

Chase County Courant.

W. E. TIMMONS, Editor and Proprietor.

HEW TO THE LINE LET THE CHIPS FALL WHERE THEY MAY

VOL. XXIV.

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 4, 1897.

NO. 7.

NOVEMBER—1897.						
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THE WORLD AT LARGE.

Summary of the Daily News.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

The next move of the government toward a final settlement of the whole bond aided railroad question, it is said, will be the institution of proceedings against the Central Pacific road. The Central Pacific's debt to the government amounts to nearly \$82,000,000 unpaid interest and principal.

A WASHINGTON dispatch of the 29th stated that the offices of the supreme council of the A. P. A. had been closed on a mortgage deed of trust for \$250. Many of the state councils of the order had refused to pay their per capita tax, which had left the supreme council bankrupt.

The president has appointed James Longstreet, of Georgia, commissioner of railroads, and Henry S. Pritchett, of St. Louis, superintendent of the coast and geodetic survey.

A MEDAL of honor has been presented to Maj. Gen. Daniel Sickles, U. S. A., retired, for most distinguished gallantry while in command of the Third army corps at Gettysburg, Pa., July 3, 1862.

PRESIDENT MCKINLEY has issued a proclamation appointing November 25 as a day of thanksgiving.

SECRETARY WILSON, of the agricultural department, has presented his report to the president. He recommends that agents should be placed at the important embassies to collect information of interest to American farmers; that an increase be made in appropriations for the animal industry and weather bureaus and for publishing results of experiments at agricultural colleges. The secretary criticizes the present system of crop reporting and says it is cumbersome. He favors having a carefully selected corps of paid correspondents in different states.

GENERAL NEWS.

PRESIDENT MCKINLEY was the guest of honor at the Young Men's Business club banquet at Cincinnati on the 30th and made a speech appropriate to the occasion.

GEN. A. S. WEISSERT, of Milwaukee, and Gen. Paul Van Der Voort, of Omaha, Neb., ex-grand commanders of the G. A. R., have secured 32,000 acres of land in Mata Gorda county on the Texas coast on which they will locate a colony of veterans of the late war; 800 families are said to be ready for settlement on the land.

FLOODS have washed away every building in Ahumada, Mex. The town had a population of 1,300 persons, and they are all homeless and suffering. Eduardo Linn, a wealthy merchant and grain buyer of the place, lost \$40,000 worth of property, including 5,000 bushels of wheat.

A STAGE, drawn by six galloping horses, was upset near the mining town of Grand Encampment, Wyo., and three men were fatally hurt and a dozen more badly injured. The accident was due to careless driving.

MRS. LAURA HUNTER, living near Elbert, Col., visited a neighbor and in returning home lost her way and was frozen to death in a blizzard. Her body was found only 300 yards from home.

JUDGE JOHN R. THOMAS, of the United States court, recently in session at Vinita, I. T., ruled that the publication of warning notices to non-residents in divorce proceedings were null and void, and that actual service must be had on such defendants. The decision, if sustained in the higher courts, to which an appeal will be taken, will set aside any number of marriages contracted by parties who have obtained decrees of divorce from the courts on the default of non-resident defendants.

ARTHUR FERGUSON and Walter Price, living at Jasper, Tenn., quarreled over a castigation given by Price to a younger brother of Ferguson and fought a duel with knives. Finally Price sank to the ground from loss of blood and a wound in the side which had paralyzed him, and Ferguson bled from a dozen wounds. Physicians pronounced Price's injuries fatal and Ferguson was arrested.

DR. HELEN DENSMORE, who has been engaged for four years in trying to get the release of Mrs. Florence Maybrick, an American woman confined in an English prison for the murder of her husband, stated at Chicago that the woman would soon be released, as sympathy for her had increased in England, although it had died out in America.

OLIVE ROSE, aged five, was burned to death and her sister, Everett, aged seven, was badly injured by an explosion of a gasoline stove at Danville, Ill. GEORGE LAVIGNE whipped Joe Walcott in 12 rounds at San Francisco on the 29th. The pace was terrific from start to finish.

THE Nebraska university football team defeated the Missouri university 11 at Lincoln, Neb., on the 30th. The score was 41 to 0.

THE Tennessee Centennial exposition closed at Nashville, Tenn., on the 30th by a magnificent display of fireworks and a concert.

LIEUT. PEABY's six Eskimos, who were left at the American Museum of Natural History at New York by the arctic explorer, have been sent to Bellevue hospital in a dangerous physical condition, through the weather being too warm for them.

A NEW YORK dispatch stated that practically all of the outgoing room for the transportation of cattle on the regular transatlantic lines has been cornered by a syndicate composed of English cattle buyers and P. D. Armour, of Chicago.

THE jury in the trial of Dr. Jefferson D. Goddard for the murder of Laundryman Fred J. Jackson at Kansas City, Mo., was dismissed on the 31st by Judge Longan as they could not agree, six being for conviction and six for acquittal.

A DISPATCH from Port au Prince, Hayti, said that the German minister at that place had taken down his flag and three German warships were expected there to demand an indemnity for the illegal imprisonment of a German citizen.

JACOB H. AMOS and Henry Bergekeiger, cigarmakers at St. Paul, Minn., bet 25 cents with friends that they would kill themselves and then jumped off a bridge into the Mississippi river and were drowned. No plausible motive for the deed could be imagined in either case.

THE Columbus house at Gilmore, Ill., was destroyed by fire early in the morning and 35 guests escaped in their night clothes.

CHAIRMAN ALBERT MOTT, of the L. A. W. racing board has issued a special bulletin at Baltimore, Md., to racing men and promoters of road racing calling their attention to the fact that the league regards racing on the public highways as illegal.

MERTON ALLEN died at Sioux City, Ia., from swallowing the composition filling of a tooth. The stuff contained poisonous ingredients, for peritonitis soon set in.

A LARGE quantity of giant powder exploded in the Grand Central mine at Minas Prietas, Mex., and 13 men were killed outright and three sustained probably fatal injuries.

REV. GILHAM, of the Christian church at Mintonville, Ky., preached a sermon in which he affirmed there is no devil. The congregation took offense and the reverend gentleman was ejected from the house and about 20 pistol shots fired after him.

DECEMBER wheat sold at \$1.01 1/4 at St. Louis on the 27th, making the highest record of the season.

A POSTAL clerk named Walter R. Houghton has been arrested at Cheyenne, Wyo., for stealing a registered package containing \$14,000 mailed by a Chicago bank. Houghton confessed and offered to return the money if the prosecution was dropped, but threatened that if the officers would not agree to that the money would be burned.

A COURIER arrived at Steamboat Springs, Col., from Game Warden Wilcox to Sheriff Nieman asking for help against the Indians in Routt county, who were threatening to pillage and murder the settlers.

The grand jury at Wilkesbarre, Pa., returned true bills against Sheriff Martin and his deputies for the shooting of striking miners at Lattimer. The true bills included 19 for murder, one for each man killed and one for the victims considered collectively. Thirty-six true bills were found in the same way for felonious wounding against the same defendants.

A FLYWHEEL in the Alabama rolling mills, at Gate City, Ala., burst while going at the rate of 100 revolutions a minute and a piece flew out into the yard over 100 feet away, where Lindsay Dorkins and George Washington, colored, were unloading iron from a truck. Both men were horribly bruised, Dorkins dying two hours later.

Mrs. CLEVELAND, wife of the ex-president, gave birth to a son at Princeton, N. J., on the 28th.

EDDIE McDUFFIE, at Philadelphia, established a new world's record for one mile, paced, covering the distance in 1:38 2/5, three-fifths of a second lower than the record made by Jimmy Michael on the same track several weeks ago.

A MEXICAN named Juan Madra was arrested and locked up at Morez, a mining camp near Chifton, Ariz., on suspicion of murdering two other Mexicans, when several hundred Mexicans stormed the place and riddled Madra with bullets.

ELLA BARNES and Bessie Thomas, two 16-year-old cotton factory operatives, met at a friend's house at Birmingham, Ala., the other night and quarreled over their mutual regard for the same youth. The Thomas girl advanced on the Barnes girl with a pair of scissors. Miss Barnes threw a lighted lamp at her adversary. The lamp exploded and Miss Thomas was burned to death before rescue came.

MAYOR JONES has signed the ordinance creating a Greater Kansas City and the measure now awaits only the sanction of the people to become operative. By the extension of its limits to the boundaries fixed by the annexation ordinance Kansas City will annex 13 square miles of territory to its present area and add almost 20,000 people to its population. The city's present area is about 12 square miles.

THE Kansas university football team defeated the Iowans at Lawrence, Kan., on the 30th by a score of 56 to 0.

THE Swedish government has instructed the governor of the province of Tromsø to charter a steamer at the expense of the state, to provision it for six months and to send out a relief expedition for Herr Andree, the aeronaut, who ascended in his balloon on July 11 last in a proposed expedition to the north pole.

FIRE destroyed the Mount Vernon (N. Y.) day nursery. The children were safely carried through the smoke by the nurses.

A LARGE crowd witnessed the legal whipping of five men at Dover, Del., on the 30th. The sheriff used a rawhide 27 inches long and was not sparing with it. Some of the culprits were afterwards stood in the pillory.

THE New York limited over the Vandalia struck a team and wagon at the Union street crossing at Martinsville, Ind., killing the driver, Oscar Neidigh, and both horses, and making kindling wood of the wagon.

HENRY GEORGE, the noted single tax advocate and Jeffersonian democratic nominee for mayor of Greater New York, died from an attack of apoplexy in New York at 4:45 o'clock on the morning of the 29th.

THE Union Trust building at Pittsburgh, Pa., was destroyed by fire on the 29th. One fireman was killed and several had narrow escapes. The loss was estimated at from \$150,000 to \$200,000; insurance about half.

THE directors of the Kansas City, Pittsburg & Gulf railway decided at a meeting to expend \$2,500,000 for permanent improvements at Port Arthur, the Gulf of Mexico terminus of the line.

THE decision of Amos M. Thayer, United States circuit judge, in the Kansas City stock yards case was read by Judge Foster at Topeka, Kan., on the 28th. It sustains Judge Foster's decision and is a sweeping victory for Attorney General Boyle and the state of Kansas on every single point at issue. Judge Thayer declares that the state has a right to legislate to control the stock yards company. The attorney for the stock yards company gave notice of an appeal to the supreme court.

MRS. ANNIE C. MEYERS, chairman of the board of lady managers of the world's fair, was brought before Justice Martin at Chicago the other day on the charge of stealing some stenographers' purses. She is a slave to cocaine and begged to be exiled from the city. Judge Martin said he would hold her to the grand jury.

A DAUGHTER, aged three, and a one-year-old girl belonging to John Kuhne, of Miltoia, Minn., were left in the house while the rest of the family were working in a field, when the house was burned down and the two children were cremated.

HENRY GAST, a capitalist and banker of Nora Springs, Ia., was riding in a buggy when four masked men pulled him out and unmercifully beat him. The charge was that Gast ill-treated his wife and children.

TWO masked robbers attempted to hold up Frank Wilson's gambling house at Sioux City, Ia., at two o'clock the other morning, but one of the pair lost his nerve, owing to the cry of police, and skipped down the stairs and the other soon followed.

THE gold reserve in the national treasury at the end of October amounted to \$153,551,811, which was the highest recorded since November, 1890. The deficit for October was \$9,322,653; the total receipts, \$24,390,347.

CARL GERBER, four years old, died at New York from the effects of eating jimson weed or thorn apple and William Roth, six years old, who also ate some of the poisonous stuff, was in a precarious condition.

A STRAWBOARD trust, controlling every plant in the United States, has been effected. The information was given out by Manager Williams, of Anderson, Ind.

An engine collided with a train on the 1st near Leipzig, Germany, and 29 persons were injured, six of them probably fatally.

THE Union Pacific railroad proper, including the buildigs and all that goes to operate the system, was sold to the freight depot at Omaha, Neb., on the 1st to the reorganization committee for \$33,528,532.76. The amount does not include the sinking fund in the hands of the government, and, taking this to be \$4,036,400, the amount stated in the government decree covering the sale of the road, the total paid for the property was \$27,564,932.76.

FIVE desperadoes, confined in the jail at Deadwood, S. D., overpowered the jailer, assaulted his wife and escaped.

BAXTER's private bank at Burlington, Ont., was wrecked by dynamite early the other morning and about \$2,000 taken.

ONE man was fatally injured and five persons severely bruised by a collision on the Panhandle road at Hartsdale, Ind. Both engines were wrecked and a smoker and baggage car telescoped. The great horse show at Chicago opened on the 1st, 10,000 people being present.

JUDGE THAYER, of the United States court, heard arguments at St. Louis on the 1st on the question of the protection of cattle shippers pending the appeal of the Kansas City Stock Yards company vs. the new Kansas law. It was decided that rebate checks should be issued and the cattle shippers would be protected.

FRAUDULENT ISSUE.

Bogus Creek Warrants Floated by Prominent Indian Officials.

ACCOMMODATION TRAIN WRECKED.

Capt. Lovering to Be Court-Martialed for Alleged Abuse of Private Hammond—Ties Placed on a Track—Bank Robbery.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 2.—Special Agent Zeverly, of the interior department, whose sensational discovery of \$90,000 worth of fraudulent Creek Indian warrants was announced last week, reached here yesterday. He had a conference with Acting Secretary of the Interior Thomas Ryan and made a verbal report of his investigations. This was confirmatory of the published statement showing that that amount of fraudulent warrants on the St. Louis sub-treasury had been issued, but that the government would lose nothing by the transaction. The losers are outside parties who purchased the warrants on speculation. One of these discounters, acting in good faith, bought \$50,000 worth of these warrants, paying 92 cents on the dollar. The remaining \$40,000 is understood to be confined to a few parties. The United States district attorney has the case in his hands now and it is probable that indictments will soon follow. The investigation developed the existence of a conspiracy within and without the tribe to float these warrants. A number of the most prominent officials in the tribes are charged with the offense, as well as several employes, with the assistance of outside parties, not responsible for the accounts, and clerical work within the Creek nation was necessary to complete the scheme.

ACCOMMODATION TRAIN WRECKED. CHICAGO, Nov. 2.—One man was fatally injured and five persons were severely bruised by a collision on the Panhandle road at Hartsdale, Ind., last night. The Logansport accommodation, westbound, was running at a high rate of speed, when it struck an open switch 11 miles west of Crown Point. On the side track stood a work train. Both engines were wrecked and the smoker and baggage car on the accommodation train were telescoped.

LOVERING TO BE COURT-MARTIALED. WASHINGTON, Nov. 2.—When the president returns, a court-martial will be ordered to try Capt. Lovering, the officer who has recently been subjected to a court of inquiry at Fort Sheridan for alleged abuse of Private Hammond. Considerable importance attaches to the trial, and army circles are interested.

TIES PLACED ON A TRACK. BENTON HARBOR, Mich., Nov. 2.—Walter H. Englerick was arrested for attempting to wreck a passenger train on the Michigan, Benton Harbor & Chicago railway. He has confessed to having placed ties on the track to get even because the company crossed his farm.

BANK ROBBERY. BURLINGTON, Ont., Nov. 2.—The private bank of R. G. Baxter was broken into and the vault and safe wrecked by dynamite early yesterday morning. About \$2,000 was taken.

THE LAST RITES. Final Ceremony Over the Body of Henry George Was Very Simple. NEW YORK, Nov. 2.—After a short simple funeral service the body of Henry George was finally laid to rest in Greenwood cemetery yesterday. Only a few persons were present at the family residence. In the home overlooking the Narrows, where Mr. George had lived and worked, there was no trace of mourning. In obedience to the expressed wishes of the dead man, every trace of mourning had been removed from the house. After reading part of the Episcopal service for the dead, Dr. Kramer paid a touching tribute to Mr. George. After the Lord's prayer had been said by all, Rev. Dr. McGlynn also paid a personal tribute to the departed. The services at the grave were very short, being simply the burial service of the Episcopal church. Besides the family of Mr. George there were present about 200 people. The grave, which is situated on a bluff in a beautiful part of Greenwood, is quite close to the tomb of Henry Ward Beecher. Near at hand also is the grave of Mrs. Benjamin F. Tracy.

HOPE IN COLD WEATHER. New Orleans Expects Relief from the Yellow Fever Scourge Shortly. NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 2.—From now on the number of yellow fever cases will gradually decrease, is the opinion of the health officials. The anxiously awaited cold wave arrived here last night and even colder weather is expected to-day. The board of health reports as follows: Cases of yellow fever yesterday, 38; deaths, 12; total cases to date, 1,548; total deaths to date, 195.

Extensive Drought Broken. CHICAGO, Nov. 2.—Absence of rain for nearly three months in many sections of Illinois, causing great fears for the grain crops of 1898, has been atoned for by a continuous downpour lasting 24 hours. From all over Illinois, northern Indiana and Ohio come reports of steady rain.

WILSON'S REPORT.

Work and Projects of the Agricultural Department Summarized.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 1.—Secretary Wilson has presented his report to the president, reviewing the operations of the department of agriculture for the past year. The most important recommendation made by him is one that agents for the department should be stationed at each of the important American embassies for the collection of information of interest to American farmers. Referring to this subject, he says: "We are endeavoring to get information from foreign countries with which we compete in the markets of the world regarding crops and prices. We are also taking steps to ascertain what crops are grown on different thermal lines, so that seeds and plants may intelligently be brought to this country to assist in the diversification of our crops and add to their variety. There is necessity for American agents in every foreign country to which we send representatives who have had education in the sciences relating to agriculture. The agricultural colleges endowed by congress are educating along these lines."

The secretary recommends an increase in the appropriations in aid of the bureau of animal industry, of the weather bureau and publication offices. He thinks the department should be enabled to place the results of important operations at agricultural colleges before the entire country, "so that the farmers of each state may get the result of the good work done in other states." He refers to the efforts of the department to extend the foreign markets for American dairy and live stock products, which he thinks can be done by making the foreigners familiar with them. He says the policy in the future will be to "encourage the introduction of such seeds as will enable our people to diversify their crops and keep money at home that is now sent abroad to buy what the United States should produce."

The most important work in which the animal industry bureau has been engaged is, he says, that looking to the destruction of the cattle tick, for which it is believed that an agent has been found in a petroleum product known as paraffine oil, in which infected cattle are dipped. The extension of the meat inspection work to abattoirs engaged in interstate business is recommended, as is the continuance of the inspection of export animals, in order to maintain the market which has been secured for them in other countries.

The secretary criticizes the present system of crop reporting. He says it is extremely cumbersome, and that instead of conducting to completeness and accuracy, it would appear, from the report of the statistician, to in some measure defeat its own object by its own unwieldiness, and by the fact that the indefinite multiplication of crop reporters weakens the sense of individual responsibility. "I strongly favor the making of some pecuniary acknowledgment of the service of a carefully selected corps of correspondents, selected mainly in the principal agricultural states, and that reliance be placed upon the state statistical agents for information regarding the states agricultural importance." He recommends the employment of a principal statistical agent in each state.

KANSAS ANTI-BLACKLIST LAW DECISIONS. LEAVENWORTH, Kan., Nov. 1.—Judge Fitzwilliams has rendered a decision declaring unconstitutional that part of the new anti-blacklisting law which required employers to furnish written reasons for discharging employes. He held that the title of the bill was defective in that it failed to state the provisions of the second section. The point was decided in the case against George W. Kierstead, superintendent of the Home Riverside mines.

JURY FAILED TO AGREE. KANSAS CITY, Mo., Nov. 1.—Dr. Jefferson D. Goddard will have to be tried a second time for the murder of Laundryman Fred J. Jackson. The jury which sat on the trial last week was unable to agree upon a verdict, the results of the last four ballots being six for conviction and six for acquittal. It was dismissed by Special Judge Longan at 10:30 o'clock yesterday morning. The re-trial of the case is set for Monday, November 22.

WOULD ABANDON FORT CUSTER. WASHINGTON, Nov. 1.—Brig. Gen. James F. Wade, of St. Paul, commanding the department of Dakota, recommends the abandonment of Fort Custer, Mont., as a military post. In his annual report he says it is in the worst condition of any occupied post he has been in in the last 20 years. The reconstruction would be impractical and unnecessary.

GERMANY GIVES HAYTI A LESSON. PORT AU PRINCE, Hayti, Nov. 1.—The German minister to this republic, Count Schwerin, has taken down his flag and, according to current report, three German warships are expected here to back up the ultimatum of that minister demanding an indemnity for the alleged illegal arrest and imprisonment of a German citizen.

COTTON OIL MILL BURNED. ATLANTA, Ga., Nov. 1.—The Georgia Cotton Oil mill was completely destroyed by fire yesterday morning at three o'clock. Everything with the exception of a few small buildings was burned to the ground. Loss, \$117,000; \$49,000 in stock destroyed and the balance on the building. About \$78,000 insurance.

WHISKY PRODUCTION

Over 24,000,000 Gallons Less in 1897 Than in the Previous Year.

A LABOR TEMPLE FOR CHICAGO.

Individual Liabilities to Be Enforced in the Case of a Defunct Denver Bank—Chickasaw Legislature Ratifies the Dawes Treaty.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 2.—The report of the commissioners of internal revenue for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1897, shows the total receipts from all sources to have been \$146,619,593, a decrease, as compared with the fiscal year, 1896, of \$811,023. The important changes in consumption are an increase of \$1,338,473 in the receipts from distilled spirits, as compared with 1896, and a decrease of practically the same amount in the receipts from fermented liquors. The total cost of collection for the fiscal year was \$3,848,668, a decrease of \$357,822. The total production of distilled spirits, exclusive of fruit brandies, during the last fiscal year was 62,453,548 taxable gallons, a decrease in production as compared with 1896 of 24,123,053 gallons. There were also produced 298,921 gallons of apple brandy, 17,351 of peach brandy, 1,406,585 of grape brandy and varying amounts of other brandies, making a total of 1,813,427 gallons, or an aggregate decrease of 1,500,423 gallons. During the year 3,158 distilleries of all kinds were operated, a decrease of 8,059. There were produced 39,462,822 barrels of beer, a decrease as compared with 1896 of 1,396,428 barrels. The total receipts from the taxes on tobacco, cigars, cigarettes, snuff, etc., were \$30,710,257, a decrease for the year of \$1,331.

A LABOR TEMPLE FOR CHICAGO. CHICAGO, Nov. 2.—Chicago is to have a "Labor temple." The question has been discussed for several months, and the movement finally has crystallized into a plan for immediate action. At the next regular meeting of the Building Trades' council and Chicago federation, members of a joint committee will be appointed to devise means for raising the money necessary for the erection of a large modern building suitable for the permanent home of over 300 flourishing trades unions. Several Chicago capitalists have signified their willingness to donate large sums of money, or to subscribe to a large portion of the capital stock, provided the trades unions will raise a like amount. It is proposed to raise the necessary funds by popular subscription and by small per capita assessments. It is estimated that \$500,000 could be raised within five years by the unions alone. There are no fewer than 125,000 trades unionists in Chicago. A per capita tax of ten cents a month would raise \$150,000 a year.

BANK STOCKHOLDERS ASSESSED. DENVER, Col., Nov. 2.—Shareholders in the defunct Union national bank received a notice yesterday from Comptroller Eckels to the effect that, in order to pay the debts of the bank, it is necessary to enforce the individual liability of the stockholders, as prescribed by the revised statutes. He therefore demands of the stockholders of the bank \$500,000, payable before November 22, at the rate of \$100 for each share. John W. Schofield, receiver, is authorized to grant an extension without interest to shareholders who will pay 25 per cent. before November 22; and give a written obligation to pay 25 per cent. additional on or before December 22, 1897, 25 per cent. on or before January 22, 1898, and 25 per cent. on or before February 22, 1898.

CHICKASAW'S RATIFY. AIDMORE, I. T., Nov. 2.—The Chickasaw legislature, now in session at Tishomingo, yesterday ratified the Atoka agreement entered into between the Dawes commission and the Choctaw and Chickasaw tribes of Indians for the allotment of their lands and the dissolution of tribal government. The Indian solons stood 18 for and ten against ratifying the treaty. The full-blood element fought the measure, while the part bloods and intermarried citizens favored the change.

UNION PACIFIC SOLD. The Road Disposed of to the Reorganization Committee for \$33,528,532.76. OMAHA, Neb., Nov. 2.—The Union Pacific railroad proper, including the buildings and all that goes to operate the system, was sold yesterday at the freight depot to the reorganization committee for \$33,528,532.76. This amount does not include the sinking fund in the hands of the government, and, taking this to be \$4,036,400, the amount stated in the government decree covering the sale of the road, the total paid for the property was \$27,564,932.76. There were no other bidders and the road went to the reorganization committee without any opposition.

CONDITION OF KANSAS NATIONAL BANKS. WASHINGTON, Nov. 2.—The following statement shows the condition of national banks in Kansas at the close of business October 5: Loans and discounts, \$18,682,112; United States bonds to secure circulation, \$2,370,250; total specie, \$1,488,740; legal tender notes, \$706,704; capital stock paid in, \$8,567,100; surplus funds, \$1,990,339; individual deposits, \$19,187,549; average reserve held, 40.19 per cent.

THE COTTONWOOD FALLS COURANT.

W. E. TIMMONS, Publisher.

COTTONWOOD FALLS, - - KANSAS

PREMONITIONS.

The trees still wear their summer wealth of green,
And green and soft the grass beneath our feet,
The flowers are still arrayed in all their sheen,
And summer sights and sounds our sense greet.
But there's a deeper blue comes o'er the sky,
A sense of chill diffused throughout the air,
A premonition that the end is nigh
Of all this beauty so transcendent fair.
A few short weeks, and winter's icy breath
Will come from out the north with deadly chill,
And lay this life beneath the ban of death,
And chant its requiem in the winds so shrill.
Earth will insensate lie, as one unblest,
All stripped of charm and life, 'neath winter's blows,
Till playing angels throw across its breast
The soft and fleecy mantle of the snows.
The flowers will lie a blackened, tangled mass,
The birds will seek in softer climes a home—
This glory like a summer cloud will pass,
And in its place bleak desolation come.
No soft and restful carpet 'neath our feet,
No song of birds in branches overhead,
No fragrant odors from the flowers so sweet—
All with the passing summer will have fled.
How like our life! brief hour of hope and love,
And bright with dreams that quickly pass away;
Brief as the song birds' notes within the grove,
Or brilliant glories of departing day.
Sad we must feel, as when one loved departs,
Although we know that summer will return,
With all the wealth of joy that it imparts,
And those delights for which we fondly yearn.
—William G. Haeselbarth, in Christian Work.

AN INTERRUPTED MISSION.

A STORY OF THE KLONDIKE.

By John Walker Harrington.

[Copyright, 1897.]

OF GOLD there was plenty at Aureopolis. No claim in the Klondike had panned out better than the Jolly Friars. But the road to Dawson City was blocked, and there was no thoroughfare to the place where bacon was ten dollars a pound and canned vegetables were worth almost their weight in the glittering dust that had lured men to these scenes of starvation. Men walked about with pinched cheeks and sunken eyes. They had thousands of dollars in dust—and they were hungry.

"Seems to me," said Minnesota Jim, as he looked at his partner across the rough board table, "that you queered this town by giving it such a name. 'City of Gold!' Didn't it ever occur to you that 'City of Bacon' would sound a blamed sight better?"

Richard Dalrymple poised a well-broiled rasher on his fork, and nodded. "Well," he replied, "I don't see anything the matter with this. I didn't know that we had any of it left, but I suppose that we ought to thank the Lord and Cassius for present blessings and not grumble. You wouldn't be happy if the Klondike panned out buckwheat cakes and sausages?"

Minnesota Jim and Dick Dalrymple owned the Jolly Friars. Cassius was the silent partner. The habitat of Minnesota Jim was proclaimed in his name, Dalrymple hailed from Harvard and St. Louis, and Cassius from nowhere. He said that he had been a slave before the war, and that when the struggle was over he had gone away to earn a fortune.

"I see no common nigger man," he was wont to say. "Foh de Lawd, I see got a mission."

Cassius would never confide to anybody just what that mission was. He was steward of the Seek-No-Further club when Dick Dalrymple ran across him. The Seek-No-Further club was composed of "glorified journalists" and others—principally others. Dalrymple having squandered his fortune in a proper and gentlemanly manner, had gone to work on a St. Louis newspaper.

He was "doing the hotels" when he met Minnesota Jim, who was on his way back to his native state with the proceeds of a Cripple Creek venture. A man who "does the hotels," to use the newspaper parlance, is one who lurks around the well-known hostleries and interviews the guests. The hotel clerk pointed out Minnesota Jim as a returning miner, and Dalrymple lost no time in hailing him, for that was the time when "Klondike" was posted over every bargain counter and supplied jokes for every music hall in the city. The interview developed into a friendship between the two men, and a week afterwards they were on their way to St. Michaels. They took Cassius along as a cook; I suppose they had an idea that the Klondike abounded in butcher shops and market gardens. At least Dalrymple seemed to think so; and Minnesota Jim, who had taken a fancy to the old negro, did not tell his partner anything to the contrary.

The way to "Squokem Gulch" was the road of the rough. How the ill-assorted trio ever got there they hardly knew themselves. The strangest part of it was that they had hardly staked a claim before gold seemed to flow into their pans. There was so much of the yellow dust that they gave Cassius an interest in the claim, principally because they did not care to be bothered with the petty subject of paying wages. Cassius, being altogether a shrewd person, had asked permission to work a claim of his own between meals. The old man had about \$30,000 stowed away

in various retired pressed beef cans, and was saying nothing about it.

Then came the time when Cassius would have gladly exchanged the gold dust for the original contents of those cans. Aureopolis was a settlement consisting of a broken-down log house and a dozen shanties. The Arctic wind whistled around the corners of the flimsy building, snow sifted in at the cracks, and there was not a side of bacon or a white sack of corn meal in the place. Forty men were counting the winter days, and wondering if they could ever see the spring. There was a little game in the forests, there were a few fish in the creek. The men who had come through the pass in the summer before, urged on by the fever for gold in their veins, and in many cases even thrown away the very sinews of war, in order that they might get on the faster towards the El Dorado of the frozen north. Now they slept at nights with their guns at hand, to be ready to defend the scant supply of food which to them meant life.

"Seems queer," remarked Minnesota Jim, "how the things you must have are the things that lead to hanging and shooting. Down in Texas they'd stretch a fellow's neck for riding off with hoeses that wasn't his'n; but at the creek it was gold; and here I'll be blamed if it isn't bacon and canned stuff. What's the matter with you, nigger?"

A look had come over the old darkey's face which startled Minnesota Jim.

"Nawthin," replied the cook; "I see feelin' little pale this mornin'. I see kind of off mah feed, so to speak."

"Well," commented Dalrymple, "I guess we are all a little that way, too, Cass. Those poor devils down in the gulch have a hungry look about them that I don't like; they'll be after the little grub we've got left before long. By the way, I thought you told me the last of the bacon was gone a week ago; I didn't think you would hold out on us that way."

The door of the wretched shanty shook as though under the blows of a mailed fist. It was borne from its hinges, and into the place strode a dozen gaunt and famished men. The

knotted it securely to one end of the branches. He tied the knot by throwing his weight upon it. He lifted himself back, and, a moment later, stood on the edge of the ledge. A running noose had been made in the swinging end.

The trembling negro was tied hand and foot. Dalrymple and Minnesota Jim looked into each other's eyes. They made a desperate effort to free themselves from their captors, but it was no use.

"Now, don't get gay," said Namack. "You fellows mustn't try to interfere with the proper and regular course of this yere vigilance committee. Tie 'em to those trees over there, boys, where they can see, so that they won't be deprived of the pleasure of the ceremony."

The command was quickly obeyed. The noose was tossed over the negro's head.

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"As I hope," he said, "to see de Great White Throne and de lake of jasper and de golden streets, I didn't steal that bacon. Befoah I go, I see got one favor to ask. I wants to write a las' message."

They unbound the negro's hands, and Johnson took from his pocket a stub of a pencil. There was no paper at hand, but Namack saw an empty tomato can which had been thrown from one of the cabins. He picked it up, drew his long knife down its length, stripped off the label, and gave the bit of paper, with the printed side down, to the old negro. They dragged him to the edge of a cake of ice, and there they bade him write.

"Be quick about it," growled Johnson; "we haven't got any time to lose, nigger; give her my love while yer about it."

Cassius, kneeling in the snow, clinging with stiffened fingers to the pencil in his hand, looked over the fields of ice, and then cast his eyes upward, as if to take a parting glance at the lead-colored sky and the clouds which flitted across it on the winter's day. To the miserable wretch, whose knees

were pressed in the snow, there came the vision of the sunny south. He saw the whitewashed shanties of the negro quarters, and heard the twanging of the banjo and the sounds of voices raised in song.

"Get a move on you, nigger," he heard some one say.

As he bent over the crinkled scrap of paper a tear fell upon it, and his eyes could see but dimly the words which the pencil traced.

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He asked to speak to Dalrymple, and, surrounded by the rough miners, stood before the tree where his friend was bound, and told at last of the mission which he must leave unfulfilled.

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"Seems to me, boys," he said, "there must be some good in the old nigger. Come to think of it, I'm not so sure it was him I saw. There's lots of fellows prowling around who wouldn't stick at stealing bacon."

Then some one bent down and cut the cords which bound the prisoner's legs.

Little Men.
Many of the great men of history have been men of small stature. Canute, the Great, was a singularly small man. Napoleon, too, was little; Nelson had no height to boast of; and the great Conde was short enough. Gregory, the greatest of popes, was a diminutive man. Among men of letters, poets, philosophers, Montaigne, the essayist, was little; so was Pope—"A little crooked thing that asked questions." So were Dryden and Watts; and so was Scarron, who, alluding to his ill-health and little size, called himself an "abridgment of human miseries."—Detroit Free Press.

Exactly.
Teacher—Willie, if your father gave you ten cents and then took away four and gave them to your brother, what would that make?
Willie—Trouble.—Yale Record.

They dragged him to a cake of ice, and bade him write.

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"Give it up!" yelled the leader of the crowd, a tall Kentuckian, Bob Namack by name. "Give it up, or I'll blow the tops of yer heads off; you're a sweet lot, you are!"

"I don't see anything to get red-headed about," rejoined Dalrymple, coolly.

"You needn't get fresh," growled Namack, "we're on to you all right. Johnson, point out the one you saw hanging round the place this morning."

Johnson pointed a mittened hand towards the old negro.

"That's him," he said. "It was the nigger. I know him by his hat."
"Perhaps," continued Dalrymple, slowly, "you gentlemen will explain what this is all about."
Namack picked up a rind of bacon which was lying on the tin plate in front of Dalrymple.

"It means this!" yelled Namack, waving the rind before Dalrymple's face; "it means this, you thieving sneak, that you've sent out your nigger to steal the little grub we've got to keep life in us. We've come after him, and there'll be a nigger less around these diggins in about ten minutes."

Minnesota Jim and Dalrymple made a quick movement toward their belts. They were overpowered and thrown upon the floor. Four men seized Cassius and dragged him out of the house; another threw a rope over his head. Over drifts of snow and mounds of ice they half carried, half dragged the old negro.

"Foh de Lawd," protested Cassius, "I didn't take no bacon; I buried it weeks and weeks ago. It was our'n."

"You're a liar!" yelled Namack. "Johnson saw you take it, and by rights we ought to stretch the necks of all three."

Dalrymple and Minnesota Jim were brought along with the rest.

"You fellows," sneered Johnson, "are going to have an object lesson in the rights of property. You're going to see the result of being too free with grub when it's worth more than dust. Understand?"

Hanging over the gulch was a solitary fir tree, its branches heavily laden with snow. It was rooted in a cleft in the rocks, and hung there as if intended from the beginning to be a gallows. Johnson shinned up the trunk and swung himself over the gulch. Namack tossed up the rope; the man

knotted it securely to one end of the branches. He tied the knot by throwing his weight upon it. He lifted himself back, and, a moment later, stood on the edge of the ledge. A running noose had been made in the swinging end.

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PLENTY OF STANDING ROOM.

World's Population Could Be Set Into One of England's Shires.

England to-day contains 30,000,000 people, but it has trebled its population in the course of a century, inasmuch as the population was 10,000,000 on the accession of the Hanoverian dynasty. At the time of the great revolution, in 1688, England contained 5,500,000, while London, now 5,500,000, contained only 500,000 inhabitants.

It further appears that the entire population of the country was under 1,000,000 when the Domestic Book was compiled shortly after the Norman conquest. Other nations are more or less amenable to the same principle of increase, and modern ideas of the vast population of antiquity are far from being correct. In spite of the grossly exaggerated statistics of Josephus, the site of Jerusalem, and the course of its ancient walls, which can easily be traced, prove that the Holy City could never have accommodated more than 100,000 people, while the outer walls of Rome, still standing, indicate that the ancient population of the Eternal city could not, even in its palmy days, have exceeded 1,000,000 people.

"Westward the star of civilization takes its course" is a truth confirmed by the history of the ancient world, and set forth in the rise and fall of the successive empires of China, India, Assyria, Babylonia, Egypt, Greece and Rome. The western trend of the Aryan families of Celts, Teutons and slaves in prehistoric times points to an eastern origin of the primitive nations, that gathered strength as they marched toward the land of the setting sun, and it now appears highly probable that the bulk of the world's population had congregated around the blue waters of the Mediterranean when Greece and Rome were in the meridian of their power. The numerical strength of these nations was not great, and modern ideas of the vast population of the ancient world are more fanciful than real.

From the foregoing considerations it would appear that the regular home troops of the British army, numbering about 100,000 men, could hardly find standing room on four acres of ground, a space equal to that of Trafalgar square, London; while the entire force of volunteers in this country, numbering about 250,000, could be accommodated in Lord's cricket ground.

The 5,500,000 people in London could easily stand in Regent's park, while the 40,000,000 of the United Kingdom could be packed together in a space within range of a cannon that can fire the distance of a mile.

The present population of the world could stand in Middlesex, while all who have ever lived since the Christian era could stand in Yorkshire, and all the inhabitants of the world, reckoning from the time of Adam to the present day, could, as far as area is concerned, have found ample standing room in England.—Tit-Bits.

SNAKE POISON.

A Preparation That Is a Godsend to the People of India.

In India, at Nowgong, Capt. Jay Gould saved a soldier of the Fifth cavalry regiment who had been bitten by a krait (bungarus caeruleus), which was killed on the spot. The captain at once made a ligature to prevent the poison from spreading and rode full speed to obtain the serum. The injection was made and the soldier was saved. Another soldier, in Guiana, owes his life to the same treatment. He was bitten by a black naja, which he killed himself, and was in a very bad condition when Dr. Maclaud injected the serum. He recovered in a couple of days. A third soldier was cured in the same way by Dr. Gries in Martinique. He and his comrades had caught a lancelet, and they were going to put its neck into a split stick when one of the two comrades was bitten by the snake.

The most striking cure was made at Cairo, in October last. A girl, 13 years old, was bitten in the forearm by a snake at Gizeh while she was picking cotton. It was then between three and four o'clock in the afternoon, and only at seven was she brought to the hospital in a desperate condition. When the doctors—Prof. Keatinge and Dr. Ruffer—examined her at 7:30 o'clock she was in a state of collapse. The pulse was hardly felt at all, the pupils of the eye showed no reaction to light. Twenty cubic centimeters of serum were injected under the skin in the abdominal region. At 11 o'clock an amelioration in the state of the poor girl became evident, and another ten cubic centimeters of serum were injected. All next day the girl remained drowsy but recovery set in and she was saved. Dr. Jorues, of the Cairo Zoological museum, has not the slightest doubt about the snake having been a naja haje.

In 12 cases, of which I mention the most characteristic only, the treatment was attended with full success. Besides, many other cases were treated, always with success, but they are not mentioned because the snakes were not caught, and there may have been some doubt as to the snake having been venomous, which is a justifiable but not absolutely necessary caution, because non-venomous snakes, as is only too well known to snake charmers, do not bite. The best of it is, however, that the preparation maintains its curative properties for a relatively long time. Serum which was sent to India, and which was returned one day later from Agra to France, was as effective as if it were freshly prepared.—Nineteenth Century.

Peculiar Customs in Norway.

Some friends who have just returned from a tour in out-of-the-way parts of Norway tell me of a capital hotel system in vogue there which might be adopted with advantage in some parts of Scotland and Ireland. In every village where no hotel exists some one of the more prominent inhabitants are subsidized by the Norwegian government, and in return is bound to provide accommodation for not less than four travelers; he may take in more if he chooses, but four is the minimum. My friends made frequent use of these subsidized hostleries and are enthusiastic concerning the excellence of the accommodation and food supplied. I did not gather whether the tariff was regulated by government, but I presume so; anyway, the charges are absurdly moderate. Norway owes much of her prosperity to tourists, and she certainly treats them well.—London Sketch.

Why She Disappointed Them.

The president of the Woman's Advancement society was visibly agitated. So was the secretary.

"Mrs. Nibelung, who was to deliver the address at to-day's meeting, cannot be present," said the former.

"Why not?" asked the latter.

"Her husband has been seriously ill for three or four days."

"But a woman of her strength of principle won't neglect her work in the great cause to attend to the paltry needs of an individual—and a male individual at that?"

"Certainly not, but he writes her speeches."—Boston Traveler.

Her Value.

He sat on a snowbank in the Klondike region looking very disconsolate.

"It was the mistake of my life," he said, sadly. "Here I am freezing to death."

He swung his arms to start the circulation.

"I should have brought my wife."

He danced a jig to keep his toes from freezing.

"She has never failed to make things warm enough for me."—Chicago Post.

Nothing to Brag Of.

Harriman Hattan—Statistics show that during the last year New York consumed over double the number of eggs that Chicago used. What do you think of that?

Winn D. City—That's not surprising. Nobody denies that New York is still the theatrical headquarters of the country.—N. Y. World.

WIT AND WISDOM.

—She—"Did you see anything in New York that reminded you of Philadelphia?" He—"Yes; the messenger boys."

—The Bashful One—"Why do you girls always kiss each other when you meet?" She—"Because we wish to do unto each other as we would that others should do unto us."—Life.

—"Is your sister's husband coming down on Sunday?" "No; it's too far." "Too far! Why, the charm of this place is its accessibility!" "Yes; but my sister is a widow."—Puck.

—"Isn't it a disagreeable feature of golf, losing the ball so often?" She—"Oh, no; that's the only way George and I could get out of hearing of the caddy for an instant."—Yonkers Statesman.

"That actor doesn't seem at home in his work," said the man who makes comments. "No," replied the theatrical manager, gloomily, "he isn't. But he will be unless business gets better pretty soon."—Washington Star.

"I ain't goin' out on a tandem with dat Susie Mellon girl again, no, sah."

"Whaffer?" "Kase when her toes ain't collidin' with the handle bah, her heels is plowin' gutters in de ground!"—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Old Gentleman (in omnibus, to young man who has not vacated his seat to accommodate a lady, severely):

"When I was young, sir, I would have got up and given the lady a seat."

Young Man—"Then, sir, I am sorry to see that you have lost your politeness with your youth."—To-Day.

"If any of my friends call," said the candidate for congress, wearily, as he came down from his private parlor and walked up to the clerk's desk, "tell them I've gone out for a walk." "Going to stretch your legs a bit?" asked the affable clerk. "Just the other one," said the candidate, sadly.—Detroit Free Press.

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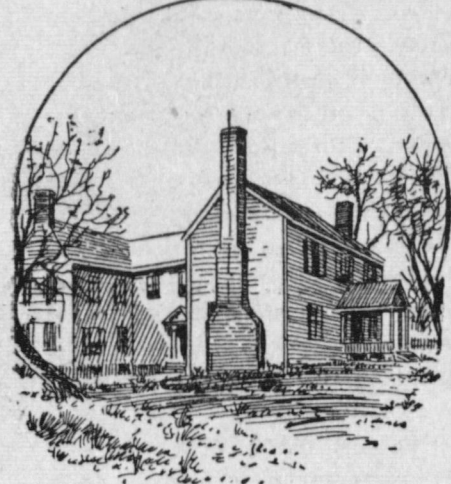
HISTORIC TUCKAHOE.

One of the Best Preserved Country Places in Virginia.

It Was Founded More Than Two Hundred Years Ago by William Randolph, Grandest of Virginia Gentlemen.

[Special Tuckahoe (Va.) Letter.]

Two distinct classes of people have been struggling along in this republic, vainly trying to understand and appreciate each other. There has always been something of fraternity, but a lack of harmony between the Puritan and the Cavalier. Only when disaster, or devastation, or war threatened, have they come together and fought and worked in perfect unison. On the revolu-



TUCKAHOE AS IT APPEARS AT PRESENT.

tionary battlefields, from New England to Georgia, the bones of the Puritan and the Cavalier lie side by side.

It is generally conceded that in Virginia we find the highest type of the Cavalier, while in Massachusetts we find the highest type of the Puritan. The gentlemen of Virginia are very much alike, whether they are found in the city, on the farm, or traveling abroad. No nation, and no province of any nation, produces a more perfect gentleman than the gentleman of Virginia. He is always gentle, and always a man. He is not only respectful, but he is reverent in the presence of a lady; and no knight errant ever drew sword quicker, or more bravely wielded a trenchant blade in defense of honor and virtue than the Virginian in defense of woman.

This place, Tuckahoe, is one of the oldest and best-preserved country places in Virginia; and it was the home of one of the grandest of Virginia gentlemen, more than 200 years ago. When William Randolph made his home here in the latter part of the seventeenth century there was a tribe of Indians ranging along the river and out into the mountains called the Tuckahoe tribe; and that quaint name was taken by William Randolph for his home, and it has borne that name until this day.

Richmond, on the James, was only a frontier settlement 250 years ago; and only the most hardy and brave men of that day ventured so far from the mouth of the river in its confluence with the sea. But William Randolph went 14 miles west of Richmond, "away out on the western frontier," and became a wealthy and prosperous planter. The Indians were his friends because his dealings with them were honorable; and they appreciated that fact.

In the year 1689 William Randolph began the erection of Tuckahoe mansion, for his son Thomas, and completed it early in the year 1690. Previous to that date no frame dwelling had ever been erected west of Richmond. Tuckahoe mansion was constructed, as all things were done in those good old days, with a view to permanency. It stands to-day as the best specimen of colonial architecture in the Old Dominion, and is in a fairly good state of preservation. If William Randolph could come back to earth, and wanted to begin housekeeping again in Tuckahoe mansion, he could make it as good as new, with but slight expenditure of time and money. His estate consisted of all the land west of Richmond; and it is known that he could farm clear back to the mountains, that barrier of nature alone fixing a limit to the amount of land which he was entitled to possess and develop.

The owner of this princely domain selected the most beautiful site in the whole land for the mansion. Very many years afterwards George Washington, who visited every part of the colony, complimented the Randolphs upon their mansion, and particularly upon its site. There is nothing in all Virginia so beautiful except Mount Vernon; and that mansion stands upon a bluff upon the Potomac river, just as Tuckahoe stands upon a bluff above the James river. Mount Vernon and Tuckahoe are upon commanding eminences, and the mansions are surrounded by oaks, elms, hickories and other indigenous trees, all of them of splendid foliage. From Tuckahoe to Richmond is only 14 miles. From Mount Vernon to Washington is only 14 miles. This coincidence has never before been printed or commented upon.

One of the, to me, most beautiful spots in this mansion, and one of the most beautiful in the world, is a little bit of a mark of appreciation and pride. Very few men and very few women manifest full appreciation of good deeds done. But, away back there in the past Thomas Randolph showed his appreciation of his father's affection, and also his pride in the name that he bore. In one of the old-fashioned windows, upon one of the old-fashioned panes of glass, Thomas Randolph, with a diamond, scratched his name, and there it stands to-day: "Thomas Randolph, 1698." I have often wondered what thoughts were passing through his mind when he took the ring on his finger and there erected a permanent monument to himself and to his family.

Thomas Randolph had a son named William, after his father who builded the mansion and owned unlimited land. That son William made the first parti-

tion, when he caused to be placed on record a deed in which he grants, bargains and sells to his cousin, Peter Jefferson, "certain parcels of land lying on the north side of the North Anna, in the county of Goochland, together with all houses, orchards, gardens, fences, woods, ways, et cetera, appertaining to the same, in consideration of one of Henry Weatherburn's biggest bowls of Arrack punch."

That was the first partition of the magnificent estate; and it has been rumored that one of those bowls of Arrack punch had something to do with getting William into a frame of mind to be so liberal with his cousin, Peter Jefferson, who was, by the way, the father of the great Thomas Jefferson, who was christened Thomas by his father as a mark of esteem for his uncle, Thomas Randolph, for whom Tuckahoe was originally builded.

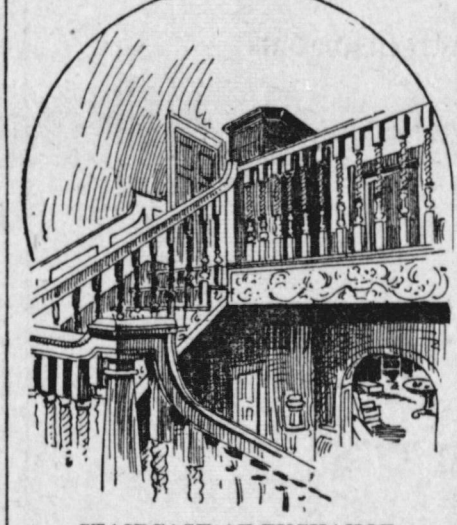
It may be said in passing that the Randolphs are proud of the fact that Thomas Jefferson was a member of their family. One of them, a gentleman living now in Clarke county, once said to me: "There is Randolph blood in every line of the constitution; for there was Randolph blood in the brain of Thomas Jefferson, when he wrote that instrument."

From time to time the estate was shrunken by partitions, and at last it passed out of the possession of the Randolphs, having been sold about 50 years ago. Richard S. Allen is now the owner and he takes peculiar pride in preserving the historic place. He says that it is an heirloom of which every Virginian is proud, not only because it was founded by a Randolph, but because Thomas Jefferson was educated and trained there; because George Washington and his aides were often received there; Patrick Henry was an honored guest; and every Virginian of good birth and breeding, and of national fame, has honored the place with his presence.

This famous mansion, as may be seen in the illustration, was built in the form of a letter H, so that it appeared like two separate houses joined by an addition. But it was all built at one time in that form, and the connecting line is for the purpose of giving the mansion a long saloon hall with lofty walls. There, you may well believe, was the handsomest ballroom in America, and there gallant men and fair women and stately dames were royally entertained on many notable occasions.

In those days iron work was scarce and costly; consequently, with the exception of the hand-wrought nails which hold the shingles to the roof, and the wrought iron hinges and brass locks on the doors, there was no metal used in the construction of Tuckahoe mansion.

The preservation of all this wood work is phenomenal. The floors are as perfect and as smooth as when they were laid in the long ago. The wooden pegs which were used instead of nails, have done duty there for more than 200 years; but they are as firmly embedded



STAIRCASE AT TUCKAHOE.

and as stout in their duty as when they were hammered in by the yemen workmen of that frontier age.

It makes one long for the good old days, to stand in those spacious rooms and look at the immense fireplaces, with their high mantels of ancient designs. In the winter nights, the lordly landed gentry with their gentle ladies and children used to sit before those mantels and fireplaces, where great logs of native wood sent their light and heat throughout the rooms, while their smoke went roaring up the great chimneys.

Mary Ball was the mother of George Washington. That great man always joked and acted more like a Ball than a Washington. The Ball family was a brainy race, a strong family. That the Balls and Randolphs intermarried is well known, and upon one of the little window panes, scratched with a diamond, March 30, 1780, are the names of Mary Randolph and Col. Ball. The lovers must have stood there together, Col. Ball being a guest at Tuckahoe, and placed their names upon the window pane, probably between kisses, as they wrote each letter and date. There's lots of romance about Tuckahoe, and some one ought to make history of it. It is now only legend.

Thomas Mann Randolph was governor of Virginia. He and Thomas Jefferson were boys together, and attended school in a little frame building near Tuckahoe mansion. It is still there, and is well preserved. Jefferson was very fond of his friend "Tom" Randolph, and often spoke of him and wrote of him in terms of endearment. Jefferson said that his earliest recollection was of his journey from Shadwell to Tuckahoe in 1745, when he rode on horseback upon a pillow in front of a slave, one of his father's trusted servants. The negro carried more brains with him on that horseback ride than any negro ever escorted anywhere at any time. For you must remember, Thomas Jefferson was a Randolph; and he was as proud of that fact as the Randolphs have ever been proud of him.

MARY RANDOLPH FRY.

And Now They Don't Speak.
Old Maid—There is an art in learning to forget.
Miss Young—Birthdays, for instance.
—N. Y. Herald.

WOMAN AND HOME.

HOW TO REMOVE STAINS.

List of Useful Remedies for Housekeepers' Reference.

Here is a list which housekeepers should paste up where it would be handy when the query comes, advises an exchange: "Oh, dear, what is it that takes out mildew stains or peach stains? I've read it somewhere, but I can't remember to save my life!" For fresh tea and coffee stains use boiling water. Place the linen stained over a large bowl and pour through it boiling water from the teakettle held at a height to insure force. Old tea and coffee stains which have become "set" should be soaked in cold water first, then boiling.

For peach stains a weak solution of chloride of lime, combined with infinite patience. Long soaking is an essential.

Grass stains may be removed by cream tartar and water.

For scorch hang or spread the article in the sunshine. For mildew, lemon juice and sunshine, or if obstinate dissolve one tablespoonful of chloride of lime in four quarts of cold water and soak the article until mildew disappears. Rinse very thoroughly to avoid any chemical action upon the linen.

For wine stains sprinkle well with salt, moisten with boiling water and then pour boiling water through until the stain disappears. For blood stains use cold water first, then soap and water. Hot water sets the stain.

For chocolate stains use cold water first, then boiling water from the teakettle.

Fruit stains will usually yield to boiling water, but if not, oxalic acid may be used, allowing three ounces of the crystal to one pint of water. Wet the stain with the solution, place over a kettle of hot water in the steam or in the sunshine. The instant the stain disappears rinse well. Wet the stain with ammonia to counteract the acid remaining, then rinse thoroughly again. This will many times save the linen, which is apt to be injured by the oxalic acid. Javel water is excellent for almost any white goods. It can be made at home or bought at any druggist's.

AUTUMN FASHION HINT.

A Picture Hat of Black Velvet, Turned Up on the Side.

As long as there are charming women there will be picture hats, for the woman has yet to be found who does not love to deck herself out in so beautiful an article of dress.

The very newest picture hat is of black velvet of fine quality. It is turned up sharply at the left side, with a large rhinestone buckle underneath, holding two immense black feathers in place, one of which sways front and the other back.

The crown is a black velvet puff, which is set on a wide jeweled band.



BLACK VELVET PICTURE HAT.

At the side one feather stands upright and there are two or three lying around the crown.

For matinee occasions—when the picture hat is to be taken off—high tulle ruches, in pale blue and pale pink, are tied around the neck with broad tulle strings. These, like the hat, can be taken off and held in the lap.

For the first cold day, a waist of broadcloth or heavy silk can be worn, when quite a comfortable appearance is produced without too much warmth. The black velvet hat is not very expensive if "covered" at home.

Marriage in India.

The result of Mrs. F. A. Steel's personal observation is that marriages in India are singularly happy. There are fewer cases of unkindness and violence than in Great Britain. The dowry system, she avers, is a great protection to the wife. Every bride takes her husband a dowry, which is a kind of marriage settlement against unkindness. If she is badly treated and thus compelled to go back to her father's house, the husband has to return her dowry; probably he has spent it, and, as it is not often convenient for him to refund the money, he takes care to treat his wife well. "I think that a similar system here would be a good thing," says the lady, frankly.

For a Sty in the Eye.

When you feel that pricking pain and see the fatal little spot of red on the eyelids which surely foretells the coming of a sty, put into a small bag a teaspoonful of black tea, on which pour enough boiling water to moisten; as soon as cool enough put it on the eye, and let it remain until morning. The sty will, in all probability, be gone; if not, one more application will be certain to remove it.

Keep the Air Fresh.

An agreeable method of changing the atmosphere in an invalid's room is to pour some eau de cologne into a soup plate and with a match set fire to it. The cologne will make a pretty flame and impart a delightful, refreshing odor to the air.

NEW THEATER HAT.

Smaller and Much More Becoming Than Last Year's Style.

The theater hat has reformed. It has seen the error of its ways and promises to forsake its spreading brim and towering crown for a neat little toque shape which will be suitable for any face.

The very latest theater hat directly from Paris is made of three puffs of sapphire blue velvet, one placed above the other and fastened together so that they resemble a fluted crown. At one side there is a steel buckle which catches a bunch of lace and a couple of loops of sapphire ribbon. On the other side is a steel star. At the extreme back an aigrette towers up and a little forward.

This hat is meant to be worn far back on the head with the hair moderately low. It looks very well above a braid and is particularly becoming to hair that is turned straight back over a pom-



A PARIS THEATER HAT.

padour. It is very small and can be made by anyone. It is pretty in any color velvet and looks well in black with turquoise bows at the side and lace. It is also a hat that is suitable for summer and winter, so that people who like to get one little hat to wear to the theater at any season can be suited with this simple little style.

A beautiful neck trimming to wear with this is a boa of silk roses fastened closely together and edged with their own leaves. This hooks in front.

WIVES IN CALIFORNIA.

Law in That State Compels a Woman to Support Her Husband.

Under the law of California a wife can be compelled to support her husband, says the Boston Woman's Journal. This point was established recently by a decision rendered by Justice Temple, of the supreme court, concurred in by Justice Henshaw and Van Fleet and Chief Justice Beatty. The circumstances on which this decision was made were peculiar.

In Los Angeles county there live an aged couple named Livingston. The wife, Mrs. Mary A. Livingston, has reached the mature age of 79 years, and her husband, Samuel W., is even older than his wife. In fact, he is so aged as to be infirm and unable to support himself. Some time ago the wife deserted her husband, and he was left as helpless as a baby. In their more prosperous days the wife always carried the bankbook, and, furthermore, she had money in her own right.

After the old woman deserted the old man he sued her for maintenance, and won the suit, the superior court of Los Angeles county ordering Mrs. Livingston to pay her husband a monthly allowance of \$24. She at once transferred all of her property to her daughter, so as to avoid the execution of the order. She was cited to appear and show cause why she should not be punished for contempt. The contempt proceedings resulted in her being committed to prison until such a time as she would comply with the order of the court. From that judgment she appealed to the supreme court, and the judgment has been affirmed.

Blackberry Plummary.

Stew blackberries, moderately sweetened with sugar, until soft; mix a thickening of flour and water and stir into the berries. Continue stirring while it boils until the whole becomes incorporated into a mass just sufficiently thick to pour into molds; when cold turn out for dessert. To be eaten with milk or cream and sugar.—Woman's World.

A Financial Genius.

She—Mr. Uptown has bought his wife a diamond ring that cost \$600. What extravagance!

He—No extravagance about it. On the contrary, he will save money by it. She will not need any new gloves as long as she has that ring.—Jammany Times.

Enough in This Country.

"I see a theater has been started in Circle City, Alaska," remarked Desdemona Walker, the tragedy queen.

"I have found it unnecessary," returned Hamlet McFadden, coldly, "to go so far north for a frost."—Chicago Post.

The Reason Why.

She—Why do they always say there's a man in the moon?
He—Because a woman never becomes as old as the moon.—Youkers Statesman.

Latest Thing Out.

Knock—Jagsby is a very stylish fellow, isn't he?
Jocks—Yes; his wife often thinks he is the latest thing out.—Town Topics.

Make the Dust.

"Say, pa, what kind of pans do mines use when panning gold?"
"Dust pans, my son."—Puck.

ECONOMY AT THE TROTTLER.

Running a Locomotive on a Scant Supply of Water.

"Say," said the old engineer, "where'd ye get a hold of all those stories of the old R. W. & O., anyway? That one ye had last, about Dan Cronan, makes me think of another old-timer who useter work on that road, an' that was old Levi Young, the engineer."

"Knew Levi, did ye? Well, by gosh, is that so? Say, wa'n't he a great one? D'ye ever hear o' his economical turn? Well, I'll tell ye."

"Ye see, 'twas this way: Levi was a purty fair runner, but he belonged to the time when there was two kinds o' enginemens—those who could run, but didn't know much about the machine, an' those who could take one apart an' put her together agin, but couldn't pull a milk train on time. It's different now, an' every runner has got to know something about his machine."

"Well, as I was a-tellin' ye, Levi could run all right. He'd make time with any sort o' old machine, but he was a few chips shy on the mechanical part of it. It useter be said that once when he was stalled in a snowstorm down about the Oswego country hills an' run short o' water, he tried ter fill the boiler by shovelin' snow down her smokestack."

"Levi got kinder old an' they put him to runnin' the Rose accommodation. That was a train that useter consist of one combination car, and it ran from Rose into Oswego in the mornin' to pick up what early passenger traffic there was."

"They put an old engine, No. 7, on her that was built way back in the 60's. She had been fixed over, but her boiler was loose, an' she was light, an' it was all she could do to pull th' one car. She had an old-fashioned injector that she had to shut off from the runnin' board, out alongside her steam dome, which, bein' she was an old-timer, was just behind her smokestack."

"Well, the master mechanic gets a fit on one day, and he gets out an order that we must all of us economize in our running expenses. Old Levi studied over it and concluded that he could."

"So, one mornin', when they was a-startin' out o' Rose, his fireman, who was poor Martin Slattery, noticed that the water was a bit low, an' says so to Levi. 'Levi,' he says, 'have ye got enough water to get over the grade?'"

"'Grade be hanged,' says Levi; 'we've got ter be eckernomical.' An' along he goes, till he gets up purty near to the top o' the grade, an' then he turns on the water, runs a little into her, an' then tells Martin to go out an' shut her off, which Martin does."

"An' just as he was gettin' back through the front window o' the cab that old boiler just ripped open at the bottom an' rolled off ter one side. Blew up, an' when Levi an' Martin realized what had happened, there they was, sittin' on the coal in the tender, an' lookin' foolish, while the old engine was slidin' down grade with her tubes bare, for all the world like one of these pictures in the back part o' the dictionary."

"Well, they stopped her, an' then they took stock. The smokestack had been thrown away over in the cornfield, the headlight was stickin' up in a tree, an' there wasn't enough glass left in the cab to scrape a drumstick smooth."

"They never found the bell, and the boys say that once in awhile when they run past there they can hear the ghost o' the bell o' No. 7 ringin'. But I guess some farmer got a good bell for nothin'."—Detroit Journal.

IT IS TO BE A FUR WINTER.

Some Very Chic Creations in Sable, Mink and Ermine.

This is to be a fur winter, and fancy braids and jet passementerie are not to take the place of sable and fox, ermine and chinchilla. They are simply to form the basis of rich toilets, but the finishing touches are to be of fur. Capes of plaited satin and plaited velvet have collar pelerines which just cover the shoulders like yokes, of grebe and mouton, sable, arctic fox, seal or mink.

Sable never looks so beautiful as when used in conjunction with rich velvet and brocades, and is therefore especially appropriate for evening cloaks. A mantle of mistle blue velvet in a deep but brilliant shade is cut in circular shape and bordered with sable tails. The Elizabethan collar is continued in long, narrow revers down the front. The linings of the costly wraps are almost as rich as the outside, and this one of blue velvet is lined with white brocade with a large design of lilies traced in silver thread.

A gorgeous garment is of pale pink brocade with clusters of white and mauve lilies scattered over the surface. The lining is of sable, and a rolling collar of sable has ruffles of lace inside, and is fastened with a huge hook and eye of diamonds.

Another beautiful evening wrap—these so-called evening mantles are worn, also, for carriage calls and with very handsome afternoon toilets—is of chinchilla, lined with ermine. It has a rolling collar, a yoke and a deep frill of fur over the cape proper, which falls below the waist.

A jaunty little out-door cape is made of sealskin, with high collar and pointed yoke. The yoke is edged by a full ruffle of soft gray chinchilla.—Detroit Free Press.

To Make Cup Caramel Custards.

Melt four tablespoonfuls of sugar until a light brown, pour it into six custard cups, and shake them quickly so that the caramel will line them. Beat three eggs without separating; add to them three tablespoonfuls of sugar, and then a cup and a half of cream; mix thoroughly; add a tablespoonful of vanilla, and pour the mixture into the cups on top of the caramel. Stand them in a baking pan of hot water and bake in the oven ten or fifteen minutes, until they are set in the center. Turn out while hot on individual dishes, and set aside to cool. Serve very cold.—Ladies' Home Journal.

EMERGENCY USES.

Some Handy Articles to Have About the House.

There is nothing more comforting in a household than to have a self-contained, helpful man or woman who understands what to do, and goes ahead administering relief in case of sudden illness or in an emergency.

Having been reared in a large family, and my father being a physician, I have had a number of experiences, and perhaps some of them may be useful to mothers with young children.

One simple medical remedy that the father set great store to was borax. He had my mother keep a solution of salt water and borax constantly on hand, and if the slightest irritation or sore throat developed among us he had us gargle three times a day, and have our mouths and tonsils freely. He thought our good health and freedom from fevers and contagious diseases was owing to the use of borax.

In the case of a burn, he had us wet cloths, dipped into a strong solution of borax water, and was very careful to exclude the air in putting them off and on. It is very cooling and healing, and a child does not rebel so much against it as with other remedies. One very great thing in its favor in using it among children is, it is so harmless, while other gargles, with carbolic acid and such, are often taken by mistake, and cause great distress. I often think if every young mother only knew of its virtues she would be thankful, and having once adopted it, would never give it up. As a disinfectant it is excellent. One should keep it on the kitchen shelf.

If you awaken in the night coughing and cannot stop, get a small portion of powdered borax, and place on your tongue, and let it slowly dissolve, and it will almost instantly stop the cough, as it will also relieve an ulcer in the throat.

There are a few simple remedies that are invaluable. Witch hazel is one of them. I know of nothing so helpful to a tired brain as to bathe the eyes and forehead, and apply a cloth wet with it at the back of the neck. It will soothe and restore you like magic.

In emergencies such things are harmless, and yet wonderfully healing. In case of sudden pains in the lungs or side from cold it will mustard is about the best medicine. It burns quickly, and gets you warmed up, and relieves the terrible pain. I keep mustard leaves, borax and witch hazel where I can lay my hands upon them in a minute in the darkest night. I have been with young mothers on several occasions, where they were helpless and knew nothing whatever of medical remedies, and my sympathy for them and the little sufferer was roused, and it made me learn what was helpful.—N. Y. Observer.

FEMININE FINERY.

Items on Dress for Ladies Who Follow the Fashions.

A stylish silk petticoat is of green and black check, half the size of a checkerboard check. Many of the late petticoats have wide-plaited ruffles around the lower edge, the plaiting in turn edged with a pinked ruffle. Pinking is not altogether satisfactory for a skirt which has any kind of hard wear. The pinked edge soon wears off, leaving apparently ragged in its place.

Elaborate silk petticoats have patterns in lace insertion—bow knots and running designs in the ruffles.

A pretty little white flannel under petticoat has insertion and ruffle of Hamburg. This is one of the new styles. Beneath the ruffle is a little pinked frill of pink silk which shows through, giving the edging a pink tone, and there is more pink beneath the insertion. This is to match the band of pink and the pink feather stitching to the seams. The silk ruffle takes from the serviceable qualities of the skirt, but it is not an essential. Hamburg can be used without the silk, and the skirt is at once pretty and washable.

Painfully slender people should wear haircloth skirts. The haircloth extends only a foot or a foot and a half up the front of the skirt. The entire back is formed of it, and the extra fullness just below the waist line is very becoming to many people. The skirt is not heavy. It will cost about five dollars, and can be worn indefinitely.

The linen edges to be worn turned over a dress stock or collar must be kept immaculate to be beautiful, but with care they give a dainty touch to a woman's dress. In a somewhat cheap embroidery they cost 50 cents, in a finer quality with a plain hemstitch 60-cent dress, and in finer embroidery 75 cents. Hemstitching is pretty work to be done at home, and these simple edges have only to be put on the binding, which is worn inside the collar, an opening being left at the back and front of the edge. It would not be a difficult matter to fashion these dainty little collar protectors from handkerchiefs having narrow hems or embroidered edges. Two sets could be made from a single handkerchief with very little trouble and comparatively small expense. A handkerchief accidentally torn or spotted could be used in this way.—N. Y. Times.

The Wrong Thing.

To do the right thing at the wrong time is as bad as to do the wrong thing at any time. How often have we blundered just at this point! If we review the past we will see that in many cases we have brought trouble upon ourselves, not because we did a wrong thing, but because we did just the right thing to be done, but we did it at the wrong time. We need great caution and care. Guard well this point.—Detroit Free Press.

Baked Quinces.

Wipe ripe quinces and place them side by side, stems upward, in a pudding dish. Pour over them a cupful of boiling water into which has been stirred four tablespoonfuls of sugar. Cover the dish and bake until the quinces are tender.—Ladies' World.

—Generally he who is most just toward himself is most charitable toward his neighbors.

The Chase County Courant.

W.E. TIMMONS, Editor and Publisher

Issued every Thursday.

If you want to know all about the progress of the royal and ancient game of golf in America, read "Golf: An Adopted Sport," in the November number of Demorest's Magazine. Fine pictures of famous American golfers and golf courses are given, as well as "Golf Quiz" for the uninitiated.

Some idea of the size of Alaska may be formed when it is known that it contains an area of 577,390 square miles. This is more than twice the area of Texas. Twelve States of the size of Pennsylvania could be carved out of the territory of Alaska, with enough left over to make a State like South Carolina.

Scientists agree that animals live from eight to five times longer than they are growing. That is, if an animal is five years in arriving at maturity it will live from eight to five times that length of time. If this be true in regard to animal life why not to human life? If it applies to human life man ought to live one hundred years and even to one hundred and fifty years and upwards. There is no doubt that most people would live longer than they do if it were not for the fact that they abuse themselves.

Success in farming, as in every other business, depends upon the prevention of waste. It is a waste of land to give it only the half cultivation it needs; it is waste of feed to give it to a poor animal; it is a waste of time to spend it half doing a thing. If the wasted land—now given over to weeds or only half cultivated—the wasted crops—only partially gathered—the wasted feed—improperly fed, were utilized to their fullest extent another hundred million dollars could easily be added to the income of the farmers of this country.—*Exchange.*

NOVEMBER LADIES' HOME JOURNAL.

"The First Thanksgiving Dinner," "Lillian Bell's First Days in London" and "When Dr. Whitman Added Three Stars to our Flag" are among the leading features of the November Ladies' Home Journal. The first tells of the most historical important dinner ever given in America, at which Indian chiefs were guests, and at which oysters were first eaten by white men. Miss Bell finds much in London to inspire her pen to its smartest activity, and the description of her sight seeing tours, her expressions fairly sparkle with wit. Dr. Whitman's service to the United States in saving Oregon, Washington and Idaho from the British are acknowledged in an article which follows the first woman across the continent, and the first whites over the Rocky mountains. Magician Kellar writes on "How I do my tricks," showing how simple is their solution when it is known.

The second article on "Inside of a Hundred Homes" is more attractive and rich in suggestions on furnishing and fitting up a home than was the excellent inaugural one of the series. It presents fifteen views. Edward W. Bok advises young married people against living in a hotel or boarding house, points out the beauties of the small courtesies of life, and expresses hearty approval of the renewed interests in sewing—woman's truest accomplishment. Pianist will be delighted with the musical, "Poets Dream Waltz," by Reginald de Koven, author of "Robin Hood," etc., and people who are home seeking, with the Journal's special architect's plans for a \$2200 house for small square lot. Suggestions for Christmas presents that can be made by the giver are timely as articles upon dress, needlework, and the various departments covering nearly every phrase of home life and of woman's work. The November Journal is interesting, instructive and practical. By the Curtis Publishing Company, Philadelphia. One dollar per year; on cents per copy.

There is one profession that seldom receives full credit for what they do for humanity. We refer to the medical profession. The regular family physician who settles in a community and engages in the active practice of his profession with an earnest desire to do good is one of the noblest of men, though seldom recognized as such. The most sacred secrets are entrusted to his keeping and as a rule are zealously kept. While the profession should be a lucrative one few physicians become wealthy, though if they received full and prompt pay for their services they would rapidly acquire a fortune. Their deeds of kindness are innumerable, notwithstanding they frequently have, or assume a brusque demeanor that makes them appear heartless. We know physicians in this city who get out of their beds on stormy nights and drive miles to relieve the suffering of some poor mortal, knowing well that he will never get a cent of financial reward; or they go again and again to the bed side of some complaining invalid in the city, listen to the old, old story of pain and suffering with the utmost patience, knowing that their only reward will be a clear conscience. Their books are filled with charges from which they never hope to realize a cent. In shame be it said also that many of these charges are against those who could pay if they would. The charges against those who would pay if they could, but never can, are very numerous and do not cause these men so much loss of confidence in humanity as the other class. We never meet an active, devoted, earnest physician of long practice but that we think of these things. May God give these faithful men an abundant reward in that place where sickness and pain are absent, and where their many charitable and unostentatious deeds of kindness shall endure forever, is our earnest prayer.—*Neodesha Register.*

WINTER CARNIVAL.

The basin which extends midway of the Grand Courc will be utilized for the purpose of a winter carnival a few months prior to the opening day of the Exposition. It will afford an ideal arena for a skating carnival in which many expert skaters in typical costumes will compete in a series of tournaments. An ice palace of large and beautiful design will be erected in the center of the three-lobed lake at the west end of the basin, fronting the United States government building. Ranged along either side of the basin are the main buildings of the Exposition, which, at the carnival, will be all but completed, presenting a setting for the winter festival at once magnificent and impressive. There will be an immense toboggan slide at the east end of the basin, giving the sleds such velocity as will speed them to the west end. Neighboring cities will send their toboggan clubs to participate in the contests and the clubs will be paired and arrayed one against the other in an assault upon and defense of the ice palace. There will be curling rinks for contests participated by Highlanders in national costume; ice bicycle races; fancy skating contests, including a skaters' masquerade. The winter carnival will conclude with a parade of ice floats of fantastic design, foreshadowing the brilliant pageants that are to signalize the advent of the exposition season.

THE FIRST THANKSGIVING DINNER.

The first Thanksgiving dinner was celebrated in this country two hundred years ago, at Plymouth, Massachusetts. The whole American army was present—it numbered twenty men. Miles Standish, the backward lover of Priscilla, sat at the feast, while Priscilla served at the tables. The story will appear in the November issue of The Ladies Home Journal. Here Indians and whites sat down together by the tables set in the woods, and enjoyed the roast turkey, beechnuts, clam chowder, fish, salad, cakes, fruits and other delicacies provided. It was at this historic dinner that the first oysters were served. The illustrations of the article show portraits of the Pilgrim fathers.

THE COURANT

IS READ, EVERY WEEK,

BY OVER 4,000 PEOPLE;

AND THIS SPACE IS FOR ADVERTISERS;

And, if You Really Do Not Believe in Standing Advertisements

FILL THE SPACE UP,

And don't let the Courant go out every week as

A STANDING ADVERTISEMENT

That There is Neither Business nor Enterprise

IN THE TWIN CITIES.

A minister who was annoyed by people talking and giggling while he was preaching, looked at his disturbers and said: "Some years ago, a young man who sat before me, was constantly making uncouth grimaces, I paused and administered a severe rebuke. After services a gentleman said to me: 'Sir you made a great mistake; that young man is an idiot.' Since then I have been afraid to reprove those who misbehave in church, lest I make another mistake and reprove another idiot."

From every town of any size in Kansas, there comes the roar and rumble of a prohibitory war. The Truly Good have a perpetual opportunity for mischief in the prohibitory law, and are particular zealous this fall in availing themselves of it. No good results. A lot of costs piled up for tax payers to pay; quarrels engender a hatred between neighbors who should be friends, and all business is injured save that of lawyers. More quarrels have resulted from fights over the enforcement of this law, than have resulted from the effect of drinking.—*Atchinson Globe.*

William J. Bryan knows what influences comes nearest the people. In a recent speech he said: "The weekly newspaper plows the ground, sows the seed and cultivates the crop—and too often is forced too step aside while those who neither planted or cultivated reap the ripened grain. The cause which you advocate, the candidate you support and the party you love will be immeasurably strengthened if each of you upon your return will step into the office of your local newspaper that is patiently and uncomplainingly keeping alive the spark of true Democracy and pay your subscription a year or two ahead."

ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

THOS. H. GIBBAM. J. T. BUTLER

GRISHAM & BUTLER,

ATTORNEYS - AT - LAW,

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

JOSEPH G. WATERS,
ATTORNEY - AT - LAW

Topeka, Kansas, (Postoffice box 405) will practice in the District Court of the counties of Chase, Marion, Harvey, Reno, Rice and Barton. (el32-1)

F. P. COCHRAN,
ATTORNEY - AT - LAW,

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS.

Practices in all State and Federal courts

J. W. MC'WILLIAMS'
Chase County Land Agency

Railroad or Syndicate Lands, Will buy or sell wild lands or Improved Farms.—AND LOANS MONEY.—COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS sp87-

F. JOHNSON, M. D.,

CAREFUL attention to the practice of medicine in all its branches.

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

Notice of Appointment.

STATE OF KANSAS, } ss
CHASE COUNTY, }
In the matter of the estate of the minor heirs of David Sauble, late of Chase County, Kansas.
Notice is hereby given, that on the 22nd day of September, A. D. 1897, the undersigned was, by the Probate Court of Chase county, duly appointed and qualified as guardian of the estate of the minor heirs of David Sauble, late of Chase county, deceased. All parties interested in said estate will take notice, and govern themselves accordingly. MRS. SUSAN SAUBLE, Guardian.

WANTED--TRUST-WORTHY AND active gentlemen or ladies to travel for responsible, established houses, in Kansas. Monthly \$35.00 and expenses. Position steady. Reference. Enclose self-addressed stamped envelope. The Dominion Company, Dept. Y, Chicago.

Notice For Publication.

Land office at Dodge City, Kansas, September 29th, 1897.
Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Clerk of the District Court of Chase county, Kansas, at Cottonwood Falls, Kansas, on November 8th, 1897, viz: Benjamin Makin, H. E. No. 1123 for the W 1/2 of sec. 34 and a 1/2 of NW 1/4 of sec. 13, Twp. 21, range 8 east.
He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of, said land, viz: William Norton, George Ward, Adam Tilton, John Mitchell all of Bazaar, Kansas.
Jno. I. Lee, Register.

The Chase County Courant

THURSDAY, NOV. 4, 1897.

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KAN.

W. E. TIMMONS, Ed. and Prop.

Official Paper of City & County.

No fear shall be in favor way, how to the line, but as ships fall where they may.

Terms:—Per year, \$1.50 cash in advance; at for three months, \$1.75; after six months, \$2.00; for six months, \$1.00 cash in advance.

COUNTY OFFICERS:

Representative.....Dr. F. T. Johnson
Treasurer.....C. A. Cowley
Clerk.....M. C. Newton
County Attorney.....J. T. Butler
Sheriff.....John McCallum
Surveyor.....J. B. Jeffrey
Probate Judge.....O. H. Drinkwater
Sup't. of Public Instruction Mrs. Sadie P. Grisham
Register of Deeds.....Wm. Norton
Commissioners.....C. I. Maulsby, W. A. Wood

SOCIETIES:

A. F. & A. M., No. 80.—Meets first and third Friday evenings of each month. J. H. Doolittle, W. M.; M. C. Newton, Secy.
K. of P., No. 90.—Meets every Wednesday evening. J. B. Smith, C. C.; E. F. Holmes, R. S.
I. O. O. F., No. 58.—Meets every Saturday. T. C. Strickland, N. G.; J. B. Davis, Sec.
K. and L. of S., Chase Council No. 294.—Meets second and fourth Monday of each month. Geo. George, President; H. A. Clark, C. S.
Choppers Camp, No. 928, Modern Woodmen of America.—Meets last Thursday night in each month. L. M. Gillett, V. C.; L. W. Heck, Clerk.

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 Bauerle's.
For Sale.—A splendid milk cow. Apply at COURANT office.
T. L. Upton has returned from an extended visit in Missouri.
Call at Kellogg's Feed Store for prices on Flour and Feed.
Mrs. Wm. Conway, of Courtland, is visiting Mrs. Dr. Conway.
A. Z. Scribner was down to El Dorado, last week, on business.
Mrs. Martha Hinote has returned from her visit at Osage City.
The depot platform at Strong City has been extended to the track.
A. J. Houghton moved into Mrs. S. P. Young's house, last Saturday.
Smith Bros. will pay the highest market price for poultry and eggs.
Mrs. Elmer Johnson has returned from her visit at Kansas City, Kan.
B. Lantry's Sons shipped a car load of horses to Tuskahomia, I. T., last week.
David Rettiger, of Strong City, was down to Kansas City, last week, on business.
R. C. Hait's school-mates gave him a very pleasant surprise party, Monday night.
Al. Roberts, of Strong City, was down to Emporia, the latter part of last week.
Elmer Brown and family have gone to California, and will make that their future home.
J. E. Guthrie is enjoying a visit from his half brother, Stewart Guthrie, of Milan, Mo.
Mrs. T. M. Zane and son, Arlie, of Osage City, is visiting Mrs. Martha Hinote, this week.
The first frost of the season was on the night of October 28th, and the first ice on the following night.
M. P. Strail & Son have on exhibition, at the post-office, several fine samples of their blacksmithing.
A. P. McMind and wife, of Strong City, left, Tuesday, for a two weeks visit with relatives at Pueblo, Col.
I have for rent some of the best farms in Chase county. J. C. DAVIS.
For Sale.—My home property, on Spring creek, adjoining Cottonwood Falls. S. P. OLYBURN, Oct 21
John W. Gannon, of this city, has rented the Dave Rettiger farm, adjoining Strong City, south of the railroad.
Mr. and Mrs. Henry Bonewell have returned from Emporia and have again taken charge of the Eureka House.
Farmers, bring your eggs and poultry to Smith's and get the highest price the market affords. Oct 28
Mrs. T. W. Jenkins' mother, of Newton, is paying her a short visit, her little grand-daughter, Miss May Roberts, is with her.
Phil Goodreau, of the Reville, during the sickness of the editor of the COURANT, kindly assisted in getting the paper out, last week.
Miss Jane Montgomery, sister of John Montgomery, west of this city, started, last week, on her return trip, to her home in Scotland.
David McKee was appointed Trustee of Matfield township by the County Commissioners, vice, Clay Jennings, moved out of the county.
If you want a good job of plastering done call on W. E. Braze, Cottonwood Falls, Kansas, who also does paper-hanging. 15204f
Wm. Walters, formerly of this place, but recently of Mojave, Cal., is now second cook of the California limited the Santa Fe recently put on.

My six room house in Cottonwood Falls is for sale. Price \$400. Mrs. ALICE PATTERSON, Altoona, Kansas.

Isaac Wright, of Kansas City, is visiting his sisters, Mrs. Hemphill and Deshler. He is also trapping a few quails and jack rabbits while on his visit here.

Parties having keys to the lock boxes in the old postoffice will please turn them in to W. E. Timmons, the late postmaster, as he is the owner of the same.

The editor of the COURANT still being confined to his home by sickness, the Reville and Phil Goodreau are again kindly assisting us in getting out the paper, this week.

F. A. Schade, of Strong City, has a number of pure stock S. C. White Leghorns for sale.

Millers in this part of Kansas should remember that W. C. Giese, of this city, does an A No. 1 job in sharpening mill picks, and should patronize a home institution. aug 8f

The managers of the State Reformatory at Hutchinson have reconsidered their action to use Winfield stone at that institution and have called for estimates on Cottonwood stone.

W. H. Suppe in his preliminary examination before Squire Harvey, last Friday, waived examination and gave bond in cash deposit of \$2,500 to appear at the March term of the District Court.

Last Thursday evening, Chas. S. Rookwood shot an eagle, on Spring creek, that measured six feet and eight inches from tip to tip, and he presented it to the school to be mounted. Prof. D. F. Shirk is having it mounted, at Emporia.

The prettiest song of the season, "Pretty White Lily," waltz song, words and music by Louis Moran. Marked price 50 cents. Send 25 cents in stamps to the publishers, Morgan Music Co., Arkansas City, Kansas, and secure a copy. When ordering mention this paper.

We are informed that work will be commenced at once on the Elmdale skimming station, as the Santa Fe company has granted special rates on cream shipped to factories. The farmers appreciate the advantage this will be to them.—Derrick.

WE each week to men all over U. S. to sell Stark Trees—cheapest, BEST. PAY Outfit free—takes no money to try the work. Also want CUT GRASS. CASH get their trees free. Drop us postal; name references. Stark Nursery, Louisiana, Mo. or Keokuk, Ill.

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. These ordering through mail we will refund stamps for address. SEIKER & Co.

Married, at the German Lutheran church, in Strong City, at 3 o'clock, p. m., Wednesday, October 20, 1897, Mr. John Brecht and Elizabeth Gates by the Rev. Pollock all of Strong City. Both have lived and grown up in Strong City, where they have many friends and also in this city who extend to them their most hearty congratulations.

Three little babes were christened at the Catholic Church in this city, last Sunday, the infant daughter of Wm. O'Byrne, the baptismal name being Ellen; the daughter of George Gamber, baptismal name Louis Elizabeth, and the infant son of Chas. Sherfius, baptismal name, Wm. Lee, Rev. Father Manz officiating.—Strong City Derrick.

Subscribers, in arrears to the COURANT can, for a short time longer, pay up their subscription at the rates of \$1.50 a year and they can each see on his paper to what date he last paid up, and remit at that rate; but when we put our bills into the hands of a collector, which now looks to us like will have to be done soon, it will be done at the rate of \$2.00 a year, giving the collector the benefit of the 25 per cent. discount, instead of the subscriber.

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 Times a week for only \$1—just one-half rate—or they will send The Prairie Farmer and Weekly Eater Ocean, 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.

The fifth annual meeting of the Kansas State Irrigation Association will be held this year at Lawrence, November 18 and 19. All citizens of the State who are interested in the general welfare of Kansas are cordially and earnestly requested to take a part in this meeting. This is the first time that the annual convention has been held in the eastern part of the State. A good program has been prepared and many prominent speakers, both from within and without the State, will be present. Papers will be read by different members of the State University faculty, treating irrigation from many different standpoints. The citizens of Lawrence are making extra preparations and will do all in their power to make the meeting a success in every way.

WANTED—TRUST WORTHY AND active gentlemen or ladies to travel for responsible, established house, in Kansas. Monthly \$25.00 and expenses. Position steady. Reference Enclose self-addressed stamped envelope. The Dominion Company, Dept. Y, Chicago. sep15

GREAT MUSIC OFFER. Send us the names and addresses of three or more performers on the piano or organ together with ten cents in postage and will mail you ten pieces of full sheet music, consisting of popular songs, waltzes, marches, etc., arranged for the piano and organ. Address: POPULAR MUSIC PUB. Co., Indianapolis, Ind.

The Manual of Phonography. By Benn Pitman and Jerome B. Howard. The utility of shorthand in the business and professional affairs of life is more and more evident as time goes on. Perhaps the most striking recognition of this fact lies in the establishment of regular courses in shorthand in the high schools of almost all our larger cities. There is, however, no necessity for any one remaining ignorant of so useful an art, even though he have no teacher, while so excellent a work for self instruction is in existence. This book, though it has been in use for forty years, has been kept new and abreast of the times by frequent revisions. The subject is so logical and practical developed that any one of ordinary intelligence can readily comprehend the principles of the system, and by faithful practice according to the directions clearly laid down, become a practical shorthand writer.

THE HICKS 1898 ALMANAC AND PAPER.

We are informed that the 1898 Almanac of Prof. Irl R. Hicks is now ready, and judging from its past history, it will not be many weeks in finding its way into homes and offices all over America. It is much larger and finer than any previous issue. It contains 116 pages, is splendidly printed and illustrated on fine book paper, having the finest portrait ever given of Prof. Hicks. It can no longer be denied that the publications of Prof. Hicks have become a necessity to the family and commercial life of this country. His Journal, "Word and Works," aside from its storm, weather and astronomical features, has taken rank with the best literary, scientific and family magazines of the age. Do not believe hearsay and reports. See the Hicks Almanac and paper for yourself. You will then know why they are so popular. They are educators of the millions, and unrivaled safeguards to property and human life. It is a matter of simple record that Prof. Hicks has foretold for many years all great storms, floods, droughts and tornadoes, even thereon terrible drouth all over the country. The Almanac alone is 25 cents a copy. The paper is \$1.00 a year with the Almanac as a premium. Send to Word and Works Publishing Co., 2201 Locust St., St. Louis, Mo.

Public Land Sale.

United States Land Office, Topeka, Kansas. Notice is hereby given that, in pursuance of instructions from the Commissioner of the general land office, under authority vested in him by section 2451, U. S. Rev. Stat., as amended by the act of Congress, approved February 25, 1896, 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.

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 interests 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 correspondents 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.

DON'T STOP TOBACCO.

HOW TO CURE YOURSELF WHILE USING IT.

The tobacco grows on a man until his nervous system is seriously affected, impairing health and happiness. To quit suddenly is so severe a shock to the system, as tobacco to an inveterate user becomes a stimulant that his system continually craves. "Bacco-Curo" is a scientific cure for the tobacco habit, in all its forms, carefully compounded after the formula of an eminent Berlin physician who has used it in his private practice since 1872, without a failure. It is purely vegetable and guaranteed perfectly harmless. You can use all the tobacco you want while taking "Bacco-Curo." It will not hurt when to stop. We give a written guarantee to cure permanently any case with three boxes, or refund the money with 10 per cent interest. "Bacco-Curo" is not a substitute, but a scientific cure, that cures without the aid of will power and without inconvenience. It leaves the system as pure and free from nicotine as the day you took your first chew or smoke.

CURED BY BACCO-CURO AND GAINED THIRTY POUNDS.

From hundreds of testimonials, the origin of which are on file and open to inspection, the following is presented: I say ton, Nevada, Ark., Jan. 28, 1895. Eureka Chemical & Mfg. Co., La Crosse, Wis.—Gentlemen: For forty years I used tobacco in all its forms. For twenty-five years of that time I was a great sufferer from general debility and heart disease. For fifteen years I tried to quit, but I couldn't. I took various remedies, among others "No-Dou-Bac," "The Indian Tobacco Antidote," "Doublois Chloride of Gold," etc., etc., but none of them did me the least bit of good. Finally, however, I purchased a box of your "Bacco-Curo," and it has entirely cured me of the habit of all its forms, and I have increased thirty pounds in weight and am relieved from all the numerous aches and pains of body and mind. I could write a quire of paper upon my changed feelings and condition. Yours, respectfully, F. H. MARSHBY, Pastor, F. W. Church, Clayton, Ark. Sold by all druggists at \$1.00 per box; three boxes, (thirty days' treatment), \$2.50 with iron-clad, written guarantee, or sent direct upon receipt of price. Write for booklet and proofs. Eureka Chemical and Mfg. Co., La Rosae, Wis., and Boston, Mass.



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

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

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

R. MONARCH BOTTLING CO. OWENSBORO, KY. Mail orders promptly attended to.



W. L. DOUGLAS \$3 SHOE Best in the World. For 14 years this shoe, by merit alone, has defeated all competitors. W. L. Douglas shoes are made from the best material possible at these prices. Also \$2.50 and \$2.00 shoes for men, \$3.50, \$3.00 and \$1.75 for boys and youth. W. L. Douglas shoes are indorsed by over 20,000 wearers as the best in style, fit and durability of any shoe ever offered at the price. They are made in all the latest shapes and styles, 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.

Table with columns: CANVASS, of Votes cast at a General Election held in Chase County, Kansas, November 2, 1897. Rows list candidates like Treasurer, Clerk, Sheriff, Register, Surveyor, Coroner, Commissioner, and Total No. Ballots Cast.

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.

The PAGE SEED CO., GREENE, N. Y.

Greatest Retail Store in the West.

108 DEPARTMENTS—STOCK, \$1,250,000 FLOOR AREA, NEARLY 7 ACRES. Dry Goods—Millinery—Ladies' Suits—Notions—Boys' Clothing—Men's Furnishings—Shoes—Jewelry—Silverware—Books—Furniture—Carpets—Wall Paper—Hardware—Candles—New Tea Room.

Why You Should Trade Here—

The assortment is the greatest in the West—under one roof. One order—one check—one shipment will fit you out completely. We buy for spot cash—our prices are consequently the lowest. Money returned on unsatisfactory goods—if returned at once. Handsome 128-page Illustrated Catalogue just out of press—free by mail.

Come to the Big Store if you can.

You will be made welcome. If you can't come, send for our new catalogue—free by mail. Emery, Bird, Thayer & Co., SUCCESSORS TO Bullene, Moore, Emery & Co., KANSAS CITY, MO.

ST. JAMES HOTEL, ST. LOUIS.

RATES: \$2.00 PER DAY. Room and Breakfast, \$1.00. EUROPEAN PLAN, \$1.00 Per Day. Good Rooms, Good Meals, Good Service. When you Visit St. Louis stop at ST. JAMES HOTEL, Broadway and Walnut. Street Cars Direct to Hotel. TURKISH BATHS, Open all Night.

TEACH YOURSELF TO WRITE SHORTHAND!

How? Study the Manual of Phonography, by Benn Pitman and Jerome B. Howard. A perfect self-instructor. Over 300,000 sold. Sold by all booksellers, or we will send it by mail, with the Phonographic Reader and the Phonographic City Book, for \$2.35, cloth, or \$1.75, boards. THE BENN PITMAN SYSTEM has for 43 years been the standard. Called by the U. S. Bureau of Education "The American System." First prize, World's Fair. Full information and complete catalogue, free. THE PHONOGRAPHIC INSTITUTE CO., CINCINNATI, OHIO.

Advertisement for Ripans Tabules, featuring a circular logo and text: ONE GIVES RELIEF. The modern standard. Cures the common everyday ailments of humanity. Ripans Tabules. Ripans Tabules at druggists. Ripans Tabules cure headache. Ripans Tabules cure indigestion. Ripans Tabules cure constipation.

THIS PAPER may be found on file at Geo. E. Howell & Co's Newspaper Advertising Bureau in St. Louis, Mo., where all advertising contracts are made for it in NEW YORK.

THE YOUNG WORLD.

Ah, me! the songs that are sung—ah, me! the words that we say!
The world is for the young, and the young must fight their way.
The world is for the young. It seems scarcely a year ago
Since I felt the red thrill in my heart, and its pulses now are slow!
The world is for the young. When I look around me now,
And a silver-gray of hair falls down from the bent and furrowed brow,
I say to myself: "I have lived so long!"
And yet, not long it seems,
When I see the little ones at my knees,
Trying to read my dreams!
I see them at my knees—I lift them to my heart,
And I say, and I say: "Though my locks are gray,
Why should we ever part?"
But ever there comes the same old song,
Which from earliest time was sung:
"The old stay late, and the old do wrong,
And the world is for the young!"
Let me take this little one to my arms—
Let me cuddle him to my breast
With the same sweet love that his mother
Has lulled him into rest:
Let me say to him: "When the night
Grows dim, will you think of the songs
I've sung?"
And the dear, sweet eyes will answer:
"The world is for the young!"
What does he know of the whitened locks
That fall from my bending brow?
He only knows that his father's arms
Close around him now!
He only knows he has all I have—for all
The world's unrest—
And that, when the night is falling, he
Comes to his mother's breast!
He comes to his mother's breast—he asks
No questions there;
He knows that the shelter is sure—he
Thinks that the skies are fair;
He never knows the thorns in the rose—
That the heart with grief is wrung;
From life's sweet morning until its close—
The world is for the young!
Let the old give way! they have had their
Day! the child on its mother's breast,
Or the old man, bent with years and gray
—it's a sweet world at the best!
For all the sighs and the weeping eyes,
And the sad or sweet songs sung,
"Neath meadowy Maytime, or wintry skies
—the world is for the young!"
—Frank L. Stanton, in Atlanta Constitution.

THE GREATER GENERAL.

By George Ade.

The "lush" and the freckled boy were in a dispute when "Doc" Horne joined the group in front of the Alfalfa European hotel. It was a pleasant evening. With the arrival of October had come a return of warm weather—the real Indian summer. Only in town the soft haze which rests upon the hills is lost in the smoke and the autumn leaves are merely supposed to be falling.
The air is mild and caressing, however, without the least sting of frost. The book agent had his vest widely unbuttoned and was gazing with surprise and reproach at the two disputants. The dentist was laughing and "sicking" them on.
"Doc" sat and listened for several moments before he could determine the subject under debate. What do you suppose it was?
"Which was the greater general, Grant or Lee?"
"No one can ever tell how these hotel arguments begin, and no one ever saw one of them arrive at any conclusion and end amicably."
The "lush" was defending the military reputation of Grant. Not that he knew very much about Grant or had any decided opinions as to his military genius, but because the freckled boy had said something in favor of Lee.
"If Lee had only had as many soldiers as Grant had there wouldn't have been a thing to it," said the freckled boy. "I'm just as good a union man as anyone, but I say give a man credit for bein' good."
"What was your regiment?" asked the "lush."
"Well, I come about as near fightin' as you did."
"Just about. Why, you wasn't born until 'Doc' and I began to stop talking about the war."
"A man can read, can't he?"
"I'll tell you just how much you know about Lee. You saw his picture on a cigar box somewhere. What's his first name?"
"Robert E. Lee."
"That's right! That's the name of the cigar—the Robert E. Lee cigar. I knew that's where you got the name."
"I s'pose I don't know anything about the siege of Richmond?"
"It seems to me I've heard of that, too. Who won out there?"
"Why shouldn't he win out when he had four times as many soldiers."
"Who's that—Lee?"
"No, it wasn't Lee."
"Well, who was it came out ahead?"
"What does that prove?"
"What does that prove? I'm merely asking you."
"Well, I s'pose everyone knows that Grant finally captured Richmond."
"Who's that? Grant?"
"Yes, I'll admit that he finally captured Richmond."
"That doesn't prove anything, though, does it? I guess that was an accident. Things just happened to come his way. He didn't know a thing about the military business."
"But he had the soldiers."
"Well, that's where he was smooth. Why didn't Lee get some soldiers and have them there?"
"He couldn't get them."
"Well, I don't think much of a general who can't get soldiers when he needs them. That's part of the business—having your men there."
"What do the books say?"
"What books?"
"Why the histories. They say it was Grant who Lee stood off. If he'd had any army to back him up, he'd have shown 'em."
"But he was finally licked, wasn't he?"
"You couldn't say he was licked. He had to yield to superior numbers."

FARM AND GARDEN.

"Well, what's the difference? Didn't he quit?"
"Yes, he finally surrendered."
"That's right—he surrendered. What more do you want?"
"What argument is there in that kind of talk? You make me tired."
"Let me understand your side of this case. Grant and Lee came together at Richmond. That's right, isn't it?"
"Yes, I s'pose you could say they came together."
"Grant tried to capture Richmond and Lee tried to stand him off."
"Yes, but—"
"Isn't that practically right?"
"It don't tell exactly how it was, but I'll let it go, even at that."
"Grant captured Richmond and made Lee surrender, and that's why Lee was better than Grant."
"No! That ain't what I say. Be fair, be fair! If you're going to argue give me a fair show."
"Then you don't claim that Lee was better because he got licked?"
"You know I haven't said that. What's the use?"
"But you do say that Grant wasn't so good because he won out?"
"What I say—No! I don't say that at all. Here! Now this is an illustration. Would you expect George Dixon to lick Sharkey? Would you? Just answer me that."
"What were they, confederates or union men?"
"You know who they are. George Dixon fights at 120, and Sharkey fights, mebbe, at 170. Do you think it would be bright to put Dixon against Sharkey?"
"I don't think it would be right for them to fight at all. At least, it wouldn't be very nice of them."
"Well, I ain't goin' to talk to you unless you want to be serious."
"Of course, I'm serious. Go ahead with your story."
"I say, s'pose Dixon would fight with Sharkey. Wouldn't you expect Sharkey to win?"
"Sure."
"Well—there!"
"And that would show that Dixon is entitled to the money, wouldn't it?"
"I didn't say so, did I?"
"What are you trying to get at, anyway? You don't mean to compare Gen. Lee to a prize fighter, do you?"
"No; but it's a similar case. You can't expect a small man to lick a great, big man, can you? Answer me that."
"I know you're going to catch me, but I'll answer it. No, you can't expect a small man to lick a big one."
"And you can't expect a small army to lick a big army, can you?"
"Here! You want to trap me. I can see that."
"Well, you answer my question."
"All right. Probably that's true. You can't expect a small army to defeat a large one."
"Then what's the use of talking?"
"None at all. Lee's army was licked, wasn't it?"
"What did you admit just now?"
"Never you mind what I admitted just now. It's my turn to ask questions of you. Lee's army was licked, wasn't it?"
"That's what you really think?"
"Yes, sir, that's what I think."
"That's what I think, too. I can't see that there's any room for an argument. You admit that Grant had all the best of it."
"No, I don't, either. Not by a darned sight."
"No, he didn't admit that in so many words," said the dentist. "What he means is that Lee showed great generalship in standing off the enemy as long as he did."
"That's what I've been saying," remarked the freckled boy. "Why, I'll leave it to 'Doc' Horne, here, if I ain't right. Don't you think Lee was the greatest general of the two?"
"Really, gentlemen, I don't care to express a preference," said "Doc," with a bland smile. "Each was a military genius in his way, and each has written his name on the—ah—imperishable tablets of fame. I met both of them—Gen. Lee before the war and Gen. Grant during the campaign of 1868. Although both of them had the reputation of having cold and distant temperaments, I must say that they showed me very cordial treatment. Therefore, I admire them, not only as soldiers, but as American gentlemen, and now that they have gone to their long rest and their efforts in behalf of the causes which they espoused have passed into history, I hardly feel that it would be proper to enter into any dispute as to their relative merits."
The book agent sighed and repeated, softly:
"The union of lakes, the union of lands,
The union of states none can sever;
The union of hearts, the union of hands,
And the flag of our union forever!"
"Just the same, Lee was a great general," said the freckled boy.—Chicago Record.

GOOD SCOOP BOARD.

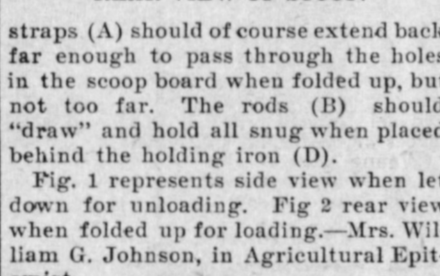
A Wagon Attachment That Makes Hauling Easy.
My husband has made for his wagon a scoop board that he is very much pleased with. He says it is worth five dollars to any man who has to husk corn one winter. It can be made some rainy day. A piece of hardwood one by two inches (O) should be bolted across at rear end of wagon box and must project two or three inches at either side for the projecting sides of scoop board to fall behind and hold lower end firmly in place when board is raised up. Lower end of scoop board rests upon this crosspiece when in use. The irons (A) are attached to wagon

ARTICHOKES FOR HOGS.

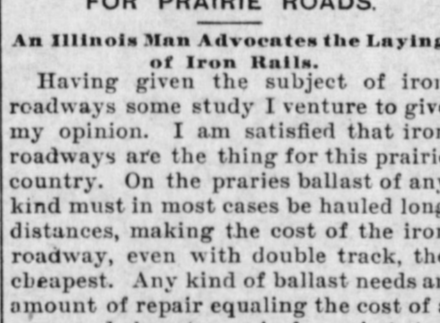
How to Grow the Tubers to the Best Advantage.
It has become proverbial with many farmers, and especially those of the eastern states, to regard the artichoke with suspicion and aversion. Nor is this far entirely unfounded. The fact is, when once they obtain a foothold, artichokes have a wonderful tenacity for maintaining their "possessions." Indeed, almost nothing will exterminate them, unless it be a herd of swine. Takes a good, healthy, resolute porker, and "king" artichoke has got to succumb; and the more the hog can get of them to eat, the plumper and fatter and more contented it becomes, as a rule. Accordingly, every farmer who raises more or less pork, ought to make provisions for supplying his swine with artichokes.
They are grown much the same as potatoes and can be planted any time up to the middle of June. From four to six bushels of seed per acre are recommended by different growers. The tubers may be cut small, like potatoes, and they should be planted from 15 to 18 inches apart in the rows, which ought to be 3½ feet apart. To do the work properly, the ground should be thoroughly tilled and all weeds destroyed. As the roots spread widely, at the end of the season, without the cultivation has been vigorous, they will fill the ground. By this mode of cultivation, yields of 1,000 and 2,000 bushels per acre are often obtained, and while the crop is not near so costly as that of potatoes, the tubers are nearly equal in nutritive value to potatoes, and much more valuable for feeding to stock, hogs in particular.
The planting should be done similar to that of potatoes, only not so deep, two inches of earth being sufficient, as a rule, for covering. Harrow them until a foot high, and then cultivate like corn, whereon if the ground was in the first place well fitted, it will soon be covered by such a strong growth of stock as effectually to choke out all the weeds. The leaves and stalks are rather rough to be sure, but stock are fond of them, nevertheless, and will greedily eat the tops to the ground if allowed to get to them.
The best way is to turn hogs into the patch after the tubers have matured, which will not be until late in the season, and allow them to do their own digging. Fed in this way, with the tops left on the ground, and with them the droppings of the hogs, the crop cannot fail to improve the land. Still, no one is ever ready to indorse this plan, and therefore it has to exist as it can catch it, with its praises sounded as little as possible.
Properly speaking, artichokes should be grown on land that may be set aside for all time. With pigs enough, there will be great difficulty then in controlling its growth. If you have only a few pigs, however, plant artichokes in proportion. Mismanagement and no calculation at all, remember, are things highly instrumental to many of the ills of this world.
Freezing does not injure artichokes in the least, either for food or seed. Therefore, if so desired, they can be left in the ground until spring, and then fed to the hogs, which, if taken out in time, will usually leave enough of the tubers in the soil to reseed it. Some prefer, however, to let the hogs clean out the patch thoroughly and replant in hills and drills, rather than let a volunteer crop come up. But many are afraid to plant them at all, in that they believe that if they once get into the land they cannot be eradicated. Were it not for the hog, this might be true. As it is, though, no such fears need to be harbored.
There are quite a variety of artichokes, and a still greater variety of opinions in regard to which is the best. Among those who have experimented with the different kinds, some consider the Red Brazilian ahead of all the others, viz., Mammoth, White French and the Jerusalem, the last of which is an old and well-known variety. The Red Brazilian has not been grown in America a quarter of a century yet, but in that time it has gained a host of friends, simply because its roots do not spread near so much as those of some of the other varieties.—Teb Harke, in Albany (N. Y.) Journal.

FOR PRAIRIE ROADS.

An Illinois Man Advocates the Laying of Iron Rails.
Having given the subject of iron roadways some study I venture to give my opinion. I am satisfied that iron roadways are the thing for this prairie country. On the prairies ballast of any kind must in most cases be hauled long distances, making the cost of the iron roadway, even with double track, the cheapest. Any kind of ballast needs an amount of repair equaling the cost of a new road almost once in from six to ten years. The iron roadway would probably last two or three times as long, the repairs being almost nothing.
There need be no flange or elevation on the inner side of the rail. Make them perfectly flat; that the wagons will not run off. In common country roads the wheels do not make ruts more than twice the width of the tire, no matter whether the ground is hard or soft. Teams traveling on ice for miles leave a regular wheel trail not wider than the rut on the country road. I would make a rail after this fashion:



SIDE VIEW OF SCOOP.



REAR VIEW OF SCOOP.

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Fig. 1 represents side view when let down for unloading. Fig. 2 rear view when folded up for loading.—Mrs. William G. Johnson, in Agricultural Epitomist.

Progress in Alabama.

Road improvement in Alabama was started several years ago, some of the pioneer work being done about Birmingham. The News of that place now reports that "the county commissioners of Colbert county will let contracts for the building of \$100,000 worth of roads in that county, the money having been placed in the county treasury for that purpose. The last legislature authorized the county to sell bonds to the above amount for the above purpose. The bonds were sold and the money is in hand in cash."

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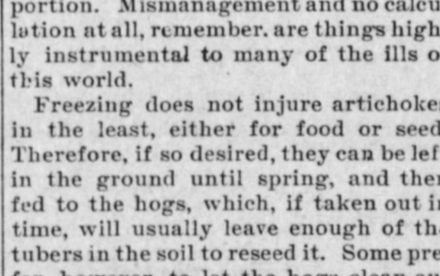
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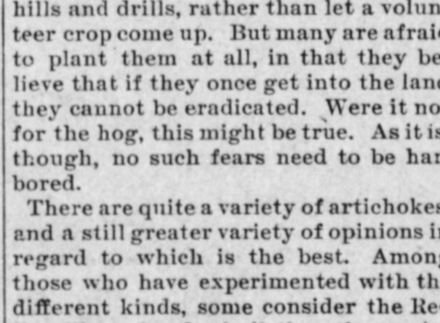
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EMINENTLY PRACTICAL.

"That man says there are cartloads of gold at the Klondike."
"Is he a practical miner?"
"I guess he must be. He says he's not going to give up his position as watchman to go up and dig for it."—Washington Star.

THEY WERE GRATEFUL.

"The lips that touch liquor shall never touch mine!"
Was the theme of the spinster's song; And all who occasionally look on the wine Applauded her loudly and long.
—Chicago Times-Herald.

CIRCUMSTANCES ALTER CASES.



"I'm sorry to hear you have been ill. Had you to keep your bed?"
"No, miss; I had to sell it."—Pick-Me-Up.

SOLUTION OF AN OLD PROBLEM.

The sewing circle owed a debt On the pastor's pulpit chair, And when at last the claim was met It made the circle square.
—Chicago Tribune.

REALISM.

A literary bohemian is at work on a great naturalistic novel. "The Marchioness," he writes, "became as white as ashirt." Glancing at the very moment at his own wrist bands, he is seized by a scruple and adds: "whiter even than a shirt."—Masque de Fer.

SWEETLY SILENT.

All mankind loves an old spinnet— We love its air of other days; And then 'tis always out of tune, So, on it no one ever plays.
—Detroit Free Press.

NEVER SATISFIED.

"There's no such thing as satisfying some people," said the iceman, as he looked the second time at the scales to make sure that he hadn't given the right weight; "in summer time people grumble because the ice at their door runs away, and in winter they kick because it don't."—Yonkers Statesman.

FRIGHTENED HALF TO DEATH.

"You see, my dear," said Mr. Young-husband to his wife, triumphantly, at three a. m. the other morning, "the moment I begin to sing to baby she is quite quiet."
"Yes," said his wife; "she is easily frightened, poor little thing."—Tit-Bits.

SUPREMACY IN FRENCH.

Papa—So Emily stands at the head of her class in French?
Mamma—Yes. She and another girl were exactly even in the written examinations, but it was decided that Emily shrugged her shoulders more correctly.
—Collier's Weekly.

HOW IT COULD BE USED.

Rev. Longface—Remember, my young friend, there are some things in life better than money.
Young Fastpace—Yes, I know that; but it takes money to buy 'em.—Brooklyn Life.

A TRIFLE UNCERTAIN.

Daisy—Which is your favorite—a blond or brunette?
Charlie (a little uncertain)—It's a funny thing, you know, but it doesn't make the slightest difference to me in the dark.—Town Topics.

GENEROSITY.

"You've got an awful cold, Smithers. Why don't you go to a doctor and get him to give you something for it."
"Give me something for it! Man, he can have it for nothing and welcome."—Erie Dispatch.

HIS REASON.

First Counterfeiter—I wish people in general were like congress.
Second Counterfeiter—Why?
First Counterfeiter—A bad bill would be easier to pass than a good one.—Puck.

THAT MUST BE THE ONE.

Hojack—A writer in a Boston paper discusses the Impossible Dollar.
Tomdick—That must be the dollar a fellow tries to borrow.—Detroit Free Press.



TWO DISTINGUISHED AMERICAN TOURISTS.

UNKIND.

Mrs. Earlywed—I didn't accept Algy the first time he proposed.
Friend—I know you didn't.
Mrs. Earlywed—How do you know?
Friend—You weren't there.—Boston Traveler.

REWARD OF FRANKNESS.

Miss Fosdick—Sue Gazzam is a girl of engaging frankness.
Miss Kedick—I should say she was. She frankly told Mr. Ricketts that she loved him and now they are engaged.—Detroit Free Press.

COMPENSATION.

"We ought not to fret when annoyed by our children."
"Why?"
"When they grow up they will get paid back by their children."—Chicago Record.

A RELIABLE SIGN.

Hewitt—It's going to be a hard winter.
Jewett—I guess I know it. I saw two coal dealers talking together to-day.—Town Topics.

AMATEUR ART.

We have to tell lots of lies— It ought to make us quake— About these kodak pictures which Our friends and neighbors take.
—Chicago Record.

HE HAD A GOOD EXCUSE.

Mrs. Benham—I don't understand why you want to drink.
Benham—Of course you don't; you've never had a wife.—Judge.

A DESTRABLE BETTER HALF.

Col. D. T. Bourbon (gazing at the snake charmer)—"Pon mah 'onah, I'm mos' tempted tuh marry that woman!"
—N. Y. Journal.

A LOST OPPORTUNITY.

Why weeps the woman comfortless? Her hands why doth she wring? The paper's full of bargain ads.— She doesn't need a thing.
—Chicago Journal.

SHE REMOVED HER VEIL.

"May I kiss your hand?" he asked.
"She removed her veil." "No," she replied; "I have my gloves on."—Tit-Bits.

MAKING HIMSELF PLAIN.

Yeast—What did you mean by saying that last book of Penman's made you smile?
Crimsonbeak—I meant it drove me to drink.—Yonkers Statesman.

DIFFERENT FROM SOME COWS.

You will notice in life's voyage, While floating down the stream, That the milk of human kindness Seldom raises any cream.
—Chicago News.

CIRCUMSTANTIAL EVIDENCE.



"We ought not to fret when annoyed by our children."
"Why?"
"When they grow up they will get paid back by their children."—Chicago Record.

IRATE MERCHANT.

I thought you said this safe was burglar-proof?
Agent—Well, what more proof do you want of burglars than that?—Leslie's Weekly.

RESULTS.

While wise women frame advices How each girl may catch a man, Silly women all get husbands, And without a shred of plan.
—Chicago Record.

ITS ONLY FEW.

"That story would be good if it were not for one thing."
"What is that?"
"It isn't."—Chicago Post.

SISTER GOT THE SNAK.

Young Sister—Mabel, were comes Capt. Goldmore! Now, decide quickly. Either you give me your new sash, or I stick to this seat like a limpet!—Punch.

PERSONAL PROPERTY.

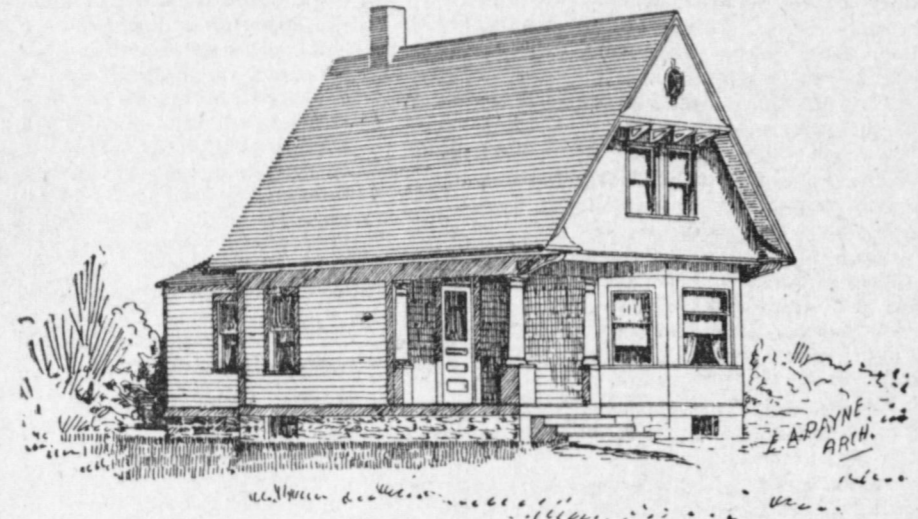
He—And you say those are your friend's own teeth?
She—Oh, yes; I was with her when she bought them.—Yonkers Statesman.

ART IN ARCHITECTURE.

DESIGNED AND WRITTEN ESPECIALLY FOR THIS PAPER.

To construct a house suited to the mind of every housewife would be an impossibility, as the tastes and ideas of convenience and propriety in interior arrangement and appearance differ quite as widely as the necessities of the household or the limits of the builder's purse. Hence a great variety of plans are eagerly scanned by prospective builders to find the design best adapted to the individual purposes and tastes. As much convenience of arrangement and accessibility is generally desired in cheap cottages as in those of more pretensions. In order to secure these something must be sacrificed, generally something in the size and in the quality of materials used.

A cellar is contained under the whole house 6 1/2 feet deep. The height of the first story is nine feet two inches and of the second story eight feet six inches. The foundation is built of stone and the outside walls above are sheathed and the first story weatherboarded with pine siding. The second story, gables and roof are shingled. Painting, three coats. The interior is plastered, three coats, and trimmed with white pine throughout, finished natural for first story and painted for second story. A very desirable change would be to make the small bedroom in rear of second story into a bathroom. This would still leave three bedrooms. The cost of the structure would, of



AN UNPRETENTIOUS, BUT COZY COTTAGE.

One cannot reasonably expect that a cheap cottage can be as large or present as pretentious an appearance as its more costly neighbor, but by employing a style of exterior neat but plain and using good proportions we may obtain a house that is entirely satisfactory on all these points.

Of course things must be done on a more or less reduced scale in order to get a house that is cheap and yet contains a fair share of the comforts and conveniences desired. The rooms can-

course, vary with the locality in which it was built and the style in which it was finished, but it could be built as described in most localities for \$800 to \$900 complete. E. A. PAYNE.

WORLD'S LARGEST PUMP.

Marvelous Piece of Mechanism Owned by a Mining Company.

The Calumet & Hecla Mining Company has a pump named the Michigan which is a truly marvelous piece of mechanism. It can deliver 2,500,000 gallons of water every hour in the 24 without being crowded to the limit of capacity, and it will do the work with scarcely as much noise as is made by the operation of an old-style sewing machine. Outside the doors of the great building which houses it no sound is heard from within, and standing beside the monster upon the brink of the pit connected with the lake from which the water is taken almost the only sound heard is the noise of the suction, as with every stroke more than a thousand gallons are lifted. Briefly, it is a triple-expansion pumping engine, with a capacity of 60,000,000 gallons, standing nearly 50 feet in height and requiring 1,500 horse power for its operation. It has been proved by actual tests that the nominal capacity can be easily maintained for an indefinite time without injury or strain, and that pushed to its full capacity the pump could handle approximately 75,000,000 gallons in 24 consecutive hours.

The duty of the pump is to furnish water for the great stamp mills of the Calumet and Hecla company, which has 22 steam pumps in continuous operation, daily pulverizing 5,000 tons of conglomerate rock into sand so fine that it can be carried away by a stream of swiftly-running water. The pump is housed in a special building near the shore of Torch lake and below the mills, and it forces a steady stream of water to the upper portions of the mill, where innumerable small jets play upon the great slime tables and jigs. Here the specific gravity of the fine particles of copper contained in the rock separates the mineral from the worthless sand, and the size and force of the streams of water are so nicely regulated as to wash away the sand and yet carry with it the minimum of copper.—Railway and Engineering Review.

New System of Microscopy.

Prof. Elmer Gates, of Washington, is conducting experiments at his laboratory at Chevy Chase, which, it is believed, will work a revolution in many branches of modern science. He states that he has invented a new method of magnification which will be as great an advance beyond the power of the present microscope as that is beyond the power of the human eye. His instrument increases the present magnifying powers of the microscope at least 300 times. He combines two microscopes in such a way that the magnified image projected by the first, which is of the ordinary size, is again subject to a second magnification, just as if it were the original object. The second microscope is about as large as an office desk. The operation takes place in a dark room, the light used being of the ultra-violet, or invisible, rays. Prof. Gates believes that his discovery will entirely change the known fields of science, especially bacteriology and the study of cellular tissues.

Lightning Rods Are Useless.

The lightning specialist connected with the government weather bureau maintains that rods are no protection, and that most precautions taken by people to keep out of the path of a possible nocturnal discharge are useless. The recent wonderful discoveries in relation to the nature of electrical forces prove the worthlessness of the lightning rod, but offer nothing toward disarming the thunderbolt.

The Sex of Silkworms.

In France, by means of the Roentgen rays, the sex of silkworms is now determined while they are in the cocoon. This determination has in the past been carried on uncertainly, usually by weight, the female cocoons usually being slightly heavier.

A HELPLESS FARMER.

William Simpson Stricken with Paralysis of His Lower Limbs—Caused by Overwork.

From the New Era, Greensburg, Ind.

Many of our readers may remember an item in this paper a year ago last fall which stated that Mr. William Simpson, a well-to-do farmer, living near Rugby, Ind., had been stricken with paralysis of the lower limbs, and his recovery was doubtful. The case which was an unusually severe and complicated one has at last been entirely cured, to the utmost surprise and joy of Mr. Simpson and his family.

Mr. Simpson was pleased to relate to a reporter the particulars regarding his case, and his subsequent recovery. "A year ago last fall," began Mr. Simpson, "I did a large amount of work. My hired help had been in the middle of corn-planting and I finished the fall work myself, doing an unusual large amount of work. I put up several hundred shocks of fodder, and also hauled all my corn. To accomplish this I had to work nearly and late. "About the first of December, as I was getting my fall work about done, I suffered a stroke of paralysis, which the physician said was brought on by excessive labor. My left limb was entirely helpless and my right limb was fast becoming so. My physician became uneasy, and after attending upon me for a week or so, he brought me a box of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, saying that he believed they would do me more good than anything which he knew of, as he had used them with great success in a case very similar to mine where all other remedies had failed. The case in question was that of L. Phillips, of Petersburg.

"About the time I began taking the second box of these pills a decided change was noticed, and when I had taken two more boxes we discovered that I was actually getting well. You can probably imagine what a relief and feeling of gladness this was to me, after being confined to my bed for nearly two months. Well, I kept on taking the pills according to directions, until I had consumed nine boxes of them, which completely cured me. "I am sound and well to-day, with not a sign of the returning affliction and can affirm that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People did me a wonderful good and probably saved me from the grave. "To allay all doubt as to the truth of his statement, Mr. Simpson made out the following sworn affidavit:

Regny, Ind., Feb. 9, 1897. "This is to certify that I do hereby swear that the foregoing statement is absolutely true. WILLIAM SIMPSON. COUNTY OF BARTHOLOMEW, Ind.

Sworn to and subscribed before me, a Justice of the Peace, in and for said county in said State. ABNER NORMAN, Justice of the Peace.

The New Era was so informed that Mrs. Charles Williams, of the same neighborhood, had been cured of rheumatism, and Henry Johnson, of Hartsville, who was troubled with neuralgia, was also cured by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. It seems that this remedy is in great demand in that neighborhood.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People contain, in a condensed form, all the elements necessary to give new strength and richness to the blood and restore shattered nerves. They are also a specific for troubles peculiar to females, such as suppressions, irregularities and all forms of weakness. They build up the blood, and restore the glow of health to pale and sallow cheeks. In men they effect a radical cure in all cases arising from mental worry, overwork or excess of whatever nature. These pills are sold in boxes (never in loose bulk) at 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50, and may be had of all druggists, or direct by mail from Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Schenectady, N. Y.

Similar Experiences.

"Did you ever run after a ferryboat only to find that it was coming in?" "Oh, yes, I did. I was courting my wife and thought I was winning out in a hard fight, and all her relatives were combined in an effort to make my escape impossible."—Philadelphia North American.

Shake Into Your Shoes.

Allen's Foot-Ease, a powder for the feet. It cures painful, swollen, smarting feet and instantly takes the sting out of corns and bunions. It's the greatest comfort discoverer of the age. Allen's Foot-Ease makes tight or new shoes feel easy. It is a certain cure for sweating, callous, hot, tired, aching feet. Try it to-day. Sold by all druggists and shoe stores. 25c. Trial package, FREE. Write to Allen S. Olmsted, LeRoy, N. Y.

Her Mistake.

"Your wife doesn't seem to improve in health?" "As fast as she gains strength, she uses it up, telling people what is the matter with her."—Chicago Record.

The girl in love who has a rival should keep her eyes on her—and if the rival is a widow keep both eyes on her.—Chicago News.

Trifle with sprains and they cripple. Use St. Jacobs Oil promptly. It cures.

The miner cannot hope to succeed unless he gets down to business.—Chicago News.

Bruises go when St. Jacobs Oil is used. No sign remains. I count life just to try the soul's strength on.—Robert Browning.

THE GENERAL MARKET.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Nov. 1.	
CATTLE—Best beefs	4 00 @ 4 85
Stockers	3 00 @ 3 35
Native cows	1 75 @ 1 75
HOGS—Choice to heavy	3 25 @ 3 60
SHEEP	2 85 @ 3 85
WHEAT—No. 2 red	95 @ 95
No. 3 hard	87 1/2 @ 88
CORN—No. 2 mixed	22 1/2 @ 23 1/2
OATS—No. 2 mixed	19 1/2 @ 20
RYE—No. 2	41 @ 42
FLOUR—Patent, per barrel	4 65 @ 4 70
Fancy	4 30 @ 4 40
HAY—Choice timothy	7 50 @ 8 00
Fancy prairie	6 50 @ 7 00
BRAN (sacked)	47 @ 47 1/2
BUTTER—Choice creamery	18 @ 23
CHEESE—Full cream	10 @ 10 1/2
EGGS—choice	12 @ 13
POTATOES	40 @ 50
ST. LOUIS.	
CATTLE—Native and shipping	3 85 @ 4 75
Texas	3 25 @ 3 75
HOGS—Heavy	3 70 @ 3 80
SHEEP—Fair to choice	2 75 @ 4 10
FLOUR—Choice	4 65 @ 4 75
WHEAT—No. 2 red	1 00 1/2 @ 1 01
CORN—No. 2 mixed	24 1/2 @ 24 1/2
OATS—No. 2 mixed	18 1/2 @ 19 1/2
RYE—No. 2	47 @ 47 1/2
BUTTER—Creamery	19 @ 24 1/2
LARD—Western mess	4 10 @ 4 12 1/2
PORK	8 15 @ 8 25
CHICAGO.	
CATTLE—Common to prime	3 80 @ 5 40
HOGS—Packing and shipping	3 75 @ 3 80
SHEEP—Fair to choice	3 00 @ 4 55
FLOUR—Winter wheat	4 70 @ 4 90
WHEAT—No. 2	95 @ 95 1/2
CORN—No. 2	22 @ 25 1/2
OATS—No. 2	18 1/2 @ 19
RYE	46 @ 47 1/2
BUTTER—Creamery	15 @ 23
LARD	4 17 1/2 @ 4 25
PORK	7 45 @ 7 50
NEW YORK.	
CATTLE—Native steers	4 00 @ 5 00
HOGS—Good to choice	3 90 @ 4 20
WHEAT—No. 2 red	1 01 @ 1 04 1/2
CORN—No. 2	23 @ 23 1/2
OATS—No. 2	23 1/2 @ 24 1/2
BUTTER—Creamery	14 @ 23 1/2
PORK—Mess	8 75 @ 9 25

Deafness Cannot Be Cured

by local applications, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube gets inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever; nine cases out of ten are caused by catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces.

We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of Deafness (caused by catarrh) that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circulars, free.

F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, O. Sold by Druggists, 75c. Hall's Family Pills are the best.

Helpless. "Mamma—Well, Henry, Laura told me this morning that Mr. Loggins had intended to call on you to-day for the purpose of asking you for your hand. Did you see him?" "Papa—Yes, he called."

"And what did you say?" "What could I say? Isn't he one of the greatest center rushes in the country? You didn't expect me to commit suicide, did you?"—Cleveland Leader.

There is a Class of People. Who are injured by the use of coffee. Recently there has been placed in all the grocery stores a new preparation called GRAIN-O, made of pure grains, that takes the place of coffee. The most delicate stomach receives it without distress, and but few can tell it from coffee. It does not cost over 1/2 as much. Children may drink it with great benefit. 15 cts. and 25 cts. per package. Try it. Ask for GRAIN-O.

There Are Others. "Are you a stockholder in any of these Klondike schemes?" "I guess you might call me a stockholder," said the man who had bought while the fever had hold of him, "but I'm beginning to think that stock holder would be the better phrase."—Cincinnati Enquirer.

A Careful Borrower. "Pa sent me over to borrow your lawn mower. An' he says wouldn't you prefer to sharpen it yourself?" "Why should I prefer to sharpen it?" "Cause pa says he is so awkward about such things an' he might turn the edge."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Take the Air Line. To Louisville and Eastern Cities, 53 miles the shortest from St. Louis, makes quickest time. Pullman Sleepers, Parlor and Dining Cars. All trains leave from St. Louis Union Station. For complete information address J. R. Tapp, Traveling Passenger Agent, Kansas City, Mo. R. A. Campbell, General Passenger Agent, St. Louis, Mo.

The Cares of Office. Weary Watkins—They kin all run fer office that wants it, but none of it fer me. I've been there. The responsibility broke down me nerves. Hungry Higgins—What office did you ever hold? "I wuz dog catcher."—Indianapolis Journal.

Largest in the World. The Star tobacco factory at St. Louis is the largest in the world. The buildings are in two rows: 240 feet on Park and 240 feet on Polson avenue, with a total width of 271 feet. You will discover the reason for this marvelous growth if you give Star plug tobacco a trial.

A Contrast. Uncle Mose—Whad yo' doin' wif white shoes on, yo' triffin' black rascal? Young Mose—I wuz jes' tiah'd uv black shoes. I might ez well gone barefooted fer all de way dey showed up.—Judge.

To Cure a Cold in One Day. Take Laxative Bromo Tablets. All druggists refund money if it fails to cure. 25c.

The man who is always telling how particular he is about his work, is often so particular that he gets nothing done.—Washington Democrat.

Cure your cough with Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar. Pike's Toothache Drops Cure in one minute.

Lots of men find out two or three things about the Bible and then they put in their time arguing.—Washington Democrat.

We have not been without Piso's Cure for Consumption for 20 years.—Lizzie Correl, Camp St., Harrisburg, Pa., May 4, '94.

Nothing is more pathetic than for a real homey girl to get the idea that she is good looking.—Washington Democrat.

Neuralgia is cured by St. Jacobs Oil. Use it. You'll see it.

The man who flirts with servant girls has domestic tastes.—Chicago News.

Old or new rheumatic pains Cured by St. Jacobs Oil.

Nearly every man at some time has let his full beard grow.—Washington Democrat.

Dr. Ayer's

is the name to remember when buying Sarsaparilla. Dr. Ayer's Sarsaparilla has been curing people right along for nearly 50 years. That's why it is acknowledged to be the sovereign Sarsaparilla. It is the original and the standard. The record of the remedy is without a rival,—a record that is written in the blood of thousands, purified by its healing power.

"I nursed a lady who was suffering from blood poisoning and must have contracted the disease from her; for I had four large sores, or ulcers, break out on my person. I doctored for a long time, both by external application and with various blood medicines; but in spite of all that I could do, the sores would not heal. At last I purchased six bottles of Ayer's Sarsaparilla, thinking I would give it a thorough trial. Before the six bottles had been taken, the ulcers were healed, the skin sound and natural, and my health better than it had been for years. I have been well ever since. I had rather have one bottle of Dr. J. C. Ayer's Sarsaparilla than three of any other kind."—Mrs. A. P. Taylor, Englewood, N. Dak.

Get Ayer's Sarsaparilla.

\$1.00 A YEAR FOR... DEMOREST'S FAMILY MAGAZINE.

The subscription price of DEMOREST'S is reduced to \$1.00 a Year.

Demorest's Family Magazine is more than a Fashion Magazine, although it gives the very latest fashions and foreign fashions each month; this is only one of its many valuable features. It has something for each member of the family, for every department of the household, and its varied contents are of the highest grade, making it, pre-eminently, **The Family Magazine of the World.** It furnishes the best thoughts of the most interesting and most progressive writers of the day, and is abreast of the times in everything—Art, Literature, Science, Society Affairs, Fiction, Household Matters, Sports, etc.—a single number frequently containing from 50 to 100 fine engravings, making it the MOST COMPLETE AND MOST PICTURELY ILLUSTRATED OF THE GREAT MONTHLIES.

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The Christian Herald, New York	1.00	1.00
Women's Home Companion	1.00	1.00
McClure's Magazine	1.00	1.00
Comopolitan Magazine	1.00	1.00
Bunsey's Magazine	1.00	1.00
Housewife	1.00	1.00
Ladies Home Journal	1.00	1.00

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WHEN HAMLET EXCLAIMED "AYE, THERE'S THE RUB!" COULD HE HAVE REFERRED TO

SAPOLIO

Try Grain-O!

Ask your Grocer to-day to show you a package of GRAIN-O, the new food drink that takes the place of coffee. The children may drink it without injury as well as the adult. All who try it, like it. GRAIN-O has that rich seal brown of Mocha or Java, but it is made from pure grains, and the most delicate stomach receives it without distress. 1/2 the price of coffee. 15 cents and 25 cents per package. Sold by all grocers. Tastes like Coffee. Looks like Coffee. Insist that your grocer gives you GRAIN-O. Accept no imitation.

Rudyard Kipling,

the famous story-writer, is only one of many celebrated contributors engaged to write for the next volume of

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For all the Family. 52 Times A Year.

To show the varied strength and charm of The Companion's original features for 1898, we give the following partial list of

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Lieut. Peary	Mary E. Wilkins
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This Calendar is published exclusively by The Youth's Companion and cannot be sold in Art Stores for less than \$1.00. It consists of three folding parts, each a true reproduction of charming group pictures. See Important Offer.

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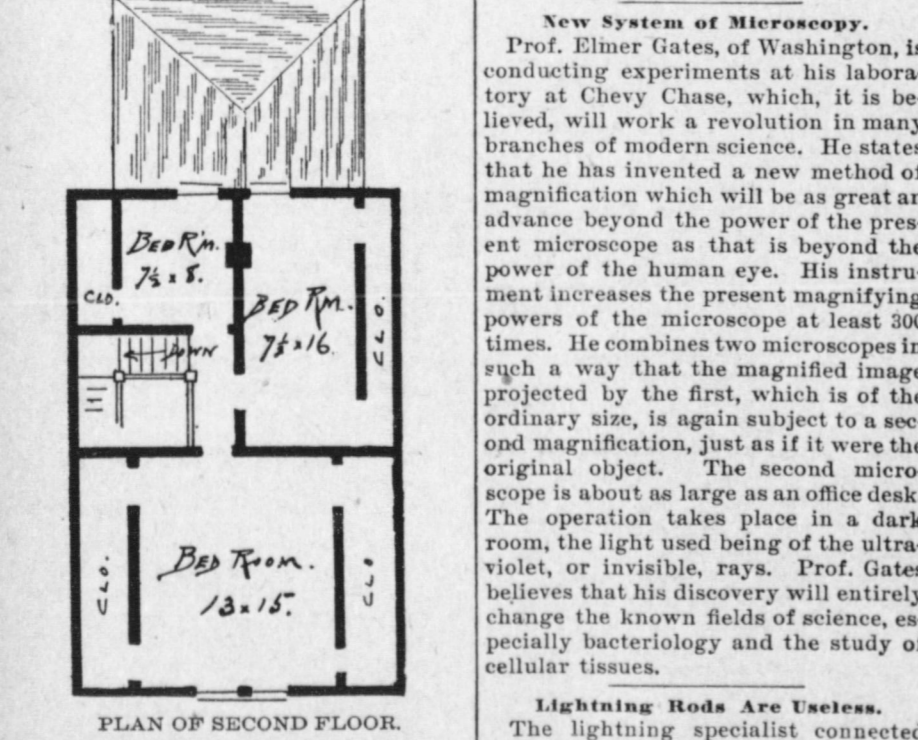
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THE YOUTH'S COMPANION, 201 Columbus Avenue, BOSTON, MASS.



PLAN OF SECOND FLOOR.

aspire. This is an error we have shown both in this and in former designs of houses costing no more than this. While a front hall is not an actual necessity, it is certainly a very substantial comfort which amply repays the cost of construction. An outer doorway opening into the room in which the guests are being entertained is an awkward arrangement.

The perspective view and floor plans here given show a good arrangement for a low-cost cottage containing a fair share of the conveniences desired. It is an artistic little home and contains a great deal of room for the ground it occupies. This plan can be built on a 25-foot lot, it being 21 1/2 x 45 feet in size.

HENRY GEORGE DEAD.

The Great Single Tax Advocate a Victim of Apoplexy.

The Strain of the Greater New York Campaign More Than He Could Stand—Made Four Speeches the Night Before His Death.

New York, Oct. 30.—Henry George, author of "Progress and Poverty" and candidate of the Thomas Jefferson democracy for mayor of New York, died at 4:10 o'clock yesterday morning in Union Square hotel, of cerebral apoplexy. In his great Cooper union speech, accepting the nomination for mayor, less than a month ago, he said: "I'll make this race if it costs me my life. This is a call to duty, and as a good citizen I have no right to disregard it on account of mere personal



HENRY GEORGE.

consideration." Yesterday the cheers of the workers were suddenly changed to sighs, for, true to his words, Henry George, the apostle of the rights of man, died as he wished to die—in harness fighting for the cause—toward the close of the greatest municipal political contest the world has ever seen. The end was peaceful, and he died without pain. This man of mighty brain and undaunted courage was physically frail, and the strain of an exciting campaign, requiring speech-making at points many miles apart, night after night, was more than nature could stand.

A Sketch of His Career.

Henry George was born on September 2, 1829. He received a common school education and then went into a counting room. He was also a sailor, and afterward learned the printer's trade. In 1857 he reached California, where he worked at the printers' case until 1858, when he became a reporter and afterward editor, working at different times on the San Francisco "Times and Post." He returned to New York in 1859 and went to England and Ireland the following year, where he was twice arrested as a suspect, but afterward released, when his identity became established. Mr. George was best known in the world at large through his writings upon economic questions, notably his work entitled "Progress and Poverty," published in 1879. His other works are "Our Land and Land Policy," 1871; "Irish Land Question," 1881; "Social Problems," 1883; "Property in Land," a controversy with the duke of Argyll, 1884; "The Condition of Labor," an open letter to Pope Leo XIII., 1891, and "A Perplexed Philosopher" (Herbert Spencer), 1892.

In 1888 Mr. George was nominated by the United Labor party for mayor of New York, polling 8,000 votes, against 93,000 for Abram S. Hewitt, the democratic nominee, and 63,000 for Theodore Roosevelt, now assistant secretary of the navy, republican. After his nomination for mayor by the Jeffersonian democrats a month ago, Mr. George made an extremely active canvass, speaking several times every evening and working from early to late at his headquarters. He gave to the campaign its most sensational incidents, its attacks on Richard Croker and Senator Platt, who he threatened to prosecute for various times, such as trying to blackmail upon city contractors and aspirants to office, should he be elected mayor. His candidacy gave to the coming election its greatest uncertainty, for, according to expert politicians, it was practically impossible to estimate how much of Bryan's vote of last year would go to George instead of Van Wyck.

Henry George, Jr. Substituted.

New York, Oct. 30.—The Thomas Jefferson democracy yesterday afternoon substituted the name of Henry George, Jr., eldest son and confidential adviser for years of his father, for that of Henry George, as candidate for mayor of Greater New York. He is about 35 years of age, is literary in his tastes.

MINE EXPLOSION.

Thirteen Men Killed Outright at Minas Prietas, Mex.—Giant Powder the Cause. TORRES, Mex., Oct. 30.—A disastrous explosion occurred in the Amarrillas shaft of the Grand Central mine at Minas Prietas. Thirteen men were killed outright and three sustained probably fatal injuries. In some undetermined manner a large quantity of giant powder blew up in the fourth level of the shaft. So great was the force of the explosion that out of four men who were stationed fully 200 feet distant from its center three were killed instantly. Six of the recovered bodies are totally unrecognizable. The Grand Central mine was recently purchased for \$1,000,000 by an English syndicate.

VOTERS RIGHTS SACRED.

An Illinois Judge Holds That Secrecy of Ballots Cannot Be Destroyed. CHICAGO, Oct. 30.—Judge Freeman has decided that under the Australian ballot system a voter cannot be compelled to disclose for whom he cast his ballot. This principle of law holds good, it is declared, even when the legality of an election has been questioned in court proceedings and the issue depends upon ascertaining how and for whom certain voters exercised their franchises.

SHORT IN HIS ACCOUNTS.

Bold's Agent at Leavenworth Disappears and He May Have Committed Suicide. LEAVENWORTH, Kan., Oct. 30.—W. H. Stewart, Leavenworth agent for the Dold Packing company, of Kansas City, disappeared in a mysterious manner early this morning and so far all efforts to solve the affair have proved futile. Later Mrs. Stewart found a note from her husband stating that he was short in his accounts, bidding her good-by and telling her not to worry. Police believe he jumped in the Missouri river.

SOME KANSAS HAPPENINGS.

Building and Loan Associations.
The Kansas League of Building and Loan associations met in convention at Kansas City last week. Officers were elected as follows: President, C. S. Hartough, Leavenworth; secretary-treasurer, J. S. Edwards, Leavenworth. An effort will be made to have the next legislature pass a law to protect shareholders from fraudulent enterprises and dishonest officials. The present law, it is asserted, is practically worthless. There are about 500 charters to building and loan associations in the state, but only about 50 of them are actively at work.

There May Be a Hot Time.
The Topeka Capital says there is to be a great contest between United States Senator Lucien Baker and National Committeeman Cyrus Leland over the appointment of W. E. Sterne to be United States marshal for the district of Kansas. Mr. Leland, it is asserted, will use his influence to have President McKinley ignore Senator Baker's recommendation for Mr. Sterne and name L. S. Crum, of Labette county, for the position. Senator Baker, of course, will stand by his recommendation.

Wants No Free Tuitions.
Prof. Blackmar, a member of the state university faculty, would make that great educational institution pay a part of its own expenses. He says it is a mistake to make high schools, colleges and universities free, as only a small per cent. of the people get any benefit from them. A tuition of \$10 a year from every student would place the burden of support upon those most directly benefited and it would help to foster more of a spirit of independence and self-support among the students.

Daily Mail Service for Farmers.
Creamery business in Barton county has been steadily growing and farmers have established milk routes covering seven to ten different places, each one on the route taking his turn at hauling milk. They recently decided that these routes could be used as well for the mails and as a result they have seven routes, embracing at least 60 different families. The postmaster prepares the mails for these routes and as the milk deliverer returns the empty cans he distributes the mail.

The Passing of Rev. Philip Krohn.
Dispatches announce that Rev. Dr. Philip Krohn is fatally ill in Chicago. Dr. Krohn was famous in Kansas about the time the prohibitory law was enacted, and served as president of the state temperance union. While pastor of the First M. E. church at Abilene he became involved in a sensational scandal. There was a woman in the case. He withdrew from the church and went to Chicago, where he became a Congregational minister.

Starvation Caused Insanity.
Henry Wille, a wealthy Wabunsee county farmer, became violently insane the other day and after beating his wife set fire to his house, barn and outbuildings. Neighbors saved the house, but the barn and outbuildings, a lot of grain and four horses were consumed. Wille was found afterward, a suicide. He was a prisoner of war and nearly starved to death. Ever since then his mind has been affected.

Will Make a Test Case.
There is over \$350,000 in delinquent taxes due the state from different counties. The delinquent counties claim the state owes them for erroneous assessment and refuse to pay. To make a test case the attorney general will bring suit against Miami county to compel the payment of about \$11,000 back taxes due the state.

A Place for Rev. Bernard Kelly.
Washington dispatches announce the appointment by the president of Rev. Bernard Kelly to a chaplaincy in the army. Few Methodist preachers in the state are better known than Rev. Bernard Kelly. He is one of the pioneers and has served as presiding elder. He was pension agent at Topeka under Harrison.

Organized into a Chautauqua.
The Seventh district Federation of Women's clubs, in session at Wichita, elected Mrs. Belle Burkett, Kingman, president and Mrs. F. J. Davis, Larned, secretary. It was incorporated into the directory of the Winfield Chautauqua, and the federation will at once erect a woman's building on the Winfield grounds.

Soldiers' Home Inmates Disfranchised.
The Kansas supreme court has decided that inmates of soldiers' homes in this state cannot vote, the court holding that the constitution disables inmates of any asylum kept at public expense from acquiring a residence. The decision will affect about 4,000 soldiers at Dodge City and Fort Leavenworth.

Kansas Academy of Science.
The annual session of the Kansas Academy of Science was held at Baldwin last week. D. E. Lantz, Manhattan, was elected president; C. S. Parmenter and Charles Wooster vice presidents and E. B. Knerr, Atchison, secretary.

A. O. U. W. Celebration.
The 29th anniversary celebration of the A. O. U. W. was held at Wichita last week. There was a big parade and speeches by Webb McNeil, John H. Crider and others. The next celebration will be at Wellington.

Fourteen-Year-Old Girl a Thief.
Lizzie Simons, aged 14, of Lawrence, whose parents are well to do, pleaded guilty to stealing two bicycles and two watches.

For Manual Training Schools.
Prof. Stryker, state superintendent of schools, who has just returned from New York and New Jersey, is preparing to recommend to the school boards of the cities and larger towns of the state the establishment of manual training schools in high schools wherever it can possibly be done.

An Attack on Dr. Wellman.
Leading populists of Osage county have signed a petition to Gov. Leedy urging the removal of Dr. P. F. Wellman from the position of physician at the Topeka insane asylum, alleging that he is incompetent.

SUSTAINS FOSTER.

Former Decision in the Stock Yards Suit Strongly Vindicated.

Judge Thayer Says the State Has a Right to Regulate Charges of the Stock Yards Company—Notice of Appeal Given.

TOPEKA, Kan., Oct. 29.—The stockholders of the Kansas City Stock Yards company met another crushing defeat in the United States circuit court yesterday. In a lengthy opinion handed down in the case filed to enjoin the enforcement of the new Jaquins law, Judge Thayer decided every point in favor of the state. His opinion was even more sweeping than the one handed down by Judge Foster recently in the same case. Judge Thayer held that the state had a right to regulate the charges of the stock yards company, that the new law would enable the stockholders to receive a reasonable return on the capital invested, and that neither the nature of the business transacted by the company nor the location of its yards on each side of the state line made it interstate commerce.

Judge Horton, representing the stockholders, gave notice of an appeal to the United States supreme court. Judge Thayer apprehended that this would be done, and in the opinion he provided a plan of protection to the stock shippers of the west while the case was pending. He required the company to put up bond in the sum of \$200,000 with the clerk of the federal court to reimburse shippers for overcharges made during the time the case is pending, and Judge Foster, in addition, ordered the company to give shippers or their agents a memorandum of charges collected for yardage and feed so that the overcharge could be computed without trouble. If the law is upheld, the shippers will bring their memoranda into court and get their rebates there instead of going to the company for them. The old rates are to remain in force until the case is finally determined by the supreme court.

The decree was drawn up yesterday afternoon and entered on the docket. It is in accordance with the contents of the opinion. The company is given ten days in which to file the \$200,000 bond. Judge Horton says that the bond will be ready by that time. He also says that the case will be taken up immediately and that it will be heard in the supreme court within a couple of years at least. The attorneys for the state say that they will ask to have the case advanced on the docket. They claim that it is of such vital general importance that the United States supreme court will no doubt grant an early hearing.

Judge Foster was very much pleased. Judge Thayer had not only sustained him on every point, but even went him one better on one particular thing. Judge Foster fixed \$75,000 as the average amount of money necessary to keep up repairs at the yards annually. Judge Thayer says in his opinion that \$50,000 is sufficient.

WAS PUT TO DEATH.

The Killing of Gen. Castillo Will Be a Backset to Army.

New York, Oct. 29.—A dispatch to the Herald from Havana says: The outgoing authorities have struck a heavy blow at autonomy by permitting to use an unprejudiced word the killing of Gen. Castillo. Gen. Castillo was not killed in open fight; he was betrayed by a Cuban gulf and captured by the Spaniards on last Friday and shot on Monday morning. It was most satisfactory to see the exhibition of Gen. Weyler's officers. Side by side with him in the morgue was the body of a man who had starved to death. The two presented a plain illustration of Gen. Weyler's methods of conducting this war. A manifesto will be circulated and signed by President Capote and Gens. Gomez and Garcia which calls upon all Cubans not to accept autonomy.

TENNESSEE VETERANS.

Maj. Warner One of the Vice Presidents—Tributes to "Mother" Bickerdike. MILWAUKEE, Oct. 29.—At last night's meeting of the Society of the Army of the Tennessee, Father Sherman, son of Gen. W. T. Sherman, delivered the annual oration and was much complimented for it. Toledo, O., was unanimously selected for the next convention and Gen. John C. Black, of Illinois, was chosen annual orator. The old officers were re-elected. Among the vice presidents are Maj. William Warner, of Kansas City. Tribute was rendered to "Mother" Bickerdike, as the head nurse of the army of the Tennessee is termed. A detailed account of the manner in which her 80th birthday was celebrated at Bunker Hill, Kan., July 19, was read and by a unanimous vote of the society the secretary was ordered to wire the greetings of the society to her.

A SON FOR CLEVELAND.

The ex-President Blessed in His Retirement by a Baby Boy. PRINCETON, N. J., Oct. 29.—A son came yesterday to bless ex-President Grover Cleveland in his retirement from the cares and duties of public life. Mrs. Cleveland and the little one are both doing well.

BOUND TO GET EVEN.

A Topeka Alderman Seeks to Prohibit High Hats in Theaters. TOPEKA, Kan., Oct. 29.—Councilman Burgess has prepared an anti-high hat ordinance which he says will pass the Topeka city council by an almost unanimous vote at the meeting next week. The ordinance will prohibit women wearing hats in churches, theatres or any other public place. Burgess began the fight on high hats on account of his view being shut off of a good play at the theater a few nights ago by a high hat worn by one of Topeka's society women.

A DAY OF THANKS.

President McKinley Issues His Proclamation Designating November 25.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 30.—President McKinley has issued his first Thanksgiving day proclamation, as follows: In remembrance of God's goodness to us during the past year, which has been so abundant, "Let us offer unto Him our thanksgiving and pay our vows unto the most high." Under His watchful providence industry has prospered, the conditions of labor have been improved, the rewards of the husbandman have been increased and the comforts of our homes multiplied. His mighty hand has preserved peace and protected the nation. Respect for law and order have been strengthened, love of free institutions cherished and all sections of our beloved country brought into closer bonds of fraternal regard and generous co-operation. For these great benefits it is our duty to praise the Lord in a spirit of humility and gratitude and to offer up to Him our most earnest supplications. That we may acknowledge our obligation as a people to Him who has so graciously granted us the blessings of free government and material prosperity, I, William McKinley, president of the United States, do hereby designate and set apart Thursday, November 25, for national thanksgiving and prayer, which all of the people are invited to observe with appropriate religious services in their respective places of worship. On this day of rejoicing and domestic reunion let our prayers ascend to the giver of every good and perfect gift, for the continuance of His love and favor of us, that our hearts may be filled with charity and good will, and that we may be ever worthy of His beneficent concern.

CARR PLEADS GUILTY.

Self-Confessed Child Murderer Now in Jail at Liberty—May Be Lynched. KANSAS CITY, Mo., Oct. 30.—William Carr and Betty Carr, his wife, were arraigned in Liberty yesterday before Justice of the Peace Lawson to answer to the charge of murdering their three-year-old child, Belle Carr. Carr pleaded guilty and his wife not guilty. Carr was at once committed to jail, a preliminary hearing in his case being unnecessary. Mrs. Carr was anxious for a trial at once, but the state was not ready and her case was continued until next Wednesday, November 3, when the grand jury will investigate the charge against her. She was released under \$5,000 bond, her father, J. J. Brost, and A. J. Stephens becoming her surety. The feeling against Carr and his wife in and about Liberty is very bitter, and there is strong talk of lynching, but whether or not this sentiment will crystallize into definite action only time can tell.

ARMY AND NAVY UNION.

Col. Henry Shindler Re-Elected President—Next Meeting at Baltimore.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Oct. 30.—The annual meeting of the national corps of the Army and Navy union closed yesterday. Col. Henry Shindler, of Leavenworth, was re-elected president. It was decided that in the future the organization should issue a publication of its own to be furnished free to members. It will be printed at Columbus, O., and Adj. Gen. Fanning will be its editor. Resolutions were passed asking congress to amend the law so as to permit the admission of all honorably discharged soldiers, disabled or disqualified for work, to the government home. The present law requires that a man shall have served 20 years in the army before he can be admitted. Congress will also be asked to admit soldiers wounded in the Indian wars to the home provided for veterans of the civil war. It was decided to hold the next meeting of the organization at Baltimore, so as to give the naval members a better chance to attend.

NATIONAL W. C. T. U.

Annual Convention of the Organization in Progress at Buffalo, N. Y.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Oct. 30.—Miss Frances E. Willard, president of the national W. C. T. U., called the 34th convention of the organization to order yesterday. Miss Willard stated that the crusade Bible was held up by the customs officials, and for the first time she was unable to read the crusade psalm from it. Speaking of the temple matter, Miss Willard said: "Nobly white ribbon women want to ignore the moral obligation incurred. We are in debt to the bondholders. I shall never rest till that debt is paid. I speak for one person, and I thought I would get my speech in before election. If this is the first time that there has been an issue about my election, I will say, out and out, I am for the temple." A telegram was sent to Mrs. Grover Cleveland congratulating her upon the birth of her son.

HOPING FOR FROST.

Nothing Else, It Is Thought, Will Give Relief from Yellow Fever. NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 30.—The cheerful news comes from the Washington weather bureau that there would probably be light frosts in the southern portions of Louisiana and Mississippi. Jack Frost is what the people of New Orleans and all other infected places have prayed for, the general belief being that it is the only thing that will put an end to the yellow fever. Board of health report: Cases of yellow fever yesterday, 54; deaths, 5; total cases yellow fever to date, 1,440; total deaths from yellow fever to date, 169.

SHERIFF MARTIN INDICTED.

The Officer Must Stand Trial for the Deaths of Striking Miners. WILKESBARRE, Pa., Oct. 29.—The grand jury returned true bills against Sheriff Martin and his deputies for the Lattimer shooting. The true bills included 19 for murder, one for each man killed and one for the victims considered collectively. Thirty-six true bills were found in the same way for felonious wounding against the same defendants.

Two Men Killed on a Bridge.

RUSSELL, Ky., Oct. 30.—Dr. Jacobs and a man named Smith, bridge builders of the Chesapeake & Ohio railway, were struck by an early morning passenger train just below here and instantly killed. They were on a railroad velocipede, and were run down before they could jump from the trestle.

A Swallowed Tooth Killing Fatal.

SIoux CITY, Ia., Oct. 30.—Merton Allen died here from swallowing the composition filling of a tooth. The stuff evidently contained poisonous ingredients, for peritonitis soon set in.

KANSAS STATE NEWS.

A fine new brick hotel will be erected at Neodesha.

Manhattan will have a trade carnival on November 13. The state irrigation convention will be held at Lawrence November 18. The Olathe Herald has been sold by J. P. Herman to George Foster, an attorney. George Fox, aged 85, was married at Lincoln Center to Mrs. Mary Smith, aged 61. The father of E. W. Hoch, the well-known editor, died at Marion recently, aged 85. The annual convention of the Y. W. C. A. of Kansas was held at Baldwin recently. Indications of the presence of silver and copper ore have cropped out near Parsons. Rev. W. J. Martindale has sold the Western Methodist, of Wichita, to P. A. Rohrbach. The safe in the Oberlin roller mills was blown open with dynamite, but only \$20 was secured. Sixty thousand head of new cattle have been taken into Phillips county this fall to be wintered. The 16th annual state convention of the Y. M. C. A. will be held at Lawrence November 11 to 14. The government has established a signal and experiment station at Harper, with 21 sub-stations. Complaint was made that the state normal school regents were not using the state's new text-books. A Topeka telegram said Senator Baker and Cyrus Leland had fallen out over federal patronage. Policeman H. C. Reeder, of Wichita, was bound over to the district court on the charge of stealing corn. Farmers of northwestern Kansas will give the Campbell method of soil culture a test the coming year. The annual meeting of the Kansas State Editorial association will be held at Kansas City February 7 next. It is said Judge John Guthrie will be Topeka's new postmaster and that he will take the office January 1 next. At a wedding feast in Jewell county the other day 20 turkeys were roasted and the whole town turned out. Several additional mine operators in Crawford county have been arrested for alleged violation of the anti-scrip law. Rev. H. B. Fleharty, Gov. Leedy's executive clerk, will open a law office in Osage City and run for congress next year. A Topeka dispatch said that ex-Gov. Humphrey, of Independence, was a "receptive" candidate for United States marshal. W. L. Trumbull, a Topeka business man, was run over and killed by a passenger train in the railroad yards at Kansas City, Mo. The Mann brothers, at Wilder, Johnson county, are the potato kings of Kansas, their product this year being about 125,000 bushels. Mrs. Louis Titus, of Armourdale, was convicted of running a joint, the second woman to be convicted of the offense in that county. Many newspapers throughout the state, especially in the western portion, are enlarging on account of increased advertising patronage. The report recently sent out from Manhattan about a mob congregating to lynch Ike Warren, Sheriff Lard's murderer, is pronounced a fake. Blackleg appeared among Lincoln county cattle, but radical steps were taken to stamp it out, diseased animals being slaughtered and healthful ones vaccinated. The W. R. C. of the Fifth district recently elected Mrs. Ella Brown, Vining, president; Miss Harkness, Clay Center, secretary, and Mrs. Billings, Clyde, treasurer. H. S. Jamison, who two years ago came from Virginia and located on a farm near Lawrence, was recently arrested for running a moonshine whisky still while in Virginia. A consistency of Scottish Rite Masons has been established at Fort Scott. It will be authorized to put on the 33 degree. Its jurisdiction will be 16 counties. Topeka and Wichita have the rest of the state. At Nashville, Kingman county, Rev. J. F. Litsey, aged 76, a Baptist preacher, was married to Isabel Lukers, aged 69. The groom gave a reception to four children, 27 grandchildren and two great-grandchildren. The Fifth district G. A. R. reunion at Clay Center recently was a big success, fully 15,000 people attending and 3,500 school children taking part in the parade. Ex-Senator John K. Wright, Junction City, was elected president of the association. By Mr. Breidenthal's August reports the state and private banks of Kansas held \$3,000,000 more in deposits than a year ago. With eight banks yet to hear from the present deposits exceed those of a year ago by \$6,000,000. The gain over October of last year is 40 per cent., which is sensational and unprecedented. Deposits now amount to approximately \$22,000,000 and for all banks of the state will hardly fall short of \$40,000,000. Adding the capital and surplus, the money available in banks is probably in excess of \$80 per capita in this state. Loans show a healthy increase of about \$1,500,000 over a year ago. Cash and sight exchange exceed a year ago by \$4,500,000. The government fish commission caught over 1,000,000 black bass and trout in the Pawnee river this week. Other Kansas streams will be liberally supplied. Mrs. M. E. Linn, of Russell county, named her triplets William Bryan, John Leedy and Jerry Simpson. She wrote to each of the men suggesting contributions. Since the murder of Sheriff Lard by a jointkeeper, citizens of Leonardville have organized a Law and Order league. G. W. Smith deserted his wife and children at Conway Springs and eloped with the servant girl. He is now in jail.

POSTAL CLERK STOLE IT.

Mystery of the Missing \$14,000 Package Sent from Chicago Is Solved.

DENVER, Col., Oct. 30.—Post Office Inspector Frederick and City Detectives Loomis and Burlew, of this city, yesterday arrested in Cheyenne, Wyo., Walter E. Houghton, a postal clerk running from Cheyenne to Ogden, on a charge of stealing a registered package containing \$14,000. A telegram received here during the afternoon stated that Houghton had confessed the theft. The package which Houghton is alleged to have stolen was mailed by a Chicago bank to a correspondent in Sacramento, Cal., about September 28. It disappeared somewhere en route, and an investigation by the postal authorities disclosed the fact that the disappearance occurred somewhere between Omaha and Ogden. The secret service officers learned that Houghton's mistress, who had been staying in Denver for three weeks, had changed three \$100 bills, and as the \$14,000 stolen was all in \$100 bills they at once made arrangements for Houghton's arrest. The woman was at first taken into custody and her statements went to verify the opinions of the officers. After Houghton had confessed his crime, he offered to refund the amount stolen except \$400, which he had spent, providing the officers would agree that he should not be prosecuted. He declared that if they did not agree, the money would be immediately turned. United States Commissioner T. J. Fisher and United States District Attorney Clark both refused to accept Houghton's proposition. Houghton refused to disclose the hiding place of the money. He was bound over to the federal court by Commissioner Fisher.

MORE REVENUE.

Commissioner Forman Says Internal Receipts Show Marked Increase. WASHINGTON, Oct. 30.—"It is possible now to form an estimation of the probable increase of internal revenue receipts under the new tariff law," said Commissioner Forman, of the Internal revenue bureau yesterday. Continuing, he said: The Dingley tariff act made two changes in the internal revenue law. It abolished the rebate of 7 1/2 cents upon each barrel of beer, which had previously been allowed brewers upon the purchase of beer stamps during the month previous, in anticipation of the abolishment of the rebate, in September there was an increase of \$84,375.14 in the aggregate receipts from internal revenue, occasioned by the excessive purchase of beer stamps during the month previous, in anticipation of the abolishment of the rebate, in September there was an increase of \$84,375.14 in the aggregate receipts. I estimate that the government will gain this year about \$3,000,000 by the abolishment of the beer rebate, notwithstanding the fact that the large brewery companies laid in a heavy stock of old stamps in anticipation. It is somewhat difficult to estimate the increase in receipts from cigarettes. We will gain about \$5,000,000, I think, by virtue of the act passed before the tariff law was enacted allowing bottling of spirits in bond. For the months of August and September the total increase in the tax on spirits over the same months of last year was \$2,238,944.48. The increase in the tax on tobacco for these months over the same period last year was \$88,880.42. The apparent discrepancy between these figures and the aggregate mentioned above arises from the decrease in the item of tax on beer, as explained.

FITZ IS NOW AN ELK.

However, the Lodge at Marion, Ind., May Lose Its Charter for Admitting the Pugilist. KOKOMO, Ind., Oct. 30.—The Marion lodge of Elks initiated Pugilist Bob Fitzsimmons on Tuesday night, but their charter will be declared forfeited if they do not at once expel "Lanky Bob." The lodge appealed to Deputy Grand Exalted Ruler Armstrong, of this city, for a dispensation to admit Fitzsimmons, but Armstrong wired an emphatic refusal, declaring it illegal. Disregarding this, the Marion Elks admitted the antipodean at a special session of the lodge. Deputy Armstrong is very angry, and will go to Marion and formally demand the expulsion of the big bruiser from the order. In case of refusal he will suspend their charter.

THREE APPOINTMENTS.

Gen. Longstreet, Prof. Pritchett and Judge Gibbs Honored by the President. WASHINGTON, Oct. 30.—The president has made the following appointments: James Longstreet, of Georgia, commissioner of railroads, vice Wade Hampton, resigned. Henry S. Pritchett, a professor of Washington university, St. Louis, superintendent of the coast and geodetic survey. Milton W. Gibbs, of Arkansas, consul of the United States at Tamatave, Madagascar. Gen. Longstreet, appointed commissioner of railroads, is the famous confederate general, who had been a republican leader in the south since the war. He was a devoted friend of Gen. Grant, and has before held office under republican administrations. He was recently married to a young lady of Georgia. Judge Gibbs, who has been selected as consul to Tamatave, is one of the prominent republican colored men of the south.

In Against Dr. Brown.

CHICAGO, Oct. 30.—Rev. Charles O. Brown still stands suspended from the ministry. The Bay conference of California was declared yesterday by the mutual council of the Congregational church to be justified in its action in suspending him. At the same time the finding of the council vindicates him of the original serious charge, and urges that the conference and the minister strive to adjust their differences.

Kansas City Football Coach Arrested.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Oct. 30.—Alexander W. Stevenson, alias Ross Fiscus, a young man who has been in Kansas City as the coach of the University Medical college football team, was arrested yesterday on information from Sheriff Gill, of East Liverpool, O., that Stevenson is wanted there to answer to several charges of forgery.

Wants His Property Safe.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., Oct. 30.—Mayor Revillo Oliver and Mrs. Maud Barlow were recently married at Pontiac, and now the mayor is suing for divorce. Prior to the marriage a nuptial contract was executed by which the groom transferred to the bride one-half of all his property, valued at \$100,000. She, in turn, transferred to him one-half of her property. Mayor Oliver's bill charges the defendant with dissolute habits and prays for an order to set aside the ante-nuptial contract. Oliver is 44 and his wife 29. He affirms that the bride remained with him but one day.