

# Chase County Courier.

W. E. TIMMONS, Editor and Proprietor.

HEW TO THE LINE LET THE CHIPS FALL WHERE THEY MAY

VOL. XXIV.

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 2, 1897.

NO. 11.

## THE WORLD AT LARGE.

Summary of the Daily News.

### WASHINGTON NOTES.

The post office department at Washington has notified Postmaster Vancott of New York, that newspapers and other periodicals containing advertisements of schemes offering prizes by chance will be excluded from the mails. The order specifies in part those that have word guessing contests.

ASSISTANT SECRETARY ROOSEVELT has submitted to the secretary of the navy the report of Lieut. Gibbons, who has charge of naval militia matters. The report speaks in high terms of the operations of the naval militia.

The president has informed his cabinet officers that his message to congress is practically completed and it will probably be considered at the next cabinet meeting.

EX-SENATOR BRUCE, colored, of Mississippi, is likely to be nominated by President McKinley for register of the treasury.

PRESIDENT MCKINLEY will, it was reported, recommend in his message to congress speedy legislation to secure the best possible government for Alaska and that some action be taken to protect the forests in the big territory.

SECRETARY GAGE has prepared a table which gives the apportionment of employes in the treasury department by states. The table shows that Missouri has 55 employes in the department and is entitled to 108; Kansas 23, entitled to 58; Oklahoma 2, entitled to 3; Indian territory 2, entitled to 1.

The 28th annual meeting of the national board of trade is to be held in Washington on December 14. Many important subjects are to be considered at the meeting.

SECRETARY BLISS has taken prompt action to avert a possible invasion of the Wichita reservation in Oklahoma by boomers. The agents have been notified to prevent any such invasion and if necessary to call for military assistance, and steps have been taken to meet any contingency.

GREAT interest has been aroused in that part of the president's message relating to the money question. At the last cabinet meeting it was made known that the president does not think best to recommend to congress legislation authorizing gold bonds. Intimation was also given of an intention to hold out hope of ultimate success for international bimetalism, and to advise continued efforts in that direction.

PRESIDENT MCKINLEY has, it was said, directed Secretary Gage to scale all estimates of expenditures to the lowest limit. Most of the departments had submitted their estimates of expenditures for the ensuing year to the secretary of the treasury, but the total was so large that the president ordered them to be put through a trimming process.

### GENERAL NEWS.

The reports of lynchings near Blackshear and Screven, in Georgia, the other day, were false, the newspaper correspondent who sent them out from Waycross being imposed upon.

ONE man was killed and five others badly injured by a boiler explosion at Laughlin & Co.'s blast furnace at Pittsburgh, Pa., the other evening.

A JURY in St. Louis convicted James Seales of assaulting Katherine Fisse and assessed his punishment at 99 years in the penitentiary.

NEAR Earlboro, Ok., a Jewish peddler named Swartz was shot and killed as he drove along the road by a crowd of toughs who were shooting at him just to hear him yell. A large sum of money was found on his person.

PERSISTENT rumors are current at Rome to the effect that King Humbert has resolved to abdicate in favor of his son, the prince of Naples, who will thus become Victor Emanuel III.

THE New York World stated that nearly a score of United States senators have already written resolutions favoring either intervention or immediate recognition of Cuban belligerency by this country.

THE Austrian Lloyd steamer Diana was sunk in a collision with the British steamer Antonio off Galata, Turkey. All the passengers and crew were saved.

At Sharon, Tex., a small portable sawmill boiler exploded, killing Gus Thelander instantly and wounding four others.

INFORMATION from reliable sources on the 26th was to the effect that at a meeting in New York city, which was attended by nearly all the big producers of wire, wire nails and rods in the country, an agreement to consolidate was virtually reached. The combination will be the most immense ever attempted and will affect the entire iron trade.

FRANK S. BLACK, governor of New York, said the other day in regard to legislation this winter at Albany: "My aim shall be not to encourage too much legislation. We have too much legislation, and for that reason I had to veto some 500 bills passed by the last legislature. I had much rather the legislature would not pass them than to have the trouble of vetoing them."

THE stables of Cyrille Laurin were burned at Montreal, Can., the other day, together with several valuable horses. Antidote, record 2:10½, valued at \$20,000, was among the number.

A FIRE at Collins, Ia., nearly destroyed the entire town. The losses aggregated about \$80,000.

AUGUST TICHOWSKY, the wife of a Bohemian farmer at Shiner, Tex., and her two-year-old daughter were burned to death through their clothing catching fire from the explosion of a coal oil can.

CITIZENS of Camden, N. J., attempted to string up a man to an electric light pole for an attempted assault on a mulatto girl. The timely arrival of the police saved the culprit.

THE millinery and furnishing stores of Apt. Bros. at Philadelphia were damaged by fire to the extent of \$75,000.

The entire business part of the little town of Farmland, Ind., was destroyed by fire.

Two lives were lost and thousands of dollars' worth of property destroyed in a railroad accident south of Chester, Ky., the other day. As a heavy freight train on the Kentucky Central road was passing over a wooden trestle spanning a deep ravine, the structure gave way, precipitating 23 coal cars to the rocks 65 feet below and two bridge carpenters, at work at the bottom of the trestle, were killed.

JOHN H. SEYLER, aged 16, and Emma Youse, aged 14, were married at Friedensburg, Pa., the other day. The boy was small for his age and looked younger than many boys of 13. The girl was in short dresses.

EIGHTY quarts of nitro-glycerine which had been placed in an open field a half mile from Chesterfield, Ind., exploded on the 26th. Every animal in the vicinity was instantly killed and the houses in the town were moved from their foundations and windows broken. At Daleville, two miles away, much damage was also done. The jar of the explosion was felt for 15 miles in all directions. Several men were badly injured.

A PETITION to the senators of the United States was issued from the headquarters of the Irish National alliance in New York on the 26th against the adoption of an arbitration treaty with England. The petition will be circulated over the country by the A. O. H. and other Irish-American societies.

DECEMBER wheat sold at \$1 in Chicago on the 26th, but the price soon dropped.

SIMON THUMPKI, a Pole, fell into a vat of hot water at the Nelson Morris dressed beef works at St. Louis and received injuries which will probably cause his death. The water was nearly waist deep and, although he was at once pulled out by fellow-workmen, the whole lower part of his body was frightfully scalded.

A BROKER of Providence, R. I., had Lee Pitts, a negro Pullman car porter, arrested at St. Louis on the charge of robbing him while asleep in a berth near Odlin, Ill. The negro had taken \$10 from Pitts' pants' pockets and was in the act of taking a package containing \$39,000 from his inside coat pocket when Pitts awoke and grabbed him.

THE New York Express published the following on the 25th: "Within ten days Corbett and Fitzsimmons will sign articles for another battle for the heavyweight championship of the world. This positive statement was made by William J. Connor, one of the most trusted agents of James J. Corbett, and William A. Brady, who is Corbett's manager."

TOMMY RYAN knocked out Australian Jim Ryan in five rounds the other night at Elmira, N. Y. The men were matched to fight 20 rounds at 154 pounds.

THE Bimetallic league in England is about to issue a manifesto defining its position and policy in view of the results of the recent negotiations between the United States monetary commission and the British government. The executive committee of the league is divided on the question of ratio, a portion favoring 16 to 15½ to 1, while others believe that the best policy would be to commit the movement to a ratio approaching the commercial one.

A TELEGRAM from Marathon, Tex., on the 25th said that a terrific prairie fire was raging in Brewster and Presidio counties. The fire covered an area larger than the state of Connecticut. The region was along the Rio Grande, about 100 miles wide by nearly 200 miles long. Hundreds of head of cattle and sheep have been burned and a large amount of ranch property destroyed.

A DISPATCH on the 25th from Charleston, W. Va., said that the Vanderbilt interests had a scheme on foot aiming at the control, through the Chesapeake & Ohio railroad, of the soft coal markets of both the east and west. Every part of the enterprise, from the ownership of the coal lands to final delivery of the product, will be managed by one head, representing one interest.

JOHN E. LIGGETT, president of the Liggett & Myers Tobacco company, of St. Louis, died at his home in that city the other night, aged 73 years. His wealth was estimated at \$15,000,000.

THE national organization committee of the middle-of-the-road faction of the populist party, in convention at St. Louis, issued an address asking the national committee to meet with them at St. Louis on January 12 to try and restore harmony in the party. They also recommended that the platform for 1898 and 1900 should demand absolute paper money, free coinage, that all money be issued by the government, the government ownership of railroads, telegraph and telephone lines and declare opposition to alien ownership of land, court made law and trusts and recommend the initiative, referendum and imperative mandate.

GEN. CALIXTO GARCIA, commander-in-chief of the eastern division of the Cuban army, has issued a manifesto, setting forth that any member of his forces, whatever his rank, who may receive a Spanish commissioner bearing offers of autonomy from Spain will be regarded as a spy and punished as such.

NEAR TOWN Creek, N. C., Nathan Willis, colored, who had killed a white boy, was taken from the sheriff by a mob, carried to the woods and chained between two pine trees. Light wood was then piled around him and he was burned to death.

HENRY ABRAMS, a negro, had been arrested by a constable for a grave offense and was being taken to Montgomery, Ala., when three negroes took the prisoner away from the constable, hustled him to a swamp and then shot him to death.

HOGHEAD cheese served at dinner poisoned 40 girls and 27 boys, students at the Lock Haven (Pa.) normal school, and many were said to be in a serious condition.

ABOUT 6,000 natives and fully 400 Europeans lost their lives in a recent typhoon on the island of Luzon, one of the Philippines.

EIGHT negroes in St. Francis county, Ark., went to the home of Joe Miller a cotton picker, robbed him of his savings and murdered him. They then assaulted his wife and looted the house.

A PRAIRIE fire was sweeping over the great stock range belt south of Clayton, N. M., on the 26th. Thousands of sheep were said to be in peril and many ranches in danger of being burned.

It was announced at St. Louis on the 26th that President George Gould, of the Missouri Pacific railway, had decided to advance the salaries of all the employes of the road ten per cent, the advance to date back to November 1. It will affect 15,000 employes.

THE New York World stated that a combine of the principal piano manufacturers was under way.

FRANK WILSON and James Farrell were both sentenced at Hollidaysburg, Pa., to be hanged for the murder of Henry Bonnock, an aged miser.

JUDGMENT has been given against the duke of Manchester for a livery stable debt of \$245 and the court has made a commitment ordering him to be jailed, but has suspended it for three weeks. This is the English nobleman whom rumor said at one time was to marry Miss Pauline Astor and at another time Miss Mary Golet, two American heiresses.

A BIG trap shooting tournament began at St. Louis on the 25th, experts from all over the country being present.

THE clipper Port Patrick was burned at her dock at New York on the 24th. The vessel was loading up with oils for Australian ports and the watchman discovered fire in the hold while the crew were all asleep. The sailors all escaped, however. Two fireboats played on the vessel for three hours when three terrific explosions took place and what was left of the clipper then sank. She was valued at \$100,000 and her cargo was estimated to be worth another \$100,000.

ADDITIONAL DISPATCHES.

THE New York Herald demands that an investigation be made of the state asylum for the criminal insane at Matteawan on account of the charges of cruelty made against the keepers and the number of deaths that occur at the place.

MISS MAUD GONNE lectured at Denver, Col., recently on the condition of the peasantry in Ireland and a resolution was afterwards passed by the Irish-Americans deprecating any treaty between the United States and England.

An engineer, conductor and brakeman were suffocated by the gas in the Grand Trunk tunnel at Port Huron, Mich., the other night while in charge of a train. Three men that went to look after the first party were also overcome, but were rescued.

THE shoddy mills of Frank Godley in Springfield, Ill., were destroyed by fire the other night and 50 men and women were thrown out of employment.

At the horse sale at Lexington, Ky., on the 29th the yearling thoroughbred by Rayon d'Or, out of the famous race mare Sallie McClelland, was sold for \$8,000.

AGENT WISDOM, in charge of the union Indians generally in Oklahoma, has made a vigorous report to the interior department at Washington. He declares that a sound policy demands that the intruder must go. The report takes a rosate view of the possibilities for the success of the Dawes commission negotiations.

BEFORE the coroner's jury at Oconomowoc, Wis., Ernest Cornell testified that he believed he murdered his two children and cut his own throat, although he had no recollection of doing so at the time. This announcement created a sensation, as the officials had charged the crimes against Cornell's wife and a man named John Lewis and had had them incarcerated in the jail.

ONE of the worst storms ever experienced raged on the English coast on the 28th and 29th and many vessels were known to have foundered with all on board.

THE Union Pacific mail train recently made the run from Cheyenne, Wyo., to Council Bluffs, Ia., 519 miles, in 559 minutes including all stops.

FIRE broke out on the steamer Nahanta at Escanaba, Mich., and before it could be controlled it spread to the docks. Two of the crew lost their lives and several others were injured. Loss, \$300,000.

## A DISASTROUS GALE.

The English Coast Stormswept and Many Ships Foundered.

## A STEAMER DESTROYED BY FIRE.

The Nahanta at Escanaba, Mich., Burns and the Docks Catch Fire—An Ocean Record Broken—A Train's Fast Run—A Bark Founders.

LONDON, Nov. 30.—The latest report from various points along the coast show that the gale which swept English waters Sunday and Monday was one of the worst storms of recent years. In many places it was almost cyclonic in its violence, and the long list of disasters includes a large loss of life, many wrecks of large vessels and the loss of scores, if not hundreds, of smaller craft, with serious damage to property ashore at many important towns. Many ships are known to have foundered, in most cases, it is feared, with all on board. Scarcely a town on the coast has escaped without more or less injury, falling walls and flying debris adding to the loss of life. There have been rockets and lifeboat rescues almost without number. Stories of thrilling escapes come from all points.

A STEAMER DESTROYED BY FIRE.

ESCANABA, Mich., Nov. 30.—Late last night a fire broke out on the steamer Nahanta, and before it could be controlled it spread to the ore docks, the largest in the world. Two of the docks were on fire and the others were threatened with destruction. Two of the crew of the steamer, whose names cannot be learned, are known to be lost, and several others are injured. The steamer was lying at the dock loading ore and was only partially loaded. Shortly before midnight the crew discovered that it was on fire, but the origin of the blaze is not known. The crew made every effort to quench the flames, but a brisk wind was blowing and spread the fire with great rapidity. From the steamer the fire spread on dock No. 4, which was partly loaded with ore and lumber. The lumber was soon a mass of flames, and from this it spread to the next dock. The fire is still burning fiercely. The loss will be fully \$300,000.

AN OCEAN RECORD BROKEN.

SOUTHAMPTON, Nov. 30.—The North German Lloyd steamship Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, which left New York on November 23, arrived here yesterday afternoon. The steamer was delayed 25 minutes in standing by a burning ship, but in spite of this she broke the record for the highest average speed across the ocean, her speed per hour averaging 22.35 knots. The total distance covered was 3,065 knots, and the passage lasted 137 hours and 8 minutes, or 5 days, 17 hours and 8 minutes, from which, of course, should be deducted the 25 minutes lost in standing by the burning ship, which would have made her actual passage 5 days, 16 hours and 43 minutes, though she is only allowed a record of 5 days, 17 hours and 8 minutes by the maritime experts.

## A TRAIN'S FAST RUN.

OMAHA, Neb., Nov. 30.—The Union Pacific has made a new record for fast running. A mail train has been shot across the country from Cheyenne to Council Bluffs, 519 miles, in 559 minutes. This is actual elapsed time and includes all stops. Engines were changed twice and one engineer was relieved. All the regular stops were made and one extra, when an air-brake hose burst and had to be repaired at the expense of several moments of time.

THE BARK CORDILLERA FOUNDERS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 30.—The British bark Cordillera, which was reported lost off the coast of South America by cable dispatch this month, foundered off Valparaiso and 14 of her crew are said to have been drowned.

## GARY NOT WANTED.

Luetger Objects to the Veteran Chicago Jurist Sitting in His Case.

CHICAGO, Nov. 30.—The second trial of Adolph L. Luetger for the murder of his wife was called before Judge Gary yesterday. The big sausage manufacturer was represented by Judge Lawrence Harmon and Attorney Max Riese, Attorney Phelan having withdrawn from the case after a heated interview with Luetger and the new lawyers. Luetger's attorneys objected to Judge Gary sitting in the case, but a consultation with the state's attorneys as to a proper successor to Judge Gary resulted in a disagreement. Luetger's lawyers then asked for a continuance, but Judge Gary overruled the motion and the task of selecting the jurors was begun.

Zero Weather in the Northwest.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Nov. 30.—Zero weather continues throughout the northwest, eight below at seven o'clock being the lowest in this city. At the same time Bismarck reported ten below, Winnipeg 14 below and Miles City 18 below, these points being the average figures.

## A Cashier's Strange Disappearance.

ENGLISH, Ind., Nov. 30.—Assignee Arnold has gone through the books of the defunct bank, and finds sufficient funds to pay all the claims in full and leave a surplus of \$25,000. The non-appearance of Cashier Willetts, in view of this fact, is a surprise to everybody.

## THE PRUNING PROCESS.

President McKinley Reducing Estimates for All Departments to the Lowest Limit.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 29.—President McKinley has, it is said, directed Secretary Gage to scale all estimates of expenditure to the lowest limit. The departments submitted their rough estimates at the appointed time, but their total was so large that President McKinley is said to have given orders to consider none of them until all had been put through the trimming process. It is said with good authority that the original estimates aggregated \$440,000,000, which was \$19,000,000 in excess of estimates submitted for the fiscal year 1897. The actual appropriations made by congress footed \$432,421,000 and the deficit is now something like \$45,000,000 and is growing. The postal deficit of \$11,000,000 will be swelled \$900,000 for carrying the mail over the Pacific railroad, which sum was last year simply charged up to the government's indebtedness. Transporting army supplies and troops over the same lines will cost \$600,000. Expenses in Alaska are greatly increased and will require immediate payment.

## CATTLEMEN'S CONVENTION.

Novel Barbecue in Which Two Buffaloes Will Be Roasted.

DENVER, Col., Nov. 29.—Denver is to have a cattlemen's convention that will outstrip anything since the days of the big meeting in St. Louis. The committees have arranged a program with several novel features, including a barbecue where there will be no meat that can be bought of the ordinary butcher. Two whole buffaloes will be roasted, while antelope, elk and bear will also be provided for the guests. The buffaloes are already in captivity and being fattened for the feast. The novelty is expected to make the barbecue one of international prominence, for the pleasure of eating on buffalo hump at this late day is expected to prove a big drawing card. The rest of the menu has been selected and the carcasses are in cold storage.

## AGAINST GOLD BONDS.

President McKinley Not in Sympathy with Secretary Gage's Financial Scheme.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 29.—Great interest has been aroused in that part of the president's message relating to the money question. At the last cabinet meeting it was made known that the president does not think best to recommend to congress legislation authorizing gold bonds. Intimation was also given of an intention to hold out hope of ultimate success for international bimetalism, and to advise continued efforts in that direction. There is no concealment of the president's inclination. Friends of Secretary Gage say that he has tried to bring the president to his way of thinking, but has been unable to get him to recommend gold bonds.

## A REVELATION TO THEM.

State Department Officials Alarmed at the Number of Needy Americans in Cuba.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 29.—In a report to the department Consul General Lee says there are in Cuba 1,607 American citizens who are now dependent upon charitable assistance and have been for the past five months. They have been furnished food by the expenditure of part of the fund of \$50,000 appropriated at the extra session of congress. These figures are a revelation even to state department officials. The public had been told that a much less number of American citizens were in Cuba and that destitution was not prevalent among them.

## PATHETIC LOVE STORY.

Constancy of a Woman Who Waited in Vain 70 Years for Her Lover's Return.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Nov. 29.—Miss Lucinda Day died yesterday at the age of 90 years, in a quaint little brick house in West Springfield, where she had lived all her life. Seventy years ago Miss Day had a lover who was a sailor, and on his departure for a voyage Miss Day promised to place every night a lighted candle in the window to greet him if he returned in the night. He has not since been heard from, but Miss Day refused to believe him dead. Last night was the first for 70 years the candle did not burn.

## GOLD STATUE OPPOSED.

Advisers of the President Against the Chicago Sculptor's Paris Exposition Scheme.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 29.—Mr. McKinley has been strongly urged by advisers to put his foot down on the scheme advanced by Mr. Higby, the Chicago sculptor, to construct the president's statue in gold for exhibition at the Paris exposition in 1900. The idea is not regarded by politicians as felicitous, and they contend that if the president gives his consent to the proposition he invites attack and criticism from opponents who will endeavor to make a political turn out of it.

## COUNT BADENI OUT.

Emperor Francis Joseph Receives the Resignation of Austrian Ministry.

VIENNA, Nov. 29.—The Austrian ministry yesterday tendered their resignations to Emperor Francis Joseph, who accepted them and entrusted Baron Gantsch, who holds the portfolio of public instruction, of the retiring ministry, with the task of forming a new cabinet. Emperor Francis Joseph addressed an autograph letter to Count Badeni, decreeing the adjournment of the reichsrath until further orders.

## THEIR LIABILITIES FIXED.

Stockholders in a Kansas Corporation Held on Double Liability.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Nov. 30.—Judge Cox, in the United States district court, has rendered a decision in the case of the National Bank of Commerce, of Kansas City, Mo., against Chauncey B. Woodworth, of this city in one of the Western Farm Loan & Mortgage company's suits. This suit was brought to enforce the payment of a judgment entered in Kansas against Woodworth, on his stock in the company, under the liability law. Judge Cox decides that the plaintiff is entitled to judgment as demanded in the complaint with interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum from the date of the action. The decision upholds the Kansas judgment as to stockholders, wherever they may reside. In the case against Mr. Woodworth, the amount of the judgment is \$25,000, and interest is to be added. The decision in this case has there are several similar suits pending.

## ASYLUM CRUELITIES.

The New York Herald Demands an Investigation of Charges Against the Matteawan Institute.

NEW YORK, Nov. 30.—The Herald demands an investigation of the management of the state asylum for the criminal insane at Matteawan, N. Y. Almost incredible cruelties are charged against the keepers, and it is intimated that many of the state's charges have been slain. Since its establishment, five years ago, 73 persons have been buried in the asylum grave yard. Many of the bodies of inmates are claimed by their friends, so that 73 does not by any means represent the total number that have died during the last five years. Many of the deaths at the institution are attributed to such indefinite causes as paralysis and epilepsy, any one of which may have been hastened by harsh treatment.

## A POINT FOR THE STATE.

Business Relations of Dr. Goddard and His Victim's Wife May Be Shown.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Nov. 30.—At the very start of the second trial of Dr. J. G. Goddard for the murder of Fred J. Jackson a point of vital importance came up—whether the state could introduce testimony to establish the business and alleged criminal relations which existed between Dr. Goddard and the wife of the murdered man, the purpose being to show motive for the murder. Goddard's lawyers made a motion, when the trial started, that evidence along this line be excluded. Judge Longan decided that all evidence showing the business relations between Dr. Goddard and Mrs. Jackson would be admitted. He ruled that the testimony showing criminal intimacy between them should be excluded.

## FEED CHARGES REDUCED.

Kansas City Stock Yards Company Cuts Hay 20 Per Cent. and Corn 40 Per Cent.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Nov. 30.—The Kansas City Stock Yards company yesterday reduced the price of feeding cattle at the yards while awaiting sale and shipment and the order of reduction takes effect December 1, but holds only "until further notice." As it goes into force temporarily, corn is furnished at 60 cents a bushel instead of \$1, a reduction of 40 per cent; hay 80 cents per hundred weight instead of \$1, a reduction of 20 per cent.

## Bryan on Nebraska's Vote.

LINCOLN, Neb., Nov. 30.—To-day W. J. Bryan gave for the first time his analysis of the vote of his own state. It showed, he asserted, that the fusion candidate for judge polled a larger plurality than Bryan himself did last year, although the vote was smaller. He explains the progress made since the presidential contest by pointing out that the anti-republican majority is greater in Nebraska this year than ever before.

## Increased Production of Gold.

NEW YORK, Nov. 30.—The production of gold in the United States is increasing at a more rapid rate now than ever before, except during the few years after '49, when the great discoveries were made in California. The fall in the price of silver has greatly stimulated gold mining, and discoveries are being made in portions of the west where gold has been unheard of before.

## Col. Morrison's Successor.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 30.—The president will appoint Senator Cullom, of Illinois, member of the interstate commerce commission if he will accept. Informally the offer has been made. Friends of the president in Illinois have broached the matter to friends of the senator.

## A Very Old Couple.

NILES, Mich., Nov. 30.—Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Hiller, of Elkton, Mich., celebrated their 88th wedding anniversary Sunday. The husband is 108 years old and the wife 107. They are believed to be the oldest married couple in the United States.

## A Woman May Be Hanged.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 30.—The United States supreme court has affirmed the decision of the Georgia supreme court in the case of Mrs. Noble, convicted of the murder of her husband, and the death sentence can now be carried out.

## Good Price for Yearling Thoroughbred.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Nov. 30.—At the horse sale to-day the yearling thoroughbred by Rayon d'Or, out of the famous race mare Sallie McClelland sold for \$8,000 to J. D. Smith. Hon. W. C. Whitney was a contending bidder.

"GOOD OLD TIMES."

My grandire tells of the good old times, And stops now and then to sigh; For he says that this era of frauds and crimes...

THE BLIND BRIDE.

By Amy Randolph.

BENTLEY GRANGE was a pretty place at all times of the year, but loveliest of all when the reapers were at work in the harvest fields...

And old Brande Bentley, walking up and down in the mellow sunshine, between the walls of black-green box, with his eyes bent on the ground...

"I'm always fond of you, Uncle Brande," said Harry, gravely, "but I've something to tell you."

"Nothing of the sort, sir!" "Want to borrow money, perhaps?" "Upon my word, no!"

"You're right this time, uncle," said Harry, laughing and coloring; "and, of course, I have come directly to you to tell you of my good fortune. It is little Bessie Bird!"

"A milliner's apprentice!" snarled the old bachelor. "If she chooses to help her mother along by trimming hats in her aunt's millinery rooms, I see nothing derogatory in that," said Harry, valiantly.

"A mere child of 17!" "But I don't want an old lady of 47!" "Humph!" growled Mr. Bentley. "What do either of you know of life?"

"Not much, to be sure, uncle, as yet," admitted the young lover, "but we think we can easily learn—together."

"And where do you think the napkins and tablecloths and bread and butter and rent and water taxes are to come from?" sardonically inquired Brande Bentley.

"I have my salary, Uncle Brande," said Harry, "and Bessie has been educated to be very economical."

"I'll have nothing to say to such nonsense," said Mr. Bentley. "But, Uncle Brande, all we want is—"

"Nothing, I say—absolutely nothing!" thundered the old man. "It's folly—trash—sentimental tomfoolery! If you want my opinion, there it is! Time enough for you to think of matrimony when you are 30. There ought to be a law to prevent young people making fools of themselves."

And Brande Bentley turned on his heel and strode back into the house. So that Harry had no very inspiring news for Bessie Bird when he met her, as usual, on the corner of Broadway, to walk home with her through the pleasant autumn twilight.

"Told me I was a fool." "But if he won't consent—" "Then we must manage to get along without his consent," said Harry. "Because, you know, Bessie, I do love you so very dearly, and you like me a little, don't you?"

"But your mother has always counted upon your being his heir," said Bessie. "And to lose all that money, just—" "Just for love and you," archly interrupted Harry. "Darling, there is nothing in all the world half so sweet to me, or that I court half so ardently as my little Bessie—so let there be no further argument about it. These jolly old coves down at the bank are going to raise my salary \$50 at Christmas, and so if you can get your frock made, we'll be married then. And set Uncle Brande and the world at defiance, eh?"

The first November snowstorm was drifting its white flashes through the air when a visitor was shown into Brande Bentley's snug parlor. "Eh," said he, "a stranger, Jones? I never see strangers."

"But you will see me!" said a soft voice—and a slender, golden-haired girl stood before him, neatly yet plainly dressed, her black cloak powdered over with snow, and a spectacled old lady by her side. "I am Bessie Bird—and this is my aunt, Miss Belton, the milliner."

Miss Belton courtesied. Mr. Bentley stared. "I suppose you have come here to speak to me about my nephew," said he. "Yes, sir," said Bessie.

"It will be of no use," said he, curtly. "My opinions on the subject of his marriage remain unchanged." "But mine do not," said Bessie. "Please to hear me through, Mr. Bentley. I have written him a letter to give him up this morning. And I come to tell of it now, so that you will feel kindly towards him once more. I have told him we never could be married."

"You're a sensible girl," said Mr. Bentley, smiting his hand on the table. "And I have sent him back the little garnet engagement ring that he gave me," added Bessie, with a sob in her throat.

"Better and better!" said Uncle Brande, exultantly. "Not," bravely added Bessie, "because I don't love him as dearly and truly as I ever did. But because I see now how wrong it would be for me to fetter his whole life. For—" She stopped an instant and a slight shudder ran through her frame. "I may as well tell you all, Mr. Bentley; I am going blind!"

"Blind!" echoed the old man. "Blind," repeated Bessie, gently, but firmly. "I have had such strange blurs and darknesses come across my vision of late, and went to a doctor. And the doctor told me, as kindly as he could, that these are but the precursors of total blindness. So, of course, all is at an end between Harry and me. Will you please tell him this? I have referred him to you for all particulars."

"I will," said the old man, huskily. Harry Wade came to his uncle that very morning in great perturbation. "What does this mean, sir?" said he. "Have you been endeavoring to persuade her to throw me over?"

"No, boy—no," said the old man, and he told him all. "I am bound to say that the girl has behaved very well," said he. "Shall you give her up?"

"No! Never!" shouted Harry, with pale face and tightly clenched hands. "Never! If she was dear to me before, she shall be doubly treasured and sacred now—my little smitten lamb—my drooping, white lily bud! I will never give her up while we both live!"

The old man's eyes glittered, a faint color had risen into his withered cheeks, as he rose and grasped both his nephew's hands in a vise. "You're a trump, Harry Wade!"

"The old man's eyes glittered, a faint color had risen into his withered cheeks, as he rose and grasped both his nephew's hands in a vise. "You're a trump, Harry Wade!"

"You're a trump, Harry Wade!" said he. "I respect you more at this minute than ever I did before. Give her up, indeed! If you gave up that little jewel of a girl you would give up the beacon star of your existence. She is a pearl of price, Harry—a true and noble woman, who wouldn't have hesitated to sacrifice herself for your benefit. Marry her to-morrow if you will and bring her right here to Bentley Grange. It shall be her home and yours henceforward."

And in this strange and sudden way, old Brande Bentley relented and took his niece-in-law-elect into his heart. Bessie in all the flush of her rosebud beauty could never have melted his heart, but Bessie stricken down by God became sacred and precious in his sight.

They were married and came to the Grange, and the prettiest of all sights is the blind bride walking up and down the long, stone-paved terrace upon her husband's arm, with Uncle Brande forever hovering beside her.

"I never had a daughter," said Uncle Brande, "but if I had I think I should have felt toward her as I feel toward my blind darling Bessie."—N. Y. Ledger.

Where the Horses Are. Russia is said to own 30,000,000 horses, or nearly one-half of the whole number in existence. Most of them belong to the peasants of that vast empire.

"MARRIAGE SCHOOLS."

Several Reasons Why German Women Make Good Wives.

Finishing schools in England are of doubtful utility. In South Germany, however, writes a correspondent, the institution has been developed on very practical lines. Before admission the girls are supposed to have been thoroughly well educated. They must know the rudiments of arithmetic, must have a fair acquaintance with English and German grammar, and must be able to write and speak their own language properly. They come to the school mainly to learn housekeeping.

The schools generally number from ten to twenty boarders, each of whom has a separate bedroom. Every morning after breakfast the girl has to make her own bed and dust the room. Once or twice a month she is obliged to alter the position of the furniture, so that she may know how to arrange things. Every week she is called upon to take her dresses from the cupboards, where they hang, and pack them in a box, with everything else she may require for a long visit. This done, the mistress inspects it, and points out the many ways in which she may save space.

In a school in Baden I visited, only 16 pupils are admitted, and two housemaids and one cook are kept. At the commencement of the term the girls are informed by the mistress that four of them are required every week to take absolute charge of the house. They have to rise early in the morning, and see to the preparation of breakfast. When this is finished they make their beds and tidy their rooms, and afterward go around the house to see that the servants have done their work. Then they are told by the mistress what the midday dinner will consist of, and this they have to prepare though the cook will supervise what they do in the kitchen, giving hints, and preventing waste.

One of the four girls will have to sit at the head of the table and serve the soup, carve the poultry or joint, and help the sweets. This meal over, those on duty have, after a short rest, to arrange afternoon tea, which they lay in the drawing-room, and at which they have to wait upon their companions and any visitors who may happen to call. In the evening there is frequently some music or light recreation, where the girls have to act as hostesses. They finish up their day's work by arranging supper, but are not allowed to retire for the night until they have seen that the doors and windows all over the house are properly secured.

The value of such a training as this cannot be overestimated. The girls leave school quite competent to undertake the management of a house; they are good cooks, and are able to turn their hand to anything without being dependent on the servants.

The other girls who have not been so actively engaged in the house are taught sewing and the making and repairing of their own garments. In the morning they have their studies, and in the afternoon generally go for walks. The mistress of the school I visited is well connected, and has many visitors. In the winter evenings dances are arranged, and these are entirely managed by the girls on duty. They see to the preparation of the rooms, engage the musicians, draw up the programmes, etc. This lady told me that 32 of her girls had met their husbands at these dances.

"We mistresses," she added, "are said in Germany to be proprietors of marriage schools. Don't laugh. It is true, and the term is not quite inappropriate."—London Chronicle.

AN AFRICAN POISON STORY. Strange Phenomenon Seen in the Northeast of the Dark Continent.

Charles M. Stern, of Chicago, who has just returned to this city after a journey through northeast Africa, told of a curious meteorological phenomenon which he observed in a district called Gwallah. "The vegetation in that region is very luxuriant," said he, "and the plant life must give off an unusually large quantity of carbonic acid gas. At least that was the conclusion I reached after seeing three natives die and four or five dogs."

"The moment the animals put their noses close to the ground they would fall over and gasp, and die in about five minutes. The natives who died slept on the ground instead of in hammocks, as others did. I saw hundreds of dead birds. My theory is that a stratum of the deadly gas covered the ground for a depth of three or four inches, and any living thing breathing in that area would be asphyxiated."

"I could not understand, however, how the gas was not distributed in a thinner layer, and what kept it in one place for a whole day. Nothing like it had ever been known there before. The deaths of the men and the dogs all occurred within 24 hours. Then the gas, if it was really gas, seemed to dissipate. It was a very strange occurrence and I might have been induced to make a more exhaustive investigation if my presence had not excited distrust. I got away as quickly as possible, rather than be accused of being the cause of the sudden deaths. The natives are superstitious and attribute most of their misfortunes to witchcraft, so I thought it the part of wisdom to get away."—N. Y. Mail and Express.

It Hurt His Dignity. He was walking between two policemen, and the three were on their way to the station house.

"I tell you," he said, with bitter emphasis, "this is a beastly outrage! The idea of making a man in my position walk in this public manner to a fetid lockup. It's scandalous."

"But you were seen snatching the watch," said the bigger officer. "Oh, I'm not kicking about that," quoth the prisoner, "but where in tophet is your blamed patrol wagon! Hang me, if this isn't the first time in all my experience that I ever had to walk!"—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Taken Unawares. Jack—What is the trouble between Josie and Claude? I hear the engagement is broken.

Penelope—Yes. Claude called when she was expecting Clarence, and she had on the wrong engagement ring.—Judge.

Her Secret. I can play the piano, the fiddle and flute. No enemy, though, have I got; The way that I keep all my friends is just this— I can play on the things, but do not.—N. Y. World.

LOCATING HIM. "Seen my boy Tommy anywere, Mrs. Rook?" "Well, no, I ain't seen 'im, but there's a fight at the other end of the street."—Pick-me-Up.

A Possible Disappointment. "The bridegroom appeared to be fearfully nervous." "Yes; you see his father-in-law's wedding present wasn't certified."—Chicago Journal.

Out of His Class. Schoolma'am (encouragingly)—Come, now, Harold; spell chickens. Harold—Please, ma'am, I'm not old enough to spell chickens; but you can try me on eggs.—Judge.

His Occupation Gone. How doth the busy little bee Improve each modern hour, When glucose, cleverly disguised, Makes useless every flower!—Chicago Journal.

Cruel Candor. "I'm afraid," said Mr. Meekton, "that I must plead guilty to being a baseball crank." "I don't think so," replied his wife. "After accompanying you to one game I am prepared to say that you are not a crank on such matters. You are a raving maniac."—Washington Star.

Differing Spheres. "Does it chagrin you that you don't fully understand politics, Mrs. Wiggins?" "No; there isn't one man in a million who knows how long cucumber pickles ought to stay in the brine."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

It Wouldn't Work. "One touch of nature, you know, old man—" "Of course, of course; ut you're not nature, and consequently I refuse to be touched." Thus the promptness with which he saw the point saved him.—Chicago Post.

Plenty of Them. "You say you love my daughter?" "I love her, sir, with every fiber that I possess." "Every fiber?" "Yes, sir. I'm in the rope and cable business, sir."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

All Hope Gone. Miss Perkinson—Ah, there is no marrying or giving in marriage in Heaven. Miss Westlake—Well, dear, you know you have my sympathy.—Chicago Record.

Still Ahead. "And so you think Heaven is like Boston?" "Well, I did think so, but you know Boston has improved a great deal in the last 20 years."—Harlem Life.

A Home Body. Winkers—I haven't seen you at the club for a week? You seem to have become a great home body lately. Blinkers—Yes. Wife's away.—N. Y. Weekly.

A Natural Inference. Old Soak—My ancestors were knights of old, I would have you understand. Cynicus—Ten knights in a barroom, I guess, judging by some of their descendants.—N. Y. Journal.

Smiled. She sat on the steps at the evening tide Enjoying the balmy air; He came and asked: "May I sit by your side?" And she gave him a vacant stare.—Cornell Widow.

Rough on Her Complexion. Helen—Kate says she's so afraid in the dark. Mattie—That's strange. I should think she'd be more afraid of the light.—Chicago News.

Neighborly Pleasurtries. "Your little boy bangs on his drum from sunrise to sunset." "Yes; I pay him to do it so we can't hear your daughter sing."—Detroit Free Press.

Somewhat in Doubt. Her Father—I suppose, young man, your intentions are of the best? Her Suitor—Well—er—I intend to marry your daughter.—N. Y. Journal.

The Sweet, Old Song. "O, come where my love lies dreaming," She hummed in accents low, And across the strings of her instrument She lightly drew the bow; "O, come where my love lies dreaming—" And out through the bedroom door There floated upon the atmosphere The sound of her husband's snore!—Cleveland Leader.

Open to Inspection. "People who live in glass houses shouldn't throw stones." "Why?" "Because everybody can see them do it."—Detroit Free Press.

A Natural Result. "So the Mothers' club decided in favor of corporal punishment?" "Yes. You see the members were thinking of each other's children."—Detroit News.

GENEROSITY. Willie (who has eaten his piece of cake as fast as possible)—Say! Ethel; let's play menagerie. I'll be the monkey and you feed me with your cake.—N. Y. Times.

Her Feelings. When Blue Beard's wife looked round, she sighed And shed a briny tear. "I feel," she said to him, "just like Your whiskers look, my dear."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

Keeping Account. Average Wife—My dear, aren't you going to church with me this Sunday? Average Husband—Good lands! Why, I went to church with you last Sunday.—N. Y. Weekly.

This Sounds True. You should not be first on hand, Unless you would be beaten; The early bird may get the worm, But the early worm gets eaten.—Fuck.

Country Cousin (on a visit to London, to lady fiddler)—Were you practicing on your violin just now, Miss Strad? I thought I heard you. Miss Strad—No. I haven't touched it to-day. Country Cousin—Ah! then it must have been an organ in the street! And for the life of him he can't understand why Miss Strad now gives him the cold shoulder.—London Punch.

Knew Where to Find Her. Mrs. Yeast—I was surprised to see your husband entering a saloon the other day. Mrs. Crimmonbeak—I guess he wanted to see me. "You don't mean to say he would find you there!" "Well, he was pretty sure I would come there to find him."—Yonkers Statesman.

Had Lost His Faith in Them. A theatrical manager told a story against himself the other day. An actor came to him and applied for an engagement. There did not seem to be much need of him, but his demands in the way of salary were very modest, and the manager said to him: "Well, you may consider yourself engaged. I fancy I can find something for you to do. Come round on Tuesday and I'll try you." The newly-engaged man looked at the manager questioning. "How about a contract?" he asked. "Oh, never mind a contract. We'll have a verbal contract." There was a look of mild reproach in the eyes of the man, as he answered, sorrowfully: "Sir, the last time I made a verbal contract I drew a verbal salary."—Spare Moments.

It Makes Cold Feet Warm. Shake into your under shoes Allen's Foot-Ease, a powder for the feet. It gives rest and comfort, prevents that smarting sensation and keeps your feet from perspiring. Allen's Foot-Ease makes cold feet warm. After your feet perspire they usually feel cold at this season. Ask your druggist or shoe dealer to-day for a 25c box of Allen's Foot-Ease and use it at once. Sample sent Free. Address Allen S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N. Y.

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Women, Look Here. If you want to learn about a Washing Machine, which even a child can operate easily, be sure to read advertisement in this paper of H. F. Brammer Manufacturing Co., Davenport, Ia.

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To Cure a Cold in One Day. Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund money if it fails to cure. 25c. It is very easy to convince a man of what he already believes.—Washington Democrat.

Why suffer with an ache or pain When St. Jacobs Oil will cure. Why? A man's only chance to get a head in this world is to be born with one.—Chicago News. Frost-bites are like burns, and both are cured by St. Jacobs Oil promptly. In giving thanks for your blessings, don't forget the criticisms you have received.—N. Y. Independent.

His Sinister Intention.

Oklahoma Landlord—If there is a shootin' star or two along toward midnight don't git scared, Mr. Eastman. You won't be in no danger yourself. Eastern Tourist—Certainly not! I have seen such sights before, but I was not aware that there was to be a meteoric display at this time.

"Well, I don't know for certain that that is 'gin' to be any, but I've got it figured out that them three members of a busted Uncle Tom's Cabin company that have been boardin' on me for the last two weeks while they waited for remittances from home are 'gin' to try to vamoos to-night an' leave me holdin' the bag, an' I am yere to say that they ain't 'gin' to git away without settlin' in full, not if my old revolver works with its usual neatness an' dispatch! That's the kind of a—by gosh—landlord I am!"—N. Y. World.

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Great Distress. A Combination of Troubles Causes Much Suffering. BIRD ISLAND, MINN.—"I was troubled with my stomach. Nearly everything I ate would sour and I would belch it up. At times my stomach gave me great distress. My back was lame on account of kidney difficulty. I bought six bottles of Hood's Sarsaparilla; when I had taken four bottles I was cured."—NORMAN HICKOK.

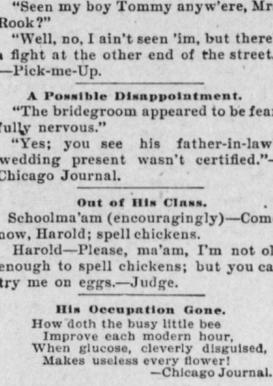
Hood's Sarsaparilla. Is the best—in fact the One True Blood Purifier. Hood's Pills are the favorite cathartic 25c.

What do the Children Drink? Don't give them tea or coffee. Have you tried the new food drink called GRAIN-O? It is delicious and nourishing and takes the place of coffee. The more Grain-O you give the children the more health you distribute through their systems. Grain-O is made of pure grains, and when properly prepared tastes like the choice grades of coffee, but costs about 1/4 as much. All grocers sell it. 15c. and 25c.

Try Grain-O! Insist that your grocer gives you GRAIN-O. Accept no imitation.

MAKE YOUR WIFE A Present of an O. C. MACHINE. GREATEST IMPROVEMENT IN WASHERS IN 30 YEARS. PENDULUM. Does Half the Work. Can be operated standing or sitting. No more work than rocking a cradle. BACKACHE with this machine is first-class and guaranteed to give satisfaction. Your dealer we guarantee to give you the best. H. F. BRAMMER MFG. CO., Davenport, Iowa.

If you ever want to sell or exchange your Organ, remember it will be twice as valuable if the name on the front is ESTEY. Write for Illustrated Catalogue with prices, to Estey Organ Company, Eastabrook, Vt.



AN EXCHANGE OF INTERNATIONAL COURTESIES.



"YOU'RE A TRUMP, HARRY WADE."

Phil Dress?

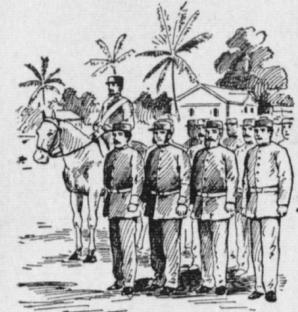
AN EXCHANGE OF INTERNATIONAL COURTESIES.

## ADVENTURE IN GUIANA.

Serio-Comio Experience on the Anglo-Venezuelan Frontier.

The Strained Relations Between the English Settlers and Their Venezuelan Neighbors—Anglo-Saxon Pluck Wins.

(Special Kingston (Jamaica) Letter.)  
"All is not coal that burns"—as the miner said when the fire damp exploded and shot him up the shaft. In like manner might the miners and settlers on the Anglo-Venezuelan frontier soliloquize that "all is not peace that's quiet" when they find themselves, as they occasionally do, involved in a passage of arms with the Venezuelan frontier guards who have acquired an awkward



BRITISH POLICE AND STATION.

habit of going on the warpath on their own account without reference to or thought of the possible diplomatic complications that might ensue.

Of course during the early days of the boundary controversy collisions were inevitable, and there was more or less of bloodshed and violence, provoked by the representatives of the republic for the most part, but which were usually got out of the diplomatic net by mutual consent through a resort to the simple expedient of attributing them to irresponsible brigandage. Then the United States, intervention came on, and it was agreed that pending settlement Great Britain and Venezuela should both maintain on the frontiers responsible disciplined forces competent to keep the peace.

This arrangement has worked fairly well, at any rate on the English side of the disputed territory. The colonial government organized and sent to the front a fairly strong and thoroughly well disciplined and equipped body of men called the northwest police, which was distributed in divisions along the entire line of occupation. The Venezuelan government sent up detachments of regular troops, and in short order brigandage was wiped out.

One or two bloodless collisions occurred at the outset between these forces, which, however, had no other result than the passage of a few more or less sharp and apologetic telegrams between Georgetown and Caracas. Then things settled down to await the issue of American intervention and arbitration.

But it would seem that this tentative "settling down" has not been quite so complete as it might have been. It may be that with characteristic impatience Venezuela is getting tired of the protracted delay, and is deliberately attempting to force an issue indirectly. But it is more probable that the frontier officers are personally becoming restive under the intolerable monotony of their exile in the wilderness, and are so "spoiling for" distraction and excitement that they occasionally lose their heads.

Whatever the cause might be, it seems a fact that of late there has been some trouble between the English settlers along the frontier and the Venezuelan guards on the other side of the line, which makes for the disruption of the peace. A story in point has just come to hand from an American prospector which is well worth the telling.



THE UPPER URUAN.

Apparently no serious consequences have arisen out of the incident, but it aptly illustrates the strained conditions that exist on the frontier. And intrinsically the story is full of the element of romance not unmixed with comicality.

Mr. Moore conducts a thriving farm on the English side of the Uruan river, which stream is one of the temporarily arranged lines of demarcation between the republic and the British colony of Guiana. By dint of industry and patience he has within half a dozen years established out of the drear wilderness one of the most prosperous cattle and agricultural farms in northern South America. His place is an object lesson of what can be done in this direction with the material that nature has so abundantly supplied; and Mr. Moore not only keeps his family there, but with characteristic Irish geniality literally keeps an open house for all visitors.

The Venezuelan military outpost with which we have to deal is situated

at the mouth of the Uruan. It consists of a rough one-gun fortification on a bluff commanding the river's mouth and lower reach, and a small shanty built up on the beach under the lee of the high ground. The garrison consists of six soldiers and an officer. As there are no settlements at all on their side of the line, it may be supposed that these unfortunate exiles have an even worse time of it than French military convicts at colonial outposts. The result is that not infrequently the Venezuelans "invade" the enemy's territory for social and trade purposes, where they are fortunate to be near enough to English settlements.

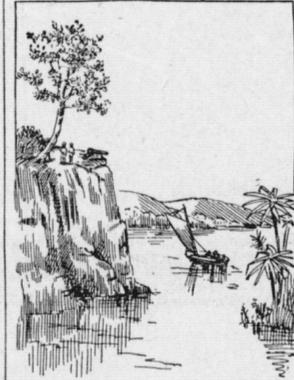
It seems from all accounts that the garrison at this post was in the habit of going up evenings to Moore's settlement and having a good time among the people. But there had been some disagreeableness arising out of the Venezuelans' fondness for Demerara rum, the result being that Moore had forbidden their coming and got down two or three policemen from the station to maintain order at his little settlement.

This was the state of affairs when Hugh Evans, an American, and two Englishmen arrived at Uruan from Georgetown on a general prospecting tour and to "spy out the land." Of course they struck Moore's place, and, agreeable to the genial invitation, made it their headquarters while in the vicinity.

One morning last July the party, consisting of Moore, Evans, the two Englishmen and a Doveclan servant, set out in the former's sailboat for a day's shooting and fishing among the creeks at the mouth of the Uruan. All went well until they arrived opposite the Venezuelan station. The direction of the wind and set of the current carried the boat over toward the Venezuelan side of the river. As they were running past the officer in charge, one Capt. Lopez, came out of the house and hailed them. Moore, who was steering, at once drew inshore and asked what the matter was.

The captain replied that he had orders not to permit any traffic on the river without search and clearance, and he proposed to carry it out. They would have to come in and get cleared.

Now, this was clearly all nonsense. The river is neutral territory, and the boat was English, and therefore not amenable to any Venezuelan laws. So Moore, scenting pure mischief, told Lopez he might go to a certain ultra-



DODGING THE BATTERY.

tropical clime and be cremated. Lopez then dodged into the station, and ere the boat was under way he ran out with a rifle and challenged Moore to proceed.

The party began to laugh and jeer at the fiery Venezuelan, but he was as good as his threat and blazed away at them. Before he could get off a second shot, the first having gone wide, Moore had thrown the boat in the wind again and his three companions had Lopez covered with their shotguns. But he did not scare. He fired again, and that time chipped a piece off the mast. Then Evans and the two Englishmen let fly, and the howl that Lopez set up showed that the shots went true, and his legs were well peppered with game shot. He dropped his rifle and made for the house, calling for his garrison.

The six men swarmed out, half clad and unarmed, and set up a great yelling. Meanwhile the boat again set forth on its voyage. But the incident was not over. It had, in fact, only commenced. The bluff had to be passed, and as the boat made for midstream to weather the point the occupants saw the soldiers tearing up the steep towards the gun. The intention clearly was to plump a round shot into the boat.

Mr. Moore and party then acted with promptitude and decision. Something exceedingly comical was the result. A thicket of bushes along the bluff concealed the boat from the soldiers, and whilst they awaited its appearance the party put back to shore. Before their maneuver could well be realized they had landed, surprised Lopez extracting the shot from his shins and taken possession of the station.

The six soldiers came running down from the house, but found it convenient to surrender at discretion, since they were unarmed. Moore and his friends then tied them up to keep them out of mischief whilst they proceeded to make away with all the arms and ammunition in the station, which they put into their boat. The next move was to unmount the gun and throw it over the bluff. They then released the prisoners, warning them not to meddle with Englishmen again, and pushed off. A little way out they consigned the arms to the river and went on their way rejoicing.

This little "incident" was duly reported at Georgetown, and doubtless at Caracas, but no action has been taken in the matter beyond the enforcement in the English territory of a general order against the carrying of arms by settlers.

T. P. PORTER.  
"Don't you think Mrs. Leighton is fearfully affected?"  
"Well, I'd hate to believe such manners were natural."—Chicago Journal

## My Sister Elizabeth's Chance.

By Eben H. Rexford.

"YOU can't guess what's going to happen," cried my sister Elizabeth one morning as she came running up the path from the gate, where she had been to meet the postman. She had an open letter in her hand. "Has some one left you a fortune?" I asked.

"Oh—better than that," was the reply. "I'm going to have a beau! Listen," and she proceeded to read me her letter:

"Dear Elizabeth: I write to tell you that a friend of mine has fallen in love with your photograph. He is a widower, and on the lookout for another wife. He happened to see your picture, and it won his susceptible heart at once. He asked all kinds of questions about you, and when he found out that you were 'fancy free' he said he 'had a good mind to come and see you. Mebbe there was the chance he'd been lookin' for.' I advised him to come. 'You can't tell by tryin'," I said. And—her's coming! He has got some business to transact in the city Thursday, and he will stop off at Holmeville on Wednesday and visit you. Be kind to the poor man, and—send me an invitation to the wedding. Hastily, 'AUNT MARIA.'"

"That's just like Aunt Maria, isn't it?" cried Elizabeth, half amused and half indignant. "She's bound to have fun at somebody's expense. I can imagine her laughing every time she thinks of the joke she considers she has played on me. The idea of her sending an old widower to see me!"

"She didn't exactly send him," I responded. "But I think she rather encouraged him to come. What's that she says about Wednesday? To-day's Wednesday, Elizabeth, and you can look for your admirer by the next train. The letter ought to have got here yesterday, you see by its date. Go and get ready to entertain him—there's no time to lose."

"I'm thoroughly out of patience with Aunt Maria," said Elizabeth. "I've a notion to go away somewhere and stay till he's gone."

"But he'd come again if he's so desperately smitten with your photograph, or he'd stay till you came home, or he'd fall in love with me and you'd lose your 'chance.'" I said: "No—stay and face the music, Elizabeth."

"I know what I'll do!" cried my sister, the mischief-loving trait common to her and Aunt Maria coming to the surface. "I'll pretend I'm deaf, and I'll have some fun out of it, as well as Aunt Maria."

"You can't carry out such a deception without getting caught at it," I said. "Trust me for that!" cried Elizabeth, with sparkling eyes. I think she began to be glad that Aunt Maria had encouraged the widower to come. "Now, remember! I'm totally unable to hear a word of ordinary conversation. It will be necessary for you to almost shout at me if you want me to understand what you're saying. And be sure to keep from keeping up the deception. We must not let him discover it, for that would make us ridiculous, you see. There! I hear the train. We can expect him at any moment now. Oh, dear! I know I shall want to laugh, but I shan't do it—you see if I do! I'll go and get ready to receive him. When he comes you must meet him, and bring him in and introduce him," and away ran my fun-loving sister to get ready for her visitor.

Ten minutes later I saw a man coming down the road from the station, and I knew as soon as I set my eyes on him that it was Elizabeth's admirer. He was at least 45 years old, with a very solemn-looking face, and an air of having his Sunday clothes on. But perhaps his errand made him look soberer than usual and feel ill at ease. I met him at the door.

"Does Miss 'Elizabeth Jones live here?" he asked.

"Yes, sir," I answered. "I think she's expecting you. You are the gentleman our Aunt Maria Thorpe wrote us about, I suppose?"

"Yes, I be," was the reply. "My name's Peters—Joshua Peters. But mebbe she told you?"

"No, she did not tell us your name—she simply said you were coming to see Elizabeth. She's in the sitting-room. I'll take you in and introduce you. You'll have to speak rather loud, for Elizabeth's just a trifle hard of hearing."

"That's bad," said Mr. Peters, pulling out a big red handkerchief and wiping his perspiring face. "Awful warm, ain't it?"

"Quite warm," I responded. By that time we were at the sitting-room door. Elizabeth sat by the window with her back toward us.

"Elizabeth," I said, raising my voice. No reply.

"Elizabeth!" this time in a louder tone. Still no reply.

"She must be deaf to not hear that," said Mr. Peters. "How long she's been so?"

"I did not dare trust myself to reply. I went up to Elizabeth and put my hand on her shoulder. She turned and saw us. 'Why didn't you speak when you came in?' she asked, rising.

"She did—she hollered," said Mr. Peters in a sort of stage aside.

"Elizabeth, this is Mr. Peters—the gentleman Aunt Maria wrote about," I said close to her ear.

"Oh—yes, I understand!" said Elizabeth, her face showing great delight and interest. "I'm happy to meet you, Mr. Peasley. Sit down, please, and let's talk to each other. I want to get acquainted right away. I hope you're well, Mr. Peasley?"

"Peters, not Peasley," corrected her visitors.

"A little louder, please—I didn't quite catch what you said," and Elizabeth bent her head to listen.

"I said my name wasn't Peasley," shouted the other. "It's Peters."

"Oh, yes, I understand now," responded Elizabeth. "Excuse me, but it was all Sister Jane's fault, she speaks in such a low tone. I'm not so very deaf, still one has to talk rather loud for me to understand all they say."

"Your aunt Maria told me about you," said Mr. Peters, sitting down. "I've known her quite a spell."

"Aunt Maria isn't at all well? You surprise me, Mr. Peters. She didn't say anything about it in her letter."

"I said—I'd known her—quite a spell," said Mr. Peters, in a voice like a trumpet.

"Oh, yes—pardon me," said Elizabeth. "When you speak a trifle louder than usual, like that, I have no difficulty in understanding what you say."

I made an excuse to get away as soon as possible. I couldn't have kept my face straight much longer. I busied myself about getting dinner, but I could hear every word of the conversation in the kitchen. Elizabeth asked him all about his farm, and his family, and seemed to be getting very much interested in him. She kept him repeating his remarks until I fancied he was getting hoarse.

"I've always fancied I would like living on a farm," said Elizabeth. "Do you think the children would take kindly to—a to a stepmother, Mr. Peters?"

"They'd have to if I got married again," was his reply. "I reckon there wouldn't be any trouble about that."

"No, I don't like cats," said Elizabeth. "I'd prefer a dog. Do you keep a dog, Mr. Peters?"

"I didn't say anything about cats," he responded. "You didn't catch my remark."

"I think just as you do about that," responded Elizabeth. "I don't like to hear them bark. We seem to have quite a similarity of tastes, don't we, Mr. Peters?"

Presently dinner was ready, and they came out together and sat down to the meal. I had told Elizabeth that I would wait on them. I knew I could never undergo the ordeal of sitting at table with them.

## AS TO REVENUES.

Painful Delay in the Returns from the Dingley Tariff.

In his speech before the Home Market club in Boston the other day Chairman Dingley was long on prophecy as to what revenue his bill would produce—next year—and short on facts about the actual revenue producing power of his and other tariff bills. He said: "It is certainly surprising that the same men who looked on without criticism while the tariff which they had framed showed a chronic deficiency for years, amounting to nearly \$200,000,000, should be so much disturbed because the new tariff has not produced adequate revenue in the first few months it has been in force."

If Mr. Dingley means that the deficits during the operation of the Wilson bill reached \$200,000,000 he is sadly mistaken. The total deficit during the Wilson law amounted to \$86,000,000. The deficit during the McKinley law was \$72,000,000. The deficit of the Dingley bill to date is \$42,000,000. The total deficit, since deficits began in 1892, amounts to \$200,000,000, of which the McKinley and Dingley laws are responsible for \$114,000,000, and the Wilson tariff for \$86,000,000. Mr. Dingley isn't candid in his statements, to say the least.

Retorting in kind, it might be said to Mr. Dingley that it is surprising that men who were so disturbed over the deficits under the Wilson law should not have framed a law to stop the deficit which was said by Mr. Dingley and his associates to be the cause of all our national ills.

"Stop the deficit," was the cry of our republican friends, and hard times will disappear and the currency question will settle itself. Our deficit-hating friends were summoned by the president to Washington in extra session to frame a bill to provide adequate revenue "immediately." The answer to the president's summons was the Dingley bill, which has produced in five months and a half a deficit half as great as the Wilson bill produced in the three years of its operation. Mr. Dingley resents criticism of the deficit producing quality of his bill. But will Mr. Dingley tell us what his bill was for if it was not to put an end to the deficit? Having failed to provide revenues equal to the expenditures, his bill fails to meet the purpose for which congress was convened. Not only is it a failure, but it is worse than a failure, because it makes matters far worse than before, by making the chasm between receipts and expenditures wider than ever.

But Mr. Dingley is not cast down. "At the beginning of the next fiscal year" we will get revenue. What statesmanship! Congress called together last March to provide greater revenue "immediately," passes a law of which the best its author can say of it is that it will begin to be effective a year from the time it became a law. But if Mr. Dingley's prophecies are no better on this subject than upon others upon which he has tried his powers the treasury will be enjoying deficits after next July. Mr. Dingley sees "improvement," but the officials in Washington do not. A dispatch from Washington relative to the revenues says:

"Two-fifths of the working days of the month have now passed, and have afforded total receipts of \$9,855,146, of which \$3,992,707 has been from customs, \$4,822,648 from internal revenue, and \$639,791 from miscellaneous sources. This indicates total receipts during November of about \$24,000,000, which will not be an improvement over October."

"Both the customs receipts and internal revenue stand at about the average for October, and it will require an increase of about \$6,000,000 per month to put the treasury upon a self-supporting basis."

With no improvement month after month, our friend from Maine continues to prophesy perfection in the sweet by and by. While waiting for the Dingley law to produce adequate revenue, the McKinley administration may find itself under the painful necessity of issuing bonds.—Utica Observer.

OPINIONS AND POINTERS.  
—The republican party is now in search of a competent surgeon to remove Senator Chandler from its vermin appendix.—Omaha World-Herald.

—Although Mr. Hanna's inclination calls him to Washington, he hesitates to leave the susceptible Ohio legislature without a chaperon.—Chicago Chronicle.

—Mr. McKinley has not yet told us what he meant by saying that he is highly gratified with the result in Ohio. Such a remark is calculated to make Mr. Hanna feel uncomfortable.—Atlanta Constitution.

—James G. Blaine said in 1873 in congress: "It is impossible to strike silver out of existence as money without results which will prove distressing to millions and disastrous to tens of thousands."—Illinois State Register.

—That feature of the Ohio election laws which was designed to expedite the collection and publication of the returns, so as to reduce the opportunity for fraud, seems not to have worked like a charm in all parts of the state this year.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

—Certain large carpet factories in the east have suspended. What! with this prosperity and Dingleyism to boot? This reminds us that the increased tariff on carpet wools is given as one reason for the suspension of these mills. Thus does Dingleyism take care of American labor.—Wheeling Register.

—There should be a convention of Dingley tariff prophets and apologists to determine upon some uniformity of prediction as to when the Dingley deficit is to cease. After the failure of the first month the sanguine cried: "Wait for the returns of next month!" After two months of dismal failure we were told to wait several months, and now Secretary Sherman, in his most impressive manner, casts the fortunate day into the dim unknown. "It is unfortunate," says he, "that the beneficial promises of the latter act (the Dingley tariff) cannot be in full operation for a year or more." This is worthy the vagueness of a Delphic oracle. "A year or more!"—Philadelphia Record.

## NOT VERY COMFORTING.

Figures Which Make It Look Blue for Republicans.

A republican newspaper, intending to furnish comfort and cheer to its party, produces a table of election returns from the several states which voted this year. The figures show that in ten states the republicans had a total majority over the democrats of 141,025.

It would be much fairer in computing election returns to compare the majorities this year with those of 1896. That would show the gains and losses—the growth or decline—of parties. For that purpose of instruction, as an object lesson, let this table, showing republican majorities in six states for the two years, be carefully studied:

	1896.	1897.
Pennsylvania	296,072	144,212
Massachusetts	174,366	85,967
Maryland	32,224	7,109
Ohio	47,497	28,135
Iowa	65,532	30,000
New Jersey	87,662	8,245
Totals	701,402	303,768
Republican loss in six states in one year		397,634

The total majority in the union in 1896 (McKinley over Bryan) was 651,016. Of this majority nearly 400,000 was lost in six states in 1897. This is almost two-thirds of the republican majority in 45 states.

But more is to be added. The following states show a change from 1896 to 1897 as follows:

	Rep. maj. in 1896.	Dem. maj. in 1897.
New York	208,469	68,609
Kentucky	231	17,328
Totals	208,700	85,935
Republican loss in two states		364,685
Add republican loss in six states, as above		397,634
Total republican loss in eight states from 1896 to 1897		762,339

This shows that in the eight states named all of McKinley's national majority was swept away, with 111,323 votes left for the democratic side. The states of Nebraska and Virginia were included in the figures of the republican organ. To include them in this table would show a greater republican loss.

With unity, good candidates, an acceptable platform and a vigorous campaign, the democrats are certain of victory in the congressional elections of 1898, which will be an assurance of a democratic victory in the presidential election of 1900.—Chicago Chronicle.

DILEMMAS IN THE TARIFF.  
Republicans in Trouble Over the Dingley Law.

The republicans will discover, if they have not yet reached that stage of enlightenment, that the Dingley tariff dilemma has two horns.

Just now the tariff tinkers are squirming on the horn of a deficit, but, with an optimism worthy of Mark Tapley, they laugh at the suggestion that they are hurt, and assert that after December the deficit of \$60,000,000 will be made up by increased importations and prosperity will dawn.

Is that so? For the sake of cheerful amenity let the assertion be accepted. What, then, have the republicans gained? To be sure, they have cured the deficit, but at what expense?

American manufacturers were promised a glorious dawn of prosperity after the Dingley bill had performed its perfect work. Will an increase of importations so enormous as to yield an extra revenue of \$60,000,000 be considered a blessing by the manufacturers of this country?

W. S. Gilbert's paradox in "The Pirates of Penzance" is nothing compared with the delightful paradox perpetrated by Dingley, which promises a tremendous boom in the way of importations and a sunburst of prosperity to home manufacturers as coincidental beneficial results.

Protection which does not protect is one horn of the dilemma. Protection which produces a deficit is another horn. If the republicans escape the one they will be pierced on the other.—Chicago Dispatch.

Dubious Mr. Dingley.  
Congressman Dingley is not willing to accept the result of the recent elections as condemnatory of the McKinley administration or of his own tariff bill.

The friends of the president ought not to object to taking the result in Ohio as a test of his popularity. Are not the reduction of the republican majority to one-half the figure of last year and to one-third of that secured two years ago, and the almost entire loss of the majority of 87 in the legislature, something of a rebuke?

As to the Dingley tariff, the president said in his message to congress that the purpose of the law was to provide sufficient revenue "without delay, hindrance or postponement." Senator Aldrich said that if the law did not insure this the party would be condemned.

There has been a deficit every month since the bill was passed. The total deficiency to date is \$41,719,000. The chief effect of the tariff has been to increase the cost of a great number of the necessities of the people.

What is there in such a law to satisfy the voters? How can Mr. Dingley be dubious as to the meaning of the elections?—N. Y. World.

—During all of Mr. Hanna's brief career as a political boss, and as senator, not a word has ever passed his lips which would subject him to the least suspicion of knowing anything about any public question, or of having the least conception of the duties of a private citizen or a public representative. He has simply earned and enjoys the reputation of an unscrupulous political boss. To place upon his shoulders the toga that has been worn by Wade and Sherman would be a ludicrous misfit. To set him up in the senate to be gazed at for six years as the flower and blossom of the business man in politics and in office would be a satire on the period and a severe object lesson for the future.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

The only hope the enemies of free silver is to keep our forces divided into factions and contending over a party name and in view of the fact that the new Democratic party so clearly represents the people's party, on the money and tariff questions we are all standing in our own light by not uniting under the Democratic banner and winning great victories all along the line. We must unite in name as well as principle if we would win.—Olathe Herald.

Before McKinley's ejection the Republican political teachers pointed to the volume of money hoarded in the banks and declared it was there because of a lack of confidence, which was the chief cause of hard times. Since his election there is more money locked up in the banks than before but the same political teachers now point to the money thus hoarded as an evidence of great prosperity. There is no substance in existence as light and changeable as the logic of the average expounder of Republican doctrine.—Emporia Times.

Viewed from every aspect, it is obvious that the Republicans will be on the defensive from the opening to the close of the forthcoming session of Congress. They will have so many shortcomings and disappointments of party policy and administration to explain that on no proposition of general interest can they be aggressive. Cuba and the currency will be the questions around which the debates will rage with greatest fury, without immediate hope of settlement on any basis satisfactory to the national will or conscience.—St. Louis Republic.

At this time it seems that a good political move would be to throw off the idea of "allied forces," and all the opposition to Republican teachings unite under the broad folds of the rejuvenated Jeffersonian Democracy, with the silver platform as a guide. The campaign can be conducted with less friction by having a united organization and a signal and distinct plan of campaign and thus be assured of success and supremacy at the polls. If all the county committees could get together and see the importance of a single united effort, success would crown our efforts without question.—Arkansas City Democrat.

The Kansas City Star has made a careful canvass of the vote by counties, taking the average of the six officers voted for, and finds that the Republicans had 9,119 majority in Kansas at the recent election; our congressional district returned a Republican majority of 764. These results occasion no surprise when we consider that in many counties the fusion was quite imperfect and unsatisfactory. Indeed six or seven counties had no fusion whatsoever. A complete combination of the silver forces alone is needed to carry Kansas and the Fourth Congressional district. This we shall have next year even if a fight is required to get it.—Eureka Messenger.

The army of pensioners still steadily grows in numbers, notwithstanding the assertion of several commissioners of pensions that it had reached high water mark and was about to start down grade. The annual report of Commissioner Evans shows that there were 5,336 more names on the rolls on June 30, 1897, than there were one year before, notwithstanding the dropping, during the fiscal year for deaths and other causes of 41,122 names. There were 976,014 names on the roll at the close of the last fiscal year, and, unless death claims an unusually large number it is probable that the million mark will be passed before the close of the present fiscal year.

No one is to be more profoundly pained than he who believes every evil thing reported of his neighbor. Such a disposition may be termed cancer of the heart and eats out a charity, mercy and faith in his kind. We are dependent upon each other for happiness in the world, and life is a dreary, dark dungeon, if we lose faith in humanity. There are frailties enough in human hearts, but the world holds millions of men to-day who would die for honor, and whose word is as sure as life. Millions of pure women worthy of all love and esteem live in our country, rear their children in fear and admonition of the Lord, and will one day pass through the pearly gates, and he who sees evil in innocent actions and imputes wicked motives to others, is a human hyena unworthy the name of man. This custom of believing every evil report is so common that the most notorious blackguard in the community holds the power to tarnish the name of the purest woman, leaving upon it a smudge never to be effaced. No weakness is productive of so much harm as that of credulity in reference to slander, being responsible for more broken hearts than any other sin. If you want to be kind or just or merciful as you would obtain mercy, hold fast to faith in the integrity and purity of your friend.—Savings.

A COMPANION FOR ALL AGES.

A gentleman who use to read the Youth's Companion when a boy, and reads it with the same interest now that he is a middle aged man, was asked the other day if he had not outgrown the Companion. "I don't believe," said he, "that I can ever outgrow it. I find in it not only the cheery hopeful spirit of youth, but the wisdom and experience of age. I like it just as much as when I was a boy, though perhaps in a different way. But I know it is the same Youth's Companion with which I grew up, for my boys and girls like it as well as ever I did. It is a good paper to grow up with."

The Youth's Companion will contain the best thought of the best thinkers of America and Europe during 1898. It will print serial and short stories of absorbing interest, and true tales of adventure. Present readers who renew their subscriptions, and all new subscribers, will receive free a beautiful illustrated calendar printed in twelve colors, and embossed in gold. It is the richest and costliest calendar ever sent to Companion subscribers. New subscribers will receive The Companion every week from the time the subscription is received until January, 1898, and then for a full year to 1899.

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The Christmas Ladies' Home Journal will have Christmas stories by Mary E. Wilkins, Ruth McEnerg Stuart, Hamlin Garland, Mrs. A. D. T. Whitney, Mrs. Mark Morrison and Lillian Bell.

LETTER LIST.

Letters remaining in the postoffice at Cottonwood Falls, Kansas, Dec. 2, 1897.

Miss Elvato, Joseph A Bent, Miss Nellie Hinkle, G E Moon 2, Mrs. Anna Bowers, Mrs Annie Davis, G W Sinke, J B Snodgrass, Mr L S Kennedy, M L Beaudraugh, Louis Ellis, Geo W Green, Emanuel Zegafuse, Wm L Strong, Henry Philips, B J Jackson, A E Davis 4.

All the above remaining uncalled for Dec. 12, 1897, will be sent to the Dead Letter office.

W. H. HOLSINGER, P. M.

A WORTHY WORK.

Knowing the Temperance Hospital, in Chicago, to be worthy of, and needing, our best will and best gifts, the W. C. T. U. of Chase county have arranged to send a box of articles for the annual Christmas sale, for the benefit of that grand institution, and ask the co-operation of all lovers of sobriety. Gifts of fancy or useful articles, anything salable gladly accepted. Send all contributions of money or gifts to Mrs. W. F. Dunlap, Strong City, not later than Dec. 15th. Dear Friends lend a hand and let us see what our county is willing to do for a worthy cause.

H. L. RICHARDS,  
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Notice is hereby given that, in pursuance of instructions from the Commissioner of the general land office, under authority vested in him by section 2455, U. S. H. V. Stat., as amended by the act of Congress, approved February 26, 1895, we will proceed to offer at public sale on the 7th day of December, next, at this office, the following tract of land, to wit: the southwest 1/4 of the southwest 1/4 of section twenty-six (26), township twenty (20), south, range six (6) east.

Any and all persons claiming adversely the above described lands are advised to file their claims in this office on or before the day above designated for the commencement of said sale, otherwise their rights will be forfeited.

H. VON LANGEN, Register.  
JAMES J. Hitt, Receiver.

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

THURSDAY, DEC. 2, 1897. COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS

W. E. TIMMONS, Ed. and Prop.

Official Paper of City & County.

No four shall be as favor away; two to the line, out as ships fall where they may.

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Pay Up. A number of our subscribers owe us for two or more years subscription to the COURANT. A newspaper can not be published without money, any more than you can conduct any other kind of business without money. All subscriptions covering two or more years must be promptly settled up.

LOCAL SHORT STOPS.

Emporia bread for sale at Bauer's. Mrs. Mary J. Palmer went to Marion, last week. Push your holiday trade by extensive advertising. Geo. E. Capwell has had his photograph gallery reshipped. For Sale.—A splendid milk cow. Apply at COURANT office. The city school reopened Monday after Thanksgiving holiday. Call at Kellogg's Feed Store for prices on Flour and Feed. Thanksgiving Day was duly observed in this city and county. E. Forbes, of Eldorado, has gone to the Soldiers' Home, at Dodge City. Smith Bros. will pay the highest market price for poultry and eggs. Mrs. C. A. Cowley visited in the Homestead neighborhood, last week. Edgar Jones was here visiting his sister, Mrs. J. H. Doolittle, last week. Dr. John McCaskill is enjoying a visit from his sister-in-law, from Illinois. W. A. Moran entertained the old soldiers, at his home Thanksgiving evening. Hay wanted at this office, on subscription, not next spring, but right away. Mr. and Mrs. S. P. Clyburn left, yesterday, for the Soldiers' Home, at Dodge City. J. C. Farrington, of Strong City, went to Socorro, N. M. last Thursday, to buy cattle. Miss Elvora D'Amars left, yesterday, for an extended visit to her parents, in Cameron, Mo. Born, on Strubby creek, on Tuesday, November 23, 1897, to Mr. and Mrs. Louis Frye, a son. Albert Painter, of Council Grove, visited his aunt Mrs. A. J. Houghton, of this city, last week. Ed Estes left, Tuesday morning, for Texas where he will work for the 101 cattle company. Mrs. Roberts, of Newton, is here Mr. a week's visit with her daughter, for T. W. Jenkins. J. L. Holmes, of Clements, shipped three car loads of flax seed to Kansas City, recently. Mrs. J. H. Scribner is visiting her daughter, Mrs. J. C. Soroggin, at Kansas City, Kansas. C. H. White, of the Strong City Derrick, was down to Kansas City, one day last week. Mrs. Tom Anderson, of Wichita, is visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Minor, of this city. The Thanksgiving ball, given in the Opera House in Strong City, was quite an enjoyable affair. John Dockett has bought the J. B. McClellan farm, on Rock creek, and will move to it in the spring. Jabn Johnson is suffering with a carbuncle on the palm of his left hand and also from jaundice. Mr. and Mrs. P. F. King, of Emporia, spent Thanksgiving with their son, George G. King and wife. John Hindley, of Perry, Okla., was up on business and visiting relatives in this city and Strong, last week. I have for rent some of the best farms in Chase county. J. C. DAVIS, jan24

The Illustrated Thanksgiving number of the Hutchinson News was very handsome. Mrs. Fanny Coffey, of Cottonwood Falls, is visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Richards.—Marion Record. Mrs. D. Hilton and Miss Eva Cochran have purchased the military stock of Mrs. M. F. Coleman, in Strong City. Mr. and Mrs. M. W. Gilmore, of Eldorado, have resigned their position at the North Topeka Reform School. Randall & Co. will have their new line of holiday goods fresh and new three weeks before Xmas. Wait for them. Robert Jones, a stone cutter, who worked in the quarries here for some time, died in a hotel at Kansas City, one day last week. Miss Vay Johnson, teacher in district No. 64, spent Thanksgiving Day, Friday, Saturday and Sunday, at her home, in this city. The coal now being taken out on bloody creek is much better than that first taken out. This "find" may yet prove valuable. Mr. and Mrs. John W. Gannon, of Strong City, entertained a number of their friends, on Thanksgiving day, in a most elegant way. Freddie Raleigh, of Strong City, has returned home from McPherson, where his father has been plastering for some time past. Eric Watkins, Bert Pullins and Chas. Schultheis, of Council Grove, were in attendance at the Thanksgiving ball in Strong City. F. A. Schade, of Strong City, has a number of pure stock S. C. White Leghorns for sale. Mind we lead in Xmas goods and will have stacks of nice things in due time at hard time prices. RANDALL & Co. If you want a good job of plastering done call on W. E. Brace, Cottonwood Falls, Kansas, who also does paper-hanging. Miss Jennie Upton, who is attending the Emporia Normal, spent Thanksgiving, Friday, Saturday, Sunday, with her sister, Mrs. F. V. Alford, of this city. Mrs. Patrick Raleigh and daughter, Tressie, of Strong City, have returned home from Chicago, where Mrs. Raleigh had been receiving medical treatment. Say! you ought to see the original Yellow Kids (the Gillams), they are with the Nashville Students Colored Comedy Co., and appear at the Opera House in Strong City, Dec. 9. Chas. M. Gregory and Dr. E. P. Brown, left Thursday for Chihuahua, Mexico, with three complete camping outfits and three sleeping bags one each for themselves and one for Dr. J. M. Hazama, who is now at Chihuahua prospecting. We, the undersigned received another car load of that good flour, and are prepared to deliver flour, feed or hay to any place in this or Strong City, and will sell to one and all at wholesale prices. Those ordering through mail will refund stamps for address. SEIKER & Co. All you guess about difficulty in selling Stark Trees may be wrong, if you wish to know the truth drop a postcard to Stark Nursery, Louisiana, Mo., or Rockport, Ill. Name reference. Cash paid to salesman the year round. Outfit free—takes no money to TRY the work. Also want CLUB MAKERS—get their trees free. Mr. and Mrs. Henry Armstrong and son, of Wellington, arrived here Friday, on a visit to Mr. and Mrs. G. E. Finley, Mrs. Armstrong and Mrs. Finley being sisters. Mr. Armstrong has gone to Salina, for a week's visit to his brother, when he will return here and then go home with his wife and son. W. S. Romigh, editor of the Reveille, returned home, yesterday morning, from a three week's visit in Ohio. While there he was in many of the manufacturing centers of the State, and he says he failed to see any of the way of prosperity that has struck the country, under the McKinley administration, and that real estate can scarcely be given away. Hol for Christmas. Santa Clause has unloaded his supply of Christmas presents for this county at Hilton's Pharmacy. It is the newest, best selected and largest stock ever exhibited here. The prices are exceedingly low. It will do you good to drop in and look around at the pretty things. One day last week Rettiger & Norton billed to St. Joseph, Mo., from their quarries east of this city, two of the largest stones that were ever shipped out of Chase county, they being 14x36. They are to be used for an engine bed, there being four required. The remaining two will be billed out this week. They secured the contract because of their ability to fill such contracts expeditiously. A letter from one of the Rider family, who left this country for Jerusalem, a few months ago, brings the sad intelligence of the death of the oldest son, Earl, and the serious illness of Cecil. It is reported that the family have reached Chicago, on their return to Kansas, but it is probably not true. Earl, before leaving, predicted that he would die soon after reaching Jerusalem. That great farm paper, The Prairie Farmer of Chicago, will make special low clubbing prices to our readers. They offer to send The Prairie Farmer and Kansas City Twice-a-week Times, both papers one year for only \$1—just one-half rate—or they will send The Prairie Farmer and Weekly Enter Oesen, both papers one year for \$1.25; or in clubs of two, both papers for \$1. Send for special clubbing terms on clubs of five—yourself and four neighbors. It will pay you big. Try The Prairie Farmer, next year and you will always read it. WANTED—TRUST-WORTHY AND RESPONSIBLE individuals to travel for responsible, established house, in Kansas. Monthly \$35.00 and expenses. Position steady. For more particulars, send stamped return card to The Dominion Company, Dept. Y, Chicago. sep15

HAPPY EVENT.

We clip the following from the Colorado Springs Evening Telegraph of Nov. 11: "A very happy event occurred this afternoon at No. 215 East Cimarron street, Denver, the home of Mr. and Mrs. George Woodward. At that hour Rev. Pressley Thompson united in marriage Mr. Keith Conesher and Miss Emma Giese, both of this city. "It was a quiet wedding, only relatives and a few intimate friends being present. Mr. and Mrs. Woodward had decorated their house tastefully with plants and flowers for the occasion. The bride was handsomely gowned in white silk and carried bride's roses. "The groom is a well known member of the fire department, located at the central station. The bride has made her home with Mr. and Mrs. Woodward for the past four years, and is a very lovely young woman. "The fire boys showed their appreciation of the happy pair by sending them a present of a case of solid silverware. There were many other handsome presents. Mr. and Mrs. Conesher will make their home at 429 East Kiowa street after the 15th inst."

TEACHERS' PROGRAM.

Following is the program for the Teachers Association for the meeting at Eldorado, Saturday, Dec. 11, at 2 o'clock p. m. Music. Address of Welcome. Response, Frank Riggs. Music. "Shall Examinations be Dispensed With?" B. F. Martin. Discussion led by J. O. Wilson, A. F. Campbell, J. M. Stone. Paper, "Best Method of Teaching Language," Minnie Ellis. Discussion led by Hattie Jack and Lizzie Brandley. Recesse. Music. Roll call; Respond by quotations from Tennyson. Paper, "Oases in a Teacher's Life," Minnie M. Myser. Music.

STOCKHOLDERS MEETING.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Chase County National Bank for the election of eleven Directors to serve for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of any business that may come before them, will be held at the banking house of said association, on Tuesday January 4th, 1898, between the hours of 10 o'clock, a. m. and 4 o'clock p. m. November 29, 1897. W. W. SANDERS, Cashier.

THE KANSAS CITY TIMES. The Only Metropolitan Free Silver Paper in Missouri and the West. DAILY, \$4 A YEAR. TWICE-A-WEEK TIMES, \$1 A YEAR.

Fearless, Democratic, absolutely and unalterably in favor of free silver. It is the one and the only one metropolitan daily supporting the cause of free silver and the Chicago platform. It stands at all times for the interest of the people and the West and against the trust domination, political corporations, gang rule, combines and Wall street Shylock.

Pledged to the cause of the people and against the bosses, always fighting on debatable ground and strong in its belief of the tenets of true Democracy as enunciated in the Chicago platform, The Kansas City Times is now the only free silver paper in the State of Missouri and the great Middle West and Southwest. It is the paper for the western man, for the reason that western interests find their strongest advocate in The Times. Its editorials are widely quoted and its devotion to the silver cause has the unqualified indorsement of the press. Its corps of writers and correspondence are thoroughly trained in the preparation of news and the way to produce a bright, readable paper. Aside from its political views, its columns receive more attention from the national press, and it is quoted by them more than all other Kansas City papers combined. The cause of silver is constantly growing, and to keep alive to its progress you must have The Times. It prints the news—all of it—all the time. Daily, for one year \$4.00. Twice-a-Week Times, one year, \$1.00. Send your order now to Kansas City Times, Kansas City, Mo. Ripans Tabules cure dyspepsia. Ripans Tabules at druggists. Ripans Tabules cure nausea. Ripans Tabules cure headache. Ripans Tabules for sour stomach. Ripans Tabules cure indigestion. Ripans Tabules.

Road Notice.

STATE OF KANSAS, CHASE COUNTY. Notice is hereby given that on the 5th day of October, A. D. 1897, a petition, signed by W. L. Kelley and fourteen others, was presented to the Board of County Commissioners, of the county and State aforesaid, praying for the location of a certain road described as follows, viz: Beginning at the corner of section sixteen (16), township twenty-two (22), range seven (7), east, in Cedar township, Chase county, Kansas, continuing north from said beginning following the section line between sections eight (8) and nine (9); thence north between sections four (4) and five (5) to the middle of the proposed road hereinafter prayed for to be fifty feet in width. Whereupon said Board of County Commissioners, viz: J. B. Lyberger, J. F. Perkins and George Topping, as viewers, with instructions to meet, in conjunction with the County Surveyor, at the place of beginning of said proposed road, in Cedar township, on the 5th day of December, 1897, and proceed to view said road and give to all parties a hearing and make report thereof as the law directs. By order of the Board of County Commissioners. M. C. NEWTON, County Clerk.

Road Notice.

STATE OF KANSAS, CHASE COUNTY. Notice is hereby given that, on the 5th day of October, A. D. 1897, a petition signed by P. P. Carmichael and twenty-one others, was presented to the Board of County Commissioners of the County and State aforesaid praying for the location of a certain road in Falls township described as follows: Commencing at the northeast corner of the southeast 1/4 of section sixteen (16), township nineteen (19), range eight (8) east and running thence west on said section line to the northeast corner of the northwest 1/4 of the southwest 1/4 of said section sixteen (16); thence south on said section line to the center of the center of section six (6) of the southwest 1/4 of said section sixteen (16); thence east would intersect the above mentioned subdivision line; thence east to the east end of said sixth street and above described proposed road to be fifty feet wide. Whereupon said Board of County Commissioners appointed the following named persons, viz: John McCaskill, E. A. Kline and Robert Clement, as viewers, with instructions to meet, in conjunction with the County Surveyor, at the place of beginning of the proposed road in Falls township, on the 5th day of December, A. D. 1897, and proceed to view said road, give to all parties a hearing and make report thereof as the law directs. By order of the Board of County Commissioners. M. C. NEWTON, County Clerk.

Road Notice.

STATE OF KANSAS, CHASE COUNTY. Notice is hereby given that, on the 5th day of October, A. D. 1897, a petition, signed by H. B. Osborn and sixteen others, was presented to the Board of County Commissioners of the county and State aforesaid praying for the vacation and location of certain roads in Falls township described as follows: To locate a road commencing at the southwest corner of section one (1), township eighteen (18), range eight (8) in Chase county, Kansas, and running thence north on section line between said section one (1) and section two (2) said township and range to intersect with road in McPherson city, to vacate that portion of road No. 134 commencing at the center of the south line of said section one (1); and running thence north one mile. Whereupon said Board of County Commissioners appointed the following named persons, viz: James Cunningham, W. J. C. Hanson and E. A. Kline, as viewers, with instructions to meet, in conjunction with the County Surveyor, at the place of beginning of the proposed road in Falls township, on the 22nd day of December, 1897, and proceed to view said road, give to all parties a hearing and make report thereof as the law directs. By order of the Board of County Commissioners. M. C. NEWTON, County Clerk.

Road Notice.

STATE OF KANSAS, CHASE COUNTY. Notice is hereby given that on the 5th day of October, A. D. 1897, a petition, signed by J. L. Jackson and thirteen others, was presented to the Board of County Commissioners of the County and State aforesaid, praying for the vacation and location of certain roads in Matfield township. Vacate road beginning at northwest corner of lot fifteen (15), section thirty-one (31), township twenty-one (21), range eight (8), thence north on section line between sections eight (8) and nine (9), and to the point where the G. Watson road crosses the range line between sections seven (7) and eight (8). And to view, survey and establish a county road, forty feet wide, beginning at the northwest corner of lot fifteen (15); thence south on line between lots fourteen (14) and 15; thence west on the line between lots fourteen (14) and nineteen (19) to the northwest corner of lot nineteen (19), all in section thirty-one (31), township twenty-one (21) and range eight (8). Whereupon said Board of County Commissioners appointed the following named persons, viz: David McKee, George Hays and P. B. McCabe, as viewers, with instructions to meet, in conjunction with the County Surveyor, at the place of beginning of the said proposed road in Matfield township, on the 5th day of December, A. D. 1897, and proceed to view said road and give to all parties a hearing and make report thereof as the law directs. By order of the Board of County Commissioners. M. C. NEWTON, County Clerk.

Bridge Notice.

STATE OF KANSAS, CHASE COUNTY. Office of the County Clerk, Cottonwood Falls, Kansas, December 16th, 1897. Notice is hereby given that sealed bids will be received at this office until noon of January 30, A. D. 1898, for building a single stone arch bridge across Fox creek, in Falls township, near the railroad stock farm, north and west of Strong City, in accordance with plans on file in office of County Clerk. Bids to be by the cubic yard, for masonry and excavation. All bids to be accompanied with a deposit of fifty dollars. The Board reserves the right to reject any and all bids. By order of the Board of County Commissioners. M. C. NEWTON, County Clerk.

Bridge Notice.

STATE OF KANSAS, CHASE COUNTY. Notice is hereby given that sealed bids will be received at the office of County Clerk, for building an iron bridge across Brenos creek, near Council Point, in Chase county, until December 9th, 1897, in accordance with plans on file in office of County Clerk. All bids to be accompanied by the sum of \$25.00. The Board reserves the right to reject any and all bids. By order of the Board of County Commissioners. M. C. NEWTON, County Clerk.

SEE YOUR OWN LAND FIRST.

Only a few hours' journey by stage from Flagstaff, Arizona, to the Santa Fe Route, is the most marvelous scenic wonder of the American continent; a veritable Titan of chasms—the Grand Canyon of the Colorado. River—thirteen miles long, over a mile deep, and painted like a flower. Profusely illustrated descriptive book, "The Grand Canyon," mailed free. W. J. Black, G. P. A., A. T. & S. F. Ry., Topeka, Kas.

TRY THE PRAIRIE FARMER NEXT YEAR. PUBLISHED WEEKLY—\$1 A YEAR. By special arrangement we can send BOTH OUR OWN PAPER AND THE PRAIRIE FARMER A FULL YEAR FOR ONLY \$1.50. Regular price of The Prairie Farmer \$1. We send both for \$1.50. Regular price of COURANT \$1.50. This offer is made to our old subscribers who will renew for next year; and to all new subscribers who will pay one year in advance. Come in and look over a sample copy of The Prairie Farmer, or send to The Prairie Farmer, Chicago, Ill., for a free copy.

BULBS PLANTS SEEDS. Catalogue for asking. Send to-day. Bulbs for planting—out of doors. Bulbs for Winter blooming in the house. Plants for blooming during the winter. Plants for decorating. Seeds for Fall sowing—out of doors. Seeds for Winter sowing in the house. Send us 10¢ to pay postage and package and we will send you 15 Selected Bulbs, or six packages of Selected Flower Seeds, or six packages (all different) Sweet Peas, or all three collections for 25 cents. The PAGESEED CO., GREENE, N. Y.

ROAD NOTICE. State of Kansas, Chase county ss. Notice is hereby given, that on the 5th day of Oct. 1897, a petition signed by Lawrence Gillette and 15 others, was presented to the Board of County Commissioners of the county and State aforesaid praying for the location of a certain road, described as follows, viz: Beginning at the southwest corner of section thirty-one township twenty-two range six east thence north six miles on range line to north-west corner section six township twenty-two south range six east thence west one mile on section line between section thirty-six township twenty-one south range five east and section one township twenty-two south range five east to intersect with road at county line said road to be forty feet in width. Whereupon said board of county commissioners appointed the following named persons, viz: Ben Weigert, Lew Becker and M. F. Hunt as viewers, with instructions to meet, in conjunction with the county surveyor, at the place of beginning in Cedar Twp. on the 15th day of Dec., 1897, and proceed to view said road, and give to all parties a hearing, and make report thereof as the law directs. By order of the board of county commissioners. M. C. NEWTON, County Clerk.

W. L. DOUGLAS \$3 SHOE Best in the World. For 34 years this shoe has been made along has distanced all competitors. W. L. Douglas shoes are made by the best of the best material, and of every variety of leather. If dealer cannot supply you, write for catalogue to W. L. Douglas, Brockton, Mass. Sold by KING & KING, Opposite the Courant office.

DELAND & CO'S SODA Best in the World. WRITE FOR OUR COOK BOOK FREE! DELAND & CO., Fairport, N. Y. sept. 7-1y. ST. JAMES HOTEL, ST. LOUIS. 50 YEARS' EXPERIENCE. PATENTS. TRADE MARKS DESIGNS COPYRIGHTS & C. Anyone sending a sketch and description may quickly ascertain our opinion free whether an invention is probably patentable. Communications strictly confidential. Handbook on Patents sent free. Oldest agency for securing patents. Patents taken through Munn & Co. receive special notice with circulation in the Scientific American. A Scientifically Illustrated Weekly. Largest circulation of any scientific journal. Terms, \$3 a year; four months, \$1. Sold by all newsdealers. MUNN & CO., 361 Broadway, New York. Branch Office, 65 F St., Washington, D. C.

# The Arizona Kicker.

Comments on Various Subjects by the Breezy Editor.

(Copyright, 1897.)

## TOO MUCH COLUMBUS.

MONDAY last, when Col. Sage Green, of this town, departed for Pilot Hill to deliver a speech to the citizens of that town in the interests of a new railroad, we warned him to begin and end with the railroad and not wander off to Christopher Columbus, as we knew he would be quite apt to do. The colonel was a lecture on Columbus, and while never yet invited to deliver it as a whole he is always seeking to work in a few chapters under some other head. We know the Pilot Hill people like a book. They can stand a good deal of Gen. Jackson and William Shakespeare, but they are down on Christopher Columbus and George Washington. The colonel thanked us for our caution and rode gayly away, and that evening he had an audience to make him proud. He began on the railroad all right, but vanity soon switched him off on Columbus, and three minutes later he was flying for his life. He reached here Wednesday, after lying in the woods 36 hours, and a more lonesome and bedraggled object was never seen. His first act was to tear up his address on Columbus, and his next to get drunk, and we have strong hopes that he will get some sense into his head as he sobers up. Every town has its idioms, and they should be respected. Here at Giveadam Gulch we are down on Shakespeare and up on Columbus, but if the Pilot Hill people are the other way their feelings should be consulted instead of outraged.

## MAJ. SHOTWELL IS SNUBBED BY A BEAR.

WE HAVE on several occasions announced our belief that Maj. Shotwell was the meanest critter in all Arizona, and something happened the other day to corroborate all we have said. The major was on his way to Lone Pine, to dodge his creditors in this town for awhile, when he ran slap up against a cinnamon bear at the crossing of Dog Creek. The bear was

"Maw'nin', captain," was the reply—"maw'nin' to all."

"It's a hottish day, majah," continued the captain as he raised his glass.

"Yes, rather hottish," replied the major, as he peered at the glasses and a puzzled look came over his face.

"Won't yo' come up and join us?"

"I was going over to the compress, but am in no powerful hurry."

The major came up the steps, was introduced to each of us in turn, and as he sat down the captain said to the young negro:

"Heah, boy, bring Majah Hillson a glass."

A glass of water was brought out and placed on the table at the major's elbow. He carefully inspected it for a long minute, and then looked around at the other glasses. Then he lifted his glass and said:

"Capt. Chisholm, the contents of this glass seem to me to be water—nothing but water."

"Jest plain water, sah," replied captain.

"And yo' ar' drinking plain water yo'rself?"

"I am, sah."

"And these other gentlemen—they are drinking plain water?"

"Jest plain water, majah."

"Capt. Chisholm," said the major, as he put down his glass and rose to his feet, "is there a report to the effect that the cotton crop has failed?"

"Not that I have heard of, sah. Cotton crop seems to be all right, majah."

"Has the state of Alabama repudiated her state obligations?"

"Not that I know of."

"Anything wrong with corn, oats, peanuts and tobacco?" continued the major.

"Nothing wrong, sah—not that I've heard of," answered the captain. "Do yo, suspect anything wrong, majah?"

"Yes, sah, I do."

"And will yo' kindly explain?"

"I will, sah. When I find Capt. Chisholm, a true son of the south, drinking plain water, out of a plain glass, sur-

"Oh, no."

"No friend of yours, eh?"

"No, sir."

"And you are not here to spy around and make any trouble over the hang-in'?"

"I am not. I am on my way over the divide."

"Wall, then," said Mr. McCoy, as he looked considerably relieved and rose up to go. "I'd jest as lief tell you all about it. I was the man who led the crowd, and we didn't hev no object 'tall."

"Jest hung him, eh?"

"Jest hung him, sir, and we didn't need any object, didn't hev any and don't want none, and if I was you I wouldn't ax no more questions about it. If you do, we might hev an object in see'n' how you would look in his place!"

## AN EXCITING ADVENTURE.

A WEEK or so ago an old critter named Carson came down from the mountains to get drunk and have a good time. We happened to meet him as he was filling up, and as mayor, gave him a word of caution about making a nuisance of himself. He agreed to go on a quiet spree, and exhibited his guns to us to show that they were unloaded. It appears that he did get drunk and was quiet enough for several days, but last Wednesday night he broke loose. At about midnight he left the Big Injun saloon, where he had his headquarters, and going down to the public square he began shooting and yelling. The city marshal soon got after him, but the old man was so lively with his guns that the officer hesitated to tackle him, and came and roused us from sleep.

As editor of the Kicker, which has the largest circulation of any family weekly paper in the known world—as mayor of Giveadam Gulch, deputy United States marshal, postmaster and state senator, we carry the chip on our shoulder and go around feeling as big as a house. Up to the hour we rushed in on old Carson we had an idea that we could own any living thing in this territory, either with the gun or a rough-and-tumble. We frankly admit that we were an ass. We rushed in with the idea of picking the old man up and twisting his neck around about seven times, but we didn't know his gait. As he saw us coming he threw down his guns and made ready for a shindy, and in the course of five minutes we were a kicked man. Notwithstanding his age, which is nearly 65, the old man proved to be a cyclone surrounded with a barbed wire fence. He simply toyed with us. He stood us on our head, rolled us in the dust, and used us as a club to slam a bill-board, and when the marshal came to our assistance, he was turned down in a manner to excite admiration.

We know when we are licked. We were licked that night inside of three minutes, but for the sake of dignity we let the affair go on for two minutes more. Then we intimated in seven different languages that we had had enough and to spare, and Mr. Carson gave us a few extra thumps and sent us back to our bed. The town was his for the next hour, and he used up 200 cartridges and yelled until his voice gradually faded away into a croak. Next morning he surrendered himself and was fined ten dollars and costs, but that fact didn't console us to any great extent. We feel that we have lost at least 50 per cent. of our personal prestige, and we are sure to have at least 200 stops on the Kicker, but we must accept the situation in a philosophical way. We thought we were a thunderstorm on wheels and weighed a ton, but have had the conceit taken out of us in the most thorough manner, and have no excuses to urge. M. QUAD.

## Hanner Showed Up.

(Copyright, 1897.)

I KNEW that there was a local election being held at Tiptonville, and when within two or three miles of the town I came upon an oldish man seated on a log by the roadside. I naturally asked if his party was doing all that could be hoped for.

"Fur shore, stranger," he replied. "I was all ready to vote that way when I skeddaddled."

"Were you obliged to leave town before casting your ballot?" I continued, noticing a look of disappointment on his face.

"Rather that way, sah," he answered, uttering a dry chuckle. "I had my ballot all made out when a sudden call cum for me to hold on."

"Called away by sickness, eh?"

"N—o, sickness didn't call me away; my vote was sorter challenged by the ole woman, I reckon."

"You don't mean your wife challenged your vote?" I asked in astonishment.

"That's about it, stranger. I was jest on the pint of handin' it in when she showed up and called time. I holered to sum of the boys to hold her a minute and gin me a chance to fling in my ballot, but they was too late."

"But why did she challenge your vote?" I persisted, as he sprang up in alarm at a sound in the underbrush.

"Wall," he replied, looking furtively about, "I'm not much up on law, so I didn't hold out fur what might hev bin my rights. When I left Injuna two y'ars ago, I also left the ole woman thar," and I sorter figgered when she turned up at the polls that it was 'p'raps jest as well not to quote law or git into any dispute if I could help it. Yes, I lost my vote, but I hain't feelin' bad about it. Fact is, stranger, when I think how I outrun Hanner in that two-mile race through the bresh, I feel powerful thankful that only my vote was lost—powerful thankful! Kin yo' spar me another pinch of that ter-backer? Seems like it had a soothin' effect on my nerves, and I can't say when Hanner may bob up agin and gin me another run fur life!"

M. QUAD.

## AGRICULTURAL HINTS

### ROADS IN DELAWARE.

Some Would Be a Disgrace Even to the Klondike Country.

The accompanying view has been sent us as "a fair sample of our roads" near Claymont, if we go off the turnpike," and other correspondents from that vicinity have called our attention to the same matter. Chief Consul Sheward, in his annual report, goes into it in detail, and the Wilmington News and Every Evening have both taken up the subject. The News says that in Wilmington there is a "cross street or road that would be a disgrace even to the Klondike regions. It is a



A ROAD IN DELAWARE.

mass of stones and dirt and almost impassable for man or beast;" also, that "outside of Wilmington there is scarcely a stretch of one mile of road that is as it should be. Gullies and ruts and holes and stones are the features of our roads, and riding is a burden instead of a pleasure. Even the turnpikes are only in a fair condition."

Appeals to the legislature to provide for a system of road-making have been in vain. The state division, however, is now about to take up the matter and renew the agitation, and will present a bill to the legislature this winter. The hearty cooperation of every member of the division is important. In emergencies of this kind large membership is a great assistance. The division has grown considerably during the year and ought to continue to increase. Numbers, which mean votes, are very effective arguments with our legislators.—L. A. W. Bulletin.

### SELF-IMPOSED TAXES.

A Good Roads Tax, Once Paid, Would Remove Them All.

The Hill tax is produced by running roads in straight lines over hills and mountains with grades of 10 to 15 feet in 100, instead of following valleys, skirting hills and making gradual winding ascents, keeping as close as possible to a four per cent. grade.

The Square Corner tax is common on the prairies and in level districts. It consists in traveling, for instance, seven miles north, and then seven miles east to reach a point that is but ten miles northeast in a straight line. In such a case 40 per cent. of the actual distance is added. The average distance added in this way between any two points throughout the country is 20 per cent.

The Mud tax is due to having soft roads insufficiently drained, and generally "repaired" by having the sod, stones and earth from the gutters thrown on them once a year when road taxes are being worked out.

The Fence tax arises from the time, material and expense of erecting and maintaining unnecessary fences.

The Snowdrift tax follows on the heels of the fence tax, fences serving as obstructions to cause the formation of drifts.

The Waste Land tax comes from the loss of good, unused land left on the roadside outside the fences.

The Wagon Wheel tax is caused by the use of vehicles having narrow tires, with rear wheels following in the track of the front pair, and thereby always tending to cut up the road surface.

The Good Roads "tax" is the profit accruing to the farmers and all other persons using the roads from the removal of the above self-imposed taxes.—L. A. W. Bulletin.

### FRUITS AND VEGETABLES.

Select the potato seed when the crop is dug.

Wait until the weather gets cool before storing apples in the cellar.

Of the different varieties of fruit, the grape is the most difficult to graft.

Apples should be evenly sorted, uniform in size and quality throughout.

In fall planting it is best to make a little mound around the stem of a tree.

Back apples tightly, so as to prevent damage from moving about in the barrel.

By planting in long rows strawberries can be grown as cheaply as potatoes.

Give trees plenty of room if you would have them thrifty, vigorous and good bearers.

Seeds of nut or forest trees should always be planted before they have had time to dry.

In setting out trees dig holes broad enough to stretch the roots out full length, and but little deeper than the roots are set in the hole.—St. Louis Republic.

To Keep Onions from Sprouting.

A correspondent of the Progressive Farmer gives the following as a sure method of keeping onions from sprouting: At any time after the onions have been drawn take a sharp knife and remove the hard projection on the bottom that contains the roots. It may be better to excavate this hard substance slightly below a level, but care should be taken not to injure the surrounding parts. Onions thus treated will not sprout and will keep in good condition long after onions not so treated have ruined from sprouting.

### RENEWING OLD TREES.

Intelligent Pruning Will Produce Almost Wonderful Results.

Old trees are among the most cherished treasures of rural and suburban homes. They are the most costly, too, as every finished product is costly into which has entered those transforming and creative processes which only long reaches of time can furnish. An old tree may fall down or be destroyed by fire, and while we mourn the loss of the visible sign of old associations, a better and more beautiful structure can be made to take its place. But when an old tree that has been the guardian of the home for generations, and stood there before the home was founded, surrenders to the blast, the loss is beyond repair, for a long time, at least. As there is no immediate remedy possible, the need of precaution becomes all the greater.

When one of these old sentinels begins to show signs of disease and decay, and year by year grows more attenuated in its branches and weaker in leaf growth and power, we watch it as we watch a friend attacked by a slow, but incurable malady. But remedies are now being discovered for almost every ill of the body, and successful tree surgery is or may be as common as the higher form of that science. A recent number of Garden and Forest discusses the rejuvenescence of old trees, and gives practical directions for effecting it. Directly to the point are two illustrations of the same tree, a venerable oak in the Arnold Arboretum. The first is of a tree with far-reaching branches, but marked by infallible signs of decrepitude, the leafage scanty and the general prospect of life discouraging.

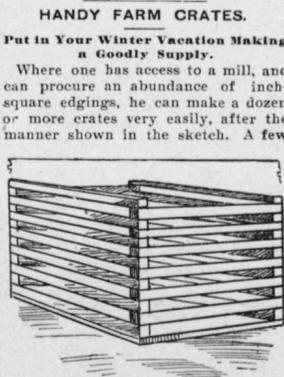
The second illustration shows the same tree 12 years later, shorter of limb, it is true, but displaying vigor in every leaf and fiber, and exhibiting every characteristic of youth and strength and hopeful promise of longevity. No miracle, not even one of nature's, has been performed. The result is simply one of skillful tree surgery, of intelligent pruning according to the De Car system, which, instead of sending the tree blood long distances through collapsed and withered arteries, contracts the area and applies the nourishing forces in such a way that they can be assimilated and made to promote the growth of all the members.

The process is one which almost any intelligent farmer or tree owner should be able to apply. "Vigor can be restored to a tree in this condition by shortening all its branches by one-third or one-half their entire length. The only care needed in this operation is to cut back each main branch to a healthy lateral branch, which will serve to attract and elaborate by means of its leaves a sufficient flow of sap to insure the growth of the branch." These directions must be carefully observed to prevent further decay, and care must also be taken to leave the lowest limbs the longest, so that the greatest possible leaf surface shall be exposed to the light. So if some old tree, near roadside or dwelling, that has been the landmark of a century, shows alarming symptoms, the owner should not despair before he has treated it according to the general plan here laid down.—Boston Transcript.

### HANDY FARM CRATES.

Put in Your Winter Vacation Making a Goodly Supply.

Where one has access to a mill, and can procure an abundance of inch-square edgings, he can make a dozen or more crates very easily, after the manner shown in the sketch. A few wire nails secure the corners. Let these be 2½ inches long. The bottom may be of board or of slats, as preferred. A board cover can also be fitted to the top, if needed. Such a contrivance makes an exceedingly strong and convenient crate, well adapted for gathering the potato and apple crops. It is much better to pick the potatoes or apples into such a receptacle and load a wagon with some dozens of them, than to gather the crop and turn it loose into the wagon box, from which the fruit or tubers must be picked out or shoveled out, again. Crates thus save much handling and consequent bruising.—Orange Judd Farmer.



HANDY FARM CRATE.

Improve the Roads.

It is High Time for the Farmers to Act Energetically.

It's dust, dust, now; it will be mud, mud, after winter sets in. It is of the first importance to the farmers that the common roads are in good condition to haul the produce to market, and the formation of good roads has proved so successful that it is no longer an excuse for those beds of mire that the earlier settlers had to contend with. Gravel banks are to be found in nearly every county and it requires no skill to apply it. When the road is put in good shape by the ordinary road grader, the gravel can be put on the road at any time, even midwinter. We had an experiment of winter application. One of the principal approaches to the city was down a long hill, on the sides of the cut a number of springs kept the track always a bed of mire that rendered the track nearly impassable. At last the city undertook to cover it with gravel. This was done in midwinter when the road was frozen hard and some of the gravel was dumped in frozen lumps, yet that street is the best in the city to-day. It is full time for the farmers to act.—Farmers Union.

### WHEN IT IS BEST TO MARRY.

The Proper Age is a Question of Great Importance.

Taking it for granted, which all sensible, right-minded and good-hearted people do, that marriage is the very best condition for all men and women, the question arises: What is the best marriageable age?

There is very much to be said in favor of both late and early marriages. Those who start out in life early may have the satisfaction of gathering a large family of grandchildren about them, and spending the latter portion of their lives in comparative freedom from care and anxiety. Having brought their children up in the way they should go, and established them comfortably in prosperous occupations, they may feel relieved from the immediate responsibilities of every-day life, and feel that all the children will have an interest in their happiness and welfare. Of course, where youngsters begin life together, they usually do so with small means, and if the little ones arrive in rapid succession there may, and almost inevitably will, be more or less hardship in making both ends meet and in providing for the fast-growing brood; but if parents will only take a rational view of the situation, and understand that simple food is not expensive, that plain clothes are quite as good as fine ones, and that education and knowledge is the one thing of all others to give the children in order to furnish them with working capital, they will have simplified life to a great extent, and can pave the way to prosperity and a peaceful and plentiful old age.

People who marry when quite young are likely to live together more harmoniously than those who enter into this relation after their ideas, minds and methods are fully settled. The younger a woman marries the less likely she is to set up her will in the household. For this reason many men prefer very young wives; indeed, they sometimes say that they would choose a very young girl and bring her up, so to speak, to their liking. Mature women have their own ideas, and these are very frequently not specially in accord with the views of the average man.

Physiologically there is a good deal to be said in favor of early marriages, provided the family does not increase too rapidly. If women would observe all the laws of health they could marry later in life with much greater safety than at present; but health is usually the last thing to be thought of until it is gone.

Marriage is the only proper state for rational beings to live in, and if it is a failure it is not so from general laws, but from the caprices and wrong methods of those who enter into it. From 20 to 22 is a good age for young women, and men would do well to marry before they are 25.

If women were as physically able to assume the most important duties of the marriage relation at 25 or 30 as at 20 there would be an excellent reason for delay; but all physiologists are aware that the responsibilities of motherhood are attended with much greater risk after 25 years, and after 30 the dangers are increased tenfold.

There is one serious defect in the education of the average girl. Instead of being taught to put herself in perfect physical trim from her girlhood and being able to meet the contingencies of life with calmness, confidence and the certainty of a successful outcome, she is left in profound ignorance of those things that she has the most need to know. At 25 or 30 a woman has more intelligence to guide her, but less favorable physical conditions. As health is the most important of all things, it would seem wise to so arrange our life that its most taxing cares come with as little injury to the physical system as possible.—N. Y. Ledger.

### BITS OF FASHION.

Items on the Latest in Dress for the Ladies.

A beautiful skirt for evening is made of fine lawn hung over white silk and trimmed with two wide lace-frilled flounces set one over the other.

Sashes are once more in high favor, few smart gowns being seen without something of the kind. Black is most used in velvet taffeta or thin silk.

Chenille toques and capotes promise to be favorites. Some of the new shapes have a bow set under the crown, which gives a resemblance to the college mortar-boards. Rembrandts are also popular; some of them show wonderful crowns of cornflower blue.

A novelty in neck dressing is made of narrow strips of fur, set closely on a satin ruche. It is finished in front with a jabot of cream-colored lace, the upper ends of which are finished by two large velvet bows.

Velvet is very largely used to trim woolen gowns. Collars, belts and yokes are made of it, and the color of the trimming in most cases matches that of the gown instead of being of a brilliant color in ecru, green, blue and similar vivid contrasts used a year ago.

Belted blouses with low square necks are noted on toilets imported for evening wear next season. These have three-quarter length mousquetaire sleeves, with frills as a finish. If preferred, however, triple frills may form short sleeves that do not reach the elbow.

Narrow velvet ribbon still occupies a conspicuous position in the elaboration of many winter gowns. On imported models for promenade wear alternate bands of narrow fur and an equal width in velvet ribbon form a rich garniture from the hem to the knees.—Chicago News.

### Nice Breakfast Cakes.

One quart of sour milk, one teaspoonful of soda, two eggs well beaten, flour enough to make a good batter, bake in griddles; make each cake about as large as a pie plate. When each cake is done butter well and spread with sugar, and cinnamon, pile up like a layer cake, then cut down in quarters. It is fine.—Leisure Hours.



A SNUB ON THE MAJOR.

hungry enough to eat grass, and the major was so frightened that he made no effort to get away, and yet there was no tragedy. The bear sized him up, rolled him over two or three times, and then walked off in disgust. He didn't propose to lower the reputation of the Bruin family by eating any such specimen of humanity. We have been told that the major took it as a snub and feels very much cut up over it, and we are glad of it. He is a sleek, slick liar, a professional dead-beat, and no decent coyote would howl over his grave if he were dead.

## NOT THAT KIND.

WHEN Mr. John Graham, of Chicago, arrived here last week to see about introducing electric lighting for the public streets we plainly told him that we didn't believe our people would stand it. Tallow candles and kerosene oil have been used ever since the first light was hung out, and no one has ever heard any complaints. Mr. Graham decided to give an exhibition of his arc light and let the people judge for themselves, and the display took place Wednesday evening in front of the city hall. The boys were so quiet for the first five minutes that we began to be hopeful, but then old Jim Hewson began to yell and away she went. It seemed as if 50 pistols were popping at once, and of course it didn't take long for that light to grow wings and fly away. When it had disappeared the boys turned their attention to Mr. Graham, and the last we heard of him he was seven miles west of the town and still on the go. We trust he is satisfied with his experiment. Our people didn't mean him any harm, but it's just their way. We'll be in the swim with Chicago some day, but just at present our affection for candles and kerosene is too strong to be broken by any sudden wrench.

## LOOKED LIKE A CALAMITY.

THERE were five or six of us on the hotel veranda, and when Maj. Hillson was seen coming up the street a boy was ordered to bring out a glass of water for every sitter. We were sipping the beverage when the major halted at the steps and looked up, and Capt. Chisholm, who was the only one who knew him, called out:

"Maw'nin' to yo', majah—I hope I see yo' well?"

rounded by a mob who are also drinking plain water, out of plain glasses, it strikes me that the glorious south is on the eve of a great calamity or I had better get along to the compress and do my business with Kurnel Skellings! Gentlemen, excuse my abrupt departure, and yo' can divide the contents of this glass between yo'!"

## WITHOUT ANY OBJECT.

WHEN the stage stopped at the hotel in Wolf Run after a long day's drive every passenger of us was confronted by the spectacle of a man hanging to the limb of a tree on the public square. It wasn't considered "good form" to ask any questions in regard to the affair, but after supper I strolled out and met a citizen who seemed so courteous that I ventured to observe:

"You appear to have had a hanging here to-day?"

"Yes, we hung a man," was the reply. "I expect he ought to be taken down and buried to-night, but I don't see any of the boys around."

"You had an object in hanging him, I suppose?"

"I expect we did, sir, but I was a little late and didn't ask no questions. Yes, we must have had an object."

"Did he shoot anybody, steal a horse, or anything of that sort?"

"Can't say, sir. He was about done kicking when I got here, and I didn't ask anybody what he had done. They must have had an object, though. They always do have an object when they hang a man. I'll find out what it was if you say so."

"Oh, it makes no difference. It was all right to hang him, of course, but I had a passing curiosity to know what crime he had committed. You needn't go to any trouble on my account."

But he did. I had just gone to bed when the landlord came up with a tough-looking stranger, whom he introduced as Pete McCoy. Pete sat down on the side of the bed and began:

"Stranger, Bill Harper was a-tellin' me that you was axin' about the man we hung to-day."

"Yes, I asked some one on the street what he had done to deserve hanging."

"You wanted to know our object?"

"Well, I just asked, you know."

"Might the feller hev bin yer brother?" asked Mr. McCoy, after a long look at me.



### A GLORIOUS STATE.

**Kansas Farms Yielded Products This Year Valued at \$136,335,258.**

Wheat and Not Corn Is King in the Sunflower State—Final Figures as Compiled by Secretary Coburn—The Yield by Counties.

TOPEKA, Kan., Nov. 25.—Secretary Coburn, of the state board of agriculture, issued the final crop bulletin for the year yesterday. It is said to be the most complete and correct annual bulletin ever issued. It shows the state's crop yields, farm products and live stock business for the year 1897 to be unprecedented.

The total yield of winter wheat is 50,649,374 bushels, worth \$33,708,612, or almost 19 per cent more than last year's crop. Its average yield per acre for the entire state is 15.07. The corn crop is 182,140,993 bushels, or 69,378,418 bushels less than in 1896, and its value \$28,535,253, or \$7,077,720 less. Of oats the yield is 23,451,273 bushels, an increase of 4,116,501 bushels. The value of the crop is \$3,828,102; the increased value, \$1,131,540; the yield per acre, 33.82 bushels. Spring wheat shows a yield of 968,230 bushels, as against 661,023 bushels in 1896. Its value is \$386,091.

The combined home value of winter and spring wheat, corn and oats is \$66,708,757, or the same crops last year it was \$51,071,933 less.

This statement as to the yields and values of the different crops and live stock represents what has probably been by all odds the most thorough and detailed investigation ever made along these lines by any state or government official. It is Secretary Coburn's determination to have these Kansas showings so accurate as to be beyond refutation or successful dispute from any source whatever.

Summer corn was the banner wheat county of the state, with its 4,385,060 bushels. Republic county displaces Jewell as the banner corn county, with its 7,730,156 bushels. Marion county takes the banner for oats with its 1,217,223 bushels.

The net increase in the value of this year's agricultural productions over that of 1896 is \$20,945,245, and of live stock \$20,508,983, a total net increase of more than 21 per cent.

Secretary Coburn estimates the average sown to winter wheat is 16 per cent greater than last year.

The following table shows the yields of winter wheat, corn and oats for each county:

County	Wheat	Corn	Oats
Allen	57,182	1,498,499	195,744
Anderson	32,944	1,379,120	195,514
Atchison	246,240	1,018,227	334,490
Barber	149,940	47,538	74,594
Barton	2,941,688	403,314	47,536
Bourbon	58,390	1,719,414	277,931
Brown	640,627	3,182,791	412,322
Butler	125,434	1,878,730	354,056
Chase	51,426	505,180	54,396
Chautauque	243,440	1,493,296	312,791
Cherokee	397,350	1,345,431	413,973
Cheyenne	15,264	354,257	40,716
Clark	28,307	56,874	2,397
Clay	43,438	3,577,121	719,170
Cloud	513,960	2,973,690	562,443
Coffey	193,777	1,582,924	193,948
Comanche	32,292	40,292	—
Cowley	1,378,732	2,832,160	613,725
Crawford	546,611	1,377,223	288,248
Decatur	228,692	2,432,200	66,338
Dickinson	1,186,178	2,102,120	282,610
Dodge	438,416	1,719,414	12,595
Douglas	338,156	1,685,670	220,568
Edwards	444,824	2,355,660	119,619
Ellis	107,010	1,794,822	33,561
Ellsworth	1,707,415	297,281	41,315
Ellsworth	1,812,543	605,472	11,886
Finney	34,383	10,512	10,998
Franklin	107,808	1,073,233	118,539
Franklin	2,853,879	1,607,387	238,614
Geary	187,795	1,014,438	191,250
Gove	24,416	127,574	2,397
Grant	144,183	706,998	31,179
Grant	170	2,128	1,698
Gray	33,485	1,332,948	11,290
Greeley	17,655	8,418	1,144
Greenwood	22,722	2,939,758	50,670
Hamilton	12,499	604,544	181,194
Harper	1,121,439	604,544	181,194
Harvey	1,137,960	603,897	476,100
Haskell	25,410	164,674	16,576
Hodgeman	159,174	43,868	20,675
Johnson	15,369	3,110,457	219,229
Jefferson	89,650	1,945,278	301,549
Jewell	379,449	7,270,058	590,254
Johnson	245,235	1,420,520	374,001
Kearny	18,718	10,425	10,425
Kingman	578,716	491,564	51,808
Kiowa	70,192	77,058	8,000
Labette	631,070	1,320,861	754,539
Lane	244,939	1,095,294	173,819
Leavenworth	241,575	1,545,720	319,630
Lincoln	1,043,072	708,499	25,410
Linn	89,484	1,945,278	13,535
Logan	211,941	52,644	25,305
Lyon	58,859	1,547,065	107,763
Marion	1,202,095	1,824,740	117,258
Marshall	419,899	6,882,330	818,510
McPherson	2,853,879	1,875,300	244,249
Meade	37,790	7,730,156	1,144
Miami	97,185	1,881,277	397,803
Mitchell	97,018	1,842,360	141,627
Montgomery	708,257	1,274,238	27,034
Morris	18,824	1,385,256	119,039
Morton	2,069	2,328	2,328
Nemaha	178,266	6,322,928	135,935
Ness	393,751	1,783,580	476,014
Ness	6,341	129,852	37,705
North	138,066	2,927,492	129,049
Osage	75,930	2,275,705	164,710
Osborne	62,282	1,864,894	54,809
Ottawa	1,014,438	1,014,438	1,014,438
Pawnee	3,091,121	221,494	138,338
Phillips	193,087	4,433,598	183,222
Pottawatomie	4,433,598	3,182,791	218,575
Pratt	398,016	810,832	31,000
Rawlins	309,014	728,318	43,040
Reynolds	1,065,200	1,688,904	281,530
Republic	141,291	7,730,156	92,499
Rice	1,581,344	891,167	128,853
Riley	19,432	2,381,450	49,464
Rolla	48,184	1,824,740	17,819
Rush	1,682,596	172,470	68,702
Russell	1,190,094	715,572	35,789
Sedgewick	1,013,160	1,633,063	135,935
Sedgewick	10,495	4,707	9,399
Shawnee	1,497,712	1,507,960	763,339
Shawnee	24,545	1,784,286	143,945
Shelby	318,140	573,897	65,542
Sherman	98,287	1,274,238	27,034
Smith	386,568	5,153,659	379,449
Stafford	87,436	662,109	35,258
Stanton	2,968	8,424	3,318
Sumner	4,585,090	2,229,978	779,518
Thomas	615,082	2,927,492	129,049
Trego	413,492	120,000	32,416
Wabunsee	83,224	1,769,839	87,192
Walsh	11,428	32,722	13,535
Washington	324,280	6,811,855	1,092,357
Wichita	162,875	15,760	14,250
Wilson	150,360	1,538,340	130,375
Woodson	38,490	722,250	101,001
Wyandotte	96,482	490,420	76,728

**Not Enough to Go Around.**

The various township trustees in the state will not get a set of the new revised Kansas statutes, as has been the custom. There are 7,000 officials in the state who have usually received a set of the statutes, but the legislature last winter contracted for only 5,000 sets. The executive council has decided that the township trustees shall be the ones slighted.

**Mr. Palmer Has a Grievance.**

The Kansas football team did not take home with it all of that part of the gate receipts which was his share of the proceeds of the Thanksgiving game at Kansas City, Mo. The money was tied up by George Palmer, who claims he had a contract to coach the team this summer, and that the team broke the contract. Palmer's claim is for \$300.

**A Big Scandal Brewing.**

Several years ago \$40,000 of bonds of Wallace county were issued and sold to the state school fund commission. The county now refuses to pay even the interest, alleging that the bonds were forged and fraudulently issued. An ex-county commissioner and ex-county clerk are accused of profiting by the crime.

**A Divorce for Rev. Jordan.**

In the Montgomery county court Rev. Willis Jordan, pastor of the Christian church at Caney, was granted a divorce from his wife. Rev. Jordan denounced his wife from the pulpit on a recent Sunday and declared that he had been victimized by the bold adventures with whom he had become infatuated.

**Judge Herein as Altgeld's Partner.**

Judge Cyrus Herein, who will complete his eighth year as judge of the Fifteenth judicial district, will on January 1 go to Chicago and form a law partnership with ex-Gov. John P. Altgeld.

**Used the Superintendent's Name.**

A. E. O'Conner, a discharged telegraph operator at Burton, was arrested on the unique charge of having forged the name of Superintendent Parker, of the Santa Fe, to a railway pass.

**May Shift the Expense.**

One of the provisions of the county high school law is that a town that has votes enough may shift the expense of maintaining a high school upon the whole county.

**Not Ready to Leave Kansas.**

Rev. Bernard Kelly says that he has not yet accepted that chaplaincy in the United States army and that in any event he will remain in Kansas a number of months.

**A Pointer for Pie Hunters.**

Secretary Gage's table of the apportionment of employes in the treasury department by states shows that Kansas is entitled to 58, whereas she now has only 22.

**For Postmaster at Skagway.**

The postmaster general has commissioned W. B. Sampson, son of the editor of the Salina Republican-Journal, to be postmaster at Skagway, Alaska.

**His Neck Broken by a Fall.**

While hauling coal from the Carbonale mines Henry Davis, of Topeka, fell from his wagon and his neck was broken. Davis had been drinking.

**Tired of Fighting the Law.**

At Lawrence the other day several officers of the Mystic Brotherhood, who were called for trial for violating the prohibition law, threw themselves on the mercy of the court, promised to quit business, allow a permanent injunction against their business, pay their fines and costs, serve their jail sentences and leave the city.

**Iola's Metropolitan Ails.**

The first special freight train carrying freight exclusively for Iola arrived at that place the other day. It consisted of 25 cars—18 of coal and ore and seven of merchandise.

**No Exclusive Haek Rights at Depots.**

FORT SCOTT, Kan., Nov. 27.—Judge Simons refused to give the Kansas City, Fort Scott & Memphis Railroad company an injunction restraining owners of competing lines from occupying the stand at the depot allotted by the company to a certain line. The court held that the company could not discriminate against one public carrier in favor of another.

**Costigan Attaches Snow's Plant.**

TOPEKA, Kan., Nov. 27.—The printing plant of E. H. Snow, ex-state printer, has been attached by W. J. Costigan for a labor bill of \$2,500. During Lewelling's administration Costigan had editorial charge of the Topeka edition of the Ottawa Journal.

**A Kansan Killed in Omaha.**

OMAHA, Neb., Nov. 27.—Bud Scott, a cattleman of Highland, Kan., was murdered last night by Omaha thugs. The body was found in an isolated part of the city. The head had been crushed with a club. Robbery is supposed to have been the motive.

### SOME KANSAS HAPPENINGS.

**Loyal to His Fiancee.**

O. E. Shoemaker, who came to Coffeyville recently and engaged in the drug business, died the other day of typhoid fever. Five hours before his death he was married to Miss Eva Hawley, of Wichita, to whom he had long been engaged. The wedding was to have occurred Thanksgiving day, but the deceased was unconscious. Upon reviving he insisted on having the ceremony performed. The deceased stated he wanted to leave his property to his fiancee, and exclude his divorced wife from any share in the estate. He was a member of the Knights of Pythias at Wichita.

**To Fight Irrigation.**

Cash Henderson, a leading business man of Wichita, is at the head of a movement among farmers of southern Kansas and Oklahoma to prevent irrigationists of western Kansas and Colorado from diverting the water of the Arkansas river for irrigating purposes. It is alleged that damages wrought by drought in southern Kansas result from the Arkansas drying up. Congress will be appealed to for relief, and the federal courts may be asked for an injunction and suit brought for damages already sustained.

**A Novel Campaign Scheme.**

The Sedgwick republican county committee has decided to purchase 15 graphophones which will be placed in public places throughout the county and in Wichita for campaign purposes. The testimony of ex-Gov. Lewelling and Senator Titus before the senate investigating committee last winter will be reproduced on the graphophones. The central committee expects to spend about \$700 on the scheme.

**A Strange Coincidence.**

The last republican state senate in Kansas was in 1891. Of the 40 men who composed the body at that time all are alive with the exception of three, and a strange coincidence exists in the fact that each of these three met a violent death. Senator Chapman, of Barton county, committed suicide, while Senator McTaggart was shot down by a murderer.

**Not Enough to Go Around.**

The various township trustees in the state will not get a set of the new revised Kansas statutes, as has been the custom. There are 7,000 officials in the state who have usually received a set of the statutes, but the legislature last winter contracted for only 5,000 sets. The executive council has decided that the township trustees shall be the ones slighted.

**Mr. Palmer Has a Grievance.**

The Kansas football team did not take home with it all of that part of the gate receipts which was his share of the proceeds of the Thanksgiving game at Kansas City, Mo. The money was tied up by George Palmer, who claims he had a contract to coach the team this summer, and that the team broke the contract. Palmer's claim is for \$300.

**A Big Scandal Brewing.**

Several years ago \$40,000 of bonds of Wallace county were issued and sold to the state school fund commission. The county now refuses to pay even the interest, alleging that the bonds were forged and fraudulently issued. An ex-county commissioner and ex-county clerk are accused of profiting by the crime.

**A Divorce for Rev. Jordan.**

In the Montgomery county court Rev. Willis Jordan, pastor of the Christian church at Caney, was granted a divorce from his wife. Rev. Jordan denounced his wife from the pulpit on a recent Sunday and declared that he had been victimized by the bold adventures with whom he had become infatuated.

**Judge Herein as Altgeld's Partner.**

Judge Cyrus Herein, who will complete his eighth year as judge of the Fifteenth judicial district, will on January 1 go to Chicago and form a law partnership with ex-Gov. John P. Altgeld.

**Used the Superintendent's Name.**

A. E. O'Conner, a discharged telegraph operator at Burton, was arrested on the unique charge of having forged the name of Superintendent Parker, of the Santa Fe, to a railway pass.

**May Shift the Expense.**

One of the provisions of the county high school law is that a town that has votes enough may shift the expense of maintaining a high school upon the whole county.

**Not Ready to Leave Kansas.**

Rev. Bernard Kelly says that he has not yet accepted that chaplaincy in the United States army and that in any event he will remain in Kansas a number of months.

**A Pointer for Pie Hunters.**

Secretary Gage's table of the apportionment of employes in the treasury department by states shows that Kansas is entitled to 58, whereas she now has only 22.

**For Postmaster at Skagway.**

The postmaster general has commissioned W. B. Sampson, son of the editor of the Salina Republican-Journal, to be postmaster at Skagway, Alaska.

**His Neck Broken by a Fall.**

While hauling coal from the Carbonale mines Henry Davis, of Topeka, fell from his wagon and his neck was broken. Davis had been drinking.

**Tired of Fighting the Law.**

At Lawrence the other day several officers of the Mystic Brotherhood, who were called for trial for violating the prohibition law, threw themselves on the mercy of the court, promised to quit business, allow a permanent injunction against their business, pay their fines and costs, serve their jail sentences and leave the city.

**Iola's Metropolitan Ails.**

The first special freight train carrying freight exclusively for Iola arrived at that place the other day. It consisted of 25 cars—18 of coal and ore and seven of merchandise.

### KANSAS STATE NEWS.

A new \$10,000 city hall will be built at Newton.

David Scott, a church member, was arrested at Newton for bootlegging.

An effort is being made to erect a soldiers' memorial building at Ottawa.

The wife of ex-Gov. John A. Martin may be the next postmaster at Atchison.

The new county high school at Wellington opened recently with 275 students.

A. J. Harwi, of Atchison, will enter the race for the republican nomination for congress.

Horse thieves have been operating in the vicinity of Kingman with a considerable degree of success.

Ned Myers, a young man about 20, committed suicide at Chanute. Too much novel reading and liquor.

It transpires that at the recent election one township in Meade county cast its entire vote, 14, for the republicans.

Fire destroyed Estes & Hawkins' livery stable at Caldwell, including 28 head of horses and a large number of vehicles.

Matthew Ryan, of Leavenworth, a well-known cattleman, received probably fatal injuries by a horse falling upon him.

Miss Mary Jugam, of Sedgwick, was thrown from a wagon in a runaway and so injured about the head that she became insane.

The fruit growers of Douglas county this year secured \$112,300 for their surplus apple crop, \$860,000 for berries and \$28,300 for grapes.

H. S. Coburn, of Cedar Junction, left home with \$2,300 a week ago, intending to buy a farm near Lamar, Mo. He has not been seen since.

J. S. West, of Wyandotte county, until recently judge of the Sixth district, is mentioned for associate justice on the republican ticket in 1898.

Cherokee county has more prisoners in her county jail than any other county in the state. There are now 42, and four of them are women.

George W. Gregson, who killed Adam W. Collins at Parsons in 1885 and was sentenced to life imprisonment has been pardoned by Gov. Leedy.

Representative Weilep, of Galena, has secured a position in the sergeant-at-arms' office of the United States senate, through Senator Harris.

The depot at Fredonia, occupied jointly by the Frisco and Santa Fe railway companies, was burned the other day, including all contents.

It is said that Judge G. W. McKay, the noted populist of Harper, has been selected to organize the fight in his party against Congressman Jerry Simpson.

Taylor Riddle, chairman of the populist state committee, is agitating the question of having all officers of the state whose tenure is two years elected at the same time.

George Taylor, ex-cashier of the Argentine bank, who was convicted and sentenced to two years in the penitentiary for alleged fraud, began serving his sentence on Thanksgiving day.

Garfield university, at Wichita, may be purchased by Sedgwick county and converted into a high school. It was built in "boom" days by the Christian church denomination at a cost of \$250,000.

Friends of Miss Eva Beem, who was discharged from the Hutchinson post office and afterward tried for embezzlement and triumphantly acquitted, are insisting that she be reinstated to her former place in the post office.

George W. Kellar, son of Pawnee county's oldest settler, and the first man to marry who was born in Pawnee county, was married recently at Larned to Miss Anna Turner. The wedding was made a brilliant social event.

Word comes from Topeka that notice was sent to all populist employes of the state that they would be assessed two per cent of their salaries for a campaign fund. It is estimated that there are 600 persons who will be affected.

Alfred H. Cobb, until two years ago county attorney of Wyandotte county, was recently indicted for obtaining money under false pretenses from a Kansas City (Mo.) saloonkeeper. Cobb's father was a former congressman from the second Kansas district.

A great sensation was created by the recent announcement that Miss Purcell, daughter of Hon. E. B. Purcell, of Manhattan, would, through ex-Chief Justice Horton, bring suit for \$25,000 damages for breach of promise against Clyde Miller, a banker's son of Oage City. Miller was recently married to a Miss Colwell, of Lawrence.

During the progress of a colored church festival at Independence trouble arose over a game of "craps" in one corner of the house. Razors were drawn and several shots were fired. Every window in the house was broken and the people lost no time in getting out of them. One man lost a hand while others suffered other injuries.

Republican editors of the Second congressional district met at Lawrence recently and formed a permanent organization. C. S. Finch was elected president; C. C. Cleveland, vice president, and W. A. Mitchell, secretary. The first meeting will be held at Osawatimie next May, the day on which the first republican convention was held in Kansas and at Osawatimie.

District Judge Moore, of Morris county, decided that the state board of equalization has no power to interfere with county valuation of property.

At Chetopa recently Mr. and Mrs. D. F. Closser celebrated their 61st wedding anniversary.

County Commissioners Miller and Mapes and County Clerk Starr, of Lyon county, will be prosecuted for alleged illegal expenditure of county funds.

S. S. Beasley, who was said to be a cook from Neodesha, Kan., was found dying in the streets of Kansas City, and expired while being taken to the police station.

### A TERRIBLE WRECK.

Two Men Killed and Thousands of Dollars Worth of Property Destroyed.

CHESTER, Ky., Nov. 25.—Two lives were lost and thousands of dollars' worth of property destroyed in a railroad accident south of here. As a heavy freight train on the Kentucky Central branch of the Louisville & Nashville road was passing over a wooden trestle spanning a deep ravine, the structure gave way, precipitating 23 coal cars to the rocks 65 feet below. A number of bridge carpenters were at work at the bottom of the trestle when it fell. Most of them made their escape. James Harris and Warren Bunch, however, were not so fortunate and were instantly killed. Their bodies lie buried under hundreds of tons of coal, lumber, etc. The monetary loss is not known at present, but will be heavy.

### A TOPEKA AIRSHIP STORY.

Charles Haas Is Said to Have Successfully Navigated His Machine.

TOPEKA, Kan., Nov. 25.—Charles Haas, a young farmer living near Topeka, has, for two years, been working out an airship idea and Saturday made a successful experiment. The ship is built after the model of a huge bird. It is 13 feet from bow to stern and the same distance between the tips of the wings. Haas' ship rose rapidly and sailed a distance of 500 feet, when a rope to which it was attached brought it to a standstill. It was hauled down and sent up again with a tub containing 300 pounds of rock. The ship sailed with the weight as smoothly as without it. The exhibition was witnessed by a large crowd of Topeka people and general surprise was expressed at the ease with which Haas handled his machine in the high wind.

### A UNIQUE ORGANIZATION.