dangers we knew not what. But the motion of the ship and the tell-tale compass showed that she was still speeding on her course, and after a time she fact began to revive our courage.

At last—how long the interval seemed there is no need of relating—Capt. Peck rejoined us.

"What was it, Abner?" gasped his wife. "What was that?"

"Here, here, that won't do," he answered. "Don't worry. We're still afloat, and likely to keep afloat, which is more to the point."

"Then what has happened?" I broke in.

"We struck something. Just what we don't know, but something quite awful, for nobody saw anything of it. Whatever it was, we must have sent it to the bottom. None of the men caught even a glimpse of the thing as we went over it."

"A derelict?"

"Perhaps. However, we're not badly damaged, so far as can be discovered. There's no danger."

With a great sigh of relief, his wife sank back in her seat. Her husband bent over her and kissed her.

"Don't let her get down-hearted, doctor," said he. "She's a brave little woman, an' she has only a chance. Remember, both of you, we're not sinking, but afloat in as sound a ship as ever was sent off the ways. And now I've got to go on deck again."

In spite of the confidence he felt, or assumed, there was little rest for us that night. Morning, to be sure, showed the vessel apparently uninjured, at least to unskilled eyes, though one could not help noticing that the faces of the mates were unusually grave, and that the men talked earnestly among themselves. The pumps had been going during the night, as I knew, and now, at intervals, the clank of them penetrated the cabin. Nevertheless the captain again and again declared that there was no danger, until by force of repetition he succeeded in allaying the fears of his wife.

We held the breeze for three days. Then followed a gale of 20 hours' duration, which left behind it an ugly sea. The next morning the pumps were going steadily. The cold had moderated sensibly, and from under the lee of a boat I enjoyed a pipe and watched the men at the brakes. After a little the skipper, who had been standing near the wheel, crossed over to me.

"Doctor," he said, "I've something to tell you. It is better for you to learn it now than to come at it after awhile by guesswork. We've changed our course and are headed for Rio."

"Then the ship's injury is greater than you supposed?" I asked, with all my old terrors aroused.

"Yes. We have been leaking forward ever since the collision. The pitching and rolling in yesterday's blow increased the trouble and made my duty clear. I want you to understand this and to aid me in keeping up my wife's spirits. Make her believe that seeking port for repairs is more of an extra precaution than a necessity."

"I'll do my best," I promised, and, though my success was doubtful, I honestly strove to aid the captain's designs. Of the anxious days of that run to Rio there is little to record; but, reach it as we did at length, with the pumps going, the men almost worn out and the ship showing a good deal less freeboard than she had displayed in the Pacific. We learned, soon after our arrival, that Perez was out of the city, and that it was uncertain when he would return. The work of repairs on the ship was pushed, for her master was desirous to lose as little time as possible. There were some cases of fever reported among the shipping, and once or twice I was called aboard vessels to prescribe for men lying ill of the disease. I doubt whether my ministrations had much effect, Yellow Jack being then more of a stranger to me than was the case somewhat later. While spending a day ashore I was seized by the fever. I was hurried to a hospital, there to fight my battle with the grim enemy. The struggle was so close, as I learned afterward, that probably it would have gone against me, had not Perez, returning to Rio, got news of my attack and secured for me all that money could command in the way of treatment and attendance; and when I was convalescent he took me to his fine estate in the highlands. The Mary Peck by this time was well on her way to New York, her captain easy in the knowledge that he had left his surgeon in good hands.

Of the weeks passed as Perez's guest I shall ever cherish a grateful remembrance. His kindness was unvarying, his generosity unlimited. He had obtained a very fair notion of my slender prospects, and gladly would have aided me to seek fortune in Brazil, had not the physicians strongly advised against my attempting to remain there. Accordingly, he was forced to content himself with arrangements for my passage home, which he decided should be made by way of England. He would have done more, and pressed upon me money, which would have been a welcome addition to my resources, had I not refused to increase my obligations to him.

"Obligations!" he objected. "Don't let me hear you mention obligations. Fate has brought us together twice. You think that on the second occasion you have become my debtor, but I know that on the first I incurred a debt to you which can never be liquidated. How would I have fared had I not received skillful treatment after the crew of your ship hoisted me out of the boat in which I had suffered tortures? It was the one chance in the hundred that the rescuing vessel carried a surgeon. There was fate in it; there was fate in the accident which drove the Mary Peck to Rio. It may be destiny that even for a third time we shall be of service to the one to the other."

"I trust that if the opportunity comes it will be mine," said I; "but our lives promise to be spent far apart."

"Even so. But the chain of destiny sometimes links the most remote."

Evidently a feeling possessed him that our connection was not to end with the good-byes spoken on the steamer which was to bear me from Rio. He

asked many questions about my plans, until from the answers he perceived that I was turning homeward almost without an idea of the manner of existence before me. Then the talk drifted to the sorry experiences of my professional career and to the erratic character of my boyhood existence. He was a sympathetic listener to a description of the old village on the New England coast and the lonely house, surrounded by the marsh, which had been my favorite retreat. Under the spur of memory, I told him much of the abandoned dwelling and of its isolation.

"If ever I come to be a misanthrope," I declared, "let me retire thither, assured that I may remain undisturbed so long as I choose. Yet, if my mood changes, it will be but a step, and again I shall be among my fellows."

"Truly an admirable heritage," he observed.

"Indeed it is. The villagers take no interest in the old place. Though near them, it is out of their way, and there is no reason why they should visit it. They are not people of the sort to waste energy in tramping through salt bogs. A man who settled there might feel tolerably certain that they would not attempt to intrude upon him."

We were silent for a time, but at length I asked whether he might not visit the United States.

"It is hardly on the cards," he answered. "It is not probable that I shall quit Brazil for some time to come. I have interests to be guarded which would suffer in my absence. The country is on the eve of a revolution; the empire is doomed, and its fall cannot be long delayed. Under the surface there are plots and counterplots. I have striven to keep clear of them, and have succeeded, so far as active participation is concerned; but I have had knowledge of a number of them, and many of my closest friends are deeply involved. The nation's need is a strong, stable government. God knows how we are to obtain it, or what the history of the next few years will be."

Before we separated for the night an agreement had been made which afterward seemed curious enough, though at the time we entered into it with the utmost gravity. It was, in brief, that in case either had an urgent request to make of the other, and the request was made by letter, there should be used, either as a signature or appended to the writer's name, a symbol, a Greek cross with three dots ranged vertically to the right of it. Perhaps it was Perez's earnestness as we talked over the matter which prevented me from appreciating its strangeness. A little reflection might have persuaded me that we were wasting our breath, for it was difficult to understand how I, in my poverty and powerlessness, could ever aid one who possessed so much of the resources I lacked; but, under the influence of my friend's grave face and words, a pledge to heed his call was given as solemnly as if the alliance were one of equals.

The following day, a passenger on the steamer Bedouin, I learned upon the vessel's rail and watched the Brazilian highlands growing less and less in the distance.

III.

The Bedouin, her size and accommodations considered, had but a small number of cabin passengers. All told, there were hardly a score, including six or seven women, who were invisible save when the sea was at its smoothest. Even when they joined the rest at dinner



It was an excellent opportunity to study her.

ner we barely filled two tables. Among the men were two or three Englishmen, a half-dozen Brazilians, a Frenchman and two Germans. The women apparently represented almost as great a variety of nationalities. Only two of them had any claims to youth. In the matter of beauty the average was low. The most ardent of wooers of old buccanering days, when suits were pressed with rare dispatch, would have turned a very St. Anthony at sight of such an array of elderly femininity as the Bedouin presented.

The two girls, however, were of uncommon attractiveness. One was a Brazilian maiden, a fine brunette, with a figure inclined to the statuesque in its outlines. The other, so nearly as I could discover from an occasional glimpse of her in the course of the first two days of the voyage, was a slender, graceful girl, brown-haired, and neither very dark nor very light of complexion. She was traveling in company with an older woman, attendance upon whom kept her fully employed for 48 hours out of port. Then, as the weather was fine, the pair appeared on deck and joined the party under the big awning aft. Each carried a book, but it was noticeable that, while the elder read steadily and rapidly, with the business-like air of a hardened devourer of novels, the girl often dropped her book upon her lap and let her gaze stray across the wide expanse of blue water. Seemingly she took little heed of her fellow-voyagers, a group of whom were chatting not a dozen feet from her. It was an excellent opportunity to study her without her knowledge—as I believed; and the longer I watched the

young woman the more interested in her did I become.

She was slender, as has been said, and carried herself so erectly as to appear taller than she really was, her height being, in fact, but a trifle above the average of her sex. Her forehead was broad, and her hair worn low upon it. Her features were good. The nose was straight and finely chiseled, the chin delicately rounded. Her mouth was larger than the canons of art demanded, and now and then the lips were set in a line which indicated no lack of firmness. It was not a stubborn mouth, however, even when the thoughts of its mistress seemed to be least pleasant. The face was inclined to paleness, relieved by a faint, flickering color which came and went on her cheeks, even as she sat watching the sea. The eyes gave her strongest claim to beauty. They were clear, dark-brown eyes shaded by long lashes.

As a whole, the face was attractive, but it was no easy task to class its degree of pulchritude. Absolute beauty it did not attain; "pretty" was clearly not the adjective to apply to it. "Handsome" seemed to be closer to the truth, though even that word did not quite satisfy my judgment. But I did not ponder long over the point, for I soon found myself fully decided that the girl was, in appearance at least, a very charming young person.

Burroughs, a British youth with whom I had struck up an acquaintance in the smoking-room, crossed the deck to her chair, and talked with her for perhaps a quarter of an hour, the novel reader merely looking up from her book on his approach and promptly returning to its perusal after answering his greeting. I envied Burroughs' acquaintance with the girl, although neither he nor she seemed to derive any great entertainment from their somewhat intermittent conversation. Once she sent a quick glance in my direction, and I guessed that the youth had reached me in going over the list of passengers. I prayed that he might be charitable in his comments.

Strolling into the smoking-room that evening, I found most of the male passengers were assembled. Two games of cards were in progress, with a fringe of spectators looking over the players' shoulders. After a few minutes Burroughs appeared, and dropped upon the cushioned bench beside me.

"Not playing, eh?" said he. "Don't you admire the sport?"

"Not particularly," I answered. "Are you going to take a hand?"

"I like to, generally," said he, with a laugh, "but I'd rather do something else just now."

"Smoke, for instance?" I suggested. "Not exactly," he answered, with a sort of embarrassment in his tone. "By the way, wouldn't you like to meet your fair compatriot?"

"Who is she? I had supposed myself to be the only North American on board."

"Miss Dorothy Gray. If you happened to notice, you saw me talking to her this afternoon. She's with her aunt, Mrs. Loring—met 'em in Rio, you know. I told her who you were, and she'll be glad to see you. Come along, that's a good fellow."

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

LEMMINGS ON AN EXCURSION.

Tiny Animals of Norway Make a Remarkable Pilgrimage.

By far the most remarkable pilgrimage ever observed among the lower animals was that witnessed in Norway, not once, but several times, within this century.

A party of fishermen on one occasion were encamped on the borders of a small fjord, and were mending their nets, when they observed a number of lemmings—a little animal allied to the beaver—coming out of the wood that skirted the shore. At first, seeing the men, they ran back; then others appeared, and more, until hundreds were upon the beach.

As the day passed the number continually increased, until before night the camp of the men was alive with the little creatures that now began to take to the water. Thousands came pouring from the woods in the ensuing few days, followed by hawks and other predatory animals that feed upon them. They passed on into the water, swimming over it, scores being drowned during the passage, the rest reaching the opposite shore, and moving on into the woods, impelled by the strange instinct.

It is said that nothing deters these pilgrims but a stone wall which they cannot scale. Piles of grain and fodder they have been known to tunnel through, their instinct being to move ahead in a given line.—N. Y. Press.

What She Might Do.

Haughtily the New Woman arose. She trembled. She gasped. Her breath came in short pants.

"Sir-r-r!" she said, "you have affronted me! You have abused me and I—I feel it."

She swept disdainfully from the room.

The Old Man had offered to pay for her dish of oysters.

So she felt insulted.

This is a wholly imaginative story. In reality the New Woman does not act thus about that bill for oysters.

But why doesn't she?—Fresno Republican.

Exaggerated Anxiety.

Crimsonbeak—What's the matter with young Huggins?

Yeast—I understand he has lost his heart.

"Is that all? He makes as much fuss as if it was his collar-button.—Yonkers Statesman.

The Birth of a New Word.

A new word appears to have been coined at the recent anti-tramp convention in Wisconsin. It is "tramporium;" and means a building in which tramps are set at work for the public benefit.

AGRICULTURAL HINTS.

WAGON-BOX LIFTER.

A Simple Device That Saves Lots of Back-ache and Temper.

Below is a description, with cuts, of a wagon-box lifter that we have had in use for ten years. In that time it has paid for itself several times over in the saving of backaches and temper. I think Figs. 1 and 2 will make its construction plain. Fig. 1 shows the frame, or a portion of it, of the wagon and corn crib, with apparatus in place, and the wagon-box lifted part way. Fig. 2 shows the roller and drum, with ropes in place, detached.

The first thing we did was to spike (or bolt) two joists to the rafters as shown at L Fig. 1, and far enough between them to take a roller as long, at least, as the wagon-box, Fig. 2. Then we made a roller of 4x4 oak, leaving it square where it passed through the drum, A, Fig. 2. Then we bored an inch hole lengthwise in each end of the roller and drove in each hole a round

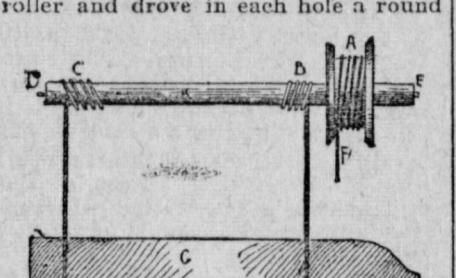


FIG. 1.

iron pin for a gudgeon. Then by cutting a notch in the pieces L (as at K, Fig. 1), the roller was placed in position.

The drum is 15 inches in diameter and 8 inches long, with flanges 3 inches deep at A, Fig. 2.

The ropes C and B, Fig. 2, are 7/8 inch and are wound around the roller the same direction and are long enough to reach to the ground. The lower ends of the rope are attached to large rings as shown at D, Fig. 1. To these rings are attached two other ropes that go around the wagon-box: one end of

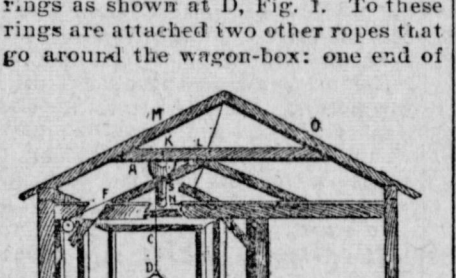


FIG. 2.

each of these ropes has a hook attached. Around the drum is wound a 1/2-inch rope, but, of course, in the opposite direction to the ropes C and B, so that when the rope on the drum unwinds the other two wind up. The rope on the drum passes over a pulley B, Fig. 1, then down the side of the wall to the roller I, placed at a suitable height for winding while standing on the ground. The pins, X, have knobs on each end to prevent them from dropping out.

After you have everything in place, drive your wagon under the roller, place the ropes under each end of wagon-box, and begin winding the roller I, Fig. 1, and see how easy it is for one man to remove a heavy wagon-box, and that without danger to either man or box.

We use cross-poles under the box after it is up out of the way, that rest on the nailing ties on each side of shed, to prevent any danger of the box falling. A careful examination of the two cuts will make all this plain.—C. L. Reamer, in Ohio Farmer.

AGRICULTURAL HINTS.

Keep the manure hauled out during the winter, applying on the field where it is most needed.

The more a milk cow will assimilate in excess of what is required for maintenance the better.

Cleanliness is as essential as shelter and food. Stock will not eat wet fodder to an advantage.

No matter how good a pedigree an animal may have, individual merit and good conditions are essential.

The principal advantage in using salt as a fertilizer is that it helps to make plant food in the air available.

With quite a number of farm products, low prices are caused not so much by overproduction as by poor quality.

With fattening hogs, allowing food to remain within reach after the appetite is satisfied injures the digestion and decreases thrift.—Farmers' Union.

Needs Careful Investigation.

Dealing in "futures" is a system that should be carefully investigated by congress. Some maintain that it is an advantage to farmers, while others assert that it depresses prices while products are held by the producers, the rise in prices going to a class which simply deposit certain sums as wagers on the results. There is no doubt, however, as long as the system exists there will continue to be an uncertainty in prices, and that the farmer will be compelled to suffer all the losses, but will not share in the profits. Much of the business done by the manipulators of wheat and other grains is not based on the articles at all, as it frequently happens that more grain is sold than exists in the whole country.—Colman's Rural World.

A Homemade Bag Holder.

We glean the following idea from the Farmer's Advocate: Take an inch board, three feet long by 14 inches wide, and slant it. Then take two slats, three inches wide and three feet long, and nail them upright to the board about five inches from the top, to serve as feet. Drive a wire nail through each corner of board, and turn them up a little to hook the bags on. Nail the board down at the bottom, and one man can fill and tie the bags as fast as two men can clean the grain.

LICE ON LIVE STOCK.

As with All Other Ills Prevention Is Much Better Than Cure.

Lousiness is largely the result of stinting feed and the neglect to groom properly. Stock kept in a thrifty, growing condition are rarely, if ever, infested by these pests unless they come in contact with animals that are infested. But one lousy animal running with other stock will soon communicate the lice to all. When the insects once get a start they multiply so rapidly that in a short time the animal is fairly alive with them and is kept in perfect torment. It is next to impossible to get a lousy animal into a thrifty condition until the lice are gotten rid of.

Stock that have to lie out, exposed to cold and storms, and are ill-fed are almost certain to become infested; this is so much the case that it seems that poor condition breeds lice.

As with all other ills to which stock is liable, prevention is much better than cure. Feeding well, giving clean, comfortable quarters with proper grooming, so as to keep the skin clean, will keep lice from getting a start.

One of the best, if not the best, remedies is staves-acre seeds, thoroughly bruised, and vinegar. This lotion will not only kill the lice, but destroy the nests as well. The staves-acre seeds brushed and made into an ointment with lard is also a good remedy. It will be a good plan to repeat the application in ten days or two weeks, especially if the animals are badly affected.

In mild cases common tobacco steeped in water and sponged over the skin will rid the animal of lice. Still another remedy is to take one ounce of tobacco, two ounces of ground white hellebore, with about two pints and a half of vinegar; boil all well together, strain and then sponge the animals with it.

Feeding sulphur is also a good aid in ridding animals of lice. The objection to it is that if while it is in the system the animal should get wet considerable injury may result.

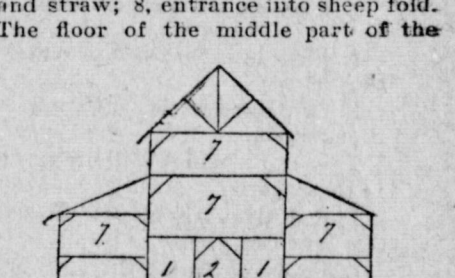
The quarters should be thoroughly cleaned up and whitewashed. It will help if carbolic acid is added to the whitewash. Generally it will pay to repeat the whitewash in a week or ten days.

When stock have been allowed to run together, if a portion of them show that they are infested with these pests it is best to treat all of them.—St. Louis Republic.

STOCK FARM BARN.

A Plan That Has Given Great Satisfaction to Its Designer.

The barn building illustrated below may be of any size desirable, the arrangement of stalls, bins, etc., fitting it for various dimensions. The upper plan represents the front elevation of the structure; 1 are the driveways through the barn; 2, the central portion containing bins and cribs; 3, stalls for stock; 4, driveway over the entrance to basement; 5, doors into stalls; 6, mangers; 7, mows for hay and straw; 8, entrance into sheep fold. The floor of the middle part of the



SOUTHWESTERN BARN PLAN.

barn (all of the barn except stalls) is 5 feet from the ground and under this floor is the sheep fold. The lower figure, 2, represents the raised floor; 1, oat bin; 2, wheat bin; 3, corn bins; 4, driveways through the barn; 5, passageways between bins and cribs. The stalls for stock are at the sides, the animals facing the driveways.—Farm and Home.

HORSES STILL USEFUL.

Farmers' Boys Will Find a Colt More Profitable Than a Wheel.

In the highest civilization horses are essential, whether for work or for pleasure. City street hauling and farm work must yet be done in the same old way with horses. More machinery means more horses and wagons. In spite of the bicycles, more carriages and buggies are made than ever.

The farmer should think twice before he invests \$100 for a wheel for his boy. Try him with a good colt instead. In two years the colt will have eaten about half as much as the wheel has, and the boy likes him better every day, because it is growing in value, and the idea of profitable investment is implanted.

As the chances for our western ranges are continually narrowing, and as our export trade is continually growing, we would seem to be surely approaching a better era for the producer. There may be ups and downs yet, but these united conditions must certainly establish a higher range of value for the future.—Wisconsin Agriculturist.

Produce Only the Best.

When looking over the prices quoted for any article produced on the farm and which is to be sold it may be noticed that there is quite a difference between "inferior" and "extra choice" grades. The difference between three and four cents per pound is but a cent, but it represents \$2.50 on a 250-pound hog. Only the "extra choice" brings the highest price, and no farmer should sell anything that cannot be so graded.

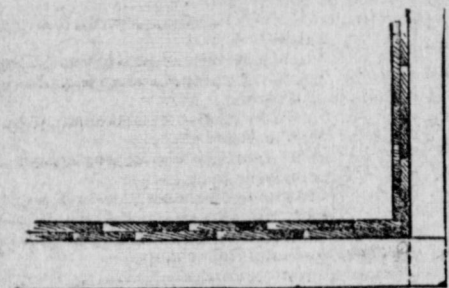
THE FARMING WORLD.

GRAIN-TIGHT FLOORS.

How to Make One That Will Not Leak Even the Finest Meal.

The actual cost of inclosing a granary with two thicknesses of hemlock is less than the cost would be if one thickness of matched pine were used. Hemlock is more stiff and strong than pine and fewer sleepers and studding are required. The corners may be made tight and secure by matching. Begin by laying a course of the floor boards, extending them out to the studding which is to support the sides; then put on the first boarding of the sides. Then lay the second course on the floor and finish by boarding the sides. A sort of zigzag matching of the corners is thus secured that will not leak grain or the finest meal or ground feed.

The same method is sometimes used in constructing barn and wagon-house floors. In making the former it is cus-



SECURE FLOORING.

tomary to use the cheaper kind of lumber, sometimes making the first course of hemlock, and the upper one of spruce, which bears the wear of wagons and horses better. For a wagon house, where a nice floor is required, the upper course may be made of yellow pine. It is also the best way to lay a floor in mows or bays where hay is to be stored over stables or wagons, as it is more impervious to dust and dirt than are matched boards, and is also stiff and strong. Floors intended to sustain heavy machinery, such as hay presses or thrashing machines, it has formerly been the custom to make of three-inch plank, both edges being grooved so that a tongue could be laid in where the edges joined. This method is expensive and does not make as good a floor as is constructed by using three thicknesses of lumber, laying the middle course diagonally and being careful to lay the upper course so that it shall break joints over the lower course. By this means the floor is like one solid piece of lumber, which will not spring or warp out of place.—American Agriculturist.

ABOUT REGISTRATION.

Trotting Horse Breeders Have Been Too Careless About It.

The general and universal depression in the trotting horse business during the last three years has bred a great deal of inexcusable carelessness on the part of breeders and owners of stallions bearing on the subject of establishing and verifying pedigrees, says the Western Horseman. As is well known, under the ruling of the Register association an animal cannot be registered without a certificate from the owner of the sire, or his accredited agent, and also a certificate from the owner of the dam at the time she was bred. During recent years all owners have been more or less remiss about registering, and many standard but unregistered animals have changed hands, and many who bred standard mares to standard sires have neglected to have their holdings registered. As the future looks much brighter for the breeding interest, owners are growing proportionately concerned about registration, and at this point they encounter trouble, as parties who bred standard animals and sold them unregistered, and owners of stallions to which mares were bred manifest a great indifference about furnishing evidence to establish breeding when called upon. This is not right. Any breeder who sells an animal unregistered is in honor bound to promptly furnish evidence of breeding when called upon, and an owner of a sire who will not promptly furnish the evidence that a certain mare was bred to his horse on a certain date when applied to for that evidence, is not entitled to the patronage of other breeders.

KILLING THISTLES.

How the Destructive Weeds Are Suppressed by Grass.

The notion that Canada thistles can be killed by mowing them in dog days when the stalks are hollow, so the water will enter and rot the roots, has been going the rounds of the press ever since I can remember, and it will keep right on being printed, no doubt. Is not the annual growth cast off in any case, whether it is mowed or not? And as for the hollow stalks, they are not hollow any further down than is perfectly healthy for the thistle, and good buds are just below, all ready for the next year. The least of a thistle's troubles is the rotting of its root in this way.

What really happens is, that, mowed in late summer, there is a better chance for the grass, which grows and thickens all the fall, and thus the thistles are superseded. Every farmer kills oceans of thistles in this way as a perfect matter of course. The hay on new seeded land is often mostly thistles; the second year they are much diminished; the third there is nearly clean grass, provided, of course, that the ground can produce good grass. Give thistles clean culture and you may mow in dog days all you want to without injuring them in the least.—E. S. Gilbert, in N. Y. Tribune.

Does it pay to keep swine until the second year, we are again asked? No, crowd them to maturity as rapidly as possible, but remember that young swine need something besides corn.—Western Plowman.

THE EXPERT APIARIST.

He Will Watch His Bees in Winter as Well as in Summer.

The expert bee-keeper watches his apiary in winter as well as in summer. True, the bees should not be disturbed if they are doing well, for if a strong, healthy colony is rudely disturbed some bees will leave the cluster and, perchance, the hive. If the weather is cold enough to chill them, many of these will perish. Another bad result of such a disturbance is, that from some instinctive cause the bees fill themselves with honey, and if a prolonged period of arctic weather follows and prevents them from taking a cleansing flight the colony will become unhealthy, which causes its loss entirely.

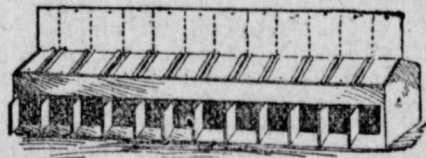
But these cautionary suggestions do not imply that there is no winter work to be performed in the apiary. The most skillful bee-keeper look after their bees at all seasons. He watches them throughout the year, and is acquainted with the situation and conditions of each colony. It happens sometimes that a colony goes into winter quarters with a large number of old and nearly worn-out bees and but few of younger stock. In very cold weather the older bees succumb and, falling, soon clog the entrance to the hive. Unless they are removed, the entire colony will smother. The entrance must be kept open. This is easily done with a wire hook about a foot long. Sometimes excessive moisture in a hive causes some fatality, often sufficient to block the entrance at the bottom. Thus it is necessary to watch the apiary every day to avoid unnecessary losses. Care is required in removing dead bees in order that the live ones may not be disturbed or aroused to activity.

It sometimes happens, notwithstanding the attention that may have been given to fall-feeding, that a colony may have consumed its supply of honey in midwinter. It must be fed or be lost. Methods of feeding are familiar to all, but it is not out of place to state that one of the simplest and easiest is to fill a wide-mouth fruit jar with a sirup made of granulated sugar and water of a consistency thick enough to answer the purpose, and tying cheese-sacking tightly over the mouth of the jar. Invert the jar and place it directly over the cluster. The bees soon find it and appease their hunger. Some bee-keepers, however, prefer bee-candy for this purpose. It is made by boiling sugar sirup until it reaches the candy state and then pouring it while hot into pie tins. When cold it is ready for use. It is placed on the frames over the cluster, and does not disturb the bees.—Farmers Voice.

SPLENDID NEST BOXES.

A Row of Them Can Be Made at a Very Small Expense.

The row of nests shown in the illustration can be made by anyone at all handy with tools. They answer every purpose and are quite inexpensive affairs. The row of nests is 12 feet long and contains 12 nests to a tier, one tier above the other, 24 in all. The nests are 16 inches from back to front, so that the end boards and partitions between nests are 16 inches wide. The height of nest row from floor to the broad board fastened on top of upper row of boxes measures a little over 30 inches. The lower nests are shown with the doors standing open, while the doors of the upper row are shut. The doors to the



ROW OF NEST BOXES.

upper row open back or up, and are held open by hooks and staples, the staples being driven into the broad board above. The upper doors will stay closed without fastening, of course, but the lower doors are provided with hooks and staples. Little wooden buttons would answer the same purpose and are less expensive. This 12-foot double row of nests is placed lengthwise of the poultry house in such a way as to make them the partition between the main or roosting-room and the nest room. At each end of this partition there is a tall door frame and screen door, the frame with pickets on top, so that fowls cannot fly over or out. The object in having the upper tier of nests sloping is to prevent the fowls from roosting upon them. They cannot gain a foothold, and are obliged to be content with the regular roosting arrangement of the house. The broad board above the nests is fastened to the door frames, and above this is stretched a 32-inch strip of poultry netting to keep them from flying over this part of the nest box arrangement into or out of the nest room. The nest room is a long, hall-like space three feet wide, and is for the express use of sitting hens. Here are kept feed, water, grit and the dust bath for the broody ones.

When a hen wants to sit a nest and eggs are given her, the door opening into the main room is shut and the door to the nest is left open instead, that she may leave her nest for feed at her pleasure. The arrangement is really very complete and worth trying. The expense of such a set of 24 nests should not be heavy, provided they were made at home from cheap material.—Orange Judd Farmer.

Ground Nests and Fish.

If you cannot get fresh meat for your poultry, or if the expense is apparently too great, use the commercial ground meat. Fish is also excellent for ducks if the eggs are to be used for hatching, and ground fish will be very acceptable to them. In the winter season, when grain is largely used, meat or fish will serve to supply the deficiency of nitrogen. One cent a pound is about the cost for ground meat or fish, and they are very cheap, even at double the price.—National Stockman.

One Letter Omitted.
"Did you ever hear of singing insects?" she asked.
"Singing?" he said, interrogatively.
"Yes, I have just been reading an article to the effect that there are insects that sing."
It was only after he had given the matter his thoughtful attention for something like six or eight minutes, during which his mind reverted to experiences at a number of summer resorts, that he suggested:
"It must be a typographical error. There's evidently a 't' missing from the word."—Chicago Post.

JUST THE PLAIN TRUTH.



Widow (ordering tombstone).—And I don't want any maudlin sentiment on it; just put: "Died, Age 75. The Good Die Young."—Phil May's Annual.

His Conduct Explained.

Mrs. Ferry—Just think! That man's wife across the way died only six weeks ago, and to-day he is getting married!
Mr. Ferry—Well, what would you have? You surely could not expect a man on a salary to stand the expense of a funeral and a wedding all in the same month, could you?—Cincinnati Enquirer.

Inconsiderate.

"I dreamt I dwelt in marble halls."
She sings the whole night through; She never seems to think that we Would like to dream some, too.
—Washington Star.



La Fiancee—Are you sure, dearest, that I shall not be a burden to you?
He assures her that she will not.

Not a Frey.

Stern Uncle—Yes, sir; the young man with no church connections is a prey to all the worst elements of society.
Youthful Scapegrace—Oh, I don't know, he avoids the fair.—Chicago Journal.

Error in Computation.

"Maw, didn't you tell me that Miss Mature and her brother Bob was twins?"
"Yes, Jimmie."
"Must be some mistake, for he told me he was 35 and she says she's 24."—Detroit Free Press.

How He Remembered.

Ethel—What was the date of our engagement, Willie?
Westside—I remember it as though it were but yesterday. It was the day you took sick after the fifth dish of cream.—Buffalo Times.

Branded.

He (from the west).—Yes, the cattle business is very interesting. They brand the little calves to distinguish them.
She—It is not necessary here. They wear bloomers.—Up-to-Date.

Commerce Prevails.

Schoolmaster—Master Isaac, what wrong did the brothers of Joseph commit when they sold their brother?
Isaac—They sold him too cheap.—N. Y. Tribune.

Warning Too Late.

She—You looked like a fool when you proposed to me.
He (gloomily).—Well, why didn't you tell me before it was too late?—Detroit Tribune.

An Inference.

Jones—The play is said to be an artistic success.
Smith—Are they losing much money on it?—N. Y. Truth.

A Sister's Love.
"Do I love George?" mused Clara, softly, "or is it simply a sister's affection that I feel for—?" Just then Bobby burst noisily into the room and interrupted her meditations. "Get out of here, you little brat!" she shouted, and, seizing him by the arm, she shot him through the door. "Ah, no," she sighed, as she resumed her interrupted train of thought; "my love for George is not a sister's love. It is something sweeter, purer, higher and holier."—London Figaro.

Occasion for Regret.

It was his wife's father who spoke. "Do you know," he said, "that you made a very poor impression upon me the first time you called?"
The wife's father's son-in-law shook his head.
"Well, you did," continued the father-in-law of the wife's father's son-in-law. "I had half a mind to kick you out."
"Too bad you didn't," regretfully answered the son-in-law of the father-in-law of the wife's father's son-in-law.—Chicago Post.

No Opinions.

Lawyer—Judging from your replies, you do not seem to have any opinions on any subject.
Passible Juror—No, sir; I ain't tried to have no opinion of my own for a good many years.
"Humph! How many years?"
"Oh, I dunno; ever since I married."—N. Y. Weekly.

George Tumbled.

"I don't see any mistletoe hanging in the old-time place," said George, reproachfully.
"Papa could not afford it this year," replied Grace, coyly; "but I've got the ribbon in my hair I used to hang the mistletoe up with."
George fell over himself.—N. Y. World.

The Horrid Brother.

Clara's little brother had heard the barber say something about her beau's beard being a la mode. Running in to her as she was seated with the family at the dinner table he exclaimed:
"Clare, it won't be fun for you to kiss Mr. Mouser any more, 'cause he's had his beard all mowed."—Boston Courier.

Deafness Cannot Be Cured by local applications, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube gets inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever; nine cases out of ten are caused by catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces.
We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of Deafness (caused by catarrh) that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circulars, free.
F. J. CHENEY & Co., Toledo, O.
Sold by Druggists, 75c.
Hall's Family Pills are the best.

A corn doctor says that if people walked more they would not have corns. If they didn't have to walk so much they wouldn't care for corns.—Washington Democrat.

The Most Unique Calendar of the Season Has just been issued by the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Ry. Copy can be secured by sending six cents in stamps to cover postage, to A. J. SMITH, G. P. A., Cleveland.

There is an unwritten law among women that no woman should go further from home than two blocks with a shawl over her head.

Fits stopped free and permanently cured. No fits after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. Free 62 trial bottle & treatise. DR. KLINE, 633 Arch st., Phila., Pa.

There is nothing that makes a good woman's heart so sore as pride as to have her absence noticed by her absence from church.—Atchison Globe.

A sprain may cripple but St. Jacobs Oil will cure it before it can. It cures.

EVERYONE who doesn't have to light the fires in the morning preaches against using coal oil for that purpose.

Pico's Cure for Consumption relieves the most obstinate coughs.—Rev. D. BUCHMUELLER, Lexington, Mo., Feb. 24, '94.

Most young married couples begin house-keeping with hope and misfit wedding presents.—Atchison Globe.

Just try a 10c. box of Cascarets candy cathartic, finest liver and bowel regulator made.

People often abuse their own relatives merely for the sake of having you contradict them.—Washington Democrat.

The pain that tortures—sciatica. The cure that cures it—St. Jacobs Oil.

SOME people blame Providence for things that even a very ignorant man would be ashamed of.—Washington Democrat.

CASCARETS stimulate liver, kidneys and bowels. Never sicken, weaken or gripe, 10c.

SORE and stiff from cold? don't wait and suffer; use St. Jacobs Oil and get cured.

Goon breeding is doing nothing needlessly that one thinks will hurt or displease others.—N. Y. Weekly.

THE GENERAL MARKETS.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Jan. 18.	
CATTLE—Best beefs.....	\$ 3 55 @ 4 05
Stockers.....	3 30 @ 4 15
Native cows.....	2 25 @ 3 35
HOGS—Choice to heavy.....	3 00 @ 3 45
SHEEP.....	2 50 @ 3 25
WHEAT—No. 2 red.....	92 @ 92 1/2
No. 2 hard.....	78 1/2 @ 79
CORN—No. 2 mixed.....	17 1/2 @ 18
OATS—No. 2 mixed.....	16 @ 16 1/2
RYE—No. 2.....	30 @ 31 1/2
FLOUR—Patent, per sack.....	2 40 @ 2 50
Fancy.....	2 25 @ 2 35
HAY—Choice timothy.....	8 00 @ 8 50
Fancy prairie.....	3 00 @ 3 50
BRAN (Sacked).....	38 @ 40
BUTTER—Choice creamery.....	17 1/2 @ 18
CHEESE—Full cream.....	10 1/2 @ 13
EGGS—Choice.....	11 @ 11 1/2
POTATOES.....	23 @ 25
ST. LOUIS.	
CATTLE—Native and shipping.....	3 50 @ 5 00
Texas.....	2 50 @ 4 00
HOGS—Heavy.....	3 00 @ 3 40
SHEEP—Fair to choice.....	2 75 @ 3 85
FLOUR—Choice.....	3 00 @ 3 10
WHEAT—No. 2 red.....	86 1/2 @ 89
CORN—No. 2 mixed.....	20 @ 20 1/2
OATS—No. 2 mixed.....	17 1/2 @ 18
RYE—No. 2.....	35 @ 35 1/2
BUTTER—Creamery.....	17 @ 20 1/2
LARD—Western mess.....	3 85 @ 3 92 1/2
PORK.....	7 65 @ 8 20
CHICAGO.	
CATTLE—Common to prime.....	3 50 @ 5 25
HOGS—Packing and shipping.....	3 15 @ 3 60
SHEEP—Fair to choice.....	3 25 @ 3 85
FLOUR—Winter wheat.....	4 50 @ 4 75
WHEAT—No. 2 red.....	87 @ 88
CORN—No. 2.....	22 1/2 @ 23
OATS—No. 2.....	16 @ 16 1/2
RYE.....	37 1/2 @ 39
BUTTER—Creamery.....	15 @ 19
LARD.....	3 97 1/2 @ 4 00
PORK.....	7 82 1/2 @ 7 87 1/2
NEW YORK.	
CATTLE—Native Steers.....	4 00 @ 5 00
HOGS—Good to Choice.....	3 70 @ 4 50
FLOUR—Good to Choice.....	3 75 @ 4 15
WHEAT—No. 2 red.....	80 @ 80 1/2
CORN—No. 2.....	25 @ 25 1/2
OATS—No. 2.....	22 1/2 @ 23
BUTTER—Creamery.....	13 @ 20
PORK—Mess.....	8 50 @ 9 00

ST. LOUIS.	
CATTLE—Native and shipping.....	3 50 @ 5 00
Texas.....	2 50 @ 4 00
HOGS—Heavy.....	3 00 @ 3 40
SHEEP—Fair to choice.....	2 75 @ 3 85
FLOUR—Choice.....	3 00 @ 3 10
WHEAT—No. 2 red.....	86 1/2 @ 89
CORN—No. 2 mixed.....	20 @ 20 1/2
OATS—No. 2 mixed.....	17 1/2 @ 18
RYE—No. 2.....	35 @ 35 1/2
BUTTER—Creamery.....	17 @ 20 1/2
LARD—Western mess.....	3 85 @ 3 92 1/2
PORK.....	7 65 @ 8 20
CHICAGO.	
CATTLE—Common to prime.....	3 50 @ 5 25
HOGS—Packing and shipping.....	3 15 @ 3 60
SHEEP—Fair to choice.....	3 25 @ 3 85
FLOUR—Winter wheat.....	4 50 @ 4 75
WHEAT—No. 2 red.....	87 @ 88
CORN—No. 2.....	22 1/2 @ 23
OATS—No. 2.....	16 @ 16 1/2
RYE.....	37 1/2 @ 39
BUTTER—Creamery.....	15 @ 19
LARD.....	3 97 1/2 @ 4 00
PORK.....	7 82 1/2 @ 7 87 1/2
NEW YORK.	
CATTLE—Native Steers.....	4 00 @ 5 00
HOGS—Good to Choice.....	3 70 @ 4 50
FLOUR—Good to Choice.....	3 75 @ 4 15
WHEAT—No. 2 red.....	80 @ 80 1/2
CORN—No. 2.....	25 @ 25 1/2
OATS—No. 2.....	22 1/2 @ 23
BUTTER—Creamery.....	13 @ 20
PORK—Mess.....	8 50 @ 9 00

No-To-Bac for Fifty Cents.
Over 400,000 cured. Why not let No-To-Bac regulate or remove your desire for tobacco. Saves money, makes health and manhood. Cure guaranteed, 50c and \$1.00, all druggists.

We should do everything we can for others, if only to dissipate the thought of what they omit to do for us.—N. Y. Weekly.

STAND straight and strong—St. Jacobs Oil cures lame back—cures promptly.

A short absence quickens love, a long absence kills it.—N. Y. Weekly.

When billions are covetous, eat a Cascaret, candy cathartic, cure guaranteed, 10c, 25c.

A woman sharpens a pencil pigeonholed.—Atchison Globe.

Only One!

Not more than five men or women in a thousand are free from some form of Kidney, Liver or Bladder trouble, which is certain to run into serious disease unless checked.

Slop and Think!

that there is but one known remedy for these troubles! Ask any druggist, physician or friend what it is, and he will tell you,

This great remedy stands ABSOLUTELY "at the top," and is so acknowledged by the most advanced thinkers of the world. This suggestion is all you require!

FOR 14 CENTS.

We wish to gain 50,000 pleased customers in 1897 and hence offer you 1 Pkg. Round Globe Best 10c 1 Pkg. Earliest Carrot 10c 1 Pkg. Earliest Lettuce 10c 1 Pkg. Earliest Melon 10c 1 Pkg. Earliest Onion 10c 1 Pkg. Earliest Radish 10c 1 Pkg. Earliest Flower Seeds 10c

Worth \$1.00, for 14 cents.

Above 10 pkgs. worth \$1.00 we will mail you free together with our great plant and seed catalogue upon receipt of this notice and 1c. postage. How can we do it? Because we want new customers and know if you once try Salzer's seeds, you'll never get along without them!

Catalogue alone 5c. postage, 1c.

JOHN A. SALZER SEED CO., LA CROIX, WIS.

QUARTER OF CENTURY OLD.

FAY'S MANILA ROOFING

CHEAP WATERPROOF ROOFING. No RUST nor RATTLE. Outside fire or fire. A Durable Substitute for Plaster on walls. Water Proof Shingling of same material. Best & cheapest in the market. Write for catalogue. THE FAY MANILA ROOFING CO., CAMDEN, N.J.

We have used the QUEEN CITY PRINTING INK CO. INK with satisfaction for many years, and are using it now. When in need of ink write to them, Cincinnati or Chicago.

A. N. KELLOGG NEWSPAPER CO.

FREE SHORTHAND, TYPEWRITING, BOOKKEEPING, and thoroughly practical, SYSTEMATIC, and complete course of instruction. Address D. L. WILSON, 114 N. W. 1st St., MINNAPOLIS, MINN.

DEM CITY BUSINESS COLLEGE, QUINCY, ILL.

PENSIONS for SOLDIERS

For increase of. Rejected claims reopened. All laws free. 31 yrs. practice. Success or no fee. A. V. McCormick & Son, Cincinnati & Washington, D.C.

OPIUM HABIT DRUNKENNESS

Cured by DR. J. L. STEPHENS, LEBANON, OHIO.

DROPSY

and all other ailments of the kidneys. Give quick relief assurance work cases. Send for book of testimonials and 10 days treatment free. Dr. H. H. GIBBS, 2085, Adams St.

YUGATAN. KING OF GUMS.

PISO'S CURE FOR GOUT. GOUTS WHERE ELSE FAIL. Best Gout Cure. PAIN GOOD. Use in time. Sold by druggists.

A. N. K.—D. 1640

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS please state that you saw the advertisement in this paper.

REASONS FOR USING Walter Baker & Co.'s Breakfast Cocoa.

1. Because it is absolutely pure.
2. Because it is not made by the so-called Dutch Process in which chemicals are used.
3. Because beans of the finest quality are used.
4. Because it is made by a method which preserves unimpaired the exquisite natural flavor and odor of the beans.
5. Because it is the most economical, costing less than one cent a cup.

Be sure that you get the genuine article made by WALTER BAKER & CO. Ltd., Dorchester, Mass. Established 1780.

BANDY CATHARTIC Cascarets CURE CONSTIPATION

REGULATE THE LIVER ALL DRUGGISTS

10¢ 25¢ 50¢

ABSOLUTELY GUARANTEED to cure any case of constipation. Cascarets are the ideal laxative, never grip or scribe, but cause easy natural results. Sample and booklet free. Ad. STEHLING REMEDY CO., Chicago, Montreal, Can., or New York.

MILLIONS NOW USE PEARLINE

MCKINLEY AND CUBA.

His Policy Will Be the Same as President Cleveland's.

No American Interference, Says John Sherman, the Next Secretary of State—Hope for Autonomy Schemes Outlined by Canovas.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Jan. 16.—The Cuban policy of the McKinley administration will differ very little from that which has been laid down by President Cleveland and his secretary of state. This statement is based on remarks made to a reporter by the man who will be premier of the next administration, Senator John Sherman, at the Union depot yesterday evening. The veteran statesman was on his way back to Washington from Canton, where he had had a conference with Mr. McKinley, and had accepted the portfolio of state in his cabinet. After stating that his position in the next cabinet had been determined, Senator Sherman said in answer to a question: "I think the United States government should not interfere with the Cuban war, either to aid in its settlement, or do anything which would make a peaceful government of the island a charge on this country. I understand on high authority that Prime Minister Canovas has outlined a programme of governmental reform which will be applied both in Spain and Cuba. These reforms will give the Cubans practical autonomy and will, I hope, settle the question."

FIVE BOYS BURNED.

Terrible Death of Inmates of an Orphan Home in Dallas, Tex.

DALLAS, Tex., Jan. 16.—At a late hour last night the boys' wing of the Backner's orphan's home, five miles from this city, was destroyed by fire. Five boys perished in the flames, three of them being the matron's sons, and several others were burned. Before Mrs. Britton, the boys' matron, had been in bed a short time she detected smoke, and immediately arose to investigate. Even the floor under her feet was almost too hot to stand on. Perceiving this, she immediately raised the alarm and runners were sent to all the rooms to alarm the children and get them out of the building as quickly as possible. In her anxiety to get the children out she neglected to assist those who were in her room. After seeing a large percentage of the children had been removed from the building, and that others would be out in a few minutes, she suddenly remembered her own children, and, running to the room, endeavored to rescue them. She was too late, however, the fire had already entered her own room, and, although she fought the flames with desperate zeal, she was compelled to retreat with the frightened cries of her children ringing in her ears, knowing they were doomed to death. The building, with all its furniture, was destroyed. The loss is not known.

BRADSTREET'S TRADE REVIEW.

Wholesale Merchants Report No Noticeable Change in Business Features—The Fairures.

NEW YORK, Jan. 16.—Bradstreet's agency says: Except for a few southern cities, as reported last week, wholesale merchants throughout the country report no noticeable change in trade features and few, if any, indications of improvement in the near future. Mercantile collections continue slow and moderate. Some jobbers at Chicago, St. Louis, Baltimore and other large cities report increased demand for dry goods, hats, shoes, hardware and groceries for spring delivery, but that in other lines of business is very dull. Dealers in staples at cities in Texas, Louisiana, Georgia, Tennessee and South Carolina report a better demand for hardware and agricultural supplies, compared with last week. Some Baltimore salesmen are securing relatively fair orders. There has been no revival in textile circles, except increased purchases of wool at Boston by some of the larger manufacturers. Prices this week show advances for leather, pork, lard, petroleum and cotton, while decreases are reported in prices in hides, wheat, corn, coffee, pig iron and steel billets. No change is reported in quotations for coal, lumber, flour, oats, sugar, print cloth and wool. Iron and steel have not met with the increased demand expected, while sugar and coffee prices have been affected by competition among leading dealers. There have been 478 business failures in the United States this week, compared with 488 last week, 412 the second week of January, 1906, 378 in the like week of 1905, and as compared with 401 in the corresponding period of 1904.

BIG TRADE BALANCE.

United States Exports in 1906 Were \$311,000,000 Greater Than Imports.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16.—The exports of domestic merchandise during December were \$116,128,334 and for the year 1906, \$71,256. This is a gain of about \$25,052,000 for the month, as compared with December, 1905, and a gain for the year of \$179,128,000. The imports of merchandise during December amounted to \$77,956,009, and for the year 1906, \$58,556,223. Of the amount for the year \$321,951,526 was free of duty and \$58,604,707 was dutiable. The gain for the month is about \$4,200,000 and the loss for the year is about \$121,118,000. The exports of gold during December amounted to \$405,856 and the imports of \$2,572,271. For the year the exports aggregated \$36,742,844 and the imports \$102,765,438. The silver exports during December amounted to \$6,819,545 and the imports \$1,279,801. During the year the exports amounted to \$65,029,330 and the imports \$12,504,577. The excess of merchandise, gold and silver exports over imports for the year was almost \$311,000,000.

Montanks Want Their Land.

RIVERHEAD, N.Y., Jan. 16.—The Montank tribe of Indians, by their chief and king, Wyandott Pharaoh, have asked leave of County Judge Reeves to bring an action against the Long Island Railroad Co., for the recovery of Montank Point, which consists of about 9,000 acres of land and now worth perhaps \$5,500,000. The plaintiffs are direct descendants of the once famous and powerful tribe of Montank Indians. Their claim is that they have the right to inhabit the peninsula and to enjoy all the benefits to be derived therefrom.

KANSAS HOUSE COMMITTEES.

Speaker Street Completes the List of Assignments for Standing Committees.

TOPEKA, Kan., Jan. 19.—When the house convened yesterday afternoon Speaker Street announced the following standing committees: Judiciary—E. T. Hackney, Brown of Cowley, Groves, Bothwell, Tapscott, Outcalt, Simmons, Mott, Brown of Pratt, Lambert of Lincoln, Baker, Seaver, Botkin, Stuart and McKeever.

Judiciary local—Charles L. Brown, Martin, Doyle, Turner, Clark, Stern, Burkholder, Voglesang and Perry.

Ways and means—W. P. Trueblood, Martin, Weller, Gillispie, Metzler, Loomis, Russell, Ernst, Richards, Feighner, Barkley, Harbaugh, Lambert of Lyon and Larimer.

Claims and accounts—Crosby, chairman; Foley, Wright, Richards, Keefer, Lobdell and Seiden.

Rules—Hackney, Brown of Cowley, Lobdell, Barker. Speaker Street is a member ex-officio.

State affairs—E. C. Weller, chairman; Palenske, Taylor, Walters, Werhle, Perry and Gates.

Assessment and taxation—Isaac Conger, chairman; Polansky, Fulton, Rutledge, McCarthy, Finney and Voglesang.

Railroads—W. B. Brown, chairman; Keefer, Fairchild, Merrill, Rothwell, Jamieson, Jaquins, Jones, Russell, Fulton, Ward, Bascom, Simmons, Burtis, Henley, Ury and Brooke.

Agriculture—William Lewis, chairman; Crosby, Loomis, Farrell, Carr, Johnson of Chase, Brown of Greeley, Bennett and Reed.

Charitable institutions—W. H. Ingle, chairman; Feighner, Marks, Bean, Johnson of Labette, Hollenbeck and Shouse.

Manufacturing—Isom Wright, chairman; Graves, Cassin, Muenzenmayer, Seaton, Hackbusch and Henley.

Mines and mining—James Cassin, chairman; McGrath, Loomis, Jamieson, Walters, Dingus, Feighner, Goodno, Hackbusch, Heminger, Botkin and Dewitt.

Federal relations—J. W. Gray, chairman; Ingle, Singleton, Epperson, Pouts, Wilson and Jackson of Comanche.

Militia—F. T. Johnson, chairman; Simmons, Davis, Dalton, Jaquins, Aker and Bacon.

Municipal corporations—C. H. Turner, chairman; Rutledge, Stevens, Armstrong, Smith of Brown, Bradley and Heckman.

Banks and banking—Paul Russell, chairman; Gillespie, Palenske, Ward, Williams, Marty, Burkholder, Seaver and Giesler.

Public lands—R. J. Wallace, chairman; Loomis, Gray, Doyle, Lewis, Grimes and Heckman.

Public buildings and grounds—Alfred Lawson, chairman; Keefer, Mott, Muenzenmayer, Metzler, Keddie and Haywood.

Engrossed bills—Dr. F. H. Smith, chairman; Outcalt, Gillespie, Wright, Richards, Shouse and Dewitt.

Judicial appointment—C. W. Fairchild, chairman; Marks, Ernst, McKeever, Simmons, Outcalt, Goodno, Davis, Harvey, Botkin, Russell, Walters, Doyle, Barkley, Carroll, Bradley, Turner, Merrill, Jaquins, Wright, Marty, Johnson of Nemaha, Bassett, Armstrong, Lambert of Lincoln, Ravenscroft, Tapscott, Lobdell, Conger and Palenske.

Cities of the second class—M. T. Jones, chairman; Muenzenmayer, Johnson of Labette, Brown of Cowley, Lambert of Lyon, Buell and Barker.

Mileage—J. S. Richards, chairman; Gillespie, Wallace, Smith of Sherman, Dalton, Jackson of Harvey and Polson.

Live stock—E. Jaquins, chairman; Conger, Ravenscroft, Singleton, Russell, Lambert of Lincoln, Johnson of Nemaha, Stuart and Irwin.

Temperance—H. W. Dingus, chairman; Barkley, Davis, Carr, Maxwell, Shouse and Polson.

Roads and highways—D. D. Fulton, chairman; Fell, Wallace, Main, Maxwell, Lewis, Bacon, Bradley and McKeever.

ANOTHER RAILROAD BILL.

The Kansas Legislature Gets It from Senator Ryan—Other Measures.

TOPEKA, Kan., Jan. 19.—The senate was in session for two hours yesterday afternoon. In that time 20 bills were introduced, providing for work of committees on public roads; to build a bridge over the Kaw at Leecompton; to give women the right to vote at all bond elections; to locate a new asylum at Clay Center; for trial by jury in contempt cases; for the initiative and referendum; for a live stock inspector; to prohibit coal production at state penitentiary except for state needs; to make the railroad commissioners a board to examine and approve issues of bonds or stock in corporations; for new buildings at the state agricultural college. The bill prohibiting "docking" of hogs at the stock yards was favorably reported. Senator Ryan introduced a sweeping measure for the control of railroads and railroad traffic. It combines the strongest features of the Iowa and Minnesota laws.

In the house Taylor, of Wyandotte, introduced two important bills, one to amend the election laws and the other to regulate and reduce the fees and salaries of county officers. Other bills covering the following subjects were introduced: To abolish spring elections; to prohibit blacklisting; declaring for free coinage of silver; prohibiting public officers from asking for fee or reward for duty performed; requiring that state and county school superintendents be graduates of a state institution; to protect bona fide purchasers of Indian lands; to authorize Jefferson and Douglas counties to issue bonds for a bridge across the Kaw near Leecompton; to prohibit telegraph companies from charging more than 25 cents for a 15-word message; to prevent the adulteration of milk, butter and cheese, and to prohibit the manufacture of oleomargarine; to provide for county assessors; to authorize county commissioners to accept surety company bonds offered by officials; to compel life insurance companies to invest 50 per cent. of their premiums in Kansas securities; to prohibit counties and towns from voting bonds for any purpose except public buildings, bridges and schoolhouses; making October 31 a legal holiday; to be known as "Flag day;" appropriating \$20,000 to pay members of the legislature.

New Kansas Industries.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Jan. 19.—The newly appointed industrial commissioner of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe railway is making a circuit of Kansas towns for the purpose of co-operating with the commercial organizations of those cities and towns in the locating of the new industries along the lines of that system in Kansas. The industrial commissioner is meeting with the warmest support of the people of Kansas. The varied resources of the state are being carefully studied and a systematic effort will be made to interest outside capital in their development.

AMERICANS WHO WORK.

Interesting Statistics Taken from a Late Census Bulletin.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19.—A bulletin of the 11th census just furnished shows that the total number of people engaged in occupations of all kinds in 1890 was 22,735,601—an increase of over 5,000,000 working people in a decade. This whole number of working people consists of those ten years old and over and makes up over 36 per cent. of the entire population and almost 47 per cent. of all persons ten years old and over. Of the whole number of working people the females form 17.32 per cent. Divided by classes, the working people of the country are as follows: Agriculture, fisheries and mining, 9,031,336; professional, 44,333; domestic and personal service, 4,360,577; trade and transportation, 326,123; manufacturing and mechanical industries, 5,991,293. The domestic and personal service includes hotelkeepers, soldiers, sailors and marines, laborers, barbers, detectives, etc. The first named class is a 10-year gain of over 1,000,000 or of almost 3,000,000 for a score of years.

Considerably more than four-fifths of the illiterate male population of the country and over one-fourth of the illiterate female population are working. Over 59 per cent. of the working men are married, over 37 per cent. single, over 3 per cent. widowed and one-quarter of 1 per cent. divorced. Of all foreign whites at work here 14 per cent. of the males and 13 per cent. of the females cannot speak English. Of this 8 1/2 per cent. employed in domestic and personal service cannot speak English and almost 5 per cent. in the manufacturing and mechanical industries. Manufacturing and mechanics embrace the largest number of females who cannot speak English—over 4 per cent.—with domestic service a close second.

In Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut the males engaged in manufacturing and mechanical industries in 1890 constituted very nearly one-half of all the men in the gainful occupations. In 24 states and territories, including all in the south central and most of those in the north central and south Atlantic divisions, the males engaged in agriculture, fisheries and mining constituted more than half of all the working males. Of the females at work by far the greater proportion were found in domestic and personal service in a large majority of the states and territories.

In manufactures and mechanics, the carpenters and joiners number 611,432 and make up the greatest element, with dressmakers and milliners following, with 499,690. There are a little over 1,000,000 bookkeepers, clerks and salesmen, 690,658 merchants, and dealers, 5,281 agricultural laborers, 349,952 miners, and only a little over 60,000 fishermen and oystermen.

Professors and teachers aggregating 347,344 form the most numerous of the professional classes. Physicians and surgeons, with 104,805, come next, then lawyers, 89,630; clergymen, 86,203; government officials, 70,664; musicians, etc., 62,155; engineers and surveyors, 42,339; artists and art teachers, 23,496; journalists, 21,849, and actors, 9,728.

THREE BANKS CLOSED.

Louisville and Newport, Ky., Nationals and a St. Paul's Savings Involved.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Jan. 19.—National Bank Examiner, Escott yesterday closed the doors of the German national bank. The capital stock was \$201,500, with a surplus of \$31,000. The bank is an old one, but for some time past had been regarded as unsafe.

NEWPORT, Ky., Jan. 19.—The First National Bank of Kentucky failed to open its doors yesterday, to the great surprise of the business men of the city. The bank had a capital of \$200,000, and December 17, the date of its last report, it had a surplus and undivided profits amounting to \$79,453, and owed depositors \$419,805.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Jan. 19.—The Minnesota State savings bank closed its doors yesterday, and filed a deed of assignment with an affidavit stating that the assets would amount to about \$250,000, while the liabilities are in the neighborhood of \$230,000.

MOONSHINERS UNDERGROUND.

Two Plants Found in an Immense Cave in Kentucky.

DANVILLE, Ky., Jan. 19.—James C. Wilson, of Harrodsburg, deputy internal revenue collector, who is in Danville to report to his chief, Collector Rodes, tells of an important discovery made by him and Deputy United States Marshals Tom Austin and John Mullins. On Crooked creek, in Rockcastle county, they entered what they had been told was a small cavern in the side of a mountain to look for a moonshine distillery said to be in operation there. Having some trouble in finding the alleged still, the three pushed on, and suddenly found themselves in an immense underground passage. This they followed, through winding roads, sharp turns, narrow passages and huge chambers, for fully a mile and three-quarters, in that distance finding two good-sized moonshine distillery plants.

A St. Louis Man for the Cabinet.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19.—Charles Parsons, of St. Louis, is to be urged for secretary of the treasury. This is the information given out by a prominent Missouri politician in Washington. Mr. Parsons' name, he says, will be presented to the president-elect with the endorsement of the National Bankers' association, of which Mr. Parsons was once president.

Whipped by Whitecapers.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Jan. 19.—Whitecapers are again at work in Owsley county. Last night the band went to the home of John Gipson and took from the house Gipson and a woman by the same name whom it was alleged he had been keeping, notwithstanding the objections made by his wife and other members of his family. Gipson and the woman were stripped and whipped until they bled profusely. The men warned Gipson that unless the woman was turned away from his home they would hang him to the limb of a tree in his yard.

KANSAS LEGISLATURE.

The First Session Convened and the Members Are Sworn In.

THE Kansas legislature met in biennial session at Topeka on the 12th. In the senate at high noon the outgoing lieutenant-governor, James A. Trotterman, called the body together and introduced his successor, Lieut.-Gov. Harvey, Rev. D. D. Boyle, of Topeka, offered prayer. Then the members were sworn in, Associate Justice Allen administering the oath. The senate was formally organized by electing Senator Householder (rep.) president pro tem. Senator Hanna, secretary, M. Watson; sergeant-at-arms, Solon Gray. The usual committees were appointed and after listening to the reading of Gov. Leedy's message, the senate adjourned until Wednesday. In the house the members were sworn in, Associate Justice Allen administering the oath. W. D. Street, rep., of Decatur county, was chosen speaker, receiving 74 votes to 47 for C. E. Lobdell (rep.). The house selected its other officers from the nominees of the popular caucus, as follows: President pro tem, A. D. Gilpin, chief clerk; J. M. Dunsmore, sergeant-at-arms; Rev. A. B. Winterworth, chaplain. The usual committees were appointed, and after listening to the reading of Gov. Leedy's message, the house adjourned until Wednesday.

The first bill introduced in the senate on the 15th was by Cooke, providing for loaning the permanent school funds to citizens of Kansas. The bill provided for the introduction of numerous measures, including one to prevent sending homeless children or waifs into the state; to secure uniformity of taxation of bonds and other securities and evidences of indebtedness; to provide a lien upon crops for labor performed or machinery used; to establish a normal school at Wichita; to amend the ballot law; to regulate rates for legal printing; to reduce railroad passenger rates; to provide for the payment of all convict-made goods; to secure uniformity of taxation of bonds and other securities and evidences of indebtedness; to provide a lien upon crops for labor performed or machinery used; to establish a normal school at Wichita; to amend the ballot law; to regulate rates for legal printing; to reduce railroad passenger rates; to provide for the payment of all convict-made goods; to secure uniformity of taxation of bonds and other securities and evidences of indebtedness; to provide a lien upon crops for labor performed or machinery used; to establish a normal school at Wichita; to amend the ballot law; to regulate rates for legal printing; to reduce railroad passenger rates; to provide for the payment of all convict-made goods; to secure uniformity of taxation of bonds and other securities and evidences of indebtedness; to provide a lien upon crops for labor performed or machinery used; to establish a normal school at Wichita; to amend the ballot law; to regulate rates for legal printing; to reduce railroad passenger rates; to provide for the payment of all convict-made goods; to secure uniformity of taxation of bonds and other securities and evidences of indebtedness; to provide a lien upon crops for labor performed or machinery used; to establish a normal school at Wichita; to amend the ballot law; to regulate rates for legal printing; to reduce railroad passenger rates; to provide for the payment of all convict-made goods; to secure uniformity of taxation of bonds and other securities and evidences of indebtedness; to provide a lien upon crops for labor performed or machinery used; to establish a normal school at Wichita; to amend the ballot law; to regulate rates for legal printing; to reduce railroad passenger rates; to provide for the payment of all convict-made goods; to secure uniformity of taxation of bonds and other securities and evidences of indebtedness; to provide a lien upon crops for labor performed or machinery used; to establish a normal school at Wichita; to amend the ballot law; to regulate rates for legal printing; to reduce railroad passenger rates; to provide for the payment of all convict-made goods; to secure uniformity of taxation of bonds and other securities and evidences of indebtedness; to provide a lien upon crops for labor performed or machinery used; to establish a normal school at Wichita; to amend the ballot law; to regulate rates for legal printing; to reduce railroad passenger rates; to provide for the payment of all convict-made goods; to secure uniformity of taxation of bonds and other securities and evidences of indebtedness; to provide a lien upon crops for labor performed or machinery used; to establish a normal school at Wichita; to amend the ballot law; to regulate rates for legal printing; to reduce railroad passenger rates; to provide for the payment of all convict-made goods; to secure uniformity of taxation of bonds and other securities and evidences of indebtedness; to provide a lien upon crops for labor performed or machinery used; to establish a normal school at Wichita; to amend the ballot law; to regulate rates for legal printing; to reduce railroad passenger rates; to provide for the payment of all convict-made goods; to secure uniformity of taxation of bonds and other securities and evidences of indebtedness; to provide a lien upon crops for labor performed or machinery used; to establish a normal school at Wichita; to amend the ballot law; to regulate rates for legal printing; to reduce railroad passenger rates; to provide for the payment of all convict-made goods; to secure uniformity of taxation of bonds and other securities and evidences of indebtedness; to provide a lien upon crops for labor performed or machinery used; to establish a normal school at Wichita; to amend the ballot law; to regulate rates for legal printing; to reduce railroad passenger rates; to provide for the payment of all convict-made goods; to secure uniformity of taxation of bonds and other securities and evidences of indebtedness; to provide a lien upon crops for labor performed or machinery used; to establish a normal school at Wichita; to amend the ballot law; to regulate rates for legal printing; to reduce railroad passenger rates; to provide for the payment of all convict-made goods; to secure uniformity of taxation of bonds and other securities and evidences of indebtedness; to provide a lien upon crops for labor performed or machinery used; to establish a normal school at Wichita; to amend the ballot law; to regulate rates for legal printing; to reduce railroad passenger rates; to provide for the payment of all convict-made goods; to secure uniformity of taxation of bonds and other securities and evidences of indebtedness; to provide a lien upon crops for labor performed or machinery used; to establish a normal school at Wichita; to amend the ballot law; to regulate rates for legal printing; to reduce railroad passenger rates; to provide for the payment of all convict-made goods; to secure uniformity of taxation of bonds and other securities and evidences of indebtedness; to provide a lien upon crops for labor performed or machinery used; to establish a normal school at Wichita; to amend the ballot law; to regulate rates for legal printing; to reduce railroad passenger rates; to provide for the payment of all convict-made goods; to secure uniformity of taxation of bonds and other securities and evidences of indebtedness; to provide a lien upon crops for labor performed or machinery used; to establish a normal school at Wichita; to amend the ballot law; to regulate rates for legal printing; to reduce railroad passenger rates; to provide for the payment of all convict-made goods; to secure uniformity of taxation of bonds and other securities and evidences of indebtedness; to provide a lien upon crops for labor performed or machinery used; to establish a normal school at Wichita; to amend the ballot law; to regulate rates for legal printing; to reduce railroad passenger rates; to provide for the payment of all convict-made goods; to secure uniformity of taxation of bonds and other securities and evidences of indebtedness; to provide a lien upon crops for labor performed or machinery used; to establish a normal school at Wichita; to amend the ballot law; to regulate rates for legal printing; to reduce railroad passenger rates; to provide for the payment of all convict-made goods; to secure uniformity of taxation of bonds and other securities and evidences of indebtedness; to provide a lien upon crops for labor performed or machinery used; to establish a normal school at Wichita; to amend the ballot law; to regulate rates for legal printing; to reduce railroad passenger rates; to provide for the payment of all convict-made goods; to secure uniformity of taxation of bonds and other securities and evidences of indebtedness; to provide a lien upon crops for labor performed or machinery used; to establish a normal school at Wichita; to amend the ballot law; to regulate rates for legal printing; to reduce railroad passenger rates; to provide for the payment of all convict-made goods; to secure uniformity of taxation of bonds and other securities and evidences of indebtedness; to provide a lien upon crops for labor performed or machinery used; to establish a normal school at Wichita; to amend the ballot law; to regulate rates for legal printing; to reduce railroad passenger rates; to provide for the payment of all convict-made goods; to secure uniformity of taxation of bonds and other securities and evidences of indebtedness; to provide a lien upon crops for labor performed or machinery used; to establish a normal school at Wichita; to amend the ballot law; to regulate rates for legal printing; to reduce railroad passenger rates; to provide for the payment of all convict-made goods; to secure uniformity of taxation of bonds and other securities and evidences of indebtedness; to provide a lien upon crops for labor performed or machinery used; to establish a normal school at Wichita; to amend the ballot law; to regulate rates for legal printing; to reduce railroad passenger rates; to provide for the payment of all convict-made goods; to secure uniformity of taxation of bonds and other securities and evidences of indebtedness; to provide a lien upon crops for labor performed or machinery used; to establish a normal school at Wichita; to amend the ballot law; to regulate rates for legal printing; to reduce railroad passenger rates; to provide for the payment of all convict-made goods; to secure uniformity of taxation of bonds and other securities and evidences of indebtedness; to provide a lien upon crops for labor performed or machinery used; to establish a normal school at Wichita; to amend the ballot law; to regulate rates for legal printing; to reduce railroad passenger rates; to provide for the payment of all convict-made goods; to secure uniformity of taxation of bonds and other securities and evidences of indebtedness; to provide a lien upon crops for labor performed or machinery used; to establish a normal school at Wichita; to amend the ballot law; to regulate rates for legal printing; to reduce railroad passenger rates; to provide for the payment of all convict-made goods; to secure uniformity of taxation of bonds and other securities and evidences of indebtedness; to provide a lien upon crops for labor performed or machinery used; to establish a normal school at Wichita; to amend the ballot law; to regulate rates for legal printing; to reduce railroad passenger rates; to provide for the payment of all convict-made goods; to secure uniformity of taxation of bonds and other securities and evidences of indebtedness; to provide a lien upon crops for labor performed or machinery used; to establish a normal school at Wichita; to amend the ballot law; to regulate rates for legal printing; to reduce railroad passenger rates; to provide for the payment of all convict-made goods; to secure uniformity of taxation of bonds and other securities and evidences of indebtedness; to provide a lien upon crops for labor performed or machinery used; to establish a normal school at Wichita; to amend the ballot law; to regulate rates for legal printing; to reduce railroad passenger rates; to provide for the payment of all convict-made goods; to secure uniformity of taxation of bonds and other securities and evidences of indebtedness; to provide a lien upon crops for labor performed or machinery used; to establish a normal school at Wichita; to amend the ballot law; to regulate rates for legal printing; to reduce railroad passenger rates; to provide for the payment of all convict-made goods; to secure uniformity of taxation of bonds and other securities and evidences of indebtedness; to provide a lien upon crops for labor performed or machinery used; to establish a normal school at Wichita; to amend the ballot law; to regulate rates for legal printing; to reduce railroad passenger rates; to provide for the payment of all convict-made goods; to secure uniformity of taxation of bonds and other securities and evidences of indebtedness; to provide a lien upon crops for labor performed or machinery used; to establish a normal school at Wichita; to amend the ballot law; to regulate rates for legal printing; to reduce railroad passenger rates; to provide for the payment of all convict-made goods; to secure uniformity of taxation of bonds and other securities and evidences of indebtedness; to provide a lien upon crops for labor performed or machinery used; to establish a normal school at Wichita; to amend the ballot law; to regulate rates for legal printing; to reduce railroad passenger rates; to provide for the payment of all convict-made goods; to secure uniformity of taxation of bonds and other securities and evidences of indebtedness; to provide a lien upon crops for labor performed or machinery used; to establish a normal school at Wichita; to amend the ballot law; to regulate rates for legal printing; to reduce railroad passenger rates; to provide for the payment of all convict-made goods; to secure uniformity of taxation of bonds and other securities and evidences of indebtedness; to provide a lien upon crops for labor performed or machinery used; to establish a normal school at Wichita; to amend the ballot law; to regulate rates for legal printing; to reduce railroad passenger rates; to provide for the payment of all convict-made goods; to secure uniformity of taxation of bonds and other securities and evidences of indebtedness; to provide a lien upon crops for labor performed or machinery used; to establish a normal school at Wichita; to amend the ballot law; to regulate rates for legal printing; to reduce railroad passenger rates; to provide for the payment of all convict-made goods; to secure uniformity of taxation of bonds and other securities and evidences of indebtedness; to provide a lien upon crops for labor performed or machinery used; to establish a normal school at Wichita; to amend the ballot law; to regulate rates for legal printing; to reduce railroad passenger rates; to provide for the payment of all convict-made goods; to secure uniformity of taxation of bonds and other securities and evidences of indebtedness; to provide a lien upon crops for labor performed or machinery used; to establish a normal school at Wichita; to amend the ballot law; to regulate rates for legal printing; to reduce railroad passenger rates; to provide for the payment of all convict-made goods; to secure uniformity of taxation of bonds and other securities and evidences of indebtedness; to provide a lien upon crops for labor performed or machinery used; to establish a normal school at Wichita; to amend the ballot law; to regulate rates for legal printing; to reduce railroad passenger rates; to provide for the payment of all convict-made goods; to secure uniformity of taxation of bonds and other securities and evidences of indebtedness; to provide a lien upon crops for labor performed or machinery used; to establish a normal school at Wichita; to amend the ballot law; to regulate rates for legal printing; to reduce railroad passenger rates; to provide for the payment of all convict-made goods; to secure uniformity of taxation of bonds and other securities and evidences of indebtedness; to provide a lien upon crops for labor performed or machinery used; to establish a normal school at Wichita; to amend the ballot law; to regulate rates for legal printing; to reduce railroad passenger rates; to provide for the payment of all convict-made goods; to secure uniformity of taxation of bonds and other securities and evidences of indebtedness; to provide a lien upon crops for labor performed or machinery used; to establish a normal school at Wichita; to amend the ballot law; to regulate rates for legal printing; to reduce railroad passenger rates; to provide for the payment of all convict-made goods; to secure uniformity of taxation of bonds and other securities and evidences of indebtedness; to provide a lien upon crops for labor performed or machinery used; to establish a normal school at Wichita; to amend the ballot law; to regulate rates for legal printing; to reduce railroad passenger rates; to provide for the payment of all convict-made goods; to secure uniformity of taxation of bonds and other securities and evidences of indebtedness; to provide a lien upon crops for labor performed or machinery used; to establish a normal school at Wichita; to amend the ballot law; to regulate rates for legal printing; to reduce railroad passenger rates; to provide for the payment of all convict-made goods; to secure uniformity of taxation of bonds and other securities and evidences of indebtedness; to provide a lien upon crops for labor performed or machinery used; to establish a normal school at Wichita; to amend the ballot law; to regulate rates for legal printing; to reduce railroad passenger rates; to provide for the payment of all convict-made goods; to secure uniformity of taxation of bonds and other securities and evidences of indebtedness; to provide a lien upon crops for labor performed or machinery used; to establish a normal school at Wichita; to amend the ballot law; to regulate rates for legal printing; to reduce railroad passenger rates; to provide for the payment of all convict-made goods; to secure uniformity of taxation of bonds and other securities and evidences of indebtedness; to provide a lien upon crops for labor performed or machinery used; to establish a normal school at Wichita; to amend the ballot law; to regulate rates for legal printing; to reduce railroad passenger rates; to provide for the payment of all convict-made goods; to secure uniformity of taxation of bonds and other securities and evidences of indebtedness; to provide a lien upon crops for labor performed or machinery used; to establish a normal school at Wichita; to amend the ballot law; to regulate rates for legal printing; to reduce railroad passenger rates; to provide for the payment of all convict-made goods; to secure uniformity of taxation of bonds and other securities and evidences of indebtedness; to provide a lien upon crops for labor performed or machinery used; to establish a normal school at Wichita; to amend the ballot law; to regulate rates for legal printing; to reduce railroad passenger rates; to provide for the payment of all convict-made goods; to secure uniformity of taxation of bonds and other securities and evidences of indebtedness; to provide a lien upon crops for labor performed or machinery used; to establish a normal school at Wichita; to amend the ballot law; to regulate rates for legal printing; to reduce railroad passenger rates; to provide for the payment of all convict-made goods; to secure uniformity of taxation of bonds and other securities and evidences of indebtedness; to provide a lien upon crops for labor performed or machinery used; to establish a normal school at Wichita; to amend the ballot law; to regulate rates for legal printing; to reduce railroad passenger rates; to provide for the payment of all convict-made goods; to secure uniformity of taxation of bonds and other securities and evidences of indebtedness; to provide a lien upon crops for labor performed or machinery used; to establish a normal school at Wichita; to amend the ballot law; to regulate rates for legal printing; to reduce railroad passenger rates; to provide for the payment of all convict-made goods; to secure uniformity of taxation of bonds and other securities and evidences of indebtedness; to provide a lien upon crops for labor performed or machinery used; to establish a normal school at Wichita; to amend the ballot law; to regulate rates for legal printing; to reduce railroad passenger rates; to provide for the payment of all convict-made goods; to secure uniformity of taxation of bonds and other securities and evidences of indebtedness; to provide a lien upon crops for labor performed or machinery used; to establish a normal school at Wichita; to amend the ballot law; to regulate rates for legal printing; to reduce railroad passenger rates; to provide for the payment of all convict-made goods; to secure uniformity of taxation of bonds and other securities and evidences of indebtedness; to provide a lien upon crops for labor performed or machinery used; to establish a normal school at Wichita; to amend the ballot law; to regulate rates for legal printing; to reduce railroad passenger rates; to provide for the payment of all convict-made goods; to secure uniformity of taxation of bonds and other securities and evidences of indebtedness; to provide a lien upon crops for labor performed or machinery used; to establish a normal school at Wichita; to amend the ballot law; to regulate rates for legal printing; to reduce railroad passenger rates; to provide for the payment of all convict-made goods; to secure uniformity of taxation of bonds and other securities and evidences of indebtedness; to provide a lien upon crops for labor performed or machinery used; to establish a normal school at Wichita; to amend the ballot law; to regulate rates for legal printing; to reduce railroad passenger rates; to provide for the payment of all convict-made goods; to secure uniformity of taxation of bonds and other securities and evidences of indebtedness; to provide a lien upon crops for labor performed or machinery used; to establish a normal school at Wichita; to amend the ballot law; to regulate rates for legal printing; to reduce railroad passenger rates; to provide for the payment of all convict-made goods; to secure uniformity of taxation of bonds and other securities and evidences of indebtedness; to provide a lien upon crops for labor performed or machinery used; to establish a normal school at Wichita; to amend the ballot law; to regulate rates for legal printing; to reduce railroad passenger rates; to provide for the payment of all convict-made goods; to secure uniformity of taxation of bonds and other securities and evidences of indebtedness; to provide a lien upon crops for labor performed or machinery used; to establish a normal school at Wichita; to amend the ballot law; to regulate rates for legal printing; to reduce railroad passenger rates; to provide for the payment of all convict-made goods; to secure uniformity of taxation of bonds and other securities and evidences of indebtedness; to provide a lien upon crops for labor performed or machinery used; to establish a normal school at Wichita; to amend the ballot law; to regulate rates for legal printing; to reduce railroad passenger rates; to provide for the payment of all convict-made goods; to secure uniformity of taxation of bonds and other securities and evidences of indebtedness; to provide a lien upon crops for labor performed or machinery used; to establish a normal school at Wichita; to amend the ballot law; to regulate rates for legal printing; to reduce railroad passenger rates; to provide for the payment of all convict-made goods; to secure uniformity of taxation of bonds and other securities and evidences of indebtedness; to provide a lien upon crops for labor performed or machinery used; to establish a normal school at Wichita; to amend the ballot law; to regulate rates for legal printing; to reduce railroad passenger rates; to provide for the payment of all convict-made goods; to secure uniformity of taxation of bonds and other securities and evidences of indebtedness; to provide a lien upon crops for labor performed or machinery used; to establish a normal school at Wichita; to amend the ballot law; to regulate rates for legal printing; to reduce railroad passenger rates; to provide for the payment of all convict-made goods; to secure uniformity of taxation of bonds and other securities and evidences of indebtedness; to provide a lien upon crops for labor performed or machinery used; to establish a normal school at Wichita; to amend the ballot law; to regulate rates for legal printing; to reduce railroad passenger rates; to provide for the payment of all convict-made goods; to secure uniformity of taxation of bonds and other securities and evidences of indebtedness; to provide a lien upon crops for labor performed or machinery used; to establish a normal school at Wichita; to amend the ballot law; to regulate rates for legal printing; to reduce railroad passenger rates; to provide for the payment of all convict-made goods; to secure uniformity of taxation of bonds and other securities and evidences of indebtedness; to provide a lien upon crops for labor performed or machinery used; to establish a normal school at Wichita; to amend the ballot law; to regulate rates for legal printing; to reduce railroad passenger rates; to provide for the payment of all convict-made goods; to secure uniformity of taxation of bonds and other securities and evidences of indebtedness; to provide a lien upon crops for labor performed or machinery used; to establish a normal school at Wichita; to amend the ballot law; to regulate rates for legal printing; to reduce railroad passenger rates; to provide for the payment of all convict-made goods; to secure uniformity of taxation of bonds and other securities and evidences of indebtedness; to provide a lien upon crops for labor performed or machinery used; to establish a normal school at Wichita; to amend the ballot law; to regulate rates for legal printing; to reduce railroad passenger rates; to provide for the payment of all convict-made goods; to secure uniformity of taxation of bonds and other securities and evidences of indebtedness; to provide a lien upon crops for labor performed or machinery used; to establish a normal school at Wichita; to amend the ballot law; to regulate rates for legal printing; to reduce railroad passenger rates; to provide for the payment of all convict-made goods; to secure uniformity of taxation of bonds and other securities and evidences of indebtedness; to provide a lien upon crops for labor performed or machinery used; to establish a normal school at Wichita; to amend the ballot law; to regulate rates for legal