Commty

Courant.

W.E. TIMMONS, Editor and Proprietor.

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

VOL. XX.

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS, THURSDAY, JANUARY 18, 1894.

NO. 17.

THE WORLD AT LARGE.

Summary of the Daily News.

WASHINGTON NOTES. THE nomination of William H. Hornblower to be an associate justice of the United States supreme court has been adversely reported on by the senate judiciary committee.

THE senate committee on public lands has agreed to consider a bill introduced by Senator Pettigrew, of South Dakota, providing that the government shall pay to the several states 5 per cent. of the proceeds received from the sale of all Indian reservations in the several

COMPTROLLER ECKELS has levied assessments on stockholders of the defunct Merchants' National bank, of Tacoma, Wash., for \$250,000, the full amount of the capital stock.

REPRESENTATIVE HOLMAN has prepared a resolution declaring it to be the policy of the United States to conclude a treaty with Hawaii by which the country will exercise a protectorate over the islands.

THE board of control of the world's fair commission spent another day at Washington in the consideration of President Palmer's annual report and of other routine business. The history will cost \$18,000, and \$12,000 will be needed for other purposes, for which no appropriation has been made.

AT a meeting of the committee on coinage, weights and measures it was decided to temporarily shelve Mr. Bland's free coinage bill, and take up for consideration the bill to coin the seigniorage. No final action was reached.

THOMAS H. CARTER has resigned as chairman of the executive committee of the republican national committee, and Joseph H. Manley has been elected to the vacancy. This does not, of course, displace Mr. Carter as chairman

of the national committee. THE first of the series of three grand receptions that are given each year at the White house took place on the night of the 11th, when President and Mrs. Cleveland entertained the diplomatic

R. E. Preston has been confirmed director of the mint.

SENATOR BRICE is said to be backing the Lake Erie & Western to secure a branch line to Indianapolis from Mun-

REV. PATRICK A. CORRIGAN, D. D., of Hoboken, died at Jersey City, N. J., aged 58 years. In the events which have kept the Catholic church of the United States in a turmoil for the past few years Father Corrigan took a prominent part. He was a vigorous supporter of Archbishop Ireland.

In New Castle, Pa., the Frank I heatrical Two bears were sold in order to get enough cash to take the ladies of the company to Pittsburgh.

SCHEPFLIN & SCHULTZ, manufacturing clothiers, Plainfield, N. J., have as-Assets, \$386,78\$; liabilities, \$179,584. They have been in business thirty years. Cause, inability to make collections.

THE Cardina worsted mills at Cardina, R. I., have closed down.

W. H. TENNEY & Co., boot and shoe jobbers of Boston, have assigned, with liabilities of \$200,000. Assets unknown. PRIVATE telegrams from New Rochelle, N. Y., announce the very dangerous illness of Augustus Thomas, the playwright, author of "Alabama," "In Mizzoura" and other dramas.

PROF. OSWALD SEIDENSTICKER. of the University of Pennsylvania, one of the highest authorities in history of the Germans in America, is dead.

CARDINAL GIBBONS has received a cablegram announcing the appointment of Rev. J. P. Donahue, rector of the cathdral, Baltimore, as bishop of Wheelng, W. Va.

THE National foundry and pine works at Scottdale, Pa., posted notices that a reduction ranging from 10 to 15 per cent. would take effect January 15. The men will probably accept.

ABOUT sixty men were thrown into Newton creek, near Long Island City, L. I., by the fall of a drawbridge, How many were drowned was not known.

Two boys were burned to death in a fire in Dickinson, N. Y., and their mother and two sisters were not expected to live.

THE cruiser Marblehead has been formally turned over to the United States at New York. The final test remains to be made.

THE 400 employes of the Charleroi Plate Glass Co., at Charleroi, Pa., struck against a 271/2 per cent. reduction in wages. The plant was closed.

THE WEST.

W. F. BECK & Co., commission merchants of San Francisco, have assigned with liabilities of \$750,000. Collapse of the raisin market the cause.

THE post office at Lemars, Ia., wa robbed of \$500 in cash and \$800 in

G. W. McGARTH, superintendent of the Union Pacific coal department, has posted a notice offering \$10,000 for information leading to the arrest of the persons who set fire to mine No. 7 at Alma, Wyo.

AT What Cheer, Ia., fire in a row of frame buildings caused a loss of \$15,000, with \$8,000 insurance. There were ten buildings, including the Commercial hotel, and they are a total loss.

CHARLES WILLARD, iron founder of Chicago, has assigned. A sets, \$100. 000; liabilities, \$50,000.

UNITED STATES SENATOR WILLIAM F. VILAS, in a letter to a Milwaukee Catholic citizen, declares the A. P. A. a menace to the republic. He says every citizen should be opposed to its prin-

RECEIVERS for the Peoria, Decatur & Western have been appointed by Judge Allen, of the United States court, at Springfield, Ill.

An oil well with a flow of 1,200 barrels per day has been opened in the Waterville, O., oil field.

At Adelphi, O., a boiler in a saw mill owned by Wilson Bros. exploded, kill-

ing three persons. THE owners of the Ashland, Mich., mine pulled up the pumps and quit the business of mining iron ore. The mine was flooded a year ago, and it would cost thousands of dollars and many months work before the property could be worked again.

MRS. CAROLINE TALBOT, the Quakeress who has preached all over the United States and England during the last twenty-five years, died recently at

Mount Pleasant, O.

LIDA Woods' boarding home at the
Eureka, Ill., college burned recently.
It was occupied by fifty girls, all of
whom escaped without injury. Loss, \$18,000; insurance, \$10,000.

Gov. ALTGELD, of Illinois, has granted a respite to George H. Painter, sentenced to hang for the murder of Alice Martin. His attorneys have discovered a fresh batch of new evidence connecting the Texas convict, "Dick" Edwards, more clearly with the killing of the Martin woman.

JOHN CARROLL HOWER, for twenty years custodian of the Lincoln monu-ment at Springfield, Ill., died suddenly recently.

THREE grain elevators and two malt houses belonging to the firm of Curtis & Bemis, of Chicago, were totally destroyed by fire. The buildings, with 300,000 bushels of grain they contained, represent a loss of \$300,000, which is fully covered by insurance.

Dr. DAVID WILSON, a hermit, said to have been worth \$130,000, died at his home near Robinson, Ill.

Gov. Hughes, of Arizona, is in trouble. Indications are that he will be called on to retire in the near future. THE big sheet mills at Muncie, Ind.,

operated by the Fullers, of the Union roller mill, of Cleveland, have started up. The Guide mills are also to be

THE verdict of the coroner's jury in the Louisville, Ky., bridge fata ity was that the accident was due to negligence on the part of the Phœnix Bridge Co. in failing to take proper precautions for the safety of the men.

In the United States court at Dallas, Tex., in the case of A. G. Hall vs. Western Union Telegraph Co., in which damages for mental anguish were claimed, the court sustained defendant's demurrer that mental anguish was not an element of actual damage and dismissed the case.

THE Kentucky legislature re-elected Senator William Lindsay. He received 97 democratic votes; Fultz, republican

candidate, 33; populist, 4. AT Birmingham, Ala., the coroner's jury in the case of Sergeant Eugene Walker, United States army, who was murdered and robbed of \$1,000, returned verdict charging Eugene Byers, a cousin of the dead man, with murder

in the first degree. NEAR Paducah, Ky., an ancient tomb containing the decayed body of a giant has been found

JOHN OLIVER, a young man residing at Ottoman, Lancaster county, Va., drank two glasses of whisky, six of beer and seven of egg nogg, became unconscious immediately and died within fifteen minutes.

A NEGRO named Sim Smith shot and killed a farmer named Harrelson at Greenville, Ala. Smith was lynched. THE officers and forty-four agents of the Frankfort, Ky., lottery have been

ndfcted. MESSRS. HERNDON and Hood, charged with irregularities by the tobacco board of trade at Clarksville, Tenn., were found guilty and suspended.

THREE section men were killed and one fatally injured on the Woodward Iron Co.'s railway at Birmingham, Ala... their hand-car being struck by a loco-

motive. FIRE at Canton, Miss., which originated in the store of A. H. Meade, Jr., and spread to buildings on either side, caused a loss of \$40,000; insurance, \$20,000.

CHIEF OF POLICE MCMAHON, of Little ock, has left for St. Louis with a requisition on the governor of Missouri for T. H. Aymes, the expert diamond robber now held by the St. Louis au-

thorities. AT Louisville, Ky., another suit for R. Owens, who sues as administrator victory for Senator Hill. of John F. Owens, who lost his life in

the bridge accident. ANOTHER indictment has been found against S. H. Buchanan, defaulting treasurer of the insane asylum at Little

Rock, Ark. FIVE sailors were drowned by the into the stream below. Five of the swamping of a boat from a British men were killed. steamer at Baltimore, Md., during a

strong gale. FIRE swept the city of Davis, Tucker two dwelling houses, one opera house and large stocks of lumber were de- circuit judge. stroyed. Loss about \$75,000.

A FIRE occurred in the Southern hotel building at Chattanooga which resulted in an estimated loss of \$60,000. The People's Grocery Co., wholesale, lost \$45,000; the hotel lost \$15,000.

GENERAL.

AUGUST VAILLANT, the bomb thrower of the chamber of deputies, Paris, has been condemned to the guillotine.

A DISPATCH from Odessa says during the recent fearful storm in the Black sea one English, one Greek and two Russian steamers were lost. Their crews were saved.

In an anti-tax riot at Corato, province of Bari, Italy, troops fired upon the mob and killed and wounded a large number of the rioters. THE report current in London and

Paris that Piexoto had resigned the presidency of Brazil is denied. THE Russian budget for 1894 shows

that the receipts exceed the expenditures by 1,000,000 rubles. THE parish councils bill has passed through the committee stage in the

house of commons. THE first steps have been taken in Berlin in an action against Herr Ahlwardt and Herren Schwennhagen and Podgorsky, the authors, on the charge

of libelling Chancellor Von Caprivi. A DISPATCH to the London News from Vienna says Benedict Randharbinger, the Nestor of Austrian musicians, the schoolfellow of Schubert and the teacher of Liszt, is dead. He was 91

years of age. A MORTGAGE was filed with the Manhattan Trust Co. to secure a loan of \$100,000 to the Indianapolis, Anderson & Muncie division of the Indianapolis

& Northwestern. FIVE men were reported killed by an explosion of a cannon on the Brazilian insurgent vessel Tamandare at Rio de

Janeiro. THE widow of William Makepeace Thackeray, the noted author, died in England recently. She had been in sane for over forty years.

M. Dupuy has been elected president

of the French chamber of deputies by a vote of 290 to 67. A DISPATCH from Palryas, Greece,

says a great fire raged there and destroyed two hotels and several houses. The loss is estimated at 200,000 drachmas.

FORTY of the seamen who left the Nictheroy at Pernambuco have arrived at Southampton.

THE Jesuit college at Antwerp has been destroyed by fire. The loss is estimated at 1,000,000 francs.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL PORTER, of the district of Alaska, has created great consternation in the territory by his enforcement of the law prohibiting white men from purchasing native

CLEARING house returns for the week ended January 11 showed an average decrease of 26.4 compared with the corresponding week of last year. In New York the decrease was 29.9; outside,

THE transcontinental lines have failed

to agree on Pacific coast rates. Two Americans, giving the names of hn Harden, of Frank Glover, of San Francisco, have been sentenced each to thirty months' imprisonment after being convicted of swindling a number of jewelers in Berlin.

THE LATEST.

SECRETARY CARLISLE has disallowed the claim of Miss Phœbe Cousins of \$6,000 for pay as secretary of the board of lady managers at the world's fair. Col. Frank A. Burr, one of the most widely known newspaper correspondents in the country, died in Camden, N.

J., recently of cirrhosis of the liver. THE Nicaragua Canal Co. has been reorganized.

IT has developed that Teller Hill robbed the St. Nicholas bank at New York by falsifying his accounts. A PLAN has been formulated for unit-

ing the Clark and Hogg factions in Texas. HENRY M. RICE, one of the first senators of Minnesota, died at San An-

tonio, Tex., aged 76 years. AT Huntsville, Ala., seven United States prisoners escaped from the county jail. They knocked the jailer down

while taking in coal. By a collision on the Morris and Es-

sex branch of the Lackawanna near Hackensack bridge, seventeen persons were killed and a large number injured. CALVERT and Herman Fleming, outlaws, were run down in West Virginia. In a duel with their captors one of the desperadoes was killed and the other mortally wounded.

Populists in a meeting at Bonham, Tex., condemned the administration and severely scored the congressman from their district.

THE United States supreme court has ordered a new trial for Sam Hickory, a Cherokee, convicted of the murder of Deputy United States Marshal Joseph

THE senate in executive session re fused to confirm the nomination of \$25,000 damages was filed against the Judge Hornblower for the supreme Phoenix Bridge Co. The plaintiff is W. bench. The decision was considered a

A FRIGHTFUL railroad accident occurred at Austin creek bridge, on the North Pacific Coast railroad, Cal. An engine with six men on board were crossing the bridge when the bridge gave way and the engine dashed down

H. G. FULLER, of Faulkton, judge of the Sixth circuit, has been appointed to the supreme bench of South Dakota, county, W. Va., and seven large stores, vice J. F. Bennett, deceased. L. F. Gaffey, of Pierre, succeeds Fuller as

> GOLD has been discovered in the Wichita reservation near El Reno. Ok. A LOCOMOTIVE exploded at Winchester, Ind., on the Big Four, killing the fireman, fatally injuring the engineer and wounding two others.

KANSAS STATE NEWS.

The internal revenue receipts in the district of Kansas for oleomargarine for the past year were \$20,562.50.

The republicans of the Fourth congressional district have decided to hold the convention to nominate a congressman at Emporia March 27. March 17 was suggested as the day to hold county conventions.

The tax commissioner of the Santa Fe road states that the company has compromised its taxes in ten counties, saving \$16,000. Five of the counties have populist boards, four republican boards and one has a democratic board.

The supreme court has decided that the compensation of a county clerk is not affected by the fees he may collect and that all fees received must be accounted for and deducted from the quarterly allowance of salary which the law prescribes.

Henry Noyes has been convicted of forgery in the district court of Geary county. Noyes is wanted for a similar offense in Leavenworth, Kansas City and elsewhere. He is a son of Col. Noyes, of the Second cavalry, now stationed in Arizona.

F. L. Coburn, of Wyandotte county, was elected secretary of the state board of agriculture at the late meeting in Topeka, defeating Martin Mohler. T. M. Potter, of Marion county, was elected president, and Samuel T. Howe, of Topeka, treasurer.

Charley Bennett, the famous catcher of the Boston champion base ball club, fell under the cars at Wellsville the other day and had both legs cut off. He stepped from the train to speak to a friend and as the train moved he attempted to board it and fell under the

wheels. Mrs. George W. Read the only survivor of the family of the late Independence mystery, sufficiently recovered the other day to be able to state that the mysterious death of her husband and other members of the family was the result of asphyxiation by nat-

The Kansas Improved Stock Breeders' association closed its fourth annual meeting at Topeka on the 11th. The principal action taken was the passage of a resolution calling on the legislature to offer a \$10 bounty on coyote scalps for the protection of sheep. The old officers were re-elected.

Mrs. Patrick Mangan, wife of a Central Branch railway engineer, attempted to commit suicide at Atchison the other evening by leaping from the Missouri river bridge. She went down, but came up and caught a large cake of ice, holding herself out of the water until rescued by the watchman. Do-mestic trouble is said to have led to the

The manufacture of butterine in Kansas City, Kan., has increased every year since 1887, when national legislation for the regulation of the manufacture and sale of that product was had. The total production of butterine in the United States in 1892 reached 67,000,000 pounds, of which Kansas City, Kan., furnished one-fourth. The past

year shows a further increase. O. C. Boyd, of Barber county, has instituted quo warranto proceedings in the supreme court to oust O. Miles from the office of sheriff. Boyd was the republican candidate for sheriff and received 508 votes. Miles was the populist candidate and received 516 votes. The democratic candidate received 41 votes. The canvassing board declared

Miles elected and he was sworn in. Figures completed at the office of the secretary of state show the cost of the state printing as compared with the cost in Missouri in the past ten years. In Kansas this expense from 1883 until 1892, inclusive, was \$921,141.94, while in Missuri for the same period it was \$450,. 295.64, which included the important expense of printing the decennial revision of the Missouri statutes in

1889-90. Mrs. Sleightholm, wife of the master mechanic of the Maple Leaf road, was robbed of \$475 at her home in Kansas his presentation of the case to the City, Kan., the other morning, after her husband left her for his work, by clear and explicit in the statement of a negro ruffian who boldly entered the house and demanded her money, and when she refused knocked her down, slashed her with a razor and choked her until she gave up the money. He

The projectors of the North and South railroad scheme have filed articles of incorporation with the secretary of state. The Kansas directors are Fred directors in Nebraska, Dakota. Minne-The capital stock is placed at \$18,000,-000, and the scheme contemplates ing branches, from the gulf to the British possessions in the northwest.

through the window just as Kimbrel uo plans decided upon. was in the act of lying down on the bed, wounding him probably fatally, and when Mrs. Kimbrel, with her babe in her arms, went to his assistance, the young fiend fired a second shot, wounding the wife, babe and the woman's sister, the mother and child ing a feeling that the government him before he reached the house.

TRIPLE LYNCHING.

The Work of a Mob at Russell, Kan-Three

Murderers Hanged. Russell, Kan, Jan. 15.-A terrible exhibition of prairie justice was seen here Saturday night when three men, J. G. Burton, William Gay and his son, John Gay, were lynched by a deter-mined mob. The men were held guilty of the murder of Fred Dinniny last July. Dinniny lived with T. W. Burton on a farm eleven miles north, and July 9 he disappeared. Burton had his team and even wore some of his clothes, but claimed that Dinniny had gone to Oklahoma with young Gay.

Gay returned a short time ago, and, on close questioning, confessed that Burton had poisoned Dinniny. The elder Gay attempted to point out the place of burial, but failed. Burton then made a confession that the Gays killed him, and on Thursday took the sheriff to a cornfield in a ravine where the body, decomposed and mutilated, with the skull crushed, was found. Indignation ran high, and it was with difficulty that the three men could be got back to the jail, where they had been confined since their arrest late in December.

Saturday night a number of men from the vicinity of the Burton farm came into town and were reinforced by farmers from all parts of the country. The party appeared to have been picked, for there were only about 130 in all when, at midnight, they surrounded the little jail and demanded the prisoners. This was refused by the sheriff, but the parley was short. The mob easily forced their way into the jail and dragged out the terrified trio from their cells.

The mob was cool and apparently well organized and made no attempt at concealment, though there were many onlookers. They took the men out through the streets and guarded them with jealous care, leading them along the Union Pacific track. A short distance from town, a little prairie distance from town, a little prairie dered to an armed force of this government il-stream is crossed by the railroad and legally quartered in Honolulu, and representa-tive of the provisional government which real-

near the edge. Ropes were ready and one was put around the neck of each one was put around the neck of each of the men and tied to the stringers. There was no time for prayers or pleadings, but at a signal all three were pushed off the edge and dropped eight or ten feet with all the precision of a professional banging.

To make sure of carrying out their purpose the mob fired two shots into of the men and tied to the stringers. There was no time for prayers or pleadings, but at a signal all three were pushed off the edge and dropped eight or ten feet with all the precision of a

purpose the mob fired two shots into each body, although death came quickly by the rope. Then the lynchers rode away quietly and the bodies swung cold and stiff.

It is not likely that any attempt will

be made to prosecute the lynchers. THE GOLD RESERVE.

The Secretary of the Treasury May Act Under the Present Law Unless Congress Furnishes Relief.

Washington, Jan. 15.—Some decisive action to replenish the gold reserve in officials and within the limits of his constituthe treasury must be taken within the next few weeks. If congress does not retary Carlisle in his annual report and provide at once some means of relief, the only course left the officials of the treasury department will be for the secretary to exercise the authority granted him by the law of 1875 and ssue bonds for the purpose of maintain-

ing the gold reserve. The position which confronts the administration is one which they have decided to handle with promptness. All the available money now in the treasury department consisted of what is called "gold reserve," which has now been invaded \$26,000,000 and by the first of the month, the treasury department believes the total amount will have been reduced to \$68,000,000. Such a situation, it is thought, would again start a movement of gold toward Europe, which would still further re-duce the amount of gold held by the the provisional government refused to ac-quiese in the president's decision. The mat-

United States. Secretary Carlisle has twice appeared before the committee on finance, and members of that committee has been the situation. When he next appears before the committee, which may be today, it is probable he will emphasize his argument by the presentation of a carefully prepared statement on the condition in which he finds the national finances as well as the methods proposed by him to afford relief.

Mr. Carlisle proposes that congress shall deal with this matter, but if the J. Close, of Troy; Albert Griffin, of legislature fails within three or four Manhattan; J. F. Whetstone, of Poweeks to show any indications that it weeks to show any indications that it It is said Minister Willis grew impamona, and A. Wardell, of Topeka, with intends to aid the secretary, it is tient at Dole's delay in formulating his known he will be forced to avail him- reply to Willis' demand for abdication sota, Texas, Arkansas and Missouri self of the authority granted him by and urged greater haste, whereupon the act of 1875 and issue bonds neces- President Dole called upon Willis and sary to replenish the gold reserve. It frankly admitted he did not propose to building an extensive system, including building an extensive system, including an extensive system and the extensive sy gress should first act that he has thus a vessel on which it could be dispatched far made no preparation for an issue of simultaneously with the departure of Thomas Walker, a boy 16 years of bonds, and all statements to the effect the Corwin, whereupon Willis agreed age, is in jail at Dodge City charged that orders have been given the the Corwin should carry the dispatches with the attempted assassination of bureau of engraving and printing for of the provisional government. William Kimbrel, a farmer, and his plates are pure fabrications. Absowife and child. He fired a shotgun lutely no action has been taken and

as expressed in recent publications in regard to the furnishing of gold for export, should such a necessity arise has possibly had some effect in strengthenbanks were to furnish gold.

LEFT TO CONGRESS. The President Transmits the Hawaiian Correspondence—He Has No Comments to Make.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15.-The president has transmitted to congress all correspondence relating to the Hawaiian complications since his message of December 18. The message transmitting the correspondence is as

follows:

follows:

To the congress: I transmit herewith copies of all dispatches from our minister to Hawaii, relating in any way to political affairs in Hawaii, except such as have been heretofore transmitted to congress. I also send copies of instructions sent on January 12, 1894, being the only instructions to him that have not been sent to congress.

In my former messages to congress I withheld dispatches numbering three, under date of November 16, 1893, and also dispatch No. 70, under date of October 8, 1893. Inasmuch as the contents of dispatch No. 3 are all referred to in dispatches of more recent date, and inasmuch as there seems to be no longer reason for withholding it, the same is herewith submitted. Dispatch No. 70 is still withheld for reasons that seem to be justifiable and proper.

GROVER CLEVELAND.

MINISTER WILLIS COMMENDED.

The last instructions to Minister Willis referred to in the president's let-

ter of transmittal as the only instructions not sent to congress are dated yesterday. They were sent under cover of a telegram to W. A. Cooper, the dispatch agent at San Francisco, instructing him to forward the following telegram

to Mr. Willis, by the steamer Mariposa to-morrow (to-day):
January 12, 1894. To Willis, Minister, Honolulu: Your numbers, 14 to 18 inclusive, show that you have rightly comprehended the scope of your instructions and have, as far as was in your power, discharged the onerous task confided in you. The president sincerely regrets that the provisional government refuses to acquiesce in the conclusion which his sense of right and duty and a due regard for our na-tional honor constrained him to reach and submit it as a measure of justice to the people of the Hawaiian islands and their deposed sov-

ereign.

While it is true that the provisional government was created to exist only until the islands were annexed to the United States and that the queen finally but reluctantly surren-Russell depot.

To the bridge over this the mob went and placed the trembling wretches near the edge. Ropes were ready and one was put around the neck of each

fairs addressed to you on the 23d ultimo it is stated in effect that even if the constitutional government was subverted by the action of the American minister and an invasion by a military force of the United States, the president's authority is limited to dealing with our own unfaithful officials, and that he can take no steps looking to a correc-tion of the wrong done. The president enter-tains a different view of his responsibility and duty. The subversion of the Hawaiian govern ment by an abuse of the authority of the Unit-ed States was in plain violation of the interna-

tional power to endeavor to restore the lawful authority.
On the 18th ultimo the president sent a speswering a resolution of the house of representatives, he sent copies of all correspondence since March 4, 1889, on the political affairs and relations of Hawaii, withholdaffairs and relations of Hawaii, withholding for sufficient reasons only Mr. Stevens' No. 70 of October 8, 1892, and your No. 3 of November 15, 1893. The president therein announces that the conditions of restoration suggested by him to the queen not having proved acceptable to her and since the instructions sent to you to insist upon those conditions he has not learned that the queen was willing to

assent to them. The president thereupon submitted the subject to the more extended powers and wide discretion of congress, adding the assurance that he would be gratified to co-operate in any legitimate plan which might be devised for a solution of the problem, consistent with Amer-

ican honor, integrity and morality.

Your report shows that on further reflection the queen gave her unqualified assent in writing, to the conditions suggested, but that ter now being in the hands of congress the president will keep that body fully advised of the situation and will lay before it from time to time the reports received from you, including your No. 3, heretofore withheld and all instructions sent to you. In the meantime, while keeping the department fully informed of the course of events, you will until further notice consider that your special instructions upon this subject have been fully complied

BREACH OF FAITH.

Minister Willis Accused of Playing False to President Dole.
SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 15.—There is a prospect that the United States of-

ficials, either in Honolulu or in America, may have to answer to the charge of breaking faith with President Dole.

Dole then hurried forward his reply and sent it to Willis, who dispatched the Corwin early next morning. It This much can be officially stated transpires that no dispatches were de-The attitude of the New York banks, livered by the Corwin to the Hawaiian representatives in America.

It is also said the queen's death from heart disease is liable to occur at any moment. Smothering spells have come apon her with alarming frequency of being probably fatally wounded. The should issue bonds to protect the gold late. Visitors are prohibited and every boy is a relative and denies the charge, reserve. It is denied, however, that an precaution taken to prevent excitement, declaring that four men had fired at agreement ever existed by which the threats against her life having greatly nelped to accelerate her trouble

PROMISE OF MARRIAGE.

Fin De Siecle. [A contemporary suggests that no promise o rriage should be valid unless made in writ ing, and confirmed by a sixpenny stamp.]

Miss Brown"—his voice trembled and fal-"I've something important to say.

Have you noticed how much I am altered.
And how I am fading away?"
Her heart gave a jump like a rocket,
As shyly she turned down the lamp;
Her hand disappeared in her pocket

In search of a sixpenny stamp!

You've read and replied to my letters; My feelings you must have divined; Don't try to unloosen my fetters. Or say that you've altered your mind!" Poor fellow! he's dreadfully smitten, Such words no false lover could vamp,

But the words would look better if written (She murmured) and sealed by a stamp! "Miss Brown!" the youth stammered an

stuttered,
"Miss Brown-er-I said that before." *It's not in my pocket," she muttered,
And looked for the stamp on the floor. Your eyes and your beauty so regal Hold my heart, as it were, in a clamp."

Sighed she—"for a sixpenny stamp?" " Miss Brown, you don't answer me-Bella!

Cried he, "my don't answer me—Bella:
Cried he, "my heart's given to you."

1t's not here," and see shook her umbrella.
"Here it is, I deck,, e, in my shoe!
Here it is! and as words are like vapor,
This stamp may I ask you to damp: Then put your proposal on paper:

It'll keep—with a sixpenny stamp:"

—Pall Mail Budget.



You ask him to dine with you on Thursday to meet a few people who are anxious to know him. "Now don't make a muddle of it," you say, recollectful of former mishaps,

'and come on Wednesday." He laughs good-naturedly as he hunts through the room for his diary.

"Shan't be able to come Wednesday." he says: "shall be at the Mansion house, sketching dresses, and on Friday I start for Scotland, so as to be at the opening of the exhibition on Saturday; it's bound to be all right this time. Where the deuce is that diary? Never mind, I'll make a note of it on this. You can see me do it."

You stand over him while he writes the appointment down on foolscap, and watch him pin it up over his desk. Then you come away contented.

"I do hope he'll turn up," you say to your wife Thursday evening, while dressing.

"Are you sure you made it clear to him?" she replies, suspiciously; and you instinctively feel that whatever happens she is going to blame you

Eight o'clock arrives, and, with it, the other guests. At half-past eight your wife is beckoned mysteriously out he room where the parlor maid informs her that the cook has expressed a determination, in case of further delay, to wash her hands, figuratively speaking, of the whole affair.

Your wife, returning, suggests that, if the dinner is to be eaten at all, it had better be begun. She evidently considers that in pretending to expect him you have been merely playing a part, and that it would have been manlier and more straightforward for you to have admitted at the beginning that you had forgotten to invite him.

During the soup and the fish you recount anecdotes of his unpunctuality. By the time the entree arrives, the empty chair has begun to cast a gloom over the dinner, and with the joint, the conversation drifts into talk about

On Friday, at a quarter-past eight, he dashes up to the door and rings violently. Hearing his voice in the hall, you go to meet him.

Alfred Place instead of-"

"Well, what do you want, now you are come?" you interrupt, feeling anything but genially toward him. He is an old friend, so you can be rude to

He laughs and slaps you on the shoulder. "Why, my dinner, my dear boy. I'm

starving. "Oh," you grunt in reply. "Well,



IN THE MIDDLE OF THE STREET.

ou go and get it somewhere else then. You're not going to have it here." "What the devil do you mean?" he Bays; "you asked me to dinner." 'I did nothing of the kind," you tell him. "I asked you to dinner on Thurs-

day, not on Friday " He stares at you incredulously. "How did I get Friday fixed in my mind?" he asks, inquiringly.
"Because yours is the sort of mind

that would get Friday firmly fixed into It, when Thursday was the day," you explain.

"I thought you had to be off to Edinburgh, to-night," you add. "Great Scott!" he cries; "so I have,"

out, and you hear him rushing down the road, shouting for the cab he has just dismissed.

As you return to your study, you reflect that he will have to travel all the way to Scotland in evening dress, and will have to send out the hotel porter in the morning to buy him a suit of ready-made clothes; and are glad.

Matters work out still more awkwardly when it is he who is the host. remember being with him on his house-boat one day. It was a little after twelve, and we were sitting on the edge of the boat, dangling our feet in the river-the spot was a lonely one, halfway between Wallingford and Day's Lock. Suddenly, round the bend, appeared two skiffs, each one containing six elaborately dressed perus they began waving handkerchiefs ing. and parasols.

"Hullo," I said, "there's some people calling you."

"Oh, they all do that about here, he" answered, without looking up; "some ean-feast from Abingdon, I expect." The boats drew nearer. When about two hundred yards off an elderly gentleman raised himself upon the prow of the leading one and shouted to us.

McQuae heard his voice and gave a start that all but pitched him into the water. "Good God!" he cried; "I'd forgotten

all about it." "About what?" I asked.

"Why, it's the Palmers and the Grahams and the Hendersons. I've asked them all over to lunch, and there's not a blessed thing on board but two mutton chops and a pound of potatoes, and I've given the boy a holiday."

Another day I was lunching with him at the Junior Hogarth, when a man named Hallyard, a mutual friend, strolled across to us.

"What are you fellows going to do go in." this afternoon?" he asked, seating himself the opposite side of the table. "I'm going to stop here and write let-

ters," I answered.
"Come with me if you want something to do," said McQuae; "I'm going to drive Leena to Richmond." ("Leena" was the young lady he recollected being engaged to. It transpired afterwards that he was engaged to three girls at the time. The other two he had forgotten all about.) "It's a roomy seat at the back."

"Oh, all right," said Hallyard, and they went away together in a hansom. An hour and a half later Hallyard walked into the smoking room looking depressed and worn, and flung himself

nto a chair. "I thought you were going to Richmond with McQuae," I said. "So did I." he answered.

"Had an accident?" I asked. "Yes." He was decidedly curt in his

replies. "Cart upset?" I continued. "No-only me."

His grammar and his nerves seemed thoroughly shaken. I waited for an explanation, and

after awhile he gave it. "We got to Putney," he said, "with just an occasional run into a tram-car, and were going up the hill, when suddenly he turned a corner-over the likely to communicate. Their chance curb, across the road and into the op- of meeting again in this world apposite lamp post. Of course, as a rule, peared remote. one is prepared for it, but I never reckoned on his turning up was of his wife and anxious as he unthere, and the first thing I rec- doubtedly was to recover her-that he

ollect is finding myself in the middle of the screet with a dozen fools grinning at me. It takes a man a few minutes in such a case to think where he is and what has happened; and, when I got up, they were some distance away. I ran after them for a quarter of a mile, shouting at the top of my voice, and accompanied by a mob of boys. But one might as well have tried to hail the dead, so I took a bus back.

"They might have guessed what had happened," he added, "by the shifting of the cart, if they had any sense. I'm not a light weight."

He complained of soreness, and said he would go home. I suggested a cab, but he replied that he would rather walk.

I met McQuae in the evening at the St. James theater. It was a first night, 'Sorry I'm late," he sings out and he was taking sketches for the cheerily; "fool of a cabman took me to Graphic. The moment he saw me he made his way across to me.

"The very man I wanted to see," he said; "did I take Hallyard with me in the cart to Richmond this afternoon?" "You did," I replied.

"So Leena says," he answered, greatly bewildered; "but I'll swear he wasn't there when we got to the Queen's hotel."

"It's all right," I said, "you dropped him at Putney."
"Dropped him at Putney!" he repeated: "I've no recollection of doing

"He has," I answered. "You ask him

bout it. He's full of it." Everybody said he never would get narried-that it was absurd to suppose ne would ever remember the day, the church and the girl all in one morning -that, if he did get as far as the altar, he would forget what he had come for, and would give the bride away to his own best man. Hallyard had an idea that he was already married, but that

self felt sure that if he did marry he would forget all about it next day. But everybody was wrong. By some itself accomplished so that if Hallyard's idea be correct (as to which there is every possibility), there will be trouble. As for my own fears, I dismissed them the moment I saw the

the fact had slipped his memory. I my-

tle woman, but did not look the type that would let him forget all about it. I had not seen him since his marriage, which had happened in the spring. Working my way back from Scotland by easy stages, I stopped for a few days at Scarboro. After table d'hote, I put rushing of the water, as he proceeded on my mackintosa and went out for a with the marriage service, and at last of bribery. But he has remained an walk. It was raining hard, but after pronounced his young friends "man indaunted lover of science and rea month in Scotland one does not notice English weather, and I wanted away and begin to mount the opposite some air. Struggling along the dark bank he roared out: "I say! you can beach with my head against the wind, leave the money at Hawkins'!"—Youth's and without another word, he dashes I stumbled over a crouching figure that | Companion

was seeking to shelter itself a little from the storm under the lee of the Spa

wall. I expected it to swear at me, but it seemed too broken spirited to mind anything.

not see you." At the sound of my voice it started to its feet. "Is that you, eld man?" it

"I beg your pardon," I said; "I did

cried. "McQuae!" I exclaimed. "By Jove," he said, "I was never so

glad to see a man in all my life before." And he nearly shook my hand off. "But what in thunder," I said, "are you doing here? Why, you are drenched to the skin." He was dressed in flan-

nels and a tennis coat. "Yes," he answered, "I never thought sons. As soon as they caught sight of it would rain. It was a lovely morn-

"Why don't you go home?" I asked. "I can't," he replied. "I don't know where I live. I've forgotten the ad-

I began to fear that he had overworked himself into a brain fever. "For heaven's sake," be said, "take me somewhere and give n.e something

to eat. I'm literally starving." "Haven't you any money?" I asked him, as we turned towards the hotel. "Not a sou," he answered. "We got

in here from York, the wife and I, about eleven o'clock. We left our things at the station, and started to hunt for apartments. As soon as we were fixed, I changed my clothes and came out for a walk, telling Maud I should be back at one to lunch. Like a fool I never took the address; and never

noticed the way I was going.
"It's an awful business," he con tinued; "I don't see how I'm ever going to find her. I hoped she might stroll down to the Spa in the evening, and I've been hanging about the gates ever since six. I hadn't the threepence to

"But you have no notion of the sort of street, or the kind of house it was?" I inquired. "Not a ghost," he replied: "I left it

all to Maud, and didn't trouble." "Have you tried any of the lodging houses?" I asked.

"Tried!" he exclaimed bitterly; "I've been knocking at doors, and asking if Mrs. McQuae lives there steadily all the afternoon, and they slam the door in my face mostly without answering. I told a policeman; I thought perhaps he might suggest something. But the idiot only burst out laughing, and that made me so mad that I gave him a black eye and had to cut. I expect they're on the lookout for me now.

"I went into a restaurant," he continued, gloomily, "and tried to get them to trust me for a steak. But the proprietoress said she'd heard that tale before and ordered me out before all the other customers. I think I'd have drowned myself if you hadn't turned

After a change of clothes and some supper he discussed the case more calmly, but it was really a serious affair. They had shut up their flat and his wife's relatives were traveling abroad. There was no one to whom he could send a letter to be forwarded; there was no one with whom she would be

Nor did it seem to me-fond as he



"I NEVER THOUGHT IT WOULD RAIN."

looked forward to the actual meeting, should it ever arrive, with any too pleasurable anticipation.

"She will think it strange," he murmured, reflectively, sitting on the edge of the bed and thoughtfully pulling off his socks. "She is sure to think it frequent. The present chief of police strange.'

The following day, which was Wednesday, we went to a solicitor and laid the famous king, became known to history case before him, and he instituted inquiries among all the lodging house eepers in Scarboro', with the result that on Thursday afternoon McQuae was restored (after the manner of an Adelphi hero in the last act) to his home and wife.

I asked him next time I met him what she had said.

"Oh, much what I expected," he re plied. But he never told me what he had expected .- Detroit Free Press.

Married Under Difficulties.

When the Delaware river runs high in the neighborhood of Port Jervis. crossing it is a matter of some difficulty. In the early days when Port miraculous means the ceremony got Parson Van Benschoten ministered to the Reformed Dutch of the bailiwick, he was once called upon to marry a young couple under very trying circumstances The stream was so high and so rapid that to "skiff" across it was impossilady. She was a charming cheerful lit- ble. But the young people were bound to be married, and the parson was not loth to obtain the marriage fee. He appeared on one bank, and the young couple on the other - the best they could do. The parson's stentorian voice resounded amid and above the and wife." As he saw them turn gayly

EXILES FROM HOME.

Fall and Rise of Famous Old World Adventurers.

After Having Made Themselves Impossible in Their Native Lands, They Sought and Found Honor and Fame in the Countries of the East.

[Special Letter.] One of the most interesting types all through the orient is the European adventurer. The species is not entirely unknown in this country, but the enormous differences in manners, institutions and customs between those obtaining here and there produce entirely different results. The European of shady antecedents and worm-eaten morality who arrives in this country with the expectation of amassing wealth within a few years by swindling devices, nearly always develops into an ordinary bunco steerer or "con" man, and in that capacity finds his way into our penal institutions. He discovers, too late, the soil of America was not adapted to his growth and blossom. It is otherwise in the orient. The past life of a European stranded

in those benighted lands is not inquired into, and if he but be a man of smooth address, of ready wit and quick resources, the way to rapid promotion and phenomenal success lies open to him. At home he might have ended breaking stone in a jail yard, in the orient he may become the right hand of a potentate and grow enormously rich besides. I had occasion to become acquainted with a number of cases of this kind-more or less illustrative of the above explanations-and some of them, as curiously depicting the wide livergencies in thought and life between western and those eastern people, may prove interesting.

Turkey, above all, is still the paradise of Europeans of education that have made a mess of their lives at home. The number of those who have which they had to adopt on becoming renegades. But they may be found in influential positions in every sphere of Turkish governmental life-in the financial administration, in the army and navy, in the custom service, etc. Hobart Pasha, the Englishman whose fraternal relations to a great nobleman did not save his neck from disgrace and dismissal from the British service on account of a cowardly assault on a poor girl, became a Turkish admiral - finally without a fleet, though. Mehemet Ali, one of Turkey's



ABDUL HAMID, SULTAN OF TURKEY.

representatives at the congress of Berlin in 1878, was a Prussian by birth who had disgraced the uniform of the king, but who had become one of the ablest Turkish generals and statesmen. Kiuperli Pasha, an Austrian by birth, the energetic and successful governor who squelched the Albanian insurrection and fabulously enriched himself by sequestrating the lands and wealth of the insurgent leaders, leading a life of dreamlike luxuriousness at Janina until he fell from grace and was massacred by order of Abdul Hamid, was another man of this kind. In ali the larger cities of Turkey, but more particularly in the harbor cities, are men like that. Smyrna is a hotbed of them. About one-half the Turkish officials there are Greek, Armenian or French apostates, like Dumont, an exofficer in the engineers, who attained to a seraskierate (a general's rank) and a salary of \$12,000 by rendering valuable services to the porte during the Candiate uprising.

In Persia, though, cases of this kind are even, relatively speaking, more there, Count Monteforte, is a Neapolitan by birth, held office under the inas "Il Re Bomba," fed before Garibaldi and the crumblings of this last Bourbon throne to Vienna, where he became a pensioner of the emperor. He was abjectly poor in those days, and every noon he went personally to the Hof-burg in Vienna to receive his five florins which his majesty allowed him as a stipend. At last he fled to Persia from his creditors, selling his last trinkets and valuable furs on the way to pay traveling expenses, arriving there in a state of utter destitution, literally a beggar on horseback." But with his Italian pliancy he soon ingratiated himself into the good graces of the shah. He has been chief of police for a number of years, and has made a Jervis was a frontier settlement, and good one, establishing in a measurable degree security of life and property in the capital. He has, however,

idepted all the Persian vices. Dr. Tholozan is another odd type. Born as a British subject on the island of Mauritius, he is French by descent and education, and served under France in the Crimean war. Later on ae drifted to Persia and became soon thief physician to the shah. He has been in that capacity for more than hirty years, and is two-thirds Persian n his foibles and life, even to the exent of adher og to the Persian system search, and his manuscripts, stored tway in the home of a Parisian publisher, will create a sensation after his ever, and just as good-natured and leath-for be dare not publish them luring life. Baron Maximilian von

Wedell, a high general in the Persian service, is a second cousin of Bismarck. his mother having been a Puttkammer. just like Bismarck's wife. He was a dashing officer in one or the crack guard regiments at Potsdam, but was soon neck over heel in debt and forced to quit the service. As the Shylocks of Berlin insisted on having their pound of flesh and he couldn't spare it, he came to Persia. He passes most of his spare time in waltzing and leading the german at the diplomatic fetes in Teheran, and is acknowledged to be the most brilliant and indefatigable dancer in the shah's dominion. Wnen not waltzing he is sighing for the flesh-pots of Egypt-Unter den Linden. Dr. Albu is another Berlinesa, second physician to the shah and his hatem and chief of the medical fraternity at the government university in Teheran.

The chief of the mail department in Persia is a man named Seminot, son of Gen. Seminot, a brave French officer who tendered his sword to the shah many years ago. While commanding a force in Luristan against one of the



THE SHAH OF PERSIA.

wild mountain tribes there that are forever rebellious, he promised safe conduct to the warlike chief of the tribe risen to exalted positions there is enormous. Their identity, of course, is for the purpose of considering terms of thinly disguised under a Turkish alias, peace. The chief came, but was at once seized at the command of Firouz Mirza, the uncle of the shah, and instantly beheaded. Gen. Seminot, believing his military honor irretrievably compromised, committed suicide. The present M. Seminot is the son of this brave soldier and of a beautiful Persian slave whom his father had won from Gen. Borowski in a game of ecarte. Gen. Borowski, too, was quite an original character. A Polish nobleman of ancient lineage, he had lost all save his life in the last great Polish insurrection, and escaped from Siberia to Persia. He was a splendid soldier, but an inveterate gambler, and while commanding at the siege of Herab he lost, one night, all his money, valuables and even his beautiful slave to Gen. Seminot. This grieved him so that next day, while leading the assault on the citadel he sought death and found it through an Afghan khandjar. Borowski's son by that slave looks much like his father, with the same eagle nose and fierce mustache. But there the resemblance ends. He is a great coward, but holds a fat office under the Persian government, and is the biggest scoundrel and usurer ever in Persia. He never touches a card. I might also mention Gen. Schindler, of German-English descent, and whose life has been an unbroken series of hair-raising adventures; Baron von Staudach, once aide-de-camp to the Austrian emperor, who came to Persia and obtained a general's post after his wild, young son had one night ruined him and disgraced his name during a carousal and desperate game of cards; Gen. Krauss, another Austrian, whose wife is the most beautiful woman in Persia. and thirty years his junior; De Keen,



ABBAS, KHEDIVE OF EGYPT.

whose father was Dutch consul at Constantinople, and whose mother was an Asiatic Greek, who is one of the clev-

erest intriguers in Persia now. But I'll wind up by telling about a queer Irishman I met in Tiflis, the capital of the Caucasus. This jolly, hare-brained son of Erin was the younger brother of an impoverished Irish lord, and had led a harum-scarum existence. traveling in every country, and living by making debts and winning at cards. One day, some twenty years ago, his bad luck would have it that he fell into the hands of a coterie of accomplished Russian officers and gamblers-two words which frequently are synonymous-in Tiflis, and they fleeced him, even to the extent of winning all his luggage and personal effeets and holding a note for 5.000 rubles from him. Thus the young lrishman-for he was young then-was stranded there. His family refused to do anything for him, and he has ail this time never been able to raise or to earn sufficient money to leave the country. Besides, I believe that he became so acclimated in time that he didn't want to leave. When I made his acquaintance in Tiflis in 1886, he earned a very precarious livelihood as a sort of guide to all the English-speaking travelers who struck the town. He knew every nook and every notable person in that highly interesting city, and he was just as irrepressibly jolly and boisterous as

happy as well. WOLF YON SCHIERFRAND

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BETWEEN THE LIGHTS.

A little pause in life—while daylight lingers Between the sunset and the pale moonrise. When daily labor slips from weary fingers. And calm, gray shadows veil the aching eyes

Old perfumes wander back from fields of cloves Seen in the light of stars that long have set;
Beloved ones, whose carthly toil is over,
Draw near as if they lived among us yet.

Old voices call me-through the dusk returning I hear the echo of departed feet; And then I ask with vain and troubled yearning What is the charm which makes old things

"Must the old joys be evermore withholden? Even their memory keeps me pure and true; And yet from our Jerusalem the golden God speaketh, saying: 'I make all things new

"Father," I cry, "the old must still be nearer; Stifle my love or give me back the past; Give me the fair old fields, whose paths are dearer Than all Thy shining streets and mansions

Peace! peace! the Lord of earth and Heaver

knoweth
The human soul in all its heat and strife; Out of His throne no stream of Lethe floweth, But the pure river of eternal life.

He giveth life, aye, life in all its sweetness: Old loves, old sunny scenes will He restore; Only the curse of sin and incompleter Shall vex thy soul and taint thine earth no

Seave Him in daily toil and holy living, And faith shall lift thee to His sunlit heights. Then shall a psalm of gladness and thanksgiv

Fill the calm hour that comes between the

-N. Y. Observer.



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VL

And all day long the storm beat upon the substantial buildings of the old barracks and flooded the low ground about the sheds and stables. Drills for the infantry were necessarily suspended, several sentries even being taken off their posts. The men clustered in the squad-rooms and listened with more or less credulity to the theories and confirmatory statements of fact as related by the imaginative or loquacious of their number. The majority of the officers gathered under the flaring lamp-lights at the sutler's store and occupied themselves pretty much as did their inferiors in grade, though poker and punch-specialties of Mr. Finkbein, the sutler-lent additional color to the stories in circulation.

From this congress the better element of the commissioned force was absent, the names, nationalities and idiomatic peculiarities of speech of the individual members being identical in most instances with those of their comrades in arms in the ranks. "Brax' had summoned Minor, Lawrence, Kinsev and Dryden to hear what the post surgeon had to say on his return, but cautioned them to keep quiet. As a result of this precaution, the mystery of the situation became redoubled by one o'clock, and was intensified by two, when it was announced that Private Dawson had attempted to break away out of the hospital after a visit from the same doctor in his professional capacity. A ople were tempted out on their galleries in the driving storm, and colored servants flitted from pense new rumors, but nobody knew what to make of it when, soon after two, an orderly rode in from town dripping with mud and wet, delivered a note to the colonel and took one from him to Mr. Ferry, now sole representative of the officers of Battery present for duty. Ferry in return sent the bedraggled horseman on to the battery quarters with an order to the first sergeant, and in about fifteen minutes a sergeant and two men, mounted and each leading a spare horse, appeared under Ferry's gallery, and that officer proceeded to occupy one of the vacant saddles and, followed by his party, went clattering out of the sally-port and splashing over to the levee. Stable call sounded as usual at four o'clock, and, for the first time in the record of that disciplined organization since the devastating hand of yellow jack was laid upon it the previous year, no officer appeared to supervise the grooming and feeding. Two of them were at the post, however. Mr. Doyle, in arrest on charge of absence without leave, was escorted to his quarters about four-fifteen, and was promptly visited by sympathizing and inquisitive comrades from the Hotel Finkbein, while Mr. Ferry, who had effected the arrest, was detained making his report to the post commander. Night came on apace, the wind began to die away with the going down of the sun, the rain ceased to fall, a pallid moon began peering at odd intervals through rifts in the cloudy veil, when Cram rode plashing back into barracks, worn with anxiety and care, at eleven o'clock, and stopping only for a moment to take his wife in his arms and kiss her anxious face and shake his head in response to her eager query for news of Waring, he hurried downstairs again and over to Doyle's quarters. All was darkness there, but he never hesitated. Tramping loudly over the gallery, he banged at the door, then, turning the knob, intending to burst right in, as was the way in the rough old days, was surprised to find the bolt set.

"Doyle, open. I want to see you at once.

All silence within.

'Doyle, open, or, if you are too drunk to get up, I'll kick in the door." A groan, a whispered colloquy, then the rattle of bolts and chain. The door opened about an inch, and an oily

Irish voice inquired: "Hwat's wanted, capt'in?"

"You here?" exclaimed Cram, in disgust. "What business have you in this garrison? If the colonel knew it you'd and Doyle interposed to stop it, sir, finger-nails, the flesh bruised and disbe driven out at the point of the bay-

down like a felon in all the storm? Sure it was the doughboys' orders, sir. I told Doyle the capt'in never would have-'

"Oh, be quiet; I must see Doyle, and at once.'

"Sure, he's not able, capt'in. You know how it is wid him; he's that sinsitive he couldn't bear to talk of the disgrace he's bringing on the capt'in and the batthery, and I knowed he'd been dhrinkin', sir, and I came back to look for him, but he'd got started, capt'n,

"Stop this talk! He wasn't drinking at all until you came back here to hound him. Open that door, or a file of guard will."

"Och! thin wait till I'm dressed, for dacency's sake, capt'in. Sure I'll thry

and wake him.' And then more whispering, the click of glass, maudlin protestation in away than the woman turned on her Doyle's thick tones. Cram banged at patient, now struggling to a sitting

the door and demanded instant obedience. Admitted at last, he strode to the side of an ordinary hospital cot, over which the mosquito bar was now ostentatiously drawn, and upon which was stretched the bulky frame of the Irishman, his red, blear-eyed, bloated face half covered in his arms. The close air reeked with the fumes of whisky. In her distress lest Jim should take too much, the claimant of his name and protection had evidently been sequestrating a large share for herself.

"How on earth did you get here? Your house was flooded all day,' angrily asked Cram.

"Sure we made a raft, sir-'Louette and me—and poled over to the levee, and I walked every fut of the way down to follow me husband, as I swore I would whin we was married. I'd 'a' come in Anatole's boat, sir, but twas gone-gone since last night. Did ye know that, capt'in?"

A groan and a feverish toss from the occupant of the narrow bed interrupted her.
"Hush, Jim darlin'! Here's the

capt'in to see you and tell you he's got Doyle away from that woman yescome back to have you roighted. Sure terday?" how could a poor fellow be expected to

"Sure, where should wife be but at him out into the mud. Sure he'd been by the single stab. Driven downward her husband's side whin he's sick and dhrinking a little, sir, and was aisy sufferin'? Didn't they root him out of upset, but that's all he knows. The bed and comfort this day and ride him carriage drove away, and there was three of thim, and poor Doyle got an instant. One other wound there caught out there in the mud and in was, a slashing cut across the stomach. the storm, and 'twas me went out wid Dawson and another of the byes and fetched him in. And we niver heerd of the murther at all all, sir, until I came down here to-day, that's God's troot, and he'll tell ye so whin he's sober," she ended breathlessly, reckless of her descriptive confusion of Doyle and

Divinity.

And still the Irishman lay there, limp, soggy, senseless, and at last, dismayed and disheartened, the captain

turned away. "Promise to sober him up by reveille, and you may stay. But hear this: If he cannot answer for himself by that time, out you go in the battery eart with a policeman to take you to the calaboose." And then he left.

No sooner had his footsteps died away than the woman turned on her

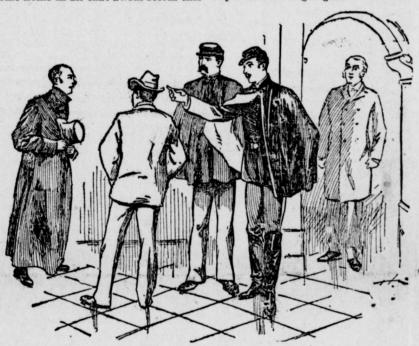
"Lie still, you thafe and cur, and sware you to every word I say, unless you'd hang in his place. Dhrink this, now, and go to slape, and be riddy to tell the story I give ye in the mornin', or may the knife ye drove in that poor mummy's throat come back to cut your coward heart out."

And Doyle, shivering, sobbing, crazed with drink and fear, covered his eyes with his hands and threw himself back on his hot and steaming pillow.

The morning sun rose brilliant and cloudless as the horses of the battery came forth from the dark interior of the stable and, after watering at the long wooden trough on the platform, were led away by their white-frocked grooms, each section to its own picketline. Ferry, supervising the duty, presently caught sight of the tall muscular form of his captain coming briskly around the corner, little Pierce tripping along by his side. Cram acknowledged the salute of the battery officer of the day in hurried fashion.

"Good-morning, Ferry," he said. "Tell me, who were there when you

"Only the three, sir,-Mr. and Mrs. come home in all that awful storm this Doyle and the negro girl."



"YOU NEED NOT LIR. JEFFERS." HE SAID.

morning, capt'in? 'Tis for not comin' | "No sign of anybody else?" the colonel had him under arrest; but through."

But Cram pushed her aside as she bed.

"Doyle, look up and answer. Doyle, sav!

now an outburst of tears and pleadings, from the woman.

"Oh, he can't understand you, capt'in. Ah, don't be hard on him. Only this mornin' he was sayin' how the capt'in reminded him of the ould ine days whin the officers was all gintlemen and soldiers. He's truer to ye than all the rest of thim, sir. D'ye moind that, capt'in? Ye wouldn't belave it, mabby, but there's them that can tell ye Loot'nant Waring was no friend of yours, sir, and worse than that, if ould Lascelles could spake now -but there's thim left that can, glory

be to God!" "Oh, for God's sake shut up," spoke Cram roughly, goaded beyond all patience. "Doyle, answer me!" And he shook him hard. "You were at the Pelican last night, and you saw Mr. Waring and spoke with him? What did he want of you? Where did he go? Who were with him? Was there any quarrel? Answer, I say! Do you know?" But maudlin moaning and incoherencies were all that Cram could extract from the prostrate man. Again

the woman interposed, eager, tearful. "Sure he was there, capt'in, he was there; he told me of it whin I fetched him home last night to git him out of the storm and away from that place: but he's too dhrunk now to talk. Sure there was no gettin' down here to barx for anybody. The cabman, sir, said no

carriage could make it." "What cabman? That's one thing I want to know. Who is he? What became of him?"

"Sure and how do I know, sir? He was a quiet, dacent man, sir; the same that Mr. Waring bate so cruel and made Jeffers kick and bate him too. I saw it all."

"And was he at the Pelican last night? I must know."

"Sure he was indade, sir. Dovle said so when I fetched him home, and though he can't tell you now, sir, he had held grave converse with the setold me thin. They all came down to niors on duty at the barracks, and the Pelican, sir, Waring and Lascelles Cram's face was lined with anxiety and the other gintlemen, and they and trouble. The formal inquest was had dhrink, and there was trouble between the Frenchman and Waring,- dence of the post surgeon was most sure you can't blame him, wid his wife goin' on so wid the loot'nant all the murdered man were indubitable marks last month, - and blows was struck, loike the gintleman that he is, and the

"None, sir. I didn't go in the house I tell him the capt'in 'll see him at all. I rode in the gate and called for Doyle to come out. The woman tried to parley, but I refused to recogstill interposed between him and the nize her at all, and presently Doyle obeyed without any trouble whatever, though she kept up a tirade all the time and said he was too sick to ride Again vehement protestations, and and all that, but he wasn't. He seemed dazed, but not drunk-certainly not sick. He rode all right, only he shivered and crossed himself and moaned when he passed the Lascelles place, for that hound pup set up a howl just as we were opposite the big gate. He was all trembling when we reached the post, and took a big drink the moment he got to his room.

"Ye-es, he's been drinking ever since. I've just sent the doctor to see him. Let the corporal and one man of the guard go with the ambulance to escort Mrs. Doyle out of the garrison and take her home. She shall not stay."

"Why, she's gone, sir," said Ferry. "The guard told me she went out of the back gate and up the track towards Anatole's-going for all she was worth

-iust after dawn." 'The mischief she has! What can have started her? Did you see her yourself, Sergt. Bennett?" asked the captain of a stocky little Irish soldier, standing at the moment with drawn saber awaiting opportunity to speak to his commander.

"Yes, sir," and the saber came flashing up to the present. "She'd wint over to the hospital to get some medicine for the lieutenant just after our bugle sounded first call, and she came runnin' out as I wint to call the officer of the day, sir. She ran back to the lieutenant's quarters ahead of me, and was up only a minute or two whin down she came wid some bundles, and away she wint to the north running, wild-like. The steward told me a moment after of Dawson's escape.'

"Dawson! escaped from hospital?" "Yes, sir. They thought he was all right last evening when he was sleeping, and took the sentry off, and at four this morning he was gone."

VII

Forty-eight hours had passed, and not a trace had been found of Lieut. Waring. The civil officers of the law held as the flood subsided, and the eviimportant. About the throat of the of violence. The skin was torn as by colored as by fiercely-grasping fingers. cab-driver took a hand and pitched But death, said the doctor, was caused

with savage force, a sharp-pointed two-edged, straight-bladed knife had pierced the heart, and all was over in which had let a large amount of blood, but might possibly not have been mortal. What part the deceased had taken in the struggle could only be conjectured. A little five-chambered revolver which he habitually carried was found on the floor close at hand. Two charges had been recently fired, for the barrel

was black with powder; but no one

had heard a shot.

The barkeeper at the Pelican could throw but little light on the matter. The storm had broken, he said, with sudden fury. The rain dashed in torrents against his western front, and threatened to beat in the windows. He called to two men who happened to be seated at a table to assist him, and was busy trying to get up the shutters, when Lieut. Doyle joined them and rendered timely aid. He had frequently seen Doyle during the previous month. Mrs. Doyle lived in the old Lemaitre house in the block below, and he often supplied them with whisky. They drank nothing but whisky. As they ran in the side door they were surprised to see the lights of a carriage standing at the edge of the banquette, and the driver begged for shelter for his team, saying some gentlemen had gone inside. The barkeeper opened a gate, and the driver put his horses under a shed in a paved court in the rear, then came in for a drink. Meantime, said the barkeeper, whose name was Bonelli, three gentlemen who were laughing over their escape from the storm had ordered wine and gone into a private room, Doyle with them. The only one he knew was M. Lascelles, though he had seen one of the others frequently as he rode by, and knew him to be an officer before Mr. Doyle slapped him on the back and hailed him as "Sammy, old buck!" or some-thing like that. Mr. Doyle had been drinking, and the gentleman whispered to him not to intrude just then, and evidently wanted to get rid of him, but M. Lascelles, who had ordered the wine, demanded to be introduced, and would take no denial, and invited Mr. Doyle to join them, and ordered more wine. And then Bonelli saw that Lascelles himself was excited by drink -the first time he had ever noticed it in the year he had known him. The third gentleman he had never seen before, and could only say he was dark and sallow and did not talk, except to urge the driver to make haste,-they must go on; but he spoke in a low tone with Mr. Lascelles as they went to the room, and presently the rain seemed to let up a little, though it blew hard, and the driver went out and looked around and then returned to the private room where the gentlemen were having their wine, and ther was some angry talk, and he came out in a few minutes, very mad; said he wouldn't be hired to drive that party any farther, or any other party, for that matter; that no carriage could go down the levee; and then he got out

his team and drove back to town. ITO BE CONTINUED.

DENTISTRY IN ANCIENT DAYS

Practiced by the Egyptians, as Shown by Gold-Filled Mummies' Teeth. The utility and importance of the teeth has been known since the advent of man on this planet. While no specific data can be obtained as to the of dentistry, we know it was practiced among the Egyptians at a very early age. Herodotus (500 B. C.) in writing of his travels through Egypt, at that time one of the greatest and most civilized countries in the world, mentions the division of medicine in that kingdom into special branches, and existence of physicians, each of whom applies himself to one disease up, and had of course a very thick aponly and not more. "Some (physicians)

are for the eyes, others for the head, others for the teeth, and others for internal disorders." It is thought by the Egyptians and Etruscans were farther any other people in that early period. for teeth filled with gold have been found in the mouths of mummies, indicial substitutes in the mouth. Belzoni made of sycamore wood in ancient sarcophagi. The mode of fastening was by ligatures or bands of cord or gold wire, tying the substitute to its natural neighbors. In 1885 some specimens of prehistoric dentistry were brought to this country by an English dentist from Liverpool. One was a gold plate with several human teeth attached. The specimens were found in an Etruscan tomb. The plate was ingeniously made and I was surprised to see gold used for a base by such an ancient people. Archæological research may yet reveal things that will teach this generation. We modify, but must not flatter ourselves that we originate all there is in dental art. Ancient Greece is renowned as the "nursery of modern medicine." Hippocrates made a special study of the teeth. Aristotle (300 B.C.) also wrote extensively about them. Several Greek dental operators are

Very Old Writing.

mentioned as early as 300 B. C.

The most ancient Christian manuscripts in existence are the great codices of the entire Scripture-the Vatican, the Alexandrine and the Sinaitic codex. They were written, it is generally conceded, in the fourth century. The Vatican codex has been for cen turies in the Vatican library and is looked on as the most precious of the three. The Alexandrine, so called because it was brought to England from Alexandria about the middle of the seventeenth century, is kept in the British museum at London; and the Sinaitic, so called because discovered by Tisenhendorf about forty years ago in the convent of Mount Sinai, is preserved at St. Petersburg.

Some men complain of hard times who sleep themselves into poverty.

AGRICULTURAL HINTS

AN IMPROVED WELL Combining the Advantages of Dag and

Bored Wells. A novel idea in well-digging was brought out recently in the discussions at a Pennsylvania farmers' institute. It was admitted by all that a bored well was easier to keep clean from surface filth than a dug one, but the un-answerable objection to the bored well investment just like raising higher was that it often would not furnish a sufficient supply of water, especially in labor saving machinery, which would a dry season. A gentleman present soon pay for itself. Unfortunately this then gave his plan to combine the advantages of the dug and the bored well in one. The plan is as follows: A well of large diameter is dug. Terra cotta pipe of six or eight inches diameter is secured of a length to reach from bottom to top of well (Fig. 1). Ten or fifteen feet of this pipe is set up on the

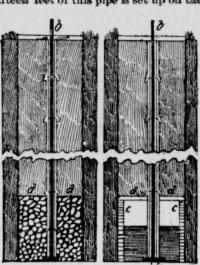


FIG. 1. IMPROVED WELLS. FIG. 2. floor of the well, resting on a flat stone usual water level in the well, the space around the terra cotta pipe is carefully packed with stones gathered from the fields, or other convenient place. When loose stones, the top is leveled off, some clean straw, a, laid over all, and the earth taken from the well is replaced. As the earth is thrown in, the terra cotta pipe is added joint by joint until the surface of the ground is reached. The pump, b, is inserted inside the terra cotta pipe. The gentleman stated that he found this reservoir large enough for all purposes, but that he had tried another plan, making a larger space for water. The first ten feet of the bettom of the well (Fig. 2) was walled up in the usual way, & Or top of the wall, large, flat stones, d, were laid, forming a floor on which the earth was filled in. The terra cotta pipe extended from the bottom of the well to the surface, as in the first case. The advantages of this well are: 1. Little danger from surface contamination as compared with the ordinary dry and walled well. 2. A considerable reservoir for the water, so that the well will serve all farm purposes, being in this respect better than a drilled well. 3. No expense for stone or brick to wall the well, this often being an item of considerable amount. 4. A place in which to deposit the refuse earth, this often being a great convenience. It was stated that no trouble was had in removing the pump stock from its terra cotta casing and that the wells were a complete success. - American Agricul-

Experiment with Onlons. An interesting statement was made in a public meeting by J. B. Moore, of Concord, Mass., of an experiment on an onion crop with sulphate of potash. By a mistake his drills sowed at the rate of nine pounds of onion seed to the acre. It was good seed and all came pearance. It was weeded only once, and then suffered to grow. Sulphate of potash was applied to a portion, and when the crop was harvested, accord-North American Beview that the ing to Mr. Moore's account, two, three or four onions were piled on top of advanced in the art of dentistry than each other, and instead of being small, as expected, they were larger than one would want for market. One of my neighbors, on the same sort of land cating their advanced ideas. These sowed his onions the same day, but did people were the first to supply artifinot get a quarter as many as I did, and his were small. The difference was asand others have found artificial teeth cribed to the fertilizer. He had 800 bushels to the acre. The sulphate of potash was applied at the rate of 1,000 pounds to the acre. One experiment, however, is not enough, and it needs

repetition.

The Best Cows for Butter. None of the thoroughbred breeds of cows have the exclusive production of fine butter. What are known as common cows, if well selected and fed as they should be, will make butter in no way inferior to the best. The first premium has gone far more times to the skill of the man or woman who made it than the breed of cows. Seventy-five per cent, butter is more nearly a fad affected by the rich than a reward for any noticable superiority of the butter. The skill in making, the dainty manner of putting it up, and the exact regularity of supplying the fastidious customer, are about the only difference. Some recent tests seem to show that the milk of a herd of mixed bloods, well fed and cared for, is the source of the finest flavored butter. Where the high bloods excel is in persistent milking and high grade of milk.-American Agriculturist.

Churning in Cold Weather.

Frequent churning is as necessary in winter as in summer. Keeping cream too long without churning is the cause of much poor butter. True, the milk does not sour so quickly in cold weather, but it may be made to yield its cream more quickly by heating it to a temperature of 130 degrees. This also makes the cream churn easier than it can where the milk has never been warmed. It must be remembered, too, that milk more frequently suffers from poor ventilation in winter. The odors of vegetables from the cellar or from the kitchen reach the milk room, and the effort to keep cold out makes them all the more injurious. -Rural World. | nistic to a good butter market.

FACTS FROM INDIANA.

How Good Roads Have Enhanced the

Many persons are accustomed, when approached with a project for road improvement to put the matter off as they would a luxury—"until better times."
While they acknowledge that better public highways would be a very nice thing at certain seasons of the year, it never seems to have dawned upon them grade stock or using improved and class of people has been in the majority both in town and country, where solid roads are most needed, and their want of progress has seriously clogged many an enterprise of value to the community.

It has long been known in a general way that no better outlay of a few hundred dollars could be made by the farmer or country merchant than in building rock or gravel roads, but attempts to reduce the practical value to dollars and cents have seldom been made. A gentleman in northern Indiana recently undertook to find out what the farmers themselves thought of the matter. In answer to his inquiries letters were received from farmers in forty counties of the state, some of which were provided with turnpikes and some not. Some of them took a very pessimistic view of the road improvement, and some were unduly elate over the possession of aplendid highways. The average was taken of the various propositions, however, just as the replies came in, and the result is extremely interesting.

The farmers estimated that by reason of the roads already improved their lands had increased in value an average of \$6.48 an acre, one enthusiast placing it at 100 per cent. If all roads were improved the increase was estimated in the center of the well. For a dis- at \$9 an acre. So the increase of value tance considerably higher than the alone on each section of land would amount to \$5,760, or enough to macadamize four miles, which is twice as much road as a section contains. That is one phase of the question. The ana sufficient reservoir has been formed of | nual loss due to poor roads was placed at 76 1-5 cents an acre, which is manifestly too low. Accepting it as correct, however, the loss from poor roads in five years would amount to \$2,432 for each section, or enough to build two miles of good road at \$1,216 each, which is considerably more than the average cost per mile in Indiana. The actual money value of good roads, obtained by adding the loss for not having them to the gain if you did, is \$6,000 for every 640 acres, and increases by near-

ly \$500 every year, These are facts, ice cold and not possible to contest. With good roads the farmer would make a great economy of time and force in transportation between farm and market. He would be able to take advantage of market fluotuations in buying and selling. Ho could do the hauling of farm products and purchased commodities in the time of greatest leisure. The wear and tear upon horses, harness and vehicles would be greatly reduced. The market value of his farm would be greatly enhanced, so that, at the lowest estimate. nis 300 acres would be worth \$2,880 more, while at least \$250 would be saved every year. These are the facts brought out by Mr. W. C. Latta in the journal known as Paving, and they are worthy the closest attention by farmer and townsman alike.

FARMERS MUST STUDY.

Not Until They Do Will We Have Improved Highways. The belief is expressed by the national department of agriculture that its road inquiry bureau has done ef-

ficient work in collecting and disseminating information on the subject of improved roads. It is even said that the good roads movement has received an impetus that is likely to assume satisfactory proportions hereafter. It is encouraging to know that the

matter of good roads and road improvement is receiving careful attention from the general government. The effect of such attention is likely to be satisfactory so far as education is concerned. But, after all, the general



"As the farmer rides and drives over poor mud roads he is heard to heap violent abuse upon their terrible condition; but he never veighs in his mind their effect upon the succes

government can do little or nothing in the way of actual improvement. The education that it is giving the farmers will in time make itself felt through the state governments. For it is to the state governments that we must look for legislation and directing movements that will result in good roads.

But, after all, it is the farmer himself who must be the proponent of improved roads. To a great extent he is the one who has to pay for them, and likewise he is the one who is most benefited by their creation. Therefore, unless he desires to help himself to good roads and is willing to pay his share for them, it is hardly probable that there are those who, as public officials or as citizens, will endeavor to force good roads upon him against his wish.

The farmers should study this important matter with care. They are like ly to find that the material benefits to them will very far outweigh the cost of good roads. - Chicago Record.

BAD butter and butterine are antago-

The following is a part of the present pension law signed by President

Cleveland: That any pension heretofore or that may hereafter be granted to any applicant therefor under any law of the United States authorizing the granting and paying of pensions, on application made and adjudicated upon shall be deemed and held by all officers of the United States to be a vested right in the grantee to that extent that payment thereof shall not be withheld or suspended until, after due notice to the grantee of not less than 30 days, the Commissioner of Pensions, after hearing all the evidence, shall decide to annul, vacate, modify, or set aside the decisions upon which such pension was granted. Such notice to grantee must contain a full and true statement of any charges or allegations upon which such decisions granting such pension shall be sought to be in any manner disturbed or modified."

OATH OF THE A. P. A. The following is a copy of the oath taken by those who join the American Protective Association: I do solemnly swear and promise that I will not allow anyone, a member of the Catholic Church, to become a member of this order, knowing him to be such; that I will use my influence to promote the interests of all Protestants everywhere in the world; that I will not employ a Roman Catholic in any capacity, if I can procure the services of a Protestant; that I will not aid in building or maintaining by my resources any Roman Catholic church and institution of their sect or creed whatsoever, but will do all in my power to retard and break down the power of the Pope: that I will not enter into a controversy with any Catholic upon the subject of this or-der, nor will I enter into any agreement with a Roman Catholic to strike or raise disturbance, whereby the Roman Catholic employees may undermine and substitute the Protestant, and will counsel with them to the exclusion of all Roman Catholics, and will not make known to them any thing of any nature at such confer ences; that I will not countenance the nomination in any caucus or convention the nomination of a Roman Catholic for any office in the gift of the American people, and that I will not vote for or counsel for others to vote for any Roman Catholic, but will vote for a Protestant; that I will endeavor at all times to place political positions of this government in the hands of Protestants. To all of which I do most solemnly promise and swear, Enlarged by 200 Additional Pages so help me God. Amen.

THAT CIANT LOC.

Kansas people will be interested to know what has become of the giant walnut log from Leavenworth county which attracted so much attention at the forestry building during the World's Fair, says the Leavenworth Standard. It is highly probable it will eventually be converted into elegant furniture by some foreign com-

J. H Budrow, of Lawrence, agent or an exporting firm, found the tree from which it was cut on the farm of by W. Hornaday, recently hief from the U.S. National Museum W. Gowell, in Tonganoxie town ship. It cost Mr. Rudrow two or three hundred dollars to get the log out of the woods and load it on the cars at Reno, from which station it was shipped to the White City. He sold it then to the Kansas commissioners for six hundred dollars. He says he has been informed since the close of the fair that the Kansas commission ers have disposed of the log to a foreign concern for \$1 200.

Mr. Rudrow does not like to see the giant of walnut logs leave th s country that way. He is patriotic enough to be in favor of the State securing at least a section of the log, and preserving it for the benefit of future generations. The log is beyong question the largest of its species extant in the United States and possibly in the world. Mr Rudrow says that there never will be in this country another walnut tree as large.

The one from which this log was cut was the monarch of Leavenworth county In height it was seventyfive feet and the distance from the ground to the first limb was forty-seven feet Exclusive of the log the tree vie ded two car loads of timber.

The grant log was fittern feet long, wo tuch s to diameter at th top and eighty four mehes at the butt Its weight was 40 000 pounds and con tained 3500 feet of inch board meas ure. People not acquainted with Kansas who visited the fair could not quite understand how such a giant tree grew in Kansas The tree was eeventy one years o'd when Columbus discovered America.

THE FARMERS' PROBLEM. The period has been reached in the history of this country when producers in every industry must figure on close margins of profit. It is thus the more necessary that every farmer who expects to prosper in his busidustry must figure on close margins of profit. It is thus the more necessary that every
farmer who expects to presper in his business, avail himself of all the aid and information obtainable. And there is nothing
more useful in this line than a subscription
to a first-class and pratical agricultural
journal like the old reliable Kansas Farmer,
a 16 to 20 page farm journal which was established in Kansas in 1863. It ranks above
most of the journals of its class, and no enterprising farmer can afford to deprive himself or family of it. Every issue has information worth the price of a year's subscription. It only costs \$1.00 per year. Send at
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premiums, benefit offers, etc., and call at this
office and subscribe for the Chase County
Courant and the Kansas Farmer, both
papers for one year for only \$2.25.

IRELAND AND CREAT BRITAIN.

The Ladies' Guild of the Presbyterian Church will give another of their excellent entertainments, about the 4th of March, introducing the music. song, literature and charac teristics of the people of Ireland, England, Scotland and Wales. The success of their Japanese entertainment was so phenomenal that a very general demand is made for more in that line. The refreshments, we suppose, will consist of Irish potatoes, England to the property of the success of their Japanese entertainment was so phenomenal that a very general demand is made for more in that line. The refreshments, we suppose, will consist of Irish potatoes, England to the public of th and Welen rareult.

There will be an oyster supper and other refreshments served, at the Prairie Hill school-house, on Friday evening, January 19th, for the benefit of the M. E. Church. All are cordial-ly invited. By Order of Com.

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

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announces many new and important features.

A special department, "Our Christian Endeavor Bulletin," will be devoted to the work of the Christian Endeavor Society: The Editor, Mrs. G. R. Allen (Pansy), has long been one of the prime movers in Christian Endeavor work. Rev. Tennis S. Hamin, D. D., contributes in November an article on "The immediate Future of Christian Endeavor. To be followed by helbful and progressive papers from Christian Endeavor specialists.

Other departments of the magazine are to be broadened and enlarged. One is the department of "Athletics," and "Indoor Games in the flome Circle." Mr. A. Alonzo Stagg. the famous Yale pitcher, will contribute an early paper, to be followed by other experts.

VIRA'S MOTTO, will be illustrated by H. P. Barnes.
Margaret Sidney's Golden Discovery
Papers will have important subjects.
The Pansy Reading Circle is to take up
Greek History this year. Elizabeth Abbott
Will prepare interesting papers.
An important feature will be "Daily
Thoughts," comprising daily readings for
Christian Endeavor Societies and Sundayschools

schools.

The Missionary and Foreign fields of labor will have special departments. BABY'S CORNER, will be continued. So will the stories about

will be continued.

animals, pets, etc.

The Pansy is \$1 a year. A free Subscription will be presented to any one sending direct to the publishers two new subscriptions, with \$2 for the same. D. Lothrop Company, Pub ishers, Boston, Mass.

Our Little Men and Women. he Best Magazine for Beginners in Reading. "A DOZEN GOOD TIMES."

by the author of "Lady Gay," will tell about some exceptionally bright, merry children. Margaret Johuson will make the charming pictures.

Margaret Johnpictures.
Clinton Scollard will contribute verses for home reading and to "speak" in school.
Greta Bryar will tell about Electricity.
Fannie A. Deane will describe Natural History wonders. OUR KINDERCARTEN.

A new department (six to eight pages each month) under the care of Miss Sarah E. Wiltse, the well-known kindergarten authority, will be introduced. This department of our magazine is for the children. No technical instruction will be undertaken; but the children will be given the best of Froebel's beautiful training. The best-known workers and writers in the kindergarten field will help. Well-known authors will write poems and and stories, to be profusely illustrated by favorite artists.

Sample copies for two cents in stamps. Price \$1 a year; 10 cents a number.

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DAINTY, BRIGHT AND WINNING. Merry jingles, gay little stories, pictures in plenty.

A charming little serial, in picture and story, will be contribute by Margaret Johnson, and entitled

THE MACIC CHEST. During 1894 there will be given to all sul

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The Christ Child,
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The color work will be very fine—(each picture done in eight colors). The picture will be handsome enough to frame and will be especially suitable for the children's room,
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PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES.

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Don't get us mixed up with any other store by a similar name in some other town. We have no branches and Louisville, Ky., is our only place of business. So when you want anything of any description then write to us for samples and prices.

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Disease commonly comes on with slight symptoms, which when neglected increase in extent and gradually grow dangerous.

YOU SUFFER FROM HEADACHE, DYSPEPSIA OF TAKE RIPANS TABULES. you are BILIOUS, CONSTIPATED, or have A TAKE RIPANS TABULES TAKE RIPANS TABULES OFFENSIVE BREATH and ALL EISORDERS OF TAKE RIPANS TABULES

Ripans Tabules act gently but promptly upon the liver, stomach and intestines; cleanse the system effectually; cure dyspepsia, habitual constipation, offensive breath and headacho. One TABULE aken at the first indication of indigestion, biliousness, dizzinesss distress after eating or depression of spirits, will surely and quickly remove the whole difficulty.

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SHERIFF'S SALE.

STATE OF KANSAS, | ss.

Minnie D. Myers, plaintiff,

In the District Court of the 25th Judicial District, sitting in and for Chase county, State of Kansas.

F. L. Drinkwater, E. H. Hill and William Hill, partners as Hill Bros., C. N. Beal and Ballinger & Hostetter, defendan s. By virtue of an order of sale issued out of the District Court of the 25th Judicial Dis-trict, in and for Chase county, State of Kansas, in the above entitled cause, and to me directed, I will, on

MONDAY, THE 12TH DAY OF FEBRUARY,

at 10:30 o'clock, a. m., of said day, at the front door of the Court-house, in the city of Cottonwood Falls, Kansas, offer for sale and sell, at public auction, to the highest and best hidder, for cash in hand, the following described lands and tenements, situate in Chase county, Kansas, to-wit:

One equal undivided one-half (1/2) of Lot No, four (4). Block No, three (3), in the town of Cedar Point, in Chase county, Kansas, Said property is taken as the property of said defer dants. Drinkwater and Hill Bros, and the same will be sold to satisfy said order of sale, taxes and costs.

Sheriff of Chase County, Kansas, Sheriff of Chase County, Kansas, jan 10th, 1894.

Sheriff's office, Cottonwood Falls, Chase county, Kansas, Jan 10th, 1894.

ELECTRICITY
NATURE'S OWN REMEDY,
Delivered Anywhere by Mail or Express. Cures Others, S & S

Why Not You?

The B. B. Bliss Electric Body

have been cured of RHEUMATISM, Paralysis, Catarrb, General Debility, Lost Manhood, Kidney, Laver, Female Complaints, all Nervous and Chron-

DEAFNESS. We handle the only Electric invention that is successful in curing Deafness when caused by Catarrh, Fevers, Paralysis, etc.

Send 10 cents for our 100-page Catalogue, which describes treatment. Please mention

Belts and their Attachments are superior to all others. Thousands

ic Diseases, by their faithful use.

The Blase County Courant.

COTTONWOOD FALLS. KANS THURSDAY, JAN. 18, 1894. W. E. TIMMONS, Ed. amd Prop.

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

Terms-peryear.\$1.50 cash in advance; after three months, \$1.75; after six months, \$3.00 For six months.\$1.00 cash in advance.

We must insist on having the names of correspondents, not for publication, but as a guarantee of their good faith, as we will not publish any items, no matter how important they are, unless we know who our informant is; therefore, write your name at the bottom of any items you send in for publication, and write whatever cognomes you want to appear in the paper.



HAST, NY.X. Col.X. Cht.X. MRX. KC.X am am bm am Cedar Grove. 117 11 01 1 26 12 09 Cedar Grove, 1 17 11 01 1 26 12 09 10 13 clements... 1 28 11 10 1 34 12 21 10 23 Elmdale... 1 44 11 23 1 45 12 37 10 36 Evans... 1 48 11 27 1 49 12 43 10 40 Strong... 1 57 11 35 1 56 12 55 10 48 Ellinor... 2 07 11 43 2 03 1 11 10 57 Saffordville... 2 15 11 50 2 07 1 18 11 03 WMSF. MSX.X Cal X Den.X COL.X TEX.X

2 10 2 21 C. K. & W. R. R.

Bazaar Mixed ness. Bazaar Strong City ... 3 20 am 8 30 am 5 20 Evans ... 3 30 8 45 Hymer ... 3 50 9 15

CLOSING OUT TO QUIT BUSINESS.

Nothing like it before and nothing like Adam Brecht, of Strong City, who has been sick with the grip, is reit will come after. All goods going at Manufacturers' cost, some less. Men's hats at a little more than Tuesday, driving one of the best teams half price. Men's Mr. and Mrs. L. R. Wiley, of Mc-Lean county, Ill., are the guests of Mrs. clothing cheaper than you ever saw it before. Boys' clothing at about half price. Men's There will be a meeting of the Old and Soil to Vegetation."

New Only \$1.00 per pair.

New Only Children's shoes that were \$1.25, now only 85c. The stock must be closed out by January 1st, 1894. township the lot on house is to be built. Goods are going Don't miss this great Scott Dennison, of Strong City, returned, Sunday, from a visit with home folks in Missouri. chance to get your winter's supply at wholesale prices. Yours respectfully,

CARSON SANDERS,

COTTONWOOD FALLS, - KAN



REGULATE THE STOMACH, LIVER AND BOWELS AND PURIFY THE BLOOD.

RIPANS TABULES are the best Medi-due known for Indigestion, Billousness, Hendache, Constipation, Dyspepsia, Chronic Liver Troubles, Dizziness, Bad Complexion, Dysentery, Offensive Breath, and all dis-orders of the Stomach, Liver and Bowels. THE RIPANS CHEMICAL CO.,

10 SPRUCE STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

LOCAL SHORT STOPS.

Lee Clay, of Strong City, is sick. Chas. Evans spent Sunday at Em-

W. A. Morgan was down to Wichita, last Friday. Marion Kent, of Clements, is in Kansas City.

J. G. Atkinson spent Sunday with friends in Emporia.

John Madden, of Emporia, was in the city last Saturday. Mrs. E. P. Hickman, of Strong City,

s visiting at Kansas City. B. S. Arnold shipped some hogs to Kansas City, last Thursday.

Matti Bros, shipped four ear loads of cattle to Chicago, last week. Charles Gregory was at St. Joe and Omaha, last week, on business.

H. E Lantry, of Strong City, was at Topeka, last Friday, on business. Barney Lantry, of Strong City, was at Topeka, yesterday, on business. First-class room and board at the

Hinckley House at \$3.50 per week. Wm. Blosser has been very sick with la grippe, during the past week. Chas. Houston shipped cattle and dress goods line, as also in other lines, which you would do well to call and hogs from Saffordville, last Saturday. Robert Cochran, who has been suffering with rheumatism, is recovering. Born, on Friday, January 12, 1894, to Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Comstock, a

John Madden, of Emporia, was vis iting in this city, Saturday and Sunday.

Born, on January 6, 1894, to Mr. and Mrs. Ira Riggs, of Wonsevu, a

J. G. Winters, of Strong City, made a business trip to Emporia, last Fri-

J. C. Rieker, of Strong City, was at Council Grove, this week, on busi-Miss Josie Fish, of Strong City, is attending Washburn College, at To-

Geo. W. Yeager, of Roock creek, returned, Tuesday, from his visit in

The new chemical fire engine is expected at Strong City some time this

James Stay, of Strong City, re-turned, Monday, from his trip in the

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

Mrs. E. A. Kinne entertained a dereon, formerly of Cottonwood Fanumber of her friends last Saturday Kansas, U. S. A., a 10-pound boy.

evening. Benjamin Hood, of Elmdale, has commenced the erection of a new

dwelling. W. G. McCandless went to Kansas City, last Friday night, with a car load | yard. of cattle.

M. Weesner and family, of Emporia, are visiting Mrs. Clay Shaft, at

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

James Jackson, of Strong City, has returned to work on the main line of the Santa Fe. C. S. Ford, of Plumb, was in town

in the county.

the Cherokee Strip.

The installation of the newly-elected officers of the G. A. R. Post of this

pleasant visit with relatives and friends here and in Strong City.

If, after you have read this paper, you don't think we need money, please to call at this office and convince us of the fact and we shall be happy. B. F. Talkington & Son, at Matfield Green, have many bargains in the

have secured a contract at Cleburn, Texas, for one hundred and fifty-car oads of stone to be supplied from this point.

W. H. Holsinger went to Kansas City, Sunday last, to attend the annual banquet given to the retail agricultural implement dealers by the

wholesalers.

The State Board of Railroad Commissioners meets at Strong City, today, to investigate the matter of the removal of the C., K. & W. terminal from that city to Emporia.

Born, on December 27, 1893, at Bjerby, Sjonhem, Wisby, Gotland, Sweden, to Mr. and Mrs. Axel Andereon, formerly of Cottonwood Falls,

Township Trustee David Riggam has let the contract for building the township tool house to Ben Spence. The building will be 14x18 feet and is located west of J. M. Kerr's lumber

Prof. Wiley, of Strong City, and Messrs. Kyser, Perry, Davis, Gibson, Allen and Miss Minnie Myser, of this city, were in attendance at the teach-Saturday.

The annual meeting of the stock-holders of the Chase County Agricul-tural Association will be held on Jan-we should be able to arouse more of uary 20th, 1894, at 2 o'clock, at the an interest and our programs would Court-house.

H. F. GILLETT, Sec'y. "Man's inhumanity to man makes countless millions mourn;" and we do not want to be one of the mourners; therefore, we ask our delinquent sub. they would be able to kill two birds what they owe us.

Lean county, Ill., are the guests of Mrs.
John Barrett.
Miss Eva Cochran went to Osage
City, Sunday, on a visit to friends
and relatives.

Married, on Wednesday, January
10, 1894, at the Church of the Assumption, in Topeka, by the Rev.
Father Hayden, Miss B. E. Graham,
of Topeka, and Andrew O'Byrnes, forworly of Strong City.

hides and furs.

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

Matfield Green.

Mathery of Strong City.

The weather, for the past week, has been more like spring than the middle of winter. It has been very pleasant with doors open for more than a mask the with doors open for more than a week past, the mercury registering 70° outside, at noon, on one or more days during that time.

To have been very present the form the farm, and these should early become familiar with such meetings. Thirdly we will only touch a few of the many excellent to come from the farm, and these should early become familiar with such meetings. Thirdly we will only touch a few of the many excellent to come from the farm, and these should early become familiar with such meetings. Thirdly we will only and Soil to Vegetation.

Prof. W. C. Stevens, should early become familiar with such meetings. Thirdly we will only and Soil to Vegetation.

One of the daintiest of the New Year calendars is that issued by the proprietors of Hood's Sarsaparilla. FRIEND TIMMONS:

vancement, and culture. A number of the old pedagogues and lovers of Then the people were en educational movements are still to be be seen, heard and be heard, at meetings held for the purpose of the mutual improvement of our teaching and teachers. That these are facts methal improvement of our teaching and teachers. That these are facts was fully demonstrated at our last meeting at 7:30, until further notice. All are invited to attend.

Thus Lidzy, Pastor.

The methal improvement of our teaching and teachers. That these are facts was fully demonstrated at our last meeting at Saffordville, January 13, 1894. The program was carried out as issued with very few exceptions, which were substituted by other extend.

Thus Lidzy, Pastor.

The methal improvement of our teaching and teachers. That these are facts was fully demonstrated at our last meeting at Saffordville, January 13, 1894. The program was carried out as issued with very few exceptions, which were substituted by other extends and teachers. That these are facts would speak as long as the other companies of County of the Education Word has been received that Mrs. ercises equally as entertaining and Judge J. M. Rose is rapidly re-instructive. The first thing we would covering under her present treatment note as of interest to the average and will return home in about two weeks.

B. Lantry & Sons, of Strong City, have secured a contract at Cleburn, have secured a contract at Cleburn. and treated in his practical easy way. We will have time to note but a few of the many good points touched upon by him. 1. The capacity of the child's mind, that this varies with the family, or even with the given class. 2. The general surroundings at home and at school. 3. The text book in use. 4. What time and attention the tainment by the members of the Methodist church will be given at that church next Thursday evening,

January 25th.

4. What time and attention the teacher can give to the study and recitation hour. These are some of the difficulties all teachers have to contend with in fixing what a class. reach or our teaching becomes mereshould accomplish something like this in four months: 1. Be able to give the more important discoveries, set-

tlements, battles of the Intercolonial created and by law established in the and Revolutionary wars-giving the date, where and by whom in the first for the way in which it was discussed: but for the interest which should attend such a question; one that should be thought upon very earefully by all those teachers, who are really alive in the work and awake to the interest of the schools of our country. The argument on the affirmative was, 1, that city, were in attendance at the teachers' convention at Saffordville, last central point we will be able to gather more teachers, as they seem to be thickest where they are in the greatest an interest and our programs would be better carried out. 2 That from a business point of view it would be best to hold our meetings at the central point as many teachers desire to make purchases about once a month; scribers to pay us a part, at least, of with one stone. The principal argument on the negative was, 1, that by holding the associations at different parts of the county we would be able to reach the very teachers that were in the greatest need of such meet- library, we have arranged for the fol-

meetings. 2. That the major and mingling with them in their own are with the future are "Prof. Clarruth, State University." "Wm. Tell and Switzerland."

"Wm. Tell and Switzerland."

"Wm. Tell and Switzerland."

"Wm. Tell and Switzerland." An extended visit.

Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Gregory entertained a large number of friends last Tuesday evening.

James Hays, of Bazaar, returned home, last Saturday, from his trip to the Cherokee Strip.

James Alexander has given to Falls township the lot on which the township the lot on the timere Ave. Kansas City, Mo., or the state Normal school. He prepared no paper on the subject and paper on the subject and that he just wanted to talk to us it ickets \$1.00. single admission 10c.

Course tickets \$1.00. single admission 10c.

Course tickets \$1.00. single admission 10c.

The above men are the leading the whom which the subject and the prepared no paper on the subject and the paper on the subject Isaac Alexander has given to Falls township the lot on which the tool house is to be built.

Mrs. Wit Adare, of Strong City, visited Mr. and Mrs. W. Y. Morgan, visited Mr. and Mrs. W. Y. Morgan, ashort distance, breaking the shaft, crosspiece and the top. Miss Mattie got a sprained knee.

Mattie got a sprained knee.

became frightened at a covered wagon and gave a jump to one side, upsetting the buggy in a ditch and throw amaster of the science of teaching practical penmanship, and his methods are going to be the methods of the future as they are to some extent now. We will give a few of the many questions that were answered by him. Would you teach primary children inger or muscular movement? How

Scott Dennison, of Strong City, reparted the supersturned, Sunday, from a visit with home folks in Missouri.

Postmaster M. R. Divan, of Strong City, who is now at the hospital in Emporia, is rapidly recovering.

H. F. Gillett was it attendance at the meeting of the State Board of Agriculture, at Topeka, last week.

J. T. Foraker and wife, of Morgan, returned, last Friday, from an extended visit at their old home in Ohio.

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

J. T. Foraker and sizer, Missouri.

Talkington & Son, of Matfield Green, have a large stock of hats been in the Strip for the past two weeks, returned home last Saturday.

Mrs. Carrie Foraker and sister, Missouri.

I will knock any one's prices in the county on Coffins.

J. W. Brown, Strong City, Kans.

Mrs. Holland, of Clements, has been in the Strong City, Kans.

Mrs. Holland, of Clements, has been in the Strong City, Kans.

Mrs. Holland, of Clements, has been in the Strong City, Kans.

Mrs. Holland, of Clements, has been in the strick of a real merit and push can and a desire to have him with us gain. Fourthly the question box was and site of the county on Coffins.

J. W. B. Sidener, reported the superstructive finger or muscular movement? How do you do when the desks are too high, too low? What should be discussed to the position of the pen the position of the pen the past two whom they ado not seen for eleven years, although it had been but eight was a progress since they had been back to the irroll home. At the reunion there were two score of the Garner family present.

Catholic Americans have a publicate the control of the control of the clear creck bridge, the desks are too high, too low? What should be discussed for the Clerk of the Strong City save and a desire to have him with use desire to have him with the desire to be come good writers should have the present the control of the control of

Mrs. Holland, of Clements, has been called to the bedside of her sister, in Missorri, who is not not expected to live.

Died, on January 17, 1894, at Carrolton, Mo.. Ruth, the infant daughter of Hugh Kilgore, son of Judge G. W. Kilgore.

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

Since her father died, a short time ago, Miss Katie Hays has been living with her brother, Geo. W. Hays, in this city.

Mrs. Holland, of Clements, has been called to the bedside of her sister, in Make itso."—Profitable Advertising.

The Strong City postoffice was turned over, last Wednesday, to M. It was the retiring postmaster. By G. W. B. Ching Core, Jast Wednesday, to M. It is such a way as to assume the out of our circle in such a way as to assume the out of our circle in such a way as to assume the out of our circle in such a way as to assume the out of our circle in such a way as to assume the out of our circle in such a way as to assume the out of our circle in such a way as to assume the out of our circle in such a way as to assume the out of our circle in such a way as to assume the out of our circle in such a way as to assume the out of our circle in such a way as to assume the out of the program a successful against failure simple, plain is them in their work, and more of these should be presented in order to make this part of the program a success. The following teachers of the program a success. The following teachers of the program as we residence with three lots, good well. Kyser, Prof. O. S. Wiley, Supt. W. B. Gibson, C. Garth, T. G. Alien. S. E. W. M. Kyser, Prof. O. S. Wiley, Supt. W. B. Gibson, C. Garth, T. G. Alien. S. E. Mant of the way to should be presented in order to make this part of the program a success. The following teachers of the program as we residence with three lots, good well, was the winter was all them in their work. And make this part of the program as well as the make this part of the program as well as the make this par

O. A. R. REUNION. CLEMENTS, Ks., Jan. 11, 1894.

Jennies and Jimmies are still longing to see their children guided by those whose minds, souls and energies are still bent toward the line of true adsultance and culture. A number of the cakes, good coffee, etc., were plentiful, and the "Chicago dude" was a meal saucer, Emma Baker; twenty-

Then the people were entertained

all with these few words: "Comrades, be and remain forever Republicans and vote that ticket." Then a
young gentleman, Mr. Huffman, of
Emporia, in a well framed speech,
proclaimed that as long as the Sons of
Veterans were organized, the cause

(terrals) deliver week sons of the meeting of said Foundation of the old soldiers would never die. Next was introduced our popular Board. County Attorney, the Hon. F. P. Cochran, and right here I must say that this was the gala hour of the day. I have never before listened to an address more attentively than I did to this magnificent oration. Mr. C., in treating the cause and consequences of the late war has, by deep thinking contend with in fixing what a class and careful investigation, in the most should do in a given time. However beautiful language and charming dewe must have some definite point to livery, pictured before us, that the men in grey as well as the men in

torical. May God inspire men throughout our nation to seek to understand the thoughts, feelings and actions of of Robert Burns, Scotland's illustrious others. Truly, Mr. C. understands poet, will be celebrated, under the the cause of those that at one time auspices of the Burns Club of Cotton-pointed their guns at him, and if we all would do so our social welfare and ing, January 26, 1894. pointed their guits at him, and all would do so our social welfare and happiness would be infinitely promoted. In conclusion I sincerely hope that the press of our county will be that the press of our county will be that grand and glorious song. "When the Kye tome Hame."

Song. "When the Kye tome Hame."

J. H. Mercer.

meetings. 2. That we would cause lowing course of lectures to be given more of the patrons of the county to at the high school room:

Prof. W. C. Stevens, State Univer-ity, "The Relation of Atmosphere

BIRTHDAY PARTY. On last Saturday afternoon little Lottie Murphy's grandparents, Mr.

The installation of the newly-deck of fices of the G. A. R. Post of this city will take place at 1:30 p. m., Saturday next.

Messrs. Dobbins, Stewart, Alf and Jerry McBean, of Strong City, went to Alabama, last week, to work under Virgil Brown.

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

The Woodmen of this city have cents of the recents for two, to C. I. Hood & W. H. Tripplet; J. V. J. H. Frey Com., B. H. Chadwick; S. V. Com., Wm. Potts, and will have it arranged for a Woodmen's Camp.

Mrs. A. P. Strail, with whom she is visiting, gave her a party, the occasion being the ninth anniversary of her birth, and her little friends who were presentenjoyed themselves huge because in many delicate colors. The date array of colors above, while the dates are easily read. Hood's Calendar may be obtained of your druggist or by sending 6 cents in stamps for one or en cents for two, to C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.

The Woodmen of this city have cents of the recents for two, to C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.

The wheel of education does move, while the deate state of the proceedings.

The wheel of education does move, while the control of the five cents, Grandpa Strail.

NOTICE TO TAXPAVERS.

State of Kansas, Chase County, Sss. Office of County Clerk, Cottonwood Falls, Jan. 10, 1894.

gentleman, Mr. Eastman, spoke at zation Board which meets on the first length, and if we sum up the mean-ing of his long speech we can express zation Board. The action of the all with these few words: "Com-Equalization Board will be final ac-

the meeting of said Equalization

Attest:) J. F. KIRKER Chairman. N. E. SIDENER.
J. McCaskill. (seal) M. K. HARMAN, Co. Clerk.

C. W. White, of Strong City, was called to Osage City, last Friday, by a telegram announcing that his father way not expected to live. The tollowing account of his father's death

is from the Public Opinio Jeremiah French White, an old and respected citizen of this city, died, last Monday morning, of paralysis. Mr. White was born in Hamilton county, Ohio, in 1809, and was, at the created and by law established in the colonial days. This war was, according to Mr. C.'s beautiful and thought years in the Black Hawk war and was two; and causes, date, leaders, and ful remarks, an unavoidable consequence of our constitution.

This theory was not new to us, but services were held at the U.B. church.

This theory was not new to us, but services were held at the U.B. church.

This theory was not new to us, but services were held at the U.B. church. This theory was not new to us, but services were held at the U. B. church, to hear an old Union soldier treat this Tuesday afternoon, Rev. B. Presson subject as impartially as only histor- officiating. The Grand Army Post ians can do, I was amozed and I must attended in a body, and together with say that the Hon. F. P. Cochran has a large concourse of sorrowing friends by so doing added laurels upon his followed the remains to their last name, that can be recorded as his-resting place in the north cemetery.

BURNS GELEBRATION. The 135th anniversary of the birth

moted. In conclusion 1
hope that the press of our county will
hope that the press of our county will
publish that grand and glorious
speech, so that every human of the
land may learn to grasp such
thoughts of a "new epoch."
Yours truly,
A WESTERN MAN.

Song, "He Laird o' Cockren," ... Beb Grav.
Recatation. Miss Emma Goudic,
Song, "Jeck o' Hazeideau.
Miss Carrie Hansen.
Song, "Within a Mile o' Edinboro Town.
Song, "Within a Mile o' Edinboro Town.
Song, "M. h'm." ... Beb Gray.
Song, "J. H. Mercer.

Song J. H. Mercer-Song, with guitar accompanian at Miss Magrie Lowrie.

Song, "Auld Lang Syne," Every hedy After which the floor will be cleaved and good music furnished for the dancers and those who wish to remain. Excesses will begin at 7:38 o'clock.

"Hornplees, jigs, strathspeys and reels, Puts life and mettle in their heecls."

OLD SETTLERS, ATTENTION. There will be a meeting of the Old

LETTER LIST. Letters remaining in the postoffice at Cottonwood Falls, Kansas, Jan.

Jasper Standiford.

All the above remaining uncalled for, January 31, 1894, will be sent to the Dead Letter office.

EXAMINATION OF TEACHERS. An examination of applicants for teachers' certificates will be held at the school house. Cottonwood Falls,

Kans. Jan. 27, 1894, commencing at W. B. GIBS N. Co. Supt.

W. E. TIMMONS, P. M.

DOLLARS PER MONTH IN YOUR OWN LOCALITY

made easily and honorably, without capital, during your spare hours. Any man, woman, bey, or girl can do the work handly, without experience. Talking unnecessary. Nothing like it for moneymaking ever offered before. Our workers always prosper. No time wasted in learning the business. We teach you in a night how to succeed from the first hour. You can make a trial without ex-pense to yourself. We start you, furnish everything needed to carry on the business successfully, and guarantee you against failure if you but follow our simple, plain instructions. Reader, if you are in need of ready money, and want to know all about the best paying business before the public, send us your address, and we will mail you a document giving you all the particulars.

TRUE & CO., Box 400. Augusta, Maine.

TAX REFORM DEPARTMENT.

EDITED BY BOLTON HALL.

[This department aims to give everybody's deas about taxation (not tariff.) It agitates ideas about taxation (not tarifi.) It agitates a subject connected with nearly every social question, and seeks for the best system of taxation. Land owners especially should be interested, as the principal benefit of any improvement or social advance goes to them in the increase of value given to land. Write your opinions briefly, and they will be published or discussed in their turn. Address this office, or P. O. Box 88, Buffalo, N. Y.)

POLITICAL ECONOMY IN THREE LESSONS.

LAST CHAPTER MONEY.

Money is a medium of trade. It is not wealth itself, though it may be made of a valuable substance like silver, but it is an order upon the community redeemable in any form which the possessor of the money demands. When money is used, whoever wants to trade a hat for a coat need not find some one who has two coats and also wants a hat: all he need do is to find some one who has money, but prefers a hat, and then to find some one who has a coat but prefers money. And since the people who want money (which can be traded for any thing else in the circle of trade) are so many as compared with those who at a given time want hats, money greatly lessens the difficulties of trading.

Money acts as a common scale of values. Without it we should be compelled to express the value of each thing in other things. We should have to say, for example, that a hat has the value of a pair of shoes, or of a chair, or of an umbrella, and so on: that pair of shoes has the value of hat, or of a chair, or of an umbrella, and so on; that a chair has the value of an umbrella, or a pair of shoes, or a hat, and so on. But money does away with many comparisons which are here merely hinted at at. It enables us to say that a hat, a pair of shoes, a chair and an umbrella are each worth five dollars, or a pound, or twenty-five francs, according to the names of the money pieces in use where we trade.

WAGES. Wages is that portion of the total product which goes to labor as a reward for its exertion. Under primitive forms of production and where competition for its use has not yet given a renting value to land the entire product goes to labor. When capital is called in to assist labor in production, as for instance, by means of plows, tools, reapers, looms, etc., then a part of the product goes to capital in the form of interest, When production takes place on land for the use of which there is competition, rept arises, and what labor and land produces is then divided between labor, rent and interest.

RENT. Without land, production could not take place, no wealth would ever be produced. Land and Labor are therefore termed the primary factors.

Where there is an abundance of land, and labor (man) is scarce, there land has no value, as labor can get at all the land required on which to engage in production.

But as population increases and what is called "free land" disappears, certain places become more desirable than others and the competition for their possession creates rent, which is whatever amount those places will produce more than the poorest land in use produce. For instance, in the country parts, where two roads cross, a blacksmith shop or a store is located because it is the point which the few farmers thereabouts can most easily reach. Although this land is no more fertile than surrounding land, yet its possessor can obtain a greater product than is obtained from other land thereabouts because he can do a better trade on it; this added product is known as rent. If the blacksmith owns the land himself, he is his own Land Lord and gets the rent himslf in increased returns for his labor. Again in a city, certain lots become enormously valuable from the fact, that many people go to these points, and at those points they can grow rich by exchange-which is the highest form of production—with less expenditure of labor than elsewhere; this added riches is rent, and is measured by the desirability of the lots over the poorest land used for bus-

INTEREST.

Is the hire of capital, not taking in anything to make up for risk or for the labor in applying it, but taking in all returns for the use of capital, not merely these returns which pass from borrower to lender. It is the return that Capital receives because it increases the productive power of labor; by making better ways of production possible; by aiding labor to put to use the reproductive forces in nature; and by making the division of labor more

The Editor solicits criticism on the foregoing.

The Most Fertile Spot.

The southeast corner of Broadway and Pine street has just been sold for \$278 per square foot, nearly \$2 per square inch, or \$2,780 per foot front. Now, Farmer, pick out the best square inch in your farm or in the whole county, perhaps it will raise four stalks of wheat or a small potato. If you are going to suffer by the taxation on land alone, you will have to get the price of your small potatoes up to about ten cents apiece, or wheat at the rate of two and a half cents an ear, for that is what the annual product, at five per cent. of that city inch of land is; except that it comes in the form of interest instead of wheat or potatoes.

If you can understand this, you might ask the hired man to kick you a little bit for trying to tax personal property instead of land. The joke of it is that both you and the city man dodge your personal taxes, and here are the city fellows with real estate worth more than all the personal property in the state, only too anxious to pay taxes on the real estate if your and their percoral property goes free.

UNCLE EZRA AND THE TAXES.

I've been thinkin' of the tariff: Ever since I left my teens
I hev follered the committee That pervides fur way and means. Though we gather from their actions
Much to cheer us, and alarm,
They make ho difference to the man That does'nt | mind his farm.

They kin legislate tell Doomsday, Makin' laws an' likewise jokes, But they'll never find the means fur Bringing ease ter lazy tenant folks. They kin tinker up the taxes Tell they work jes' like a charm-'Twill make no difference to the man

Thet doesn't | mind his farm. -New version of Philander Johnson, in An

THE INCOME TAX SENTIMENT SPREADING.

Congressman Warner Favors Taxing Men's Wealth Rather Than Their Wants

In the face of a prospective deficit of \$70,000,000 on one hand, and the demand of the people to reduce tariff duties on the other hand, Congressmen are casting about for a way out of the predicament. Many of them from the south and west have long been in favor of an income tax. In fact they introduced about twenty different income tax bills during the first session of the last congress. During the last few months representatives from all parts of the country have declared for an income tax. Hon. John Dewitt Warner, of the Thirteenth congressional district of New York, probably represents more very large incomes than any other congressman. His district is the home of millionaires and multi-millionaires. The Vanderbilts, Goulds, Astors, Rockefellers, Havemeyers, Whitneys and perhaps 400 or 500 more of wealthiestof New York city's 1,200 or 1,300 millionaires. Under an income tax this district would probably contribute more to the revenue than any other, and more than any one state, except, perhaps, ten or twelve of the largest. (So it would under a real estate or rent tax also. -Ed.) And yet Mr. Warner is not afraid to advocate an income tax. He believes it would meet the approval of the tens laborers in his district. We quote the following from an interview with Mr. Warner.

"I certainly prefer an income tax, if it is necessary to raise sufficient revenue, rather than the retention of high tariff duties.

"But do you think it necessary to put the entire machinery for collecting an income tax into operation to raise \$20,-000,000 or \$30,000,000?" was asked.

"The machinery need be no more elaborate than for the collection of any is given effect. other tax, and I fear the amount of the deficit to be provided for the first year may reach \$50,000,000 or more. There will be the same opposition to an income tax that there is to any new form of taxation. I should not be surprised if the final outcome were authority to of three years the republican war meet any temporary deficit by the issue tariff has reduced the wages of labor, of short-term bonds in anticipation of income, leaving the question of whether an income tax is needed to be settled by experiment, and this seems to me to be the best plan at present."

"What about an internal revenue tax on beer or whisky?"

THE CONSUMER PAYS.

"I presume that it could be raised by doubling the beer tax," replied Mr. Warner; "but I do not favor such a proposition. It is true that an income tax would hostility to the interests of hungry and levy its heaviest burdens on the rich, suffering labor, even on the part of The people have twice demanded a rewhile it let the poor escape taxation, this would hardly be more than a fair offset for the enormous disproportionate burden which is imposed upon the poor by taxes upon consumption.

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

"The consumer would have to pay it in the end. You can not lay a tax upon a theory that it will be paid by nobody and that it will not affect the cost of the articles on which it is laid. The alike, no sympathy is wasted by proconsumer would have to pay the increase, whether it was in smaller glasses or poorer beer or a reduction of ment. They do not in such cases give the inducement to competition among the matter a thought. But there is producers.

"I repeat: If wealth already paid most of the federal taxes, and in some emergency the question arose how to increase the revenues by taxes on consumption, I might think a plumping levy on beer to be a good thing. But the trouble is that the most of our taxes are now levied on consumption, and, therefore, if we need additional taxes I believe in levving them on men's wealth rather than on men's wants -Am. Industries.

The Poor Man Pays the Tax.

Consul Monaghan reports from Chemnitz that Saxony raises \$4,565,711 by levving a tax on 1,398,686 incomes. The law, he says, "has worked very successfully, and has in the main yielded safe and certain results with little loss and less complaint."

Incomes of less than 360 marks (\$71.-40) are not taxed. Saxony wants to exempt all below 800 marks (\$190.40), which would abolish the lowest five grades as at present. The taxes on the smallest three grades are very smallfrom 19 to 47 cents.

PICAYUNE BILLS. Their removal would relieve 42 per cent. of all persons taxed, and reduce the total income tax only 3 per cent. All those paying the grades of tax above the lowest three grades are voters—that is, all who pay on incomes of \$142.80 or over. To take the tax off incomes up to \$166.60, or off the lowest five grades, would relieve 66 per cent. of all those taxed, and cost the state only 71/4 per cent of the total income

The tax lies heaviest on the middle classes. Incomes of \$785 pay a tax of \$18, and incomes of \$1,499 a tax of \$45. 'Teachers, small tradesmen and mechanics, the backbone of the nation,' Consul Monaghan says, "psy a tax of \$5, \$6 or \$10."

-The most useful insect is the sille worm. It is estimated that five million persons gain a livelihood by raising the

CRUELTY OF PROTECTION The Terrible Straits Into Which McKin-

levism Has Brought the Country. Bradstreet furnishes the crushing information that there are eight million of our fellow citizens out of employment and that nearly two million de pendent upon them are subsisting upon the precarious supply afforded by public charity. This is the result of three years of McKinleyism preceded by a long-extended era of high protec-

tion. The radical partisan organs of the opposition declare that the Wilson bill has already closed scores of factories. The falsity of this claim is apparent to all who give the question so much as passing attention. Since the bill was reported there has been a resumption of work in hundreds of manufacturing establishments and that the country is headed in the direction of restored prosperity is assured by the best financiers and business men of the country. With the promise of relief from the republican tax on its materials, industry sees a brighter out-

look. Such relief is at hand if the people will only reach out and secure it before the inevitable and most ruinous results of McKinleyism are upon them. It is not a time for delay or vacillation. There is too much at stake for the people to wait patiently while politicians in the temporary role of statesmen talk for buncome or for mere sectional interests. What the people should insist upon at the hands of their representatives is a prompt passage of the Wilson bill. Determinate action upop the matters which it places in controversy is necessary that the great industrial interests may know their exact states in the world of trade and without uncertainty as to the future conditions which they must encounter.

Mills that were forced to shut down during the era of over-production induced by McKinleyism would promptly resume when relieved of the crushing burden of war taxation. Scores of others would spring into existence to meet the demands of an open market and the great boon of steady employment would be assured to the workingmen of the country. The special privof thousands of mechanics, clerks and lieges secured to such states as Ohio and Indiana will be withdrawn and the resources of every section of the country will be made available. The manufacturers of New England say that they stand ready to give employment to thousands of men as soon as the tax on coal and crude iron is removed, and in the south and west as well the very interests in which the ultra protectionists are making their plea stand ready to commence active operations so soon as a new tariff law

But the republicans propose to delay this measure of relief. They cannot but see into what terrible straits Mckinleyism has brought the country. They realize, despite their assertions to the contrary, that in the brief space closed mills, factories and furnaces and brought about a depression more terrible than has been known in this country of munificent resources for many a year. Yet they say that the present tariff system mast be maintained and that there must be no change in the conditions if they can prevent it by obstruction and filibustering in congress. Never was there an example of more heartless or cruel soul to monopoly. - Detroit Free Press.

TARIFF AND WAGES.

A Republican Argument That Has Lost

When the steel rail trust, in an effort to accommodate supply to demand and to maintain trust prices, order two or three mills to shut down while three or four others are kept running, dividing the profits of business between all tectionist writers and orators upon workingmen thrown out of employimmediate clamor now that the tariff on rails is likely to be reduced, and threats are heard of consequent wage reductions.

The tariff will not be cut down so that it shall not cover the difference between home and foreign wages. The domestic rail makers will still have their market, with the advantage of free iron ore to cheapen the cost of production. There will be no diminution in the number of men needed to make steel rails, and no necessary reduction of the wage rate. The lowered tariff will only operate to protect consumers against the extortion of banded monopolies by narrowing the limit of possible overcharge.

The time has passed when intelligent men can be further imposed upon as to the necessity of wage reduction whenever it may be proposed to modify excessive tariff rates that are a standing invitation and inducement to the plunder of consumers.-Philadelphia Record.

They Don't Fear the Wilson Tariff.

Neither the panic nor the fear of a reduction of the tariff has had much effect on the cotton mills of the country. Some of those in the east were stopped a few days for repairs, but they were all running soon after and there isn't a cotton mill in the United States that didn't earn at least 6 per cent. during the year on the capital invested. The cotton mills of the south have for the most part done considerably better than that. According to the Chronicle. of Augusta, Ga., the six mills in that city and vicinity have paid or will pay from 6 to 10 per cent. in dividends on their capital, amounting to \$4,500,000, and it must be remembered that the companies are capitalized for considerably more than is actually invested in the works. One of them increased its capital 50 per cent. and will pay a 3 per cent, semi-annual dividend. -St. Louis Republic.

-Every manufacturer who is engaged in threatening the ways and means committee is also interested in the country .-- N. Y. World.

OUTCRY OF THE TRUSTS. Efforts of Protection-Favored Barons to

Obstruct the Wilson Bill. The favored beneficiaries of McKinleyism are making a great outcry against the Wilson bill. Beaten in two general elections, in spite of their corruption funds, they now seek to nullify the verdict of the people by intimidating or wheedling congressmen. They even stoop to the despicable artifice of driving their operatives, under fear of dismissal, to petition against the passage of a law to relieve them of burdensome

taxes on their necessaries. Congress is not likely to be deflected from its duty by this post-election campaigning. The facts of recent history are not so soon forgotten. The collar and cuff manufacturers of Troy and the pottery men of Trenton are among the loudest of the protestants, and these are in brief the facts in relation to them:

The McKinley act increased the duty on linen collars and cuffs from 40 per cent. to 68 per cent. The combination of manufacturers not only failed to increase wages proportionately, but withiu ninety days after the McKinley act per cent. The girls struck, and after a contest lasting three weeks, in which they received the support of the Federationof Labor, the employers yielded to a threatened boycott and took them back at the old wages.

In other words, the men who "bought and paid for the tariff," as the Pennsylvania ironmaster said, kept all the advantage of increased duties to themselves. Neither Gov. Campbell nor any other democratic speaker was able to find one case of increased wages due to the tariff in the great campaign of 1890. 1890.

The case of the potteries was similar. The McKinley act gave to the makers of crockery and pottery the equivalent of a 5 per cent. increase in duty. Within three months seven members of the Trenton pottery trust made a reduction of 29 per cent. in wages. There was a strike, which attracted attention all over the country. At the end of several weeks a compromise was made under which the wo. hmen accepted a reduction of 7 per cent.

Early in 1892 the Philadelphia Press, which is now clamoring for a perpetuation of the worse-than-war tariff, published a statement showing that the profits of five members of the pottery trust for 189; were "\$419,009, or almost one-third of the capital stock invested." The prospectus of the combine "guaranteed S per cent. on \$1,250,000 of preferred stock and estimated the dividend on \$1,750,900 of common stock at over 15 per cent."

The Wilson bill puts the duty on collars and cuffs at 35 per cent, which is but 5 per cent. below the tariff of 1883, and is, as the Times points out, "exactly the rate proposed by the rapublican and protectionist tariff commission of 1882."

The Wilson bill puts the duty on crockery and pottery at from 20 to 45 per cent .- a reduction of 5 to 15 per cent. Considering that these articles are common necessaries of the people the trust ought to be thankful that it has so much protection.

There is not a schedule in the democratic bill that is not as high as the advocates of protection deemed adequate when our "infant industries" were forty years younger.

The outery of the trusts and combines is both impudent and ill-timed ormed tariff, and their will must made law. -N. Y. World.

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

-Republican newspapers are howling upon one page for a settlement of the tariff and upon another page are jubilant over the efforts of republican congressmen who are filibustering to prevent the bill being brought before that body. -Burlington Gazette.

-Ben Harrison has authorized the statement that he will not be a candidate for the presidency in 1896. "Grandfather's hat" evidently covers a very long head. Bill McKinley will no doubt smile audibly when he hears the news .- St. Paul Globe.

-Gov. McKinley advises the Ohio legislature that it would be well to get along with very little legislation just now. If he had understood and acted on this in the Fifty-first congress the country would not now be suffering from the ills of his tariff legislation .-Louisville Courier-Journal.

--- McKinley's Ohio knitting is keep ing him very busy at this time. He has landed the state up to its neck in debt; his party is fighting tooth and nail over the flesh pots; there is a lot of official crookedness to be straightened out, and the little major is not much of a business man at best. - Detroit Free Press.

-The speech with which Repre sentative Wilson, chairman of the ways and means committee, opened the tariff debate in the house is a masterly exposition of the democratic position on the tariff. His elucidation of the principles of tariff reform was clear and convincing; his condemnation of Mc-Kinleyism sweeping and complete .-Chicago Times.

-A reduction is never in itself feared by the American people as a whole, but only by the very limited number of manufacturers who are in trusts for holding up prices. Doubtless they can stand a radical change in the tariff much better now than they could when they were running under full headway. To the great army of consumers a reduction in the tariff is always welcome. - St. Louis Republic. --- The stress which republicans are

laying upon the results of the recent elections and their vociferous assertions that the republican gains should be construed as an expression of national opposition to the democration tariff policy are political arguments which a reference to recent history readily punctures. The people have not yet forgotten the sweeping democratic victories in the congressional elections following Harrison's inauguration, nor have they forgotten that the Harrison programme was carried keeping up prices to the consumers of to completion despite this reverse --Chicago Times.

A TRUST WAIL.

The Healthy Infants Are Bawling Most Vigorously Against the Wilson Bill. The favored beneficiaries of McKin-

levism are making a great outery against the Wilson bill. Beaten in two general elections, in spite of their corruption funds, they now seek to nullify the verdict of the people by intimidating or wheedling congressmen. They even stoop to the despicable artifice of driving their operatives, under fear of dismissal, to petition against the passage of a law to relieve them of burdensome taxes on their necessities.

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The case of the potteries was similar. The McKinley act gave to the makers of crockery and pottery the equivalent of a 5 per cent. increase in duty. Within three months seven members of the Trenton pottery trust made a reduction of 22 per cent. in wages. There was a strike, which attracted attention all over the country. At the end of several weeks a compromise was made under which the workmen ac-

cepted a reduction of 7 per cent. Early in 1892 the Philadelphia Press, which is now clamoring for a perpetuation of the worse-than-war tariff, published a statement showing that the profits of five members of the pottery trust for 1891 were "\$410,000, or almost one-third of the capital stock invested." The prospectus of the combine "guaranteed 8 per cent. on \$1,250,-000 of preferred stock and estimated the dividend on \$1,750,600 of common stock at over 15 per cent."

The Wilson bill puts the duty on collars and cuffs at 35 per cent., which is but 5 per cent. below the tariff of 1883, and is, as the Times points out, "exactly the rate proposed by the republican and protectionist tariff commission of 1882."

crockery and pottery at from 20 to 45 per cent.-a reduction of 5 to 15 per cent. Considering that these articles

has so much protection. There is not a schedule in the demowhen our "infant industries" were

forty years younger. The outcry of the trusts and con bines is both impudent and ill-timed. The people have twice demanded a reformed tariff, and their will must be made law.-N. Y. World.

REED SLOPS OVER.

He Says the Foreigner Pays the Tax, but Constructs His Report Upon a Different

Basis.

Of all the assertions made by the promoters and defenders of McKinleysm there is none more absurd than the assertion that the tariff duties are paid by foreigners. It is only in the last few years that the advocates of high and higher duties have tried to teach this doctrine in the hope of misleading thoughtless partisans. The inevitable result of their use of it has been that in their tariff reports and other public utterances they have been

hopelessly entangled in contradictions. It is so clearly a false and silly doctrine that we should not deal with it if we did not find the leading representatives of the republican party continually clinging to it, while its absurdity and dishonesty are shown by nine-tenths of their own arguments

Even Mr. Thomas B. Reed, whose keen intellect and sharp sense of humor ought to have kept him from making so foolish a blunder, has fallen into the trap, and his minority report on the Wilson bill is a melancholy exhibition of a "statesman" industriously and repeatedly contradicting and re futing himself.

At the very beginning of the report he savs: This fact [that revenue from customs is re duced] and the other fact that by this bill the larger part of the burden of taxation is transferred from foreigners and borne by our own citizens should always be kept in mind during

the discussion.—Minority Report, Page 1. Here is the absurd doctrine, and he shall bear it in mind as they go through forty-nine pages of argument and assertion. But the reader sees at once of the people at less expenditure of lathat Mr. Reed himself does not bear it in mind, for he begins on the second page to show that it is absurd and false, and continues throughout the report this work of demolishing the foundation of his own reasoning. We shall show how successfully he does this.

For example: Our goods are now met by foreign goods on our own shores at a price made up of raw ma-terials plus labor and plus the present rate of tariff, on very nearly equal terms.—Minority Report, Page 6.

Who pays the price? The consumer, of course, if he buys, and Mr. Reed says it includes "the present rate of tariff." Nothing here about the for- liam L. Wilson, in Forum.

eigner paying the duty.

The honest merchant who values them [imported goods] at their true market value, and pays the duty demanded by the government.—

Page 7.
Why should the merchant pay the foreigner? How does the merchant Herald.

obtain compensation for the payment? By collecting the money as part of his price to the consumer, or by drawing

upon the foreigner? The American manufacturer has been receiv-ing 38 cents for each dozen of spools [of cotton thread] containing 20) yards, and the English manufacturer only 28 cents for the same quan-

tity and quality of goods -Page 28 Receiving 38 cents from whom? The American consumer, of course.

pays the duty in this case? The uties which had been collected from the people on sugar prior to 1820 had amounted to the enormods sum of \$1,463,412,227.—Page 21.

So this money came out of the people's pockets. Here is another interesting reference to the sugar duties, regarded from the protective point of

In harmony with the doctrine of protection, the Fifty-first congress deemed it their duty to give protection to the growers of cane, beet and sorghum sugar by way of bounty.-Page 21.

The payment of the bounty, Mr. Reed says, is in harmony with the doctrine of protection. Very true. Well, who pays the bounty? It takes the place of the old tariff duty so far as the protected domestic producers are concerned. Does the foreigner pay it any more than he paid the old duty? Are not the people here taxed to procure the sum of about \$10,000,000 per annum which the government pays in bounty?

The following remark about the effect of the McKinley duty upon the price of cigars shows once more how Mr. Reed fails to "bear in mind" his pwn doctrine: Imported cigars, which are used only by those who are able to help bear the burden of the government, have cost the consumer more

money - Page 23 How can this be if the foreign manufacturer pays the duties? In another

place Mr. Reed says: The farmer's grain bag must pay a duty of 2) per cent -Page 29. Here there is no pretense that the tax comes out of the foreigner. It is the bag itself that pays the duty-a new doctrine, and the one not more absurd

than the one which Mr. Reed asks everybody to bear in mind. We find the following in that part of the report which relates to wool: If the whole of the wool duty could be remitted to the consumers, the gain to the consumer

of woolen clothing would be trifling - Page 33 But if it is paid by the foreign producers, how can it be "remitted" domestic consumers? Mr. Reed also It is true that (under the Wilson bill) the

consumer will no longer pay tribute to the western farmer for the wool of the sheep.— How does he pay tribute to the western farmer now, if the duties are

paid by the foreigner? The report also savs: One month-that being the brief interval allowed, after wool becomes free, before the duties compensatory for the wool duties are removed from woolen goods. -Page 42

If any part of the duties on goods is "compensatory for the wool duties," to whom is the compensation due? Is the domestic manufacturer compensated for his payment of duties on wool, and. if so, why should he have this compensa-The Wilson bill puts the duty on tion in the tariff after the duties have been paid by foreigners?

We might quote other passages that show how the absurd doctrine dropped are common necessaries of the people out of Mr. Reed's mind at once when the trust ought to be thankful that it he began to consider the practical effect of tariff legislation. Mr. McKinley, who teaches the same doctrine, has cratic bill that is not as high as the ad- repeatedly demonstrated the absurdity vocates of protection deemed adequate of it in his public addresses, and so has every other promoter of McKinleyism who has professed to accept it. confess that we expected something

better from Mr. Reed. We shall quote only one more sentence from his report:

All false pretenses are unwise, contrary to public policy and sound statesmanship That is so, and if Mr. Reed himself

had avoided the false pretense and utterly absurd doctrine that the tariff duties are paid by foreigners, his report would not make so sorry an exhibition of his statesmanship and his sincerity. -N. Y. Times.

Follow Their Lead. The following resolutions were unan-

imously adopted by the Roseville (N. J.) Democratic association: Whereas. The republican press and republic-

an clubs are systematically, by false editorials, resolutions and meetings, endeavoring to create a sentiment against the proposed tariff legisla-tion for the purpose of deceiving the ignorant and influencing the action of members of congress, and, Whereas, The present business depression is the direct result of pernicious republican finan-cial and tariff legislation, which has been con-

demned by a large majority of the citizens of this country after full discussion, therefore, Resolved, That the Roseville Democratic association indorses the tariff legislation proposed by the ways and means committee as embodying the principles of democracy, and

urges its speedy passage. Resolved, That copies of these resolutuions be forwarded to Hon. William L. Wilson, chairman of the committee on ways and means, and to the democratic senators and representa-tives from this state, and be published in the daily papers.

Cheaper Fuel and Clothing. But it is not alone in its free list.

which seeks to remove taxes that handicap production and thus narrow our markets, that the new bill responds to the demand of the people. It makes everywhere large and beneficial reductions in the taxes on those products that go into immediate consumption. to the end that needful clothing, imasks that those who read the report plements of labor, shelter, fuel and many other indispensable things may be put within the reach of the masses tor than must now be given for them. -William L. Wilson, in Forum.

No One Knows.

In conclusion, I would add that the remission of public taxes, offered to the people by the new bill, calculated on the basis of the importations of 1892, is about \$60,000,000. How many times this sum must be multiplied to get at the amount of the remission of private taxes, it may be best not to conjecture; but it may truly be claimed that the taxes taken off are chiefly those that oppress the consumer, throttle trade and rob labor of employment.-Wil-

-If the Wilson tariff bill is going to ruin the democratic party, why do not the republican statesmen permit the ceremony to proceed without delay? duty if the foreign manufacturer pays They are not usually so self-sacrificing Why should the government de- as to allow anything to stand in the mand it from him and not from the way of democratic ruination.-Boston They Have the Sanction of the Department of Agriculture.

Startling Discoveries Made in That Strange Region Known as Death Valley-Lizards, Scorpions and Rattlers by the Million.

[Special Washington Letter.]

Of all of the snake stories ever told or written, probably the most wonderful and interesting is contained in a recent special bulletin issued by the department of agriculture. There was a government expedition last year to the Death valley, and the official bulletin contains a scientific description of the reptiles discovered there.

The most striking discovery made in that strange desert region is the fact that big lizards abound and practically take possession of the entire country. Some of them carry bouquets of lovely flowers in their stomachs, others can outstrip the fastest horse in running, and others yet are clad in plates of armor. There is one kind which actually resembles in miniature a gigantic reptilian type of the chalk-form-

Some of these uncanny dwellers in the Death valley are found to be good to eat: but such food can surely be fit only for those highly civilized lunatics of modern times who term themselves epicures. The report states that this food-lizard attains a length of about expedition. They were handed over one foot, is fat, and when properly prepared tastes like bullfrog. Dr. A. K. Fisher and others of the expedition ate several specimens of this kind, lacking other meat, and found them good.

The Indians of that region depend to a considerable extent for food upon the creature, which they call "chuckwalla." They hook it out from clefts in the rock by means of a forked stick or a bit of wire. To eatch it on the run is out of the question. So active is the animal that it is hard to get within gunshot of it. This remarkable lizard subsists wholly upon buds and flowers. When cut open its stomach usually is found to contain a goodsized bouquet of yellow cassias, lotus blossoms and salmon-colored mallows. It may be all right for the Indians to regard the "chuck-walla" as a great valley there is a leopard lizard which food delicacy; but for plain, everyday, attains a length of fourteen inches work-a-day food, ham and eggs or and is very fierce and greedy. Though lamb chop will continue to be toothsome enough for me.

In that same Death valley there resides a tribe of horned rattlesnakes. It is not only a tribe, but a whole nation of snakes, and of the most venomous character, too. In fact, there are myriads of them there. Dr. Merriam shot one and stepped forward to knock another, when one of his men cried: "Look out! You are standing on one." The doctor jumped about sixteen feet. The serpent had been tightly coiled up, but the doctor had stepped so squarely upon it that his weight had prevented it from striking. The snake is the smallest of all rattlers. It is two feet long, all specimens seeming to run about the same size. It feeds upon "kangaroo" rats and "pocket" mice, lying in wait for them at the mouths of their holes. It is extremely vicious and its bite is said to be fatal, though this latter fact is

doubted.
As though nature had not supplied enough of the venom of the spirit of evil to the valley, in the horned rattlesnakes, that region is also well sup plied with a species called tiger rattlesnakes. These are about three and one-half feet in length, and their sting is almost instant death. The rattlers in the west do not grow much bigger than that, though there is a different race of them in Florida which attains a length of ten feet. Dr. Fisher's party killed nineteen of these snakes during a walk of eight miles. They get their name from their tiger stripes. In the same region another kind of serpent is plentiful, which, though not venomous, s very ill-tempered and will fight like



enything. It is of larger size, measuring about four feet, is cream colored, with black rings, and very thick in the body.

The scientists who prepared this official story about snakes say that horned toads are hideous beyond description, and that Death valley alone could tolerate them. They live on hard-shelled beetles and other insects. One of the oddest things about them is their mode of combat with one another. They fight like bulls, putting their heads down and butting. Apparently they make no effort to hurt each other, but each tries to turn his adversary over. The one that is finally upset goes away at once, humiliated, and hides itself. The purpose of the contest seems to be merely to injure the pride of the opponent.

The popular belief that these batrachians squirt blood out of their eyes when they are angry has long been regarded as an absurdity. Certainly it has never been credited by science until now. But that this is true has re-Washington was thrown into water

It was estimated that the quantity emitted was not less than a quarter of a teaspoonful. The test was not deemed wholly satisfactory until it had been demonstrated by a microscopic examination that the substance was actually blood. Presumably this squirting of gore is intended to frighten the enemy. As a provision for such a pur-

rose it is unquestionably unique. They say that the gridiron-tailed lizard is one of the wonders of creation. open desert and runs with amazing wiftness. It starts at full speed and stops with equal suddenness, thus eluding hawks, coyotes and other foes. When at rest its colors harmonize so well with the ground that it can hardly be seen. No horse can keep up with it when it is doing its best gait. The expedition had a dog, a Russian terrier, which thought it would be fun to chase these lizards. At the first halfdozen trials the dog was much surprised to see the reptile pass like a flash out of the range of vision. In fact the creature travels with such ve-

But the story of the scorpions is a worderful one. It is claimed that Death valley is the greatest congregating place on earth for scorpions. They are found there by millions, growing to a huge size. Quite a number were captured, put in alcohol and brought back to Washington by the to Dr. Marx, of the department of agriculture. They are about four and one-half inches long. In daytime they are never seen, being nocturnal in their habits. However, when pulling up bushes for firewood they were apt to be found among the roots. They would crawl under the blankets at night for the sake of warmth. In the merning each member of the exploring party was apt to find one or two scorpions on the under side of his blanket. They secrete such a quantity of venom in the two poison glands at the end of the tail that their sting is quite dangerous. Dr. Marx explained that scorpions rank highest among the arachnids, being above the spiders and

next below the true insects. It is officially asserted that in Death chiefly a vegetable feeder, it also eats horned toads, smaller lizards and even its own species. In the stomach of one young male that was examined two full-grown lizards of less size were



RUNS LIKE A RACE HORSE.

found. A female that was cut open contained one full-grown horned toad and remnants of a specimen of her own kind. These lizards sometimes swallow lizards two-thirds as big as themselves.

Then there is a whip tailed lizard which lives on insects and is found everywhere in the valley. It is covered with beautiful blue stripes, is slender and runs like a race-horse. On the sides of the mountains which hem in the valley are found queer scaly lizards, ten inches in length, which live in the yucca trees, twenty or thirty feet above the ground, feeding on insects. Though they could not run fast on level ground, their legs being very short, they jump about so quickly that they are very hard to

After spending an hour in the dapartment library, reading official snake stories, one feels as though the very air is full of reptiles. Among the lessons learned, however, is an appreciation of the fact that these animals are favored with the devices of protective coloration which nature has resorted to for their protection. For example, the horned toads always take the tint of the soil on which they are found. On the alkali ground they are as white as a sheet of note paper, while on the lava crust they are dark, so that the foxes and coyotes which prey on them may not spy them. The rattlesnakes on the valley plain are of a pale hue, while on the mountain sides they are nearly black. The white-tailed chipmunk is exactly the color of the desert sand. When this little squirrel is stationary it cannot be seen but when it runs away, it throws its tail over its back. The tail then shows gleaming white, being intended as a signal to other chipmunks. This is considered an extraordinary instance of provision at the same time for protection and recognition. SMITH D. FRY.

The Hateful Small Brother. Hester-Bobby, do the gentlemen think I am pretty?

Bobby-I heard Mr. Lane say if you assed a man on the street he would be sure to turn and look back.

flester-That was nice. Bobby-Particularly, he said, if you were going the same way as the man -Judge.

No Favoritism.

Indignant North Side Deacon-Is it true that men out of work are to be cently been proved by experiments. allowed to come to our elegant church One of the horned toads brought to at night and use it as a sleeping place? Pastor-Why not, brother? For about which immediately became reddened. an hour and a half every Sunday of On being irritated the animal dis- your life to my certain knowledge you charged from each eye a squirt of use it as a sleeping place in the day blood to the distance of fifteen inches. time.—Chicago Tribune.

FARM AND GARDEN.

A FARM TELEPHONE.

Easy to Build When You Know How and This Tells You How.

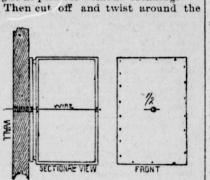
It was between my house and my father's, about twenty rods. The great cry of cruelty the practice is barns are situated midway. The telephones are made of eigar boxes. The hence horns will be as rare as their abline wire consists of two strands of sence has been in the past. steel binder wire twisted. The eigar It carries its tail coiled over its back boxes must be tight and strong. We thirty-two cows and heifers dishorned, as if it were afraid to put it down in | nailed the cover down first, using small, | and it may be of interest to your readthe hot sand. This animal inhabits the fine wire brads. In the center of the ers to know the result of such a procover a hole one and one-fourth inches

one-half inch in diameter.

A hole three-fourths inch in diameter was bored through the wall, or casing. where it was desired to locate the telephone. A small board the same size of to the floor, and with a rope and one of the eigar box bottom, one inch thick, the nose rings which pinch the nose was cut out, and a screw put into each corner. A hole three-fourths inch in diameter was bored in the center. This board was placed on the wall and the whole thing took less time for each cigar box placed over it, the four corlocity that the eye can hardly follow it. | ners resting on the four screws. These screws should project about one-half inch, and the box should rest squarely few days they presented a sorry apon all four of them.

Now take one end of the twisted wire and run from outside into the holes in the wall, and through the board and cigar box. Twist the end of wire around the center of a No. 20 wire nail, then have an assistant outside draw on the wire until the nail is drawn taut across the box cover.

Reel out the wire and attach to a pole or tree over 150 or 200 feet. Use heavy twine for guys and for tving to the wire along the line. Draw it as tight as possible without breaking.



wire in second telephone. The boxes should stand nearly perpendicular, and the large wire nails lie horizontally across the holes and box covers. Now shift the boxes and boards so that the wire will be in the center of all the holes. The wire must not be allowed to touch the wood at any point. To prevent this it must be necessary to use small pieces of twine as guys, just outside the walls, to hold the wire away from the wood.

To secure the proper tension to the line wire, now go down the line part way and draw it one side. Then fasten with twine and your telephone is built ready for use. This works on the acoustic principle, and for short dis tances (less than one-fourth mile) will work very nicely. Any ordinary condo without it. It has saved time, strength and money, though it has to be repaired occasionally, and the cigar boxes give out in time. - J. H. Brown, in Farm and Home.

ORCHARDS IN WINTER.

Protect the Trees from Rabbits, Mice and Other Depredators.

Now is the time of danger to young orchards while the snow is on and the green grass is out of reach of the rabbits which must eat to live, and in lieu of that which they may relish better will take the bark from the apple or other fruit trees. Wrapping the trees in the orchard with thick paper will be as easily and quickly done as any other method. Semi-pruning and letting the limbs lie around affords proection as the rabbits prefer the scions to the main stalk of the tree. The mice, too, often do great damage under the snow if much rubbish is left about the roots of the tree under which they can harbor. Small trees are often entirely barked around close to the ground. It is safest to clear away the trash and bank up a little with dirt in the fall. A remedy in the spring, if discovered early enough, is to bank fresh soil around where the bark has been removed, before the wood has dried too much, and new bark will take the place of the old. This may be done where the rabbits have gnawed, unless too high up on the trunk, which it is liable to be where the snow has drifted about the trees and which enables the rabbits sometimes to get among the branches. The winter has started in with great severity and it will be well to afford as much protection to the small fruits, especially the vineyards which can be laid down and covered. To many things in the vegetable kingdom the snow, and plenty of it, is of supreme importance if it only keeps the ground amply covered until the April showers come to remove it. During these leisure hours the farmers should study the various needs of the different branches of their pursuit by the perusal of the papers and books which come within their reach. This gives them an opportunity of coming in contact with the experiences of others who have given the subjects much thought and scientific investiga-

Where Bad Roads Lead To.

Bad roads lead to profanity; they make men swear. Bad roads lead to intemperance; men think it necessary to fortify the inner man with a few journey through the mud. Bad roads team with the lash. Bad roads lead to poverty; the wear and tear on wagons, harness and animals knock off a large per cent. of profit.-Homer Times.

REMOVE THE HORNS.

Full Account of the Dishorning of a Herd of Dairy Cows.

Dishorning cattle has become a cus tom which is very common in nearly all parts of the country, and although there are some people who make a rapidly spreading, and a few years

Not long ago we had our herd of ceeding upon cows in milk. The inin diameter was bored with a sharp strument used was one that works with bit. This for the front side. In the a knife moved by a lever, and which center of the bottom a hole was bored takes a horn off in less than a second after the animal is secured for operation. The cows were put in a stanchion, one at a time. In front of them a common hay fork hoe's had been screwed but do not cut it, the heads were drawn down by the attendant and held while the operator took off the borns. The cow than it does to tell it. The rope was loosened and the animal released. The blood flowed, of course; and for a pearance as to their heads, but they never lost a meal, nor did they shrink a pound in their milk by the operation.

As is usual with a herd of cows. the timid ones were always worried by the boss cows, and there was more or less hooking, resulting once or twice in the premature birth of a calf and other mishaps of a less serious nature. Now all that is changed. Quietly and orderly they go to and from pasture. There is no hooking in passing through gates, and if a cow gets loose in the night she does the rest no damage.

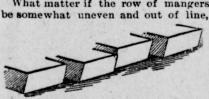
Of course we hated to see the horns go, some of them were so pretty; but they will look just as pretty and be put to better use when polished and mounted for a hall rack. We have come to the conclusion that cows have no use for horns anyway. It would be better to prevent the horns from growing at all, perhaps, and this can be successfully done by rubbing the tiny horn buttons of the young calves with a piece of caustic potash slightly moistened, care being taken to touch nothing but the part to be destroyed. If properly done, the horns will not grow.

There is, I notice, some talk of breedng the horns off, but when we consider that countless generations of sheep have had their tails cut off, and that no lamb has ever been known to be born tailless, it does not seem probable that it will be a success. Perhaps some will say, why not keep cattle that are naturally hornless? But dairymen who know the possibilities of the Jerseys or Guernseys will be slow to give them up, or to mix the breed with the muleys. To them I would say, take off the horns and I am sure you will not regret it. -Ella Rockwood, in Country Gentleman.

KEEP THE COWS CLEAN.

There is no reason why a herd of CATTLE-Native and shipping 3 61 @ 4 2) versation can be heard nearly as well as by the electric telephone. To "call up" the other end of the line, rap on the box. It can be used at any time unless during a thunderstorm. We have used ours over four years. It cost animals. To vary the distance between us less than fifty cents. We could not a manger and drop by having the gutters in uneven positions, would make an untidy appearance in the stable, besides increasing the labor of clearing it, but it is not impossible to make each manger, or pair of mangers, movable, so that each cow, or two cows of the same length, may be accommodated with a length of floor exactly adapted to their requirements. To bring this about, let each manger bottom be firmly nailed to two strips of scantling eighteen inches long, which fit into corresponding slots in the stable floor-slots long enough to permit the movement forward and backward of the mangers. A simple hook or bolt made of wood or iron and attached to the manger in front will firmly hold it in the desired position. If the mangers are not sufficiently heavy to tie to, or if stanchions are used, an upright, two by three inches, may connect the manger with the ceiling above by means of a simple fastening, so that the tie will be solid.

What matter if the row of mangers



like the illustration, if the object of keeping the cows clean is accom-plished? There is never any loss in making live stock, particularly cows, as comfortable as possible. The satisfaction of having clean milk and highflavored butter will pay for all the trouble it makes. The making of a choice class of butter, that will bring the best winter prices, is out of the question on many farms because of the failure to keep the cows clean. - Country Gentleman.

A Profitable Dairy Cow.

A profitable dairy cow is one that yields not less than 600 gallons of milk a year, the milk containing not less than 4 per cent. of butter fat. A cow yielding 600 gallons a year ought to give during the 28 earlier weeks of her milk-flow about 470 gallons, which, at the rate of 1 pound of cheese to each gallon of milk, would amount, after allowing for shrinkage, to 4 cwt. of cheese. And if the milk is for the butter dairy, the produce of 600 gallons containing 4 per cent of fat ought to be 240 pounds of butter. The best means of developing and improving the milking capacity of cows are selection and breeding. The lives of good milkers should be preserved as rinks to enable them to stand a long long as possible. Statistics show that of all the animals subjected during the end to cruelty; the kindest-hearted last eight or nine years to public test iriver often has to stimulate a willing at milking trials those which were per cent. more milk and from 20 to 25 per cent. richer milk than those under that age.—Farm and Home.

WANTED-LIVE HUSTLING AGENTS IN EVERY swake agents: big profits: sells on sight. Address tuick, Western Mrg. Co., Peabody, Ran.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.-Latest U. S. Gov't Report.

Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

"CLIFTON looks unusually happy to-night." "Yes; he proposed to Miss Flintly last night." "And she gave him a favor-able answer?" "Yes; told him she was en-gaged to Snagley."

Swo' Off.—Algy—"What a doosid long yeah this is!" Archie—"Why, it's hardly begun yet." Algy—"Deah boy, I haven't smoked a cigawette since New Year's!" (Weeps.)—Chicago Tribune.

Millions of Dollars

Are annually lost because poor seed is planted. Now, when you sow you want to reap. For instance, A. M. Lamb, Penn., made \$5,800 on ten acres of vegetables: R. Bey, Cal., cropped 1,213 bushels Salzer's onions per acre; Frank Close, Minn., 100 bushels of spring wheat from two acres; A. Hahn, Wis., 1,410 bushels potatoes per acre; Frank Winter, Montana, 216 bushels 8 pounds oats from one bushel planted. This is what Salzer calls reaping.

This is what Salzer calls reaping.

If you will cut this out and send it with 10c to the John A. Salzer Seed Co., La Crosse, Wis., you will receive their mammoth catalogue and ten sample packages of farm seeds. Catalogue alone, 5c postage.

[K]

The Most Pleasant way

Of preventing the grippe, colds, headaches, and fevers is to use the liquid laxative remedy Syrup of Figs, whenever the system needs a gentle, yet effective cleansing. To be benefited one must get the true remedy manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co. only. For sale by all druggists in 50c, and \$1 bottles.

"Ar last I have reached the turning point of my life," remarked the convict when they put him on the treadmill.—Atlanta Constitution.

The Age of Reform.

Old fallacies are being refuted, old errors Old fallacies are being refuted, old errors in government policy corrected, old fogyisms scouted, and above all, old complaints thoroughly remedied by Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. Chronic cases of malaria and bilious trouble, constipation and dyspepsia, always knock under to the Bitters. So do rheumatic, kidney and nervous ailments. It is a great reformer. is a great reformer.

A root empties his head every time he opens his mouth. -Ram's Horn.

For Throat Diseases and Coughs use BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES. 25 cts.

THE GENERAL MARKETS

THE GENERAL WAT	RICI	-13	•	
KANSAS CI	TY,	Jan.	15.	
CATTLE-Best beeves 8	3 75	@ 5	25	
Stockers	2 00.	@ 3	521/4	
Native cows	2 20	(a) 3	15	
HOGS-Good to choice heavy 4	1 25	@ 5	35	
WHEAT-No 2 red	55	0	551/4	
	13	@	5314	
CORN No. 2 mixed	293	600	34	
DATS-No. 2 mixed	28	0	2816	
KYE - No. 2	48	(a)	50	
	40	@ 1	50	
	90	@ 2	75	
	00	@ 9	50	
	66	6 6	5)	
	58		6)	
	21	0	24	
CHEESE -Full cream		0	1214	
		-		

CORN-No 2 mixed OATS-No. 2 mixed

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LARD 8 271/20 8 33 PORK 13 20 @13 15 NEW YORK

"THAT fellow Jawley is a broker, isn'the?"
"Yes." "Has he got any money?" "Yes—
he's got mine."—Life.

How's This!

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for

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

F. J. Cheney & Co., Props., Toledo, O. We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligation made by their firm.

West & Truax, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O. Walding, Kinnan & Marvin, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Price, 75c. per bottle. Sold by all Druggists. Testimonials free.

Hall's Family Pills, 25c.

The bashful lover who gets hold of his best girl's arm often manages to say a great deal in a pinch.—Buffalo Courier.

It seems that the good points of some peo-ple have all been broken off.—Galveston News.

Ir you want to be cured of a cough use Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar. Pike's Toothache Drops Cure in one minute.

"Dip Madge marry a man of regular hab-its?" "Mercy, yes; he has allowed her to support him from the very first."

The man of note is one who never payshis debts.—Dallas News.

WOMEN WHO SUFFER

each month can find relief and emancipation from their troubles. Dr. Pierce's Favorite-Prescription is a safe and certain remedy compounded by an eminent physician for those weaknesses common to women. Back-ache, Irregularity, Headaches, Dizziness, Leucorrhea, Womb Troubles, and Nervousness, are readily cured by the "Prescription." Dr. Pierce has received hundreds of testimonfals. Here is one: testimontals. Here is one:



PIERCE antees a CURE OR MONEY RETURNED.

Ely's Gream Balm CORAM BALL COLORER BALL COLOR BALL COLORER BALL COLOR BALL COL and Inflammation, Restores the Sense of Taste and Smell. Heals the Sores. Apply Balm into each nostril. ELY BROS., 56 Warren St., N.Y.



MAKES A OIL Perfect Cure of BURNS, BRUISES, SCALDS, CUTS AND WOUNDS.

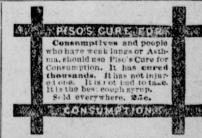
SUMMER SNOW for 50 years, the one hardy peach; comes true from seed—seedling peaches are hardiest. Stands 6 to 10 deg. more cold than others; 38-yr.-old trees still bear—BEAR WHEN OTHERS FAIL. bcar—BEAR WHEN OTHERS FAIL.

If interested in Trees, Fruits,
Roses, Ornamentals, write for Orchard Book, Guide, prices—will save
you money, and MORE: mistakes,
A Pointer—Wheat 59c. bu., apples
\$2: 30c. apples output, \$2 wheat.
OLD OAK PROCESS Whole Root
trees are carefully propagated re-OLD OAK PROCESS Whole Root trees are carefully propagated regardless of cost by the one known method that gives fruitful, long-lived trees. They "live longer and bearbetter."—Sec. Morton. They GROW—one customer planted 16,300 Without Losing a Tree. You can't get better at any price, nor equally good for less money; ours are the LOWEST PRICED Nurseries in U. S. for good stock—sent worldwide during 69 YEARS.
Read the thousands of letters from customers who order year after year. Men do not as a rule send the second, the third, and even the 20th order, if not fairly dealt with, YOUR ORDER—we want it, whether for one tree or one million, be-grouper have have the state with the state of the second has a rule send.



80 ACRES Fine Farming Land Phillips Co., Wisconsin, WILL BE SOLD at a BARGAIN. For Sale. A. N. KELLOGG NEWSPAPER CO., 368 Dearborn St., Chicago.

NEEDLES, STANDARD GOODS ONLY. STANDARD GOODS ONLY. The Trade Supplied. See Mark Trials PAPER svery those you with.



A. N. K .- D 1483 WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE

TELESCOPED.

Terrible Railroad Accident Noar New York.

A COLLISION IN A DENSE FOG.

The Brakeman Warns the Passengers-Many Escape-Too Late, However, for a Number of Unfortunates.

NEW YORK, Jan. 16.-Sixteen passengers were killed and twenty-five injured in a collision during a dense fog between two trains of the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western railroad at the west end of the Hackensack bridge, about 8 o'clock yesterday morning. Two cars were completely destroyed.

The Dover express passed through Roseville without stopping and was followed four minutes later by the regular commutation train. So dense was the fog over the river that on approaching the bridge the express slowed up, the engineer being unable to see the sig-The commutation train did not halt at the bridge, but went along at its usual rate of speed.

The engineer saw the express when less than 200 feet from it, and, though he reversed his engine, he could not prevent a collision. The locomotive crashed into the rear car throwing it from the track quite a distance. This car and the one ahead of it were completely wrecked.

Both cars were full of passengers who were crushed to death or terribly mangled. The engineer of the commutation train is missing and is said to be among the killed.

The brakeman of the rear car of the Dover express discovered that a wreck was inevitable and shouted at the top of his voice: "Jump for your lives, another train is coming behind and will be on us in a minute.'

The warning was sufficient to put the entire rear car of the express in commotion. Passengers rushed pell mell for the nearest means of exit. Some jumped through the windows in their haste while the majority rushed to the doors. In the excitement some fell on the floor while others tumbled

over them. Before all the frightened passengers could make their escape, the Orange locomotive crashed into the rear car wrecking it and driving it into the car ahead; also telescoping that, and dealing death on all sides. A passenger who reached New York, said he had counted fifteen bodies alongside the wreck and that others were thought to

be dead. Trains always slow up when approaching the Hackensack bridge. It is said that the South Orange train was running so close behind the Dover express that there was no time to send back a flagman.

As soon as the accident happened word was sent to Jersey City and wrecking trains were sent out. Ambulances and physicians were sent out with appliances for the relief of the injured. Several persons died after being taken from the wreck.

The track walker is said to have placed the torpedoes on the track as a a message with the correspondence relating to signal for the Dover express to stop besignal for the Dover express to stop before crossing the bridge. All of the occupants of the wrecked car, which was Cupants of the wrecked car, which was This accounts

This accounts

This accounts

It is said that the South Orange train was running at a higher rate of speed than it should have been when approaching the bridge. The passenger cars were reduced to splinters, and passengers and wreckage were strewn about in a radius of fifty feet.

The dead had the most agonizing expressions of fright and pain upon their features. The wonder is how any person escaped alive as the speed of the South Orange train was greater than twenty miles an hour.

The following is the list of the bodies of the victims which have been identi-Edward Kinsey, Bernardsville, N. J.

William J. Turner, of Baskinridge, book-eeper of Field, Chandler & Co, leaves a wid w and four children. J. H. Rimmer, Summit, N. J., cashier of F. W. Bocock & Co Edward Morrell, Decameron, N. J.

D. A. Brundhill. Timmons, Summit. N. J. H. A. Rohlfs, Summit, N. J. Patrick Ryan, Milburn, N. J.

A. Hoffman. T. J. Reagan, Milburn, N. J. John Fish, Summit, N. J. Dr. John Doty, Baskinridge.

Ferguson, Summit, N. J., an auditor of the Western Union Telegraph Co., died on the ay to St. Mary's hospital. W. A. Guilladeau, traffic manager of the Old Dominion Stea ship Co, resided in Montclair,

and leaves a widow and family.
Theodore White, Newark, N. J. D. Cameron, Newark, N. J. J. Purinton, Short Hills, N. J. The list of the seriously injured as

far as ascertained is as follows: Fred Ferguson, Summit, N. J., badly crushed, will probably die. Miss Ferguson, Summit, injured about the

William Barcliffe, Gladstone, N. J., scalded. Louis Bodine, Newark, N. J., badly crushed Edward Pierson, Newark, back and head in-

Frank Schurz, son of Carl Schurz, Nev York, badly injured.

Times Not Good in Colorado. DENVER, Col., Jan. 16.-The trades

assembly has adopted an address "to organized labor," denying the statement which has been circulated that "times are as good in Colorado as last year, and not more than 5 per cent. of the industrial population are now unemployed," and advising working men to stay away until times improve. It says that the percentage of unemployed in Denver is greater at present than

RIO DE JANEIRO, Jan. 16. - There has been another general engagement between the rebel ships and the government forts, but the encounter was of a desultory kind, the firing being at long range and no serious damage was done to either side.

Dobson Appointed. JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., Jan. 16.—Gov. Stone has appointed Charles L. Dobson judge of the circuit court of Kansas City in place of Judge James Gibson, resigned.

CONGRESSIONAL

The Proceedings of the Week Briefly Given.

In the senate on the 5th Senator Sherman presented a petition from Ohio ex-soldiers asking for an investigation of the pension bureau. Senator Chandler introduced a resolution of in-quiry as to the power of the president to send

agents or representatives to foreign nations. The resolution had reference to the appointment of Commissioner Blount to Hawaii. This gave rise to a lengthy debate and the resolution was referred. A resolution by Mr. Turpie to the effect that it is unwise and inexpedient to consider further at this time the treaty or project of annexation was laid on the table. No other business was transacted....The deadlock in the house was broken by the appearance of a quorum of democrats, and the filibustering of Mr. Boutelle against the tariff bill ended. The gentleman was vehement and persistent but the tariff bill was declared before the hous and Mr. Wilson (W. Va.), chairman of the way and means committee, addressed the house in favor of the bill until adjournment. A night ession was held at which toe debate was co

THE work of the senate on the 9th was de cidedly tame. After passing several private bills an executive session was held and at 2 o'clock the federal elections repeal bill was called up by Mr. Gray, but was laid over until Wilson closed his speech in favor of the bill, and Mr. Burrows (Mich.) spoke for three hours in opposition. Gen. Black (Ill.) replied to Mr. Burrows, and Mr. Hopkins (Ill.) concluded the afternoon debate in a speech against the bill. Debate on the bill was continued at the even-

THE event of interest in the senate on the 10th was the speech of Senator Davis (Minn) in support of the policy of non-interference in Hawaiian affairs. He favored ultimate annexation as clearly a case of manifest destiny. In a speech on expenditures Senator Gorman created somewhat of a surprise by introducing st tistics to show that during the past three years the total appropriations had exceeded the receipts of the government by \$330,000,000. After an executive session the senate adjourned....The tariff debate was continued in the house. Mr. Johnson (O.), a large steel rail manufacturer, spoke in favor of the bill and especially for a reduction on steel rails, and against the steel rail pool. In reply to Mr. Dalzell (Pa.) Mr. Johnson produced a document to show the pool or trust had offered one manu-facturer \$1,000 a day to shut down and discharge its men and gave another \$30,000 a year to close down so as to maintain high prices. Mr. Woomer (Pa.) and Mr. Curtis (Kan.) spoke against the bill. The debate continued until 10

o'clock in the evening.

THE Hawaiian controversy occupied the attention of the senate on the 11th. Senator Davis (Minn.) resumed his remarks in opposition to the policy of the administration, and particularly in the appointment of a special commissioner by the president. Other senators spoke on the question. Mr. Chandler, on behalf of the republicans, presented the minor-ity report on the federal elections repeal bill, and after an executive session the senate adjourned... The house was deluged with another flood of tariff oratory. Messrs Breckinridge (Ky.), Richards (O.), Harter (O.) and Springer (Ill.) spoke in favor of the bill and Messrs. Brossius (Pa) and Dingley (Me.) against it. The debate continued at the even-

ing session with only a few members present. Bur little was done in the senate on the 12th except in executive session. The resolution of Mr. Allen (Neb.) asking the secretary of the treasury to explain certain figures in his report in regard to the exportation of gold was adopt ed and after an executive session the senate adjourned until Monday.... Soon after the house met the tariff debate was resumed. Mr. Payne (N. Y.) made the leading speech against the bill and Mr. Simpson (Kan.) said he would vote for the bill, although he objected to many features of it. He raked over both the reput lican and democratic parties and created the sensation of the day by illustrating his remarks on the deplorable condition of the agricultural classes by displaying a dilapidated overcoat which he got from a farmer on the market place. He said he could duplicate it on the backs of a million farmers in the country to-day. It was the product of the American sys-tem of protection. The debate continued at the

evening session. THE senate was not in session on the 13th Soon after the house met the president sent in and Cockran (N. Y.) made the leading speeches in favor, the galleries being crowded. There was a large attendance at the evening session o hear Mr. Bryan, of Nebraska, who spoke in

favor of the bill.

Gladstone's Fads. A man of politics and a man of books. Someone or other has said that he is a statesman overlaid with literature. It is a dark epigram, but suggests the importance of the literary side of his life. His library is one of the most varied private libraries in England. In fact the walls of Hawarden castle may be said to be papered with books. There is literature of every sort under the sun, from sacred scriptures, ancient parchments, Homers and Virgils to ponderous parliamentary reports, the latest books of science, art, poetry, fiction and ephemeral criticism. Mr. Gladstone reads omnivorously and writes-what has he not written? One remembers articles on theology-he is stalwart churchman-Greek and Latin poetry, jam-making, Italian art, the Bulgarian question, forestry, the Homeric question, old China, Dante, the Irish question and the women novelists. These and a hundred other topics he has taken up and discussed with the authority that comes from an adequate knowledge.—N. Y. World.

"The Well of Serpents." There is a horseshoe-shaped mount ain up in Manitoba which literally swarms with snakes twice every year. In the early fall these slippery customers gather here from all directions. mostly from the prairie country to the south. In one side of the mountain there is a circular hole, about fifteen feet deep, and as smooth as if it had been fashioned with a well auger, where tens of thousands of reptiles gather to spend the cold winter months. Persons who have tried to explore this immense snake den during the summer, when the regular tenants were absent, say that dozens of subterranean passages lead out under the mountains in all directions from the bottom of the well. Capt. Silvers, royal engineers, estimates that he has seen as many as three hundred thousand snakes of all sizes knotted to gether and piled up in a semi-torpid state in this "well of serpents," as it is called in the northwest. - St. Louis Republic.

-Paganini would never let anyone hear him tune his violin, and it is believed that many of the peculiar effects he produced were obtained by his tuning the violin half a tone higher or lower than the ordinary pitch. It is certain that some passages which, with the ordinary tuning, present incredible difficulty, are comparatively easy when the instrument is tuned in a different

manner. -In a New Light.-She-"I don't think a little white lie is so bad, do you?" He-"Oh, no; but I wouldn't want anybody to call me a little white liar, all the same."-Detroit Free Press.

THE TREASURY.

Carlisle Addresses a Letter to Senator Voorhees.

RELIEF IS URGENTLY NEEDED.

The Secretary Presents Figures Showing a Continuous Decrease of Receipts. with No Immediate Change Likely.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16.—The following letter was forwarded by Secretary Carlisle to Senator Voorhees, chairman of the finance committee of the senate: Hon D. W. Voorhees, Chairman Committee on Finance, onited States Senate: Dear Sir: In compliance with your

request, I have the honor to submit for the conideration of the finance committ e of the sen ate statements showing the actual condition of the treasury on the 12th day of the present month and an estimate of receipts and expenditures during the remainder of this month and the month of February. It will be seen from this statement there is an urgent necessity for such immediate action as will replenish the coin reserve and enable this department to continue the payment of public expenses and discharge the obligations of the government to pensioners and other lawful creditors.

When my annual report was prepared it was estimated the expenses during the current fiscal year would exceed the receipts to the amount of about \$28,000,000, and I asked congress for authority to issue and sell bonds, or other forms of obligations, to an amount not exceeding \$50,000,000, bearing a low rate of interest and having a reasonably short time to run, to enable the secretary of the treasury to supply such deficiencies as might occur in the

The estimate then made was based upon the ssumption that the worst effects of our finan-ial disturbances had already been realized, and there would be a substantial increase in the revenues for the remainder of the year. While it is not believed the deficiency then existing would be supplied by increased revenues in the future, it is hoped no additional deficiency would occur, but the receipts and expenditures during the month of December and up to the 12th day of the present month show that the estimate of a deficiency of 428,000,000 at the close of the year was much too low. The actual receipts and expenditures during each month of the fiscal year 1893 and the monthly deficiencies hy when as follows: monthly deficiencies h ve been as follows:

Exce s of Ex-Receipts. Expenditures. penditures.

July....\$ 30,935,776.19 \$ 34,635,883.60 \$ 8,773,122 31 August 23,480,880.3) 31,305,228.48 9,414,343.18 Sept... 24,582,756.10 25,478,110.17 8,952,510.00

Actual for three months:

80,873,627.90 9,430,691.59 27,037,004.49

Oct ... 24,532, 94.07 29,588,992.34 5,301,397.37

Nov ... 23,579,535.81 31,002,0.640 7,322,625.60

Dec ... 22,312,027.50 30,508,263.51 7,746,233.51 Dec... 22,312,0 1894, 12 days-10,369,939,37 16,263,655,14 5,893,715.77

Total. \$162,081,384.05 \$205,008,428.99 \$13,558,044.94 If the same average monthly deficiencies should continue the total differences between receipts and expenditures on June 30 next will According to the best estimates that can be

made the total receipts during the present month and the month of February will be \$41, 910,000 and total expenditures will be \$61,300. 000, showing a deficiency during the two months of \$18,400,000, but this does not include any payments on account of the sugar bounty, claims for which to the amount of nearly \$5 00,000 have already been presented and are now under investigation in the department. The assets of the treasury and the current liabilities in excess of certificates and treasury notes outstanding were as follows on the 12th

of the present month:	
In gold 8	74, 108, 142
Silver dollars and bullion	8,092,287
Fractional silver coin	12,133,9)3
United States notes	5,301,27.
Treasury notes of 189)	2,476,9 10
National bank notes	14,0 6,73
Minor coins	934,82
Deposits in bank	15, 470,863
Total cash	132 327 886
LIABILITIES.	.00.001,001

3,897,741 Undistributed assets of failed na-

treasury that the department will have no means to defray the ordinary expenses of the government unless a large part of the payments are hereafter made from that fund. If this is done the coin reserve will be reduced by the 1st of February to \$66.601,864 about a sum wholly inadequate for the purpose for which it was created. On account of this critical condi-tion of the treasury I have considered it my duty in addition to the earnest recommenda tions contained in my annual report to appear twice before your committee and after full ex-panation of the situation, urge prompt legista-

tive action on the subject.

With the permission of the committee, have prepared and presented for its considera tion a bill which, if promptly passed, would, in my opinion, meet all requirements of the situamy opinion, meet all requirements of the situa-tion by providing the necessary means for defraving the public expenses and replenishing the coin reserve to such an extent as to assure the maintenance of the parity of all forms of United States currency. While this proposed measure of relief has not yet been disposed of or considered by the committee, the great dif-ferences of opinion which are known to exist in both branches of congress concerning the propriety of granting additional or amended authority to issue bonds in any form, or for authority to issue bonds in any form, or for any purpose render it doubtful whether new legislation upon the subject can be se-cured in time to provide the means which are imperatively demanded in order to pre-

serve the credit and honor of the government.
Authority to issue and sell bonds for the purpose of maintaining specie payment was expose of maintaining specie payment was ex-pressly conferred upon the secretary of the treasury by the act of January 14, 1875, but it has not been exercised since 1879, and on ac-count of the high rate of interest provided for and the length of time such bonds would have to run I have not been satisfied that such an emergency as heretofore existed as would clear-ly justify their issue.

But the necessity for relief at this time is so urgent and prospect of mat rial improvement in the financial condition of the government is so problematical that unless authority to issue and sell shorter bonds or other obligations bearing a lower rate of interest than that specified in the existing law is granted by congress at a very early day, I shall feel constrained by a sense of public duty to exercise the power already con-ferred to the extent at leas of producing an adequate coin reserve to provide promptly for the deficiency in revenues during the current fiscal year, and I will from time to time advise your committee of the condition of the treas urv in order that this subject may receive du . I have the honor to be, yours

oonsideration. I have the nos.

very respectfully,

J G. CARLISLE, Secretary.

Changes in Leavenworth Police. LEAVENWORTH, Kan., Jan. 16 .- The board of police commissioners has asked for the resignations of Night Sergeant Barney Cunningham, who has been connected with the force for more than twenty-five years, and Officer John Keneirney, assistant to Chief Pickens. Promotions will be made February 1 to fill these places. The changes are made to carry out the spirit of the governor's recent circular regarding the employment of men who | have families.

DOLE'S MANIFESTO.

The Provisional President of Hawaii Re-piles to the Demand of Minister Willis. Washington, Jan. 15.—In the papers transmitted to congress Saturday by the president is the reply of Provisional President Dole to Minister Willis as follows:

HONOLULU, Dec. 23, 1893 -Sir: Your Excel lency's communication of December 19, announcing the conclusion which the president of the United States of America has finally arrived at respecting the application of this government for a treaty of political union with that country and referring also to the domes-tic affairs of these islands, has had the consid-eration of the government.

While we accept the decision of the president-of the United States, declining further to con-

sider the annexation proposition as the final conclusion of the present administration, we do not feel inclined to regard it as the last word of the American governmeni upon this subject, for the history of the mutual relations of the two countries, of American effort and influence in building up the Christian civilization which has so conspicuously aided in giving this country an honorable place among independent na-tions, the geographical position of these islands and the important, and, to both countries, profitable reciprocal commercial interests which have long existed, together with our weakness as a sovereign nation, all point with con-vincing force to practical union between the two countries as necessary to gain the result from the circumstances mentioned. This conviction is emphasized by the favorable expres sion of American statesmen over a long perio in favor of annexation, conspicuous amon whom are the names of W. L. Marcy, William H. Seward, Hamilton Fish and James G. Blaine all former secretaries of state, and especially so by the action of your last administration in negotiating a treaty of annexation with this government and sending it to the senate with a view of its ratification. We shall, therefore continue the project of political union with the United States as a conspicuous feature of our

ordered states as a conspicuous feature of our foreign policy, confidently hoping that sooner or later it will be crowned with success to the lasting benefit of both countries.

The additional portion of your communication referred to our domestic affairs with a view of interfering therein is a new departure in the relations of the two governments. Your in the relations of the two governments. Your information that the president of the United States expects this government to "promp.ly relinquish authority" with the question: you willing to abide by the decision of the pres-ident?" might well be dismissed in a single word, but for the circumstances that your com munication contains, as it appears to me, mis-statements and erroneous conclusion based thereon that are so prejudicial to this government that I cannot permit them to pass un-challenged. Moreover, the importance and menacing character of this proposition make it appropriate for me to discuss somewhat fully

the question raised by it.

We do not recognize the right of the president of the United States to interfere in our domestic affairs. Such right could be conferred upon him by the act of this government and by that alone, or it could be acquired by conquest. This, I understand to be the American doctrine conspicuously announced from time to time by the authorities of your government. President Jackson said in his message to congress in 1836: "The uniform policy and practice of the United States is to avoid all interference in disputes which mostly relate to the internal government of other nations and eventually to recognize the authority of the prevailing party without reference to the merits of the original

controversy."

This principle of international law has been consistently recognized during the whole past intercourse of the two countries and was recently reconfirmed in the instructions given by Secretary Gresham to Commissioner Blount on March 11, 1893, and by the latter published in the newspapers in Honolulu in a letter of his own to the Hawaiian public. The words of these instructions, which I refer to are as fol-lows: "The United States claim no right to interfere in the political or domestic affairs or in the internal conflicts of the Hawaiian islands other than as herein stated (referring to the protection of American citizens) or for the purpose of maintaining any treaty or other rights which they possess."

The treaties between the two countries confer no right of interference. Upon what, then, Mr. Minister, does the president of the United States base his right of interference? Your communication is without information upon this point, excepting such as may be contained in the following brief and vague sentences: by her ministers and leaders of the movement for the overthrow of her government that if she surrendered under protest, her case would afterwards be fairly considered by the president of the United States. The queen finally yielded to the armed forces of the United States, quartered in Honeluly, religious on the good fairly contracted in Honeluly, religious the good fairly contracted in Honeluly, religious the good fairly served. tered in Honolulu, relying on the good faith and honor of the president when informed of what had occurred, to undo the action of the minister and reinstate her in the authority which she claimed as the constitutional sover-eign of Hawaiian islands." Also, 'it becomes my further duty to advise you, sir, the executive of the provisional government, and your ministers of the president's determination of the question why our action and that of the queen devolved upon him, and that you are expected to promptly relinquish to her her con-

stitutional authority. I understand that the first quotation is reretried to in the following words of the second:
"Why our action and that of the queen devolved upon him" (the president of the United States), and that the president has arrived at his conclusions from Commissioner Blount's report. We have had as yet no opportunity of examining this document, but from extracts published in the papers and for reasons set forth hereafter, we are not dis-posed to submit the fate of Hawaii to its statements and conclusions. As a matter of fact, no member of the executive of the provisional government has conferred with the ex-queen either verbally or otherwise from the time the new government was proclaimed till now, with the exception of one or two notices which were sent to her by myself in regard to her removal from the palace, and relating to the guards which the government first allowed

her and perhaps others of a like nature.

I infer that a conversation which Mr. Damon a member of the advisory council, is reported by Mr. Blount to have had with the ex-queen on January 17, and which has been quoted in the newspapers, is the basis of this astounding claim of the president of the United States of his authority to adjudicate upon our right as a government to exist. Mr. Damon on the occasion, mantioned was a lowed to accompany casion mentioned, was a lowed to accompany the cabinet of the former government which had been in conference with us. What Mr. Damon said to the ex-queen he said on his in-dividual authority and did not report it to us. After quoting correspondence already

published President Dole says:

published President Dole says:

I am instructed to inform you. Mr. Minister, that the provisional government of the Hawaiian islands respectfully and unhesitatingly declines to entertain the proposition of the president of the United States that it should surrender its authority to the ex-queen.

This answer is made, not only upon the grounds hereinbefore set forth, but upon ur sense of duty and loyalty to the brave men whose commissions we hold, who have faithfully stood by us in the hour of trial and whose will is the only earthly authority we recognize. We cannot betray the sacred trust they have placed in our hands, a trust which is the cause of Christian civilization in the interests of the whole people of these islands.

Sanford B. Dole.

SANFORD B. DOLL. Minister of Foreign Office Rough Weather at Hallfax. HALIFAX, N. S., Jan. 15. -It has been

snowing here since last night. The street railroad service is paralyzed. There are two feet of snow on the level. All travel is stopped and the storm is increasing in violence. The tides vesterday were unusually high and flooded the wharves and boat houses. No vessels have come in from sea, though several 'are due. The Beaver liner Lake Superior is five days overdue from Liverpool. A dispatch from Barrington says the brigaritiee Glenorchy, from New York for Halifax, with coal, is ashore on Cape island. The crew were saved.

RAIDED THE BURLINGTON.

live Masked Men Hold Up a Train Near

St. Joseph-Got but Lit. Money. St. JOSEPH, Mo., Jan. 11.-The Burlington "Eli," leaving this city at 6:25, was held up by five masked men about three miles outside of this city last evening and the safe in the express car riffed of its contents. The "Elf" is the fast train between this city and Chicago and makes but few stops, all the local business being done by the St. Louis train which follows it shortly afterward. Last evening as the train was just getting under good headway the engineer was startled to hear the explosion of three torpedoes, which had been placed upon the track at the same time a red lanters was swung across the track in the regular style of a brakeman. The wheels of the locomotive had hardly ceased revolving when the engineer and fireman beard a gruff voice from some one beneath the cab, saying: "Come down from there, we want to use you a little while." The train men got off the cab and were at once covered by several revolvers in the hands of masked men.

There were five of the robbers, for such they were; and one of them said: 'Come along with us and have your friend, the express messenger, open the door; he knows you better than he does us, and we want to make a call." Thus covered by the weapons the engineer and fireman walked back to the express car and asked the messenger to open the door: Having no suspicion as to the cause of the delay the messenger readily complied and was at once covered with a long rifle in the hands of one of the masked men. Two more of the robbers followed the one with the rifle into the car, each of them having a pistol in each hand.

"Well, I guess you had better open the safe, and be mighty quick about it, for we want what's in it," said one of the men, and the safe was opened as requested. The robber then took all the valuables in the safe, and wanted to know if that was all that was to be had. Upon being assured that it was they climbed out of the car and told the trainmen to proceed. Then firing their revolvers in the air they disappeared in the darkness, the whole affair occupying only a few minutes. The train was run on to Saxton, the first station out of this city, from which place the first report was made to the officials in this city.

All of the trainmen are of the opinion that the robbers were amateurs, for during the whole proceedings they appeared nervous and very much excited, and all of their work seemed to governor refused to have anything to be very much bungled. From Cameron the express messenger, who had time to look over his bills, telegraphed to W. H. Morley, of the Adams Express Co., that the total amount secured could not be found and the republicans was but \$17.

MYSTERY CLEARED UP.

G. W. Read, His Child and Miss Scott Died of Asphyxiation. INDEPENDENCE, Kan., Jan. 11.-A

satisfactory solution has been reached in the Read mystery. Yesterday afternoon Mrs. E. L. Foster, a daughter of Read's, and Mrs. E. P. Allen were at the house where the accident occurred, collecting together and packing some family effects, when Mrs. Foster became suddenly overcome and fainted. Mrs. Allen ran for assistance and Mrs. house. She soon recovered, but exhibited the same symptoms that characterized the condition of Mrs. Read, the only survivor of the tragedy.

This incident led to a renewed investigation of the causes of the deaths of Read and his son and Miss Scott. Three dogs and one cat were confined in the house and the natural gas fires lighted. After about four hours' imprisonment each of the animals were seized at about the same time with spasms and convulsions very similar to those produced by poison.

Persons who were investigating on top of the house found that no current of warm air issued from the chimney connecting with the sitting room stove before which Read was found dead, and that it was entirely choked. From the other flue a very hot and powerful current ascended. The deaths were undoubtedly caused by asphyxiation from carbonic acid gas, a deadly component of matural gas which was not consumed by the stove, and therefore had no means of escape.

DELIBERATELY DROWNED.

we Men Take the Life of a Minister a Camden, N. J.

CAMDEN, N. J., Jan. 11.-Rev. Henry F. Cheesman, pastor of the Eighth Street Methodist church in this city, was deliberately drowned last night in the Delaware river at the foot of Chestnut street by two men who are under arrest for the crime. An officer heard the clergyman cry

loudly for help, but owing to the darkness was unable to locate the direction from which the sound came. Two sailors who had also heard the cry reached the spot about the same time as the officer. They saw the body of a man floating in the river, and leaping in brought it to shore. Life was not yet extinct, but the heart beats were very faint. Mr. Cheesman expired in a few minutes.

The police shortly after midnight ar rested Isaac George and Solomon Wil-lis on suspicion of having committed the crime. What the clergyman was doing on the wharf at that time of night and what the motive for the crime are mysteries.

ROBBED IN A ROW. A Saloonkeeper Has His Safe Looted While Watching a Brawl.

St. Louis, Jan. 11. - Henry Tem me keeps a saloon and grocery store at 2201 Randolph street. Last night about 7:30 o'clock a row was started in the saloon, and everyone in the grocery at once became interested spectators thereof. Taking advantage of this, a man supposed to in the saloon brawl, quietly abstracted He has not been apprehended yet

THE "ELI" HOLD-UP.

Detectives Unable to Trace the Burlington Train Robbers—What They Missed and What They Got.

Sr. Joseph, Ma, Jan. 12-80 far there is no clew to the identity of the men who robbed the "Eli" train east of this city Wednesday night. The police are of the opinion that home talent did the work, and that the rigguesed by them were individual property, as none of the livery stables here furnished any to parties not known. The mail car was not molested, as at first stated. Postal Clerk Arthur Gage; of Atchison, who was in charge, securely fastened the doors of the car, got out his revolver and made ready to exchange a few shots with the bandits, should they attempt to get at the mail.

Either they did not realize that there were valuables in the car, or else they had not the courage to touch Uncle Sam's property; at any rate they left. without attempting to enterthe mail car. They missed a big swag by their negligence, for in the car were two registered pouches filled with valuable

Lying on the floor of the car between the stove and the safe was a registered pouch containing all the money packages transferred from the Chariton branch of the Burlington at this point. With commendable presence of mind Wetzell, when he saw the robbers begin to climb into his car, gave the pouch a kick that sent it under the stove and out of sight, where it remained unmolested until the robbers took their departure.

The robbers secured several small money packages, which it claimed contained exactly \$48 in the aggregate. The registered pouch that remained in hiding underneath the stove during the looting contained probably between \$2,000 and \$5,000 in money. It was consigned to the Commercial national bank of Chicago, and was the only package of any great value in posses sion of the express messenger that

night. Assistant General Agent Moseley, of the Adams' Express Co., has checked up Messenger Wetzell's run and says that as near as he can tell now the amount of money taken by the robbers was about \$1,000.

IMITATING KANSAS.

A Legislative Squabble in New Jersey That Took Its Cue from the Sunflower State.

TRENTON, N. J., Jan. 12.—The republican senators asked Gov. Werts yesterday for the keys to the chamber. The do with the matter. A committee then visited Superintendent Ford. He referred them to Michael Nathan, the democratic sergeant-at-arms. Nathan sent for a locksmith. The latter was unable to effect an entrance, a hundred keys being tried in the chamber door,

but without avail. Capt. Jack Graham, of Jersey City, then broke in a window leading to the ladies' gallery and threw back the bolt of the main doors and in a few minutes

republicans filed into the room. At 3:20 Senator Rogers, president of the republican senate, was in the chair and the other republicans were in their seats. A committee on rules was appointed and Clerk Potts of the house delivered the senate a race track repealer. A recess was then taken.

Shortly before 11 o'clock this morn ing Senators Winton and Hinchliffe went to the doors of the chamber and tapped on the glass. Within were a half dozen assistant republican sergeants-at-arms who had been left in control. According to their instructions they opened the door and in walked the democratic senators. Sergeant-at-Arms Nathan, of the democratic senate; soon after appeared. He asked the assistants what right they had there. Then he peremptorily ordered them out. They refused to gountil he pushed them out. They then retired without further resistance.

FEDERAL ELECTION LAWS.

Minority Report of the Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections.

Washington, Jan. 12. - Senators Chandler, Hoac, Mitchell, of Oregon, and Higgins, constituting the republican minority of the senate committee on privileges and elections, presented their report to the senate on the bill to repeal the federal election laws late yesterday afternoon. The report begins with reference to the effort to pass the election bill in 1889, and an outline of the provisions of that bill, which they say became the object of great popular clamor, and was defeated by the solid vote of the representatives of one political party, aided by a very small number of the members of the other.

"It is not likely," they continue, "that this particular measure will ever be revived, but," they say, "the question which is now raised is a wholly different one. It is proposed to overthrow all the existing provisions of national legislation for securing honesty in elections for members of the national house of representatives. These provisions were largely for the security of elections in northern cities. The laws now in force were passed chiefly in consequence of frauds and crimes which had been committed by the democratic party in the city of New York, under the leadership of William M. Tweed and his associates, and those laws commended themselves. alike to his republican opponents and to many respectable and judicious democrats."

Affected by the Electric. CHESTER, Pa., Jan. 12.—A party of Philadelphia, Wilmington & Baltimore railroad officials, made an inspection of the Chester Creek railroad, a connect-

ing link between the Philadelphia, Wilmington & Baltimore main line and the central division, running between this city and Wawa. It was found that the passenger traffic had fallen off greatly since the building of the Chester & Media electric railway, and in have had for his pals the men engaged three trains the officials found that only four passengers were carried. It \$1,250 from an open safe in the grocery. was decided to take off two passenger trains each way.