

# Chase County 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 11, 1894.

NO. 16.

## THE WORLD AT LARGE.

### Summary of the Daily News.

#### WASHINGTON NOTES.

A SPEECH of Senator Morgan, made in 1883, has been dug up which shows that he at that time favored free trade for coal.

EDITOR HART, of El Paso, Tex., is asking the government to use its good offices with Mexico to remove the boycott on his paper.

It is said to be probable that the president will withdraw the nomination of Hornblower as associate justice of the supreme court.

EX-SECRETARY FOSTER will probably be unable to settle with his creditors on the basis of 50 cents on the dollar.

ASSISTANT SECRETARY REYNOLDS, of the interior, has made an important decision in the pension case of James E. Harrison. Harrison's pension is revoked because, as alleged, it was shown that he incurred his wound while not in pursuit of duty, but on pleasure bent.

THE secretary of state and the British ambassador are pursuing negotiations for an agreement upon regulations to police Behring sea. It is important that these regulations should be agreed upon before the opening of the sealing season.

SENATOR TELLER, of Colorado, says he is in favor of the admission of Utah, Arizona, New Mexico and Oklahoma to statehood.

THERE is opposition to the proposed income tax in certain quarters, but it is likely to go through the house as a feature of the tariff bill. The senate may, however, substitute a duty on sugar for the income tax.

ARRANGEMENTS will be made for entertaining 150,000 visitors at the national encampment, Knights of Pythias, to be held in Washington in midsummer.

THE pension office has decided, in view of the act of congress of December 23, 1893, it no longer has a right to withhold the pension of Judge Long, of Michigan, and has directed he again be placed on the pension rolls.

THE first state dinner was given to the cabinet by the president and Mrs. Cleveland at the White house on the 4th.

THE senate is being flooded with printed petitions from cigar manufacturers throughout the country asking for a uniform rate of duty of 35 cents on unstemmed leaf tobacco.

REPRESENTATIVE DE ARMOND, of Missouri, introduced a bill proposing the removal of the capital to the Mississippi valley.

THE net gold reserve of the treasury has been invaded to the extent of \$23,000,000 in round numbers, and is now \$76,867,633.

THE house committee on banking and currency decided recently to report the bill of the representative from South Carolina, Mr. Brawley, which remits all taxes on circulating notes issued by private or state banks from August 1 to October 13, 1893.

#### THE EAST.

ORLANDO B. POTTER, financier and ex-congressman, died suddenly in New York. He was taken with a fit on the street and died before a physician could reach him. Mr. Potter was 70 years old and a native of Massachusetts.

THE entire plant of the Inter-State Street Railway Co., at Farmersville, Mass., was destroyed by fire. Loss, \$100,000.

THE venerable Elizabeth H. Peabody, of Jamaica Plains, is dead. She was one of the advanced educators of the country and was born in Massachusetts in 1804.

THE report that the Pennsylvania intends extending its system to Omaha is characterized by Second Vice President Green as absurd, it being the settled policy of the company not to build or acquire any lines west of the Mississippi river.

"PLUNGER" WALTON met his creditors at New York and made a statement that his assets were \$300,000 and his liabilities \$240,000. The creditors agreed that he should be allowed five years to liquidate.

AN important meeting of the directors of the New York & New England Railway Co. was held at the offices of the company in the Equitable building. It was determined to support Thomas C. Platt for permanent receiver.

A FREIGHT collision on the Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburgh railroad, near Washington, Pa., resulted in the death of two men and serious injury of another.

THE Hoeking Valley has cut the wages of all employees receiving over \$50 per month 10 per cent.

MARTIN M. BECKER, of St. Louis, whose wife eloped with G. R. Mechin, is in Utica, N. Y., trying to secure possession of his two children, whom she took with her when she fled.

IT is reported that all the miners in the Mahoning valley will strike. This action will be taken as the result of a 10 per cent. reduction of wages.

NEW YORK society is breathlessly awaiting the advent of a new social star in the person of Mr. Sam Hall, a Georgia Swell.

FIRE started in the five-story granite block in Worcester, Mass., known as Taylor's block. Before it was out damage had been done to the amount of \$150,000. Insurance, \$30,000.

NEW YORK officials have taken steps to relieve the unemployed of the city by giving them work.

#### THE WEST.

TWO wholesale houses at Detroit, Mich., were burned out on the night of the 3d. Loss, \$250,000.

ABOUT \$500,000 damage was done by fire at Toledo, O., which broke out in the Quale elevator.

DAVID LOUDEN, a justice of the peace, aged 67, cut his throat at Shelbyville, Ind. Failure to secure a political appointment is said to have driven Loudon to take his life.

A PARTY of four has left Spokane, Wash., for the Clearwater country to search for George Colgate, cook of the Carlin party. They will ascend the river in a boat.

FREEMONS has been sworn in as a member of the Kansas board of charities and the republicans recognized him.

THE railroad commissioners of Missouri have filed complaints against various express companies charging violation of the order to reduce charges.

THE Cherokee bonds have been sold to J. McElroy & Co., of Chicago, and W. B. Hord, of New York City, for \$2,740,000.

A CAREFUL estimate of the Toledo fire loss puts it at \$750,000. It was by all odds the greatest fire Toledo ever had.

THE police of Denver, Col., have arrested H. B. and E. J. Rutherford, two young ranchmen living near Golden. They are charged with wrecking the South Park express on December 29. Their object was robbery.

THE Haynes Realty and Financial Co., of St. Louis, has made an assignment. Liabilities, \$160,000 to \$175,000; assets about the same; cause, speculative investments outside the business.

J. D. MCCOLOUGH, a ranchman, started a few days ago to cross Owl Creek mountains, Wyoming, and, as he has not been seen since, it is feared he has been lost in the snow, which is very deep.

CLERKS and stenographers in the five-story building, 105 and 110 Randolph street, Chicago, were badly scared by a fire and the fire-escapes were thronged with panic-stricken occupants.

THE Kansas City, Mo., banks held December 19 a reserve of 34.49 per cent. against 38.12 per cent. on October 3; the St. Paul national banks, 38.50 per cent. against 37.17 per cent. on October 3; the Minneapolis banks, 36.73 per cent. against 29.07 per cent. on October 3; and the St. Joseph, Mo., banks, 30.43 per cent. against 37.81 per cent. on October 3.

By an explosion of dynamite on section 10 of the Illinois drainage canal, L. Miller was killed and Engineer Ben Birch was seriously injured.

Mrs. JOSEPH WAUTZ, of Miamisburg, O., jumped into the canal with her infant, both drowning. The woman was deranged by grip.

THE coroner's jury in the Linwood, Kan., railway accident found the Rock Island at fault.

#### THE SOUTH.

HOS. F. F. SETTLE, of Owen county, Ky., announces himself as a candidate for congress in the Seventh district to oppose Col. W. C. P. Breckinridge.

REV. B. F. GASTON, known as the "Liberian Moses," who was under bond at Atlanta, Ga., voluntarily surrendered and went to jail.

AN Iron Mountain engine blew up near Newport, Ark., and the fireman and brakemen and forty-eight head of cattle were killed.

KENTUCKY democrats nominated Hon. William Lindsay for United States senator. He had no opponent in the field.

W. H. HOMMER, financial secretary of a Switchmen's Aid lodge at Little Rock, Ark., has left home, taking the lodge's funds with him.

ATTORNEY-GENERAL CLARK, of Arkansas, filed suit against three of the trustees of the Arkansas insane asylum to recover the amount of the shortage of \$8. H. Buchanan.

ALTHOUGH the headquarters of the Louisiana state lottery at New Orleans are closed, there is manifested a determination to continue the lottery business in that city.

SENATOR FAULKNER was married to Miss Whiting at Hampton, Va., on the 3d.

THE trial of Rev. Dr. Howard at Jackson, Tenn., which lasted twenty-nine days, ended in a verdict of guilty. He was charged with using the mails to defraud the people.

WHILE workmen were engaged in undermining a wall of the old Windsor hotel at Chattanooga, Tenn., it fell and buried eight in the debris. The masonry was 150 feet long by thirty-eight feet high and four bricks thick, yet none were killed.

JAMES M. DOWLING, late cashier of the New Orleans mint, has been acquitted of the charge of robbing the mint vaults of \$25,000.

A TRAIN of loaded coal cars broke loose while being drawn up the incline trestle at Monongah, W. Va., and returning into slope No. 2 at a terrific speed, crushed three men badly and killed Anderson and Robert Ritter fatally.

JUST before daybreak fire, starting in the business district at Hot Springs, Ark., destroyed half a block of stores, with a loss of \$75,000. For a time fully \$1,000,000 worth of property was threatened.

THE A. L. Mason steamboat, formerly of Kansas City, was lost recently in the Mississippi below Memphis by striking a snag. Capt. Keith was badly injured.

UNITED STATES SENATOR WILLIAM LINDSAY was re-nominated by acclamation by the joint democratic legislative caucus at Frankfort, Ky.

#### GENERAL.

EX-VICE PRESIDENT LEVI P. MORTON, now in Paris, has completely recovered from the effects of the surgical operation performed recently on his left foot.

A DETACHMENT of marines has left Kiel for the scene of the German trouble in the Cameroons.

GREAT distress prevails in the district of La Puglia, southern Italy, and disturbances are feared.

THE municipal authorities of St. Petersburg propose to hold an international exhibition there in 1903, upon the 300th anniversary of the foundation of the city, in 1703, by Peter the Great.

THE Louisville, Evansville & St. Louis, otherwise known as the "Air" line, has passed into the hands of receivers.

THE Iron Trade Review says: The close of 1893 recorded the lowest prices for iron and steel in the history of the trade. There has been a disposition to think that the coming of 1894 would arrest the downward tendency, but evidence is to the contrary.

THE barracks of the Sophie regiment at Smolensk, Russia, have been burned, and several soldiers were terribly injured through jumping from windows.

THE report current in Montevideo that President Peixoto was negotiating with United States Minister Thompson looking to the intervention of the United States fleet at Rio in accomplishing a settlement of Brazilian difficulties was denied by officials of the state and navy department at Washington.

WHILE the emperor of China was in his winter quarters bandits attacked the castle and secured a quantity of valuables. They also kidnaped several imperial officers.

WRECKAGE from a Norwegian vessel, inscribed "Christiana," has been washed ashore at Ramsgate. The general opinion is that the vessel has been lost with all hands.

HARRY KENNEDY, the noted song writer and ventriloquist, is dead.

THE Victoria hospital, at London, was burned recently and the patients were saved with great difficulty. The building was greatly damaged.

CLEARING house returns for the week ended January 4 showed an average decrease of 25.8 compared with the corresponding week of last year. In New York the decrease was 30.1; outside, 29.9.

A STARTLING report has reached London that a French force in Senegambia had killed Capt. Landy and twenty-six soldiers of a British West India regiment.

HERR GROESS, of Dresden, has been sentenced to ten days' imprisonment and to pay a fine of 100 marks for publishing a cartoon entitled "Bismarck in Berlin." The action was brought by Chancellor Caprivi.

MR. GLADSTONE will leave London for Biarritz on January 20, where he will be the guest of his friend, Mr. Armistead.

MAITRE LABORI, a distinguished advocate, has consented to act as counsel for August Vaillant, the anarchist.

#### THE LATEST.

MCKINLEY was re-inaugurated governor of Ohio at Columbus on the 8th. His address avoided politics.

A CANADIAN steamer reports everything quiet at Honolulu.

THE senate had a hot debate on the 8th over the Hawaiian matters. A quorum showed up in the house and the Wilson tariff bill was introduced and debated.

A SERIOUS fire broke out in the casino at the world's fair, Chicago, on the night of the 8th, destroying that building, the manufactures building, perfume and music hall. One fireman was killed and three or four injured.

IN Sheboygan, Wis., the plant of the Malsted Furniture Manufacturing Co. has been totally destroyed by fire. Loss, \$75,000; insurance, \$55,000.

IT appears that President Cleveland has informed Belgium that he will not reconvene the monetary conference.

AN imperfect switch lock on the Northwestern railway at Missouri Valley, Ia., derailed the St. Paul passenger train, throwing the cars down an embankment and killing Mrs. F. M. Fensler, of Omaha.

THREE robbers obtained about \$10,000 worth of money and jewelry in broad daylight at Greenburg's pawnshop, West Randolph street, Chicago. They bound the clerk, helped themselves and leisurely departed.

JACKSON day was celebrated more quietly than usual at New Orleans on the 8th.

THE Spanish steamer Musques, of Bilbao, has been sunk as the result of a collision with the British steamer Esk, of Shields, during a thick fog. Two of the crew were drowned and twenty-two were subsequently landed at Lowestoft.

THE moderate papers of Paris agree that the elections to the senate are a success for the republicans and a rebuff for the conservatives and socialists.

THE Central railroad of New Jersey has declared a quarterly dividend of 1 1/2 per cent.

THE Newport News & Mississippi Valley Co. deeded its property to the United States Trust Co. of New York. The consideration named was \$1.

A MYSTERIOUS crime was committed on an express train running between Saint Gothard and Bavingry. An unknown gentleman was killed and his body thrown upon the rails. The police were investigating the mystery.

A DISPATCH from Palapay says that the reports state that fifteen Bechuana police were killed recently during a wet, dark night, near Ingnati. No further details are given.

## KANSAS STATE NEWS.

Archer Miller, 20 years old, had his right leg cut off by the cars at Atchison the other day. He may die.

The state federation of labor at its session in Leavenworth elected officers as follows: President, W. A. Doidge, of Leavenworth; first vice president, L. A. Hart, of Kansas City, Kan.; second vice president, W. A. Snyder, of Topeka; secretary, J. G. Samuelson, of Topeka; treasurer, P. E. Cook, of Topeka.

The receipts of internal revenue for the district of Kansas for the year ended December 31, 1893, show a decided increase over the preceding year, and the only district, so far as reported to the treasury department, that shows an increase of business. The receipts for 1893 were \$386,571.09, while for the year 1892 they were only \$333,609.19.

The close of the year found the people of Leavenworth very jubilant over the completion of the new railroad bridge across the Missouri river. The bridge proper consists of one pivotal span of 440 feet and two fixed spans of 330 feet each. The entire cost of the bridge, including tracks, terminal buildings, freight depot, real estate and interlocking system, is \$450,000.

At the late meeting of the State Teachers' association at Topeka the following officers were elected: President, William M. Davidson, of Topeka; vice president, George W. Jones, of Mound City, secretary, Francis E. Kanner, of Troy; treasurer, J. W. Spindler, of Winfield; executive committee, S. M. Cook, of Chapman; H. M. Culver, of Norton, and William Stryker, of Great Bend.

Mrs. Lease has taken her case to the supreme court by filing quo warranto proceedings against J. A. Freeborn, appointed by the governor as her successor. Chief Justice Horton granted a temporary writ restraining Freeborn from attempting to act as a member of the board of charities and from in any way interfering with Mrs. Lease in the performance of her duties as a member of the board. The case will be heard at an early day.

Thomas Payne King dropped dead the other morning in the Rock Island depot at Wichita. Apoplexy was the cause. King went through the Crimean war as a British officer and was in the famous charge of the light brigade at Balaklava. Shortly before the war he came over to America and joined the union forces and served all through the war. He has been drawing good pensions from both the American and British governments and being quite miserly, had saved up quite a snug sum.

The report of the state treasurer for December showed total receipts from all sources amounting to \$82,827.47; total expenditures, \$113,931.24, and balance on hand, \$648,627.73. The largest item of receipts was in the general revenue fund, from state taxes. The bonds on hand at the close of the month amount to \$6,873,741.24, divided among the several school classes as follows: Permanent, \$6,081,636.51; university permanent, \$134,704.49; normal school permanent, \$143,807; agricultural college, notes and contracts, \$10,319.47; Stormont library permanent, \$5,000.

Instead of three men, as at first reported, it is thought seven men lost their lives in the late wreck on the Union Pacific road near Linwood. William Haskins, one of the injured, has since died, and articles and remains found under the wreck indicate that several were completely incinerated. J. J. Kelley, of Marysville, was one of the victims of the burning wreck, and M. Johnson, of Ilevy, is thought to be another. He was in charge of a lot of cattle. Kelley was not a stockman, but was moving to Kansas City and had several horses and his household goods on the train. W. A. Greer, of Russell, is missing.

On New Year's day relatives and neighbors of George W. Read, of Independence, became suspicious that something was wrong about his residence, as none of the family had been visible for some time, and they broke into the house, when they were horrified to find Mr. Read, clad only in his night clothes, sitting in a chair before a hot stove fed by natural gas, his body in an advanced stage of decomposition. Edith Scott, a domestic of the family, lay dead on the floor of her room. Mrs. Read and her five-year-old son were in bed, the boy in a dying condition and the mother unconscious. Mr. Read was a prominent business man and politician.

An attempt was made to wreck the night express train on the Missouri Pacific railway which left Coffeyville for Kansas City the other night. When the train arrived near the trestle crossing Sycamore creek, about one mile west of Coffeyville, and while running at a speed of fifteen miles per hour, the engineer discovered that a rail had been removed from the north side of the track. He reversed his engine and, calling to his fireman, both jumped. When the engine struck the opening in the track, instead of going off the fill, kept straight ahead and the entire train followed across the bridge. The trestle is about twenty feet high and nearly 100 feet long, and the fact that the train did not go off the structure seemed almost miraculous. The passengers were uninjured. As the train did not leave the track, the would-be robbers did not show up but skipped

## DEMOCRATS IN CAUCUS.

They Agree to Support the Wilson Bill—The Plan Adopted.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.—Unusual precautions were taken to preserve the secrecy of the proceedings of the caucus of the democratic members of the house on the tariff bill last night.

It was 8:05 when Chairman Holman rapped the caucus to order and the reading clerk began to call the roll. One hundred and forty-seven members answered to their names, an unusually large attendance and greater than had been anticipated on this occasion. One hundred and nine are a majority of the democratic membership. It was determined to limit the speeches to five minutes, and Speaker Crisp was accorded the floor to open the proceedings.

He declared that it was the duty of the members of the democratic party to stand together in support of the tariff measure reported by the committee on ways and means, and recalled promises made. He said President Cleveland and the democratic majority in congress had been elected for the purpose of carrying out the will of the people expressed at the polls in 1892 upon the Chicago platform, and he urged united action by the majority. "If any man objects to the provisions of the bill," he said, "let him state his objection on the floor in open debate, and then if he can not support the bill, vote against it." He protested against the policy of tearing the measure to pieces in caucus, and closed by offering a resolution pledging the majority to a support of the bill. The speaker was loudly applauded as he took his seat.

Gen. Sikes, of New York, one of the twelve democratic members from that state who were present, followed in the same strain.

Mr. Sperry, of Connecticut, next arose, and he outlined his objections to the bill in accordance with his well known views.

Bourke Cockran then pointed out what he deemed to be the undesirable features of the proposed legislation. Mr. Cockran spoke in his accustomed impassioned manner, and at the close of his remarks he was given a round of applause.

Mr. Outhwaite, of Ohio, a member of the committee on rules, was the next speaker. He followed in the same lines as Speaker Crisp and urged the members to lay aside their differences and personal prejudices and rally to the support of the committee on ways and means in their efforts to meet the just expectation of the people. Mr. Outhwaite evidently struck a popular chord, for he was also greeted with applause. At this point it was said there were 162 representatives present, leaving fifty-one democrats to be accounted for.

Mr. Sibley, of Pennsylvania, pointed out some of the matters which he would like to have amended.

After further debate an agreement was reached and a resolution offered by Speaker Crisp that it is the duty of democrats to attend the regular sessions of the house and vote for the pending resolution providing for the consideration of the tariff bill was unanimously adopted. While considering the sugar schedule the caucus adjourned.

## BRADSTREET ON FINANCE.

The Commercial Agency Says a Change for the Better Has Commenced.

NEW YORK, Jan. 6.—Bradstreet's financial review says:

The year 1893 closed, as far as speculation is concerned, with an unpromising tone and the resumption of business on last Tuesday was altogether lacking in the qualities which the beginning of the new year is expected to commend to speculation. The latter portion of the week has, however, witnessed a change for the better, with a marked recovery in stock prices and a slight, though sufficiently distinct revival of hopefulness. Fears of a return of considerable importance seem to have been the occasion for the weakness and despondency which accompanied the turn of the year, and the fact that the troubles which were supposed to be pending turned out to be really insignificant in character furnished the basis for the subsequent improvement.

Trading has been and continues to be almost entirely professional, outside speculation being as narrow as ever, while the usual demand for investment of January income is noticeably absent. The improvement of the past three days may, however, have been somewhat assisted by a reflection of courage on the part of investors, the "street" being convinced that the plethora of money and the exceedingly low average of values can not fall to create a demand for stocks on the part of such interests.

In addition to this speculative sentiment appears to be influenced more or less by the belief that railroad earnings have reached their minimum, and that improvement in that respect, as well as in general business, cannot longer be delayed, and that the market is prepared to discount any manifestation of this character, however slight.

## STARTLING REPORT.

French Soldiers Said to Have Destroyed a British Force in Senegambia.

LONDON, Jan. 6.—Military and political circles are excited by a sensational report which reached here from Sierra Leone, Senegambia, the British colonial settlement of West Africa.

According to the reports, Capt. F. A. W. Landy, inspector general of the frontier police, and twenty-six men and several officers of the First battalion of a West Indian regiment, who were engaged in an expedition against the Sofas, have been killed, and it is added that they were shot by French troops.

It is also reported a French officer engaged in the attack was captured, and that this confirms the story that the British force was destroyed by the French troops.

The affair has caused the greatest excitement. No further details have as yet been received.

## CONGRESSIONAL.

After the Holiday Recess—Tariff Fight in the House.

THE senate met at noon on January 3 with a small attendance. Mr. Frye (Me.) offered a resolution that pending investigation there should be no interference in Hawaiian affairs by the United States government. A bill passed permitting certain aliens to own real estate in the District of Columbia. After a brief executive session the senate adjourned.

...When the house met on the tariff bill, which was the regular order, was antagonized by Mr. Boutelle (Me.) and other republicans and the failure of the democrats to secure a quorum blocked the proceedings. Mr. Adams, successor to Mr. O'Neill (Pa.), was sworn in and at 2 o'clock the house adjourned.

In the senate on the 4th Mr. Hoar introduced a resolution calling on the secretary of the treasury for his authority for the payment of Special Commissioner Blount for his Hawaiian services, and Senator Gray gave notice that on Tuesday he would insist on taking up the federal elections repeal bill. The bill relating to the disqualification of registers and receivers of land offices was amended and passed. Senator Dolph's bill to extend the time of the Utah Irrigation Co. three years passed and the senate adjourned until Monday.

When the house met the tariff bill was again antagonized by the Hawaiian matter and pending Dolph's bill to extend the time of the Utah Irrigation Co. three years passed and the senate adjourned until Monday.

The senate was not in session on the 5th. The house got into another tangle on the attempt to take up the tariff bill, Mr. Boutelle demanding the consideration of his Hawaiian resolution as taking precedence of the tariff bill. The speaker ruled him out of order and further refused to entertain his appeal upon the question of giving precedence to the report of the committee on rules, which Mr. Catchings offered and demanded the previous question.

After several calls of the house the friends of the tariff bill failed to secure a quorum owing to the refusal of several New York democrats to respond to the call of the roll. Pending the effort to secure a quorum the house adjourned.

The deadlock continued in the house on the 6th. Mr. Boutelle renewed his filibustering tactics against the report of the committee on rules, having in view the immediate consideration of the tariff bill. The refusal of the republicans, populists and fifteen anti-tariff reform democrats to answer to roll call prevented the friends of the Wilson bill from securing a quorum, and finally after the adoption of a resolution ordering the arrest of members absent without leave the house adjourned.

The Most Useful of Minerals.

Palladium is one of the least known but most useful of minerals, and the uses to which it is put will make an interesting story. It belongs to the platinum group, and is found with that mineral in the Ural mountains, Brazil, Peru and in the Hartz mountains. It was first introduced by a chemist named Cox. It is similar in color to platinum and is very malleable because of its flexibility. It is a great absorber of hydrogen gas, but is principally used in the production of alloys. It is used in a thin film to protect silver surfaces. A very close inspection of most silver will reveal a thin coating of it on the articles, which protects them to a large extent from tarnishing. Mirrors have been backed with it. It gives an alloy with zinc, nickel and tin. Palladium and silver form an alloy which is used by dentists in filling teeth. An alloy of palladium, gold, silver and copper is used to make bearings for the works of watches. In that use, one part palladium, three parts gold, two parts silver and four parts copper form a body which produces less friction for the working parts of a watch than the gems which are most commonly used. Palladium and steel are combined to make the most delicate of surgical instruments. It can be utilized more comprehensively with good results than any other mineral known.—Brooklyn Eagle.

## Marriage in Siam.

A declaration of marriage in Siam is simpler even than it used to be in Scotland. You ask a lady to marry you by merely offering her a flower or taking a light from a cigarette, if it happens to be in her mouth; and your family and the bride's family have to put up at least one thousand dollars apiece for a dowry. Unlike Japan, the Siamese women are treated as equals, but they can seldom read or write. The principal impediment in the way of marriage is that each year is named after an animal, and only certain animals are allowed to intermarry. For instance, a person born in the year of the rat cannot marry with a person born in the year of the dog, or a person born in the year of the cow with a person born in the year of the tiger, and there are similar embargoes about months and days.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Firmness the Thing.

"My dear," said Mr. McMill to his wife, "you are not half severe enough with Bobbie! You must be firm. Now, watch me! Bobbie! you must not play ball in the parlor!"

"Why mustn't I?"

"Because I say so!"

"Freddie Gibbes plays ball in his parlor—"

"That doesn't—"

"And his folks don't lick him, an' he's got a good home—boo-hoo—an' his parents is kind—boo-hoo-wow!"

"Bobbie!"

"Boo-hoo-wow-ee-wow!"

"Bobbie! Come here, Bobbie. Never mind, there's a good boy. You can play, Bobbie."

"Boo-hoo! Will you gimme a quarter, too?"

It was here that Mr. McMill gave Bobbie a twenty-five cent piece and changed

THE COTTONWOOD FALLS COURANT.

W. E. TIMMONS, Publisher.

COTTONWOOD FALLS, - KANSAS.

THE SALVATION ARMY GIRL.

She wears a plain poke bonnet, such as mother used to wear. Some thirty years ago or more, and does not crimp her hair. But wears it plain in satin bands smoothed softly from her brow.

Where crime and want walk hand in hand beneath the starry sky. Where fever-racked, pale women lie and children cry for bread.

Where ribald oaths from crime-stained lips escape upon the air. Where scarlet women wait their prey she moves with whispered prayer.

OLD EIGHTY-SIX.

How Brave John Saggart Re-gained a Lost Position.

John Saggart stood in a dark corner of the terminus, out of the rays of the glittering arc lamps, and watched engine No. 86. The engineer was oiling her and the fireman, as he opened the furnace door and shoveled in the coal, stood out like a real Rembrandt picture in the cab against the darkness beyond.

The cry of "all aboard!" rang out and was echoed down from the high arched roof of the great terminus, and John, with a sigh, turned from his contemplation of the engine and went to take his place on the train. It was a long train, with many sleeping cars at the end of it, for the heavy Christmas traffic was on, and the people were getting out of town by the hundreds.

"I know it," said the engineer, "but they gave it to me to take home, and I may as well use it as not. I don't want to get you into trouble." "Oh, I'd risk the trouble," said the conductor, placing the lamp on the floor and taking his seat beside the engineer. "I heard about your worry to-day. It's too cursed bad. If a man had got drunk at his post, as you and I have known 'em to do, it wouldn't have seemed so hard, but at its worst, your case was only an error of judgment, and then nothing really happened. Old 86 seems to have the habit of pulling herself through. I suppose you and she have been in worse fixes than that with not a word said about it."

knows all right, even the train boys know that. Old 86 has taken the bit between her teeth; she's running away with him; he can't stop her. Where do you pass No. 6 to-night?" "At Pointsville." "That's six miles ahead. In five minutes at this rate we'll be running on her time and her track. She's always late, and won't be on the sidetrack. I must get to 86." Saggart quickly made his way through the baggage car, climbed on the express car and jumped on the coal of the tender. He cast his eye up the track and saw glimmering in the distance, like a faint, wavering star, the headlight of No. 6. Looking down into the cab, he took in the situation at a glance. The engineer, with fear in his face and beads of perspiration on his brow, was throwing his whole weight on the lever, the fireman helping him. John leaped down to the floor of the cab. "Stand aside!" he shouted, and there was such a ring of confident command in his voice that both men instantly obeyed.

A GROWING ARMY. The Loafers and Vagabonds Are the Great Bane of Irish Villages. It is the wholesale dry-rotting of the boys growing up in the Irish towns and villages, merely through contact with this ever-smelling army of loafers and vagabonds, which makes one ask, with a sinking heart, what hope there is of the new generation. We are still raising many good boys in spite of this contaminated environment—steady, pure-minded, ambitious, diligent lads, who are not ashamed to be regular at church, and at their studies or work, and at their beds in good time. It is Great Britain's misfortune that these exceptions will not remain in their maturity to help us combat the national evil. They will sail off for America or the antipodes, weakening steadily the majority which strives to better matters. As things go now, this always-shrinking minority can not much longer keep up a decent show of resistance. It must be overwhelmed by weight of numbers.

USEFUL AND SUGGESTIVE. —Salted Peanuts.—A few quarts of peanuts shelled and salted are good to have on hand at Christmas. Allow a tablespoonful of butter for each quart of nuts and brown on shallow dishes in a good oven, watching carefully that they do not scorch. Shake fine salt over thickly, and throw them in a colander to cool.—American Agriculturist. —A Brown Layer Cake.—Stir two cups of flour into one cup of New Orleans molasses. Add one teaspoon of soda in one cup hot water. One large spoon of shortening and one spoon of ginger. Bake in three layers. It may seem rather thin, but it will be all right. Place together with jelly or sugaring, with slices of figs or dates between. The top layer may be sprinkled thickly with sugar before baking.—Housekeeper. —Plum Pudding.—This pudding, as well as the sauce, may be made the week before wanted, as sliced, and sauce strained, it is as good as when first made. It sounds simple and is— but it is delicious. One heaping cupful of bread crumbs, two cupfuls of flour, one of chopped and seeded raisins, one cupful of suet made fine, one cupful of molasses, one of sweet milk, one teaspoonful of salt, cloves and cinnamon, one tablespoonful of soda. Boil two and one-half hours in a tin pail placed in a kettle of boiling water.—N. Y. Observer. —Spiced Beef.—Use forty or fifty pounds of beef. Take out the bone, and put in a lump of fat. Shake one ounce of powdered saltpetre over it and leave it five minutes. Rub a mixture of one and one-half pounds of brown sugar, one pound of salt, one ounce each of black pepper, cloves, and cayenne pepper, one and one-half ounces of allspice, one large nutmeg, grated, on the beef. Turn and rub every day. It will be ready for use in three weeks. Twenty pounds of beef may be used for a small family with half the amount of spices.—Housekeeper. —Parsnips Soup.—Take a quart of well scraped, thinly sliced parsnips, one cup of bread crust shavings not thicker than a silver dime, from the top of a well-browned loaf of Graham bread, one head of celery, one small onion, and one pint of sliced potatoes. The parsnips should be young and tender, so that they will cook in about the same length of time as the other vegetables. Use only sufficient water to cook them. When done, rub through a colander and add salt and sufficient rich milk, part cream if desired, to make the proper consistency. Reheat and serve.—Good Health. —Pumpkin Pie.—Cut the pumpkin in small pieces and cook slowly in just water enough to keep it from burning, with a very little salt in the water. Keep it stirred to avoid scorching. When the pulp is dry remove it from the fire, put it through a colander and reduce it to the proper consistency with sweet cream, about a cupful to each cup of pumpkin; sweeten to taste with good brown sugar and season with ginger. To each cupful of the cream and pumpkin allow one well beaten egg. Bake in a hot oven, with under crust only, till the custard is a rich golden brown.—Ohio Farmer.

Beware of Ointments for Catarrh That Contain Mercury. as mercury will surely destroy the sense of smell and completely derange the whole system when entering it through the mucous surfaces. Such articles should never be used except on prescriptions from reputable physicians, as the damage they will do is ten fold to the good you can possibly derive from them. Hall's Catarrh Cure manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, O., contains no mercury, and is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. In buying Hall's Catarrh Cure be sure you get the genuine. It is taken internally, and made in Toledo, Ohio, by F. J. Cheney & Co. Testimonials free. Sold by Druggists, price 75c. per bottle. Hall's Family Pills, 35 cents.

## TAX REFORM DEPARTMENT.

EDITED BY BOLTON HALL.

[This department aims to give everybody's ideas about taxation (not tariff). 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.]

### AN INCOME TAX.

**Congressman Hall, of Missouri, Argues in Favor of an Income Tax—His Ideas of What an Income Tax Should Be.**

Congressman Hall, of Missouri, addressed the Ways and Means committee in favor of the enactment of an income tax law. He was heard by the committee, and a large number of other members of the house and senate, who gave him the closest attention. Mr. Hall has not prepared a bill, but he has formulated the following principles, which he thinks should govern in drafting the law:

First—Funded investments should be taxed without exemption and be made the standard of the maximum tax.

Second—Net personal earnings should be halved in all calculations in order to reduce them to the basis of the maximum tax rate.

Third—Capital invested in business should have its income taxed at a funded rate.

Fourth—After deducting from the gross income of a business man the funded rate on his capital, the balance is to be considered as personal earnings to be treated as provided under section 2.

Fifth—Income from lands should be taxed at funded value after exemptions of betterment, amelioration or improvement.

As to exemptions, all incomes below \$2,500, derived under sections 2, 3 and 4, should be free of tax as well as those under section 1, if necessary to prevent a double tax on the same income. The rate of tax on all incomes above \$2,500 should be 5 per cent.

### "TAX MONOPOLIES."

He said "Mr. Thomas G. Shearman, who appeared before this committee a few weeks ago, estimates that 25,000 persons in the United States own \$31,500,000,000 worth of property (more than one-half the total wealth of the country). Put the income upon this property at 5 per cent, and it would yield annually \$157,500,000; and putting the income tax at 5 per cent, on this amount we would have the handsome sum of \$7,875,000 yielded from this source alone. Placing the estimate of the number of persons in New York, Philadelphia, Boston and Chicago who have incomes of \$250,000 at 1,200, we should derive from that source an income tax of \$12,500,000 annually.

"According to the figures of one of the ablest of our statisticians, under the present system of indirect taxation 11,620,000 families, who average \$805 annual income to the family, pay 90 per cent of the taxes of this government, and not only to the government, but to the monopolists, while 182,000 families that average \$238,135 annual income to the family, do not pay more than 3 per cent of the government revenues. In Great Britain, where they have an income tax, such a condition of things could not exist, and it is this argument more than any other, in my judgment, that has kept in existence the present income tax law of England for over fifty years, and its writers admit that it is now on a firmer basis than it ever was.

### NO WORSE THAN PERSONAL TAXES.

"One of the objections urged to the income tax is that it is inquisitorial in its character, and that a great many persons would evade such taxation by perjury. It does not lie in the mouth of any advocate of our present system of taxation in the states to urge this objection. Would any reasonable man take the position that it is any more unjust or inquisitorial to require the wealthy class to state upon oath their wealth and income, and does it place any greater reward upon perjury than the present state tax system that requires every man in the state, every farmer throughout the country, to furnish a sworn list of his property, giving the number of hogs, sheep, horses, grain, watches, sewing-machines, bank deposits, bonds and notes? It seems to me that some of the greatest difficulties urged against the income tax dissolve upon closer examination of its real merits. The fundamental principle is that the basis of taxation is the protection (or special privilege) which one receives from the government for the year for which the taxation is collected."

In closing his remarks Mr. Hall called attention to the fact that for the last eighteen years the Knights of Labor and the National Grangers, representing more than 4,000,000 men who work with their hands, have asked with one voice for an income tax law, while within a short time many wealthy men, and especially George Gould, had admitted the justice and wisdom of such a modified tax.

### A Personal-Tax Payer's Conscience.

"What is conscience?" asked the teacher.

"An inward monitor," promptly answered the bright little boy.

"And what is a monitor?" pursued the teacher, with unwise research.

"An iron clad!" was the instant response.

This is an exceedingly good definition when applied to one variety of the modern conscience.—Charlotte Perkins Stetson.

### An over-taxed conscience.—Ex.

### Pay for Tax Articles.

The editor of this department will pay for original articles which he prints. Rejected manuscripts will not be returned unless stamps are enclosed. Articles should not exceed a thousand words; short articles preferred.

## POLITICAL ECONOMY IN THREE CHAPTERS.

2nd LESSON.

### WHAT IS CAPITAL?

When we advance beyond primitive ways of production, a third instrument of production comes. This factor which we call Capital, is known as a secondary factor, to distinguish it from Land and Labor, which, being absolutely necessary to every kind of production are called primary factors. Capital, like Labor, is active. It is that part of Wealth devoted to producing more wealth, and is composed of natural substances changed by human exertion, or "Land modified by Labor." Machinery, buildings, cattle, ships, grain and the like, may be Capital; but notes, bonds, mortgages, slaves and so forth, though they may represent Capital and evidence its Ownership, are not Capital in political economy; it is Land. Though all Capital is Wealth, all Wealth is not Capital. It may be called unfinished Wealth, for the production of any kind of Wealth is not complete until it is in form and place to satisfy somebody's wants. Bread in a bakery being wealth on the way to the consumer, and therefore unfinished, is capital; while bread on the dinner table being complete in its form and in the place where it is wanted to eat is finished wealth. A merchant ship, getting worn to pieces in the bringing of things to the places where they are needed, is capital; but a pleasure yacht, which only ministers to someone's pleasure, is wealth.

Capital increases the power of labor. This it does in three ways. First by enabling labor to apply itself in better ways, as in moving a vessel by shoveling coal into a furnace instead of by rowing; second, by enabling labor to better use the reproductive forces of nature, as to obtain hay by sowing it instead of cutting wild grass, or animals by breeding them instead of by hunting; third, helping the division of labor, and thus on the one hand increasing what labor accomplishes by bringing to bear special talents and skill, and reducing waste, and on the other hand calling in the highest powers of Land by taking advantage of the difference of soil, climate and situation, so as to make each particular species of wealth where nature is most favorable.

### GOOD GOVERNMENT.

**The Proposed Taxpayers' Association—Some Ideas on Taxation.**

To the Editor of the Buffalo (N. Y.) Courier:

Mr. Charles M. Harrington's suggestion that a tax-payers' association be formed to perpetuate and advance the results of the late election, is at once pertinent and practical. Such a movement is apt to be popular and successful if started while the public mind is still sensitive and responsive to any reasonable proposition which promises better government. Let a provisional committee, self-appointed, if they please, arrange at once for a public meeting to formulate and adopt measures that will crystallize the results of the great moral triumph of November 7.

When his sense of dignity has been sufficiently defied and his bank account squeezed, the American voter rises with the wrath of outraged majesty and smashes things. Unfortunately, however, such spasmodic movements soon lose their effect, and after the first feeling of indignation and resentment has spent its force and has given way to the complacency of victory, the voter turns to his private concerns, forgets his political duties, and public affairs soon drop back into the old rut.

The only way to maintain the interest of the citizen in municipal government is to make him feel continuously through the medium of his pocket nerve the costly effects of mal-administration. I venture the assertion that the main cause of the notoriously bad government of American cities is the temptation offered to weak and corrupt officials to profit through a slovenly and unscientific system of taxation. This tendency is aggravated by the marvelous growth in population and wealth of our great commercial centers. The remedy is obvious to the careful observer. Confine taxation to objects so few and in such plain sight that public attention can be easily and continuously directed upon them. Abolish taxation upon personal property and concentrate it upon real estate, and upon public franchises. Deprive the assessors of all power of discrimination as to the assessable as distinguished from the real value of property, and make their duties purely executive and not judicial as at present. Let this motto be adopted as a rule of local government: "The most direct taxation is the best for local purposes, because it gives to the real payers of taxes a conscious and direct pecuniary interest in honest and economical government."

A. J. WOLF.

### Tax Monopoly Corporations.

There is no disposition among farmers to wage an unreasonable warfare against corporations simply because they are corporations or because they represent great blocks of capital. It is frankly acknowledged that corporations have made it possible to make many valuable enterprises a success. No one would try to prevent the proper massing of capital for the carrying forward of large business undertakings which an individual could not possibly handle with success. But there is cause of complaint against most of the large corporations and even against all corporations. No one who thinks would care to question this statement. It can not be questioned that railroad, banking and many other corporations are oppressive in their dispositions and their methods. It will not be argued by any fair-minded man that we have not corporations that are nothing more nor less than corporate robberies, and that they have been insatiable leeches upon agriculture and our other industries. The railroad has been a notorious offender on this line.—Farmers' Voice.

## A PROPER COURSE.

**The President's Wise Treatment of the Hawaiian Question.**

No fair-minded person can read President Cleveland's message on the Hawaiian affair without coming to the conclusion that the president and the secretary of state are absolutely right in every position they have taken with regard to this unfortunate business. No state paper concerning a similar subject has ever come from the executive office that reflected more honor upon our government, and of which every patriotic American citizen had more reason to be proud. It sets forth once more in a plain, clear and candid way the well-established facts of the overthrow of the Hawaiian government by a small band of conspirators under the instigation of the American minister and with the aid of United States troops—facts so well verified by documentary proof and all manner of conclusive evidence that the most unscrupulous partisan mendacity has not been able to obscure them. It is well that the president's message shows more fully than it has been officially shown heretofore how the American minister had for years been bent upon accomplishing the annexation of the Hawaiian islands to the United States; how he had yearned for the "golden hour" of opportunity; how he had asked the state department to permit him to use the United States forces in Hawaiian waters for purposes beyond the mere protection of the American legation and of the lives and property of American citizens; and how, when he thought the "golden hour" had arrived, he used the United States forces even to the extent of committing an unjustifiable act of war against a friendly government.

What interests the American people most at the present moment is the conduct of our own government under such circumstances. The government of Hawaii had been stolen, and offered to the United States in hot haste by the thieves. President Harrison—so Mr. Cleveland generously presents the case—was misled by artful misrepresentations into a hasty acceptance of the stolen goods, and submitted a treaty of annexation to the senate. But Mr. Cleveland's administration, having taken office fortunately before annexation was consummated, easily detected that there was a grave discrepancy between the assumption of Mr. Harrison, that "the overthrow of the monarchy in Hawaii was not in any way promoted by this government," and the protest of the queen, declaring that she had surrendered to the superior force of the United States, and that she therefore confidently submitted the case to the enlightened justice of the government of this republic. It was in obedience to the simple dictate of common honesty that President Cleveland withdrew the annexation treaty from the senate and sent a man of high character and known ability and experience to Hawaii to ascertain the facts. Mr. Blount, the agent selected, had enjoyed the rare distinction, when leaving congress after many years of service, of carrying with him expressions of the highest regard from leading members of both political parties. No man ever thought of questioning his universally recognized integrity until, after a conscientious endeavor to ascertain, and with a firm determination to speak the truth, he told the whole story of the theft of a country, and thus incurred the rage of those who found themselves balked in the iniquitous attempt to profit from the disgraceful transaction.

The president and the secretary of state have done their duty. Now let the unscrupulous rangers in congress who have so wildly vociferated against the administration show what remedy they have to propose, consistently with American honor, integrity, and morality. Mere denunciation will no longer serve. On the bare assumption that the president had ordered the queen of Hawaii to be reinstated by force of arms, without authority from congress, they have hurled against the president vilification without measure, even to the threat of impeachment. The message showing that the president has remained strictly within his constitutional limits, covers them with confusion and shame. Their rage may grow more desperate, but it will also become more harmless every day. "If national honesty is to be disregarded," says the president, "and a desire for territorial extension, or dissatisfaction with a form of government not our own, ought to regulate our conduct, I have entirely misapprehended the mission and character of our government, and the behavior which the confidence of our people demands of their public servants." Let the president rest assured that, the demagogues notwithstanding, the American people are neither fools nor knaves. Their conception of the mission and character of our government corresponds with his own. Their sense of justice will stand by him, and turn his severest trial into his most signal triumph.—Harper's Weekly.

### Ex-Gov. Reed's Fallacies.

Mr. Reed says that American products cannot be sold except at a loss unless their price can be increased by putting a tax on competition, and he adds that "sales at a loss cannot long continue." This is a very unflattering, and, we believe, a false view to take of the enterprise and ability of American manufacturers and workmen. They produce many things now cheaper than they can be made abroad. They prove it by selling in foreign markets. They can produce many other things more cheaply when their crude materials and machinery are untaxed. But it is a poor rule that does not work both ways. Mr. Reed implies that the foreigner pays the tariff tax. Can he tell how the foreigner managed to pay \$199,143,000 in duties last year upon goods valued at \$400,282,000? It was but a fraction short of 50 per cent. of the value of the goods which, according to Reed, the foreign producers paid for the privilege of selling in our market. Where are the profits in such a transaction? Is Mr. Reed fooled himself, or is he trying to fool the people?—N. Y. World.

## TARIFF TRUTHS.

**Motives Prompting the Wilson Committee in Their Deliberations.**

The report of the majority of the ways and means committee on the bill for the reform and reduction of the tariff is likely to go into history as one of the chief documents brought out by a radical and beneficent change in the fiscal policy of the country. It is an extremely able paper, clear and firm in statement of principle, temperate and prudent in spirit, logical in argument and practical in its method of dealing with a problem that has become extraordinarily complex. The committee recognize the mandate of the American people, given to the majority in congress, as they justly say "after the fullest and most thorough debate ever given by any people to their fiscal policy." That mandate required that the present tariff, "wrong in principle and grievously unjust in operation," should be revised in the light of the law that "the power of taxation has no lawful or constitutional exercise, except for providing revenue for the support of the government." But the committee also recognize that the revision of the tariff in the light of this high law cannot proceed suddenly and violently; that "great interests do exist whose existence and prosperity it is no part of our (their) reform either to impede or to curtail," and "that in dealing with the tariff question, as with every other long-standing abuse that has intervened itself with our social or industrial system, the legislator must always remember that in the beginning temperate reform is safest, having in itself the principle of growth."

This statement is fully sustained in the body of the report discussing the various changes made by the bill. The object of the committee has been to abolish or reduce the duties on the materials of manufacture; to reduce in a corresponding degree the duties on the finished product into which these materials enter; to lighten the taxes on the necessities of life; to abolish duties that were prohibitory, and to emancipate at once commerce and industry from unnecessary restrictions. We do not think that it can, with any show of reason, be denied that the bill honestly and practically meets these ends. It has been necessary to some extent to keep in view the temporary needs of the treasury, and that is to be regretted, but the committee are perfectly justified in inferring that the opinion of the country will sustain them in not allowing these needs to interfere with substantial compliance with the will of the people, as shown clearly and repeatedly at the polls.

It remains for the republicans to decide in what way they will meet the question which is now before congress, brought there by the decisive action of the voters after full discussion with the utmost deliberation. Will they content themselves with fair and reasonable discussion, or will they resort to dilatory tactics, to purely factious talk, with the hope of wearying the country with uncertainty? If they are either patriotic or wise they will not take the latter course. A tariff reform bill is bound to pass. They cannot prevent, though they may postpone, its passage. The particular class whom the republicans in congress assume to represent—the manufacturers—will suffer more from the uncertainty, doubt and confusion attending a tedious delay than any other class. But they will not be the only ones to suffer. The country has passed through a most trying season of suspense and depression. Its energies are reawakening, and it is preparing to resume prosperous activity in all branches of business. Uncertainty in any branch must defer the recovery in all. Will the republicans make themselves responsible for such an untoward and unnecessary addition to the difficulties of all business men? That is the question they will have to decide. They have now a very moderate and fair bill before them. They cannot justly complain of radical or extreme propositions. They may be sure of one thing, that none so moderate will ever again be offered, and that whatever change takes place in public sentiment will be in the direction of more drastic and immediate reform. Every consideration of honor and interest alike impels them to moderation. If they fail to be moderate their accounting will be sure and swift.—N. Y. Times.

### OPINIONS AND POINTERS.

—The arguments of the republican editors do not fit the case. The present congress was not commissioned to frame a manufacturers' tariff.—N. Y. World.

—A year ago Mr. Stevens was not so hot for a republic in Hawaii as he is now. He thought the country would do well enough "as a crown colony of Great Britain."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

—The republicans say that they are bound to come back into power if the Wilson bill is passed, and yet they are doing all they can to prevent its passage. What's the explanation?—Detroit Free Press.

—These are the selfish plutocrats who raised no employee's wages when they obtained the additional "protection" of the McKinley bill, pocketing the new bounty themselves. But when it is proposed to reduce that bounty they declare their purpose to make labor pay them the difference and to proscribe skilled and faithful workmen for opinion's sake. McKinleyism will go the more surely for such action.—N. Y. World.

—The desire of g. o. p. oracles to cross the tariff bridge before they reach it is indicative of an anxiety which augurs well for the cause of reform. They already have the Wilson bill torn to tatters in the senate, and foresee a total collapse of democratic prospects in that body. It will be well enough for the country to wait developments in the senate, which is not now under the control of the republican whoopers or organs. The political fallacies that the latter are preaching are such as to induce a belief that their prophecies, like dreams, should be interpreted by the rule of contraries.—Detroit Free Press.

## FREE COAL AND IRON.

**A Reform That Will Benefit the Laborer and Not the Monopolist.**

If some genius had discovered a means by which the hidden wealth of the coal and iron mines of the country might be more cheaply brought to the surface and made ready for the hand of labor, only the most hardened McKinleyite would have withheld from him the award of grateful praise. He would by so much have increased the power of labor over the forces of nature. By so much would he have increased the potency of every hand engaged in the manufacture of iron and steel goods. He would have been scouted as a fool who proclaimed that this new invention threatened the iron and steel industry or was intended to benefit foreign competitors. He would have been laughed at who claimed that this invention, must destroy the value of the coal and iron mines.

Yet it has happened that the genius of the people have discovered a means of reducing the cost of iron and coal to every worker desiring to use them. It was a simple proposition. Through fraud, the owners of coal and iron deposits had been allowed to gather tribute from labor wishing to use these products. Their mines had been increased in value through the operation of a law which enabled them to take from the hand of toil a portion of its product. The tariff bounty to coal mine owners meant an increasing tribute from all engaged in production of iron and steel. Nearly five tons of coal is required to produce a single ton of manufactured steel. Of one nearly three tons are used. The original basic tax on these two products cumulated to the injury of labor and only to the benefit of the owner of the natural deposits. No robber baron ever laid more unjust tax upon his victims. None ever proclaimed his intent to bless while thus plundering.

The American people are now offered, through the tariff bill of the democratic majority in the house of representatives, something better than an invention for cheaply operating coal fields. Such an invention, under the operation of the McKinley bill, would have increased the power of the mine owners over legislation by increasing their capacity for fat-frying in the interest of a party pledged to the perpetuation and extension of the infamous system. Bribed souls who believe that this boon, trimmed by democratic statesmanship in obedience to the demand of the people, will be repaid by a vote of lack of confidence by the people most benefited, have small basis for their claim that popular sovereignty is not a failure.—American Industries.

### WAGES AND THE TARIFF.

**Blackmailing Employers to Secure Their Votes—Schemes of Protectionists.**

The McKinleyites assert that the higher the duty the higher the wages of American labor, and the lower the duty the lower the wages. This is untrue. Wages are highest in unprotected industries. Wages in the same industries, under the same tariff, vary greatly in the different states of the union. Therefore when they threaten to close their factories to lower wages because their protective duty is to be reduced by the Wilson bill they are simply blackmailing their employees for votes or trying to frighten congress.

There is only one way in which the price of anything can be increased by the tariff. That is by limiting its supply by placing a tax or duty on it. There is no duty on labor. Men are on the free list. Foreigners compete on even terms with natives. For many years the protected manufacturers imported the cheapest labor they could find in Europe. Some of them do it now, violating the contract labor law. No manufacturer pays higher wages than he is obliged to in the unprotected labor market.

It does not follow that higher rates of wages mean greater cost of labor. As a rule, high wages mean cheap products, because high-priced men are much more efficient than low-priced men. Secretary Blaine reported that this was so as to cotton operatives. American workmen are more skillful, intelligent and enterprising than foreign workmen, and American machinery is better. The average cost of a ton of paper in an American mill is \$8.87; in the English mills it is \$13.46, though wages are higher here.

In many cases under the McKinley law the protection on an American product is greater than all the wages or labor cost. The labor in mining a ton of coal costs from 60 to 70 cents; the mine-owner is protected by a tax of 75 cents plus the cost of transporting the foreign product.

Wages do not go up with increased duties. They did not in 1890. In 1890 the average tariff tax was 24 per cent.; the average labor cost in protected articles was 25 per cent. of the whole cost of the product. In 1880 the tax had risen to 46 per cent. and labor cost had fallen to 32 per cent. To-day the tax is 48 per cent. and the labor cost probably not above 30.

The wage-cutting and mill-closing of the monopolists are simply repetitions of their campaign scares.—N. Y. World.

### NOT THE SOUTH.

**Why Birmingham Iron Men Do Not Want Taxes Reduced.**

A dispatch from Birmingham, Ala., announces that "the Wilson tariff bill does not meet indorsement in the south." This implies that Birmingham, Ala., is the headquarters of "the south"—the place where the voice of "the south" speaks with authority—the Delphic shrine of the southern oracle. It is quite safe to say that the implication is false. Birmingham is a place where pig iron is produced in considerable quantities, and the owners of coal and iron mines and furnaces are in favor of a tariff for revenue only—for themselves.

The dispatch goes on to say that "Senator Morgan says he is not for the free list as promulgated by the bill. It is inconsistent with a tariff for revenue and he will stand with the interests of Alabama and the south in defending them against free coal and ore for the benefit of the northeast." The further information is conveyed that "the coal

and iron men of the district are with Senator Morgan." It would be nearer the truth to say that Senator Morgan is with the coal and iron men of that district.

And all this is no news. Representatives of the Birmingham interests went to Washington some time ago and labored with Chairman Wilson and his associates against free coal and ore and for as high duty on pig iron. And it is not forgotten that the spokesman of the delegation not long before had published in the Iron Age a statement over his own signature that pig iron could be produced at less cost in the south than in England. Mr. Wilson and his associates may have seen that statement. At all events the delegation labored in vain. Their selfish opposition to the bill is a matter of course. They are not authorized to speak for "the south" any more than the Pittsburgh iron men are authorized to speak for the north.

As for Senator Morgan, nobody need be surprised at anything he may say or do. He calls himself a democrat, but he is "agin" the administration. He is one of the Sam Randall variety of democrats, whose support for any measure of tariff reform worth having has never been counted on. There may be a few more democrats of the same variety in the senate, but not enough to defeat the Wilson bill.—Chicago Herald.

### THE CALAMITY BUBBLE.

**It Is Punctured by Congressman Harter—Protectionist Claptrap.**

Representative Harter, of Ohio, is not dismayed by the fact that republican politicians who happen to be in the manufacturing business are trying to make illegitimate party capital by cutting down the wages of their employees and charging their conduct to the uncertainty felt about the democratic tariff.

"Of course," said he to a friend who called his attention to the matter, "all this is mere protectionist claptrap intended to frighten the workmen by making them believe that revenue reform is hostile to labor. It is not likely to deceive many persons—certainly not any who read and think. If you will go over your list you will find that not one of these fellows who is making such haste to cut down the wages of his hands has shown equal haste in cutting down prices to his customers. That is where the cut is really needed, and where justice demands that it shall be made. Let it be remembered that these men, in continuing to charge the same prices for goods manufactured under the McKinley tariff, show that the conditions have not changed. Their proposal to cut down the wages of their help is based entirely upon their expectation of a change of conditions still to come. Now, why is it not just as fair to reduce the prices to consumers on account of a future contingency which seems to be impending, as to cut down the wages of the poor men who do manual labor in their factories?"

"The fact is, for every 10 per cent. cut from the wages of workmen on account of a prospective decrease in duty on the finished product, at least 20 per cent. ought to be struck from prices on account of the free raw materials which, under such schedules as the Wilson bill provides, would enter into most of the fundamental manufactures."

### "Infel" Taxes.

The president in his message referred to "the indirect and almost stealthy manner in which a large part of our taxes are exacted." Upon which a McKinley organ observes that this is only another way of saying that under the republican system "nobody feels the burden or knows that he is taxed."

What humbug! If a man earns \$1,000 a year and pays \$100 in the tax-enhanced cost of his necessary purchases he may not know just when or how each tax was paid, but he feels the loss in striking his balance for the year. A woman may not feel the loss or know that she is being robbed when a thief picks her pocket, but she knows it when she gets home.

The people of this country paid last year in duties upon woolen goods the great sum of \$34,293,000. They paid nearly \$17,000,000 in duties upon silks. Did they not "feel" the tax because they did not know just how much was duty and how much fair cost in each yard purchased?

Out upon such flimsy and dishonest pretense! An indirect tax imposes a direct burden. It is felt, though it may not be seen. If even one-quarter of our revenues were raised by direct taxation of those best able to pay, we should have no more billion dollar congresses.—N. Y. World.

### Dolge Cries "Wolf" too Often.

Alfred Dolge & Son, of co-operative notoriety, threaten to move their felt-making machines to Germany and leave Dolgeville a desolate waste if the Wilson bill seems likely to pass. The country would survive if they should execute their dreadful threat. But they will do nothing of the kind. They will get their wool free and a "protection" of 15 per cent. on their product if the Wilson bill passes as it stands, and they cannot do better in Germany. The Dolges are joining the procession of tariff-enriched bulldozers, who repay a generosity, which they never deserved, by threatening to do desperate things. There is some reason to think that they will not be able to frighten the present congress.—Chicago Herald.

### The Tin Plate Myth.

Protection speakers are talking about "the tin plate industry" and trying to make capital for McKinley on that score. The governor stated at Ashtabula that 100 persons were employed in the tin plate factory at Conaut. The Herald representative met a very reputable man to-day who said he had recently visited that alleged factory, and by permission he searched the establishment through to find those 100 happy employees. He declares that only seven persons (six men and one girl) constitute the entire working force of the concern. He added that 10 per cent. is about as near the truth as McKinley ever gets when talking tin plate nonsense.—Chicago Herald.

**The Chase County Courant.**  
W. E. TIMMONS, Editor and Publisher  
Issued every Thursday.

The postmaster at Leocompton has a unique letterhead on his stationery. It reads: "United States of America, Postoffice Department, W. S. Bissell, Postmaster, General, Local headquarters, Leocompton, Kan., W. R. Smith, Postmaster, Stamps sold to carry mail matter to all parts of the world. Prompt attention given to all business entrusted to me. Patronize home institutions."

A Missouri editor says he has a subscriber that gets drunk every little while and invariably insists on paying a year's subscription. He has his paper paid up in advance to 1926. We wish the editor of that paper would find out what brand of whisky that fellow drinks and would send us a few gallons. We will pay him a good price for it and if it proves to be what he says, will take a barrel. —Fort Collins Express.

Dr. S. F. Neely, ex-Mayor of Leavenworth, has been appointed United States Marshal for the District of Kansas by President Cleveland, which appointment ought to put a quietus to the sayings of Democratic papers and Republicans, than Senator Martin or fusion Democrats are not in it with this Democratic Administration, as Dr. Neely has ever been one of the strongest advocates of fusion there ever was in the Democratic Editorial Association.

The official report of the proceedings of the Kansas Editorial Association, held in Topeka, last September, has been issued in pamphlet form by the Sterling Bulletin-Gazette, and the COURANT acknowledges the receipt of a copy of the same. The report includes the speeches that were made, the papers that were read before the Association, and also an interesting account of the excursion to the World's fair. The Association was organized at Topeka, last April, and the membership is now over 200. The next meeting will be held at Hutchinson, January 22 and 23, 1894.

In another column appears an article from the Inman Review advocating the appointment of Judge Earle to the Federal Judgeship to succeed Judge Foster. Judge Earle is not a candidate for this office in the sense of seeking the appointment. He has unquestionably made the best Judge this district has ever had, and while performing the duties of his office has given no thought to political preferment. At the same time he is an unswerving Democrat and hosts of friends both in and out of that party would be pleased to see him occupy a seat as a member of the Federal Judiciary. President Cleveland is noted for selecting careful and able jurists for vacancies in the Judiciary Department and many here believe he could not find a better man for the vacancy when it occurs, than Judge Earle. —McPherson Democrat.

Grover Cleveland will be in the Presidential chair until 1897; we shall have good times by natural reaction before that time. If the present hard times are due to the Democratic party being "in power," of course the coming good times will be due to the same cause. Republican papers that are now howling that the Democratic party is responsible for the times, are giving the Democrats a club to beat Republican brains out with. Better stick to the fact that it was the determination of the goldbugs to bring on a panic by shouting and walling in order to demonetize silver, that caused the stringency, rather than the mere putting of the Democrats in power. Laying the charge of the hard times to the change of political parties will look silly, indeed, if we are in the midst of prosperity before Cleveland's term is half over, as we are very likely to be. —Topeka Journal.

Speaking of the A. P. A., the Carthage, Ill., Republican says:

All secret political organizations are opposed to the spirit of free institutions and are subversive of the purpose and intent of enlightened government. Such societies are founded on the idea of proscription either as to religious views or citizenship, or both and therefore against the plain guarantees which our constitution and laws afford to every man, whether native born or naturalized, to worship God according to the dictates of his conscience, and to exercise the lawful rights of citizenship unmolested. The oath taken in these societies may be extra judicial; but nevertheless it is an awkward thing to carry in one's thoughts and conscience long after the prospective organization they have sworn to uphold has passed away and become a disreputable memory.

**ACTION NEEDED.**  
Our friends of the Democratic press do not seem to be making the proper effort to arouse the people to the necessity of an early State convention. And now that the ranks of that organization are becoming decimated, the Democratic party should be thoroughly organized as early as possible in order that we may secure as many of those who are deserting the old ship as possible. Then, again, if the scheme of reorganizing the People's party is undertaken, there are many who will not want to cast their political fortunes with the new party, and many more of them will come to the Democratic party if the organization is perfect, and our candidates are in the field with a vigorous campaign in progress. We don't want to be termed snappers or anything of that kind, but we really do think that an early convention is of vast importance to the Democratic party of Kansas. Come, boys! Let us all put our shoulders to the wheel, and make a long and strong pull for an early convention and a strong, vigorous Democratic organization. —Chapota Democrat.

**BABYLAND**  
For January opens with a frontispiece in eight colors, beautiful both in design and conception—"The Christ Child." The first page reveals the dainty touch of Margaret Johnson, in the exquisite setting she has given Helen A. Steinhauer's pretty finger-play, and which will afford Baby and Mamma no end of "good times." "Santa Clause and His Helpers," "The Magic Chest," "A Merry Crew," and "Go Take a Romp with Baby," with their lovely pictures, large and small, will shed a New Year's greeting about the nursery, and lighten Mamma's hearts everywhere.

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"How Money is Made" (the Mint), "How the Treasury is Guarded," "How the Government Promotes Invention" (the Patent Office), "The Head-Letter Office," "What the West Point Cadets," "How Armies Talk to Each Other," "Life on a Man-of-War," etc.

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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, Mr. J. A. Pansy, has long been one of the prime movers in Christian Endeavor work. Rev. T. S. Hamlin, D. D., continues in November an article on "The Immediate Future of Christian Endeavor." To be followed by helpful 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 Home 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 new fiction circle will take up Greek History this year. Elizabeth Abbott will prepare interesting papers. An early paper will be "Daily Thoughts," comprising daily readings for Christian Endeavor Societies and Sunday-schools.

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will be continued. So will the stories about 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.

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Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of her intention to make final proof in support of her claim, and that said proof will be made before the Clerk of the District Court of Chase County, Kansas, at Cottonwood Falls on Jan. 16, 1894, viz: Zerelda Pratt, widow of Jehiel T. Pratt, deceased, for the west 1/4 of southeast 1/4 of section 12, Township 19 south, of Range 6 east.

She names the following witnesses to prove her continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: John Campbell, of Elmdale, Kansas. Samuel Campbell, of Elmdale, Kansas. William H. Hodge, of Elmdale, Kansas. Thomas R. Wells, of Elmdale, Kansas. J. M. HODGE, Register.

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**SHERIFF'S SALE.**  
STATE OF KANSAS, ss.  
County of Chase, ss.

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

Minnie D. Myers, plaintiff, vs. F. L. Drinkwater, E. H. Hill and William Hill, partners as Hill Bros., C. N. Neal and Ballinger & Hostetter, defendants.

By virtue of an order of sale issued out of the District Court of the 25th Judicial District, 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, 1894,

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 bidder, 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 defendants, Drinkwater and Hill Bros., and the same will be sold to satisfy said order of sale, taxes and costs.

J. H. MURDOCK, Sheriff of Chase County, Kansas. Sheriff's Office, Cottonwood Falls, Chase county, Kansas, Jan. 10th, 1894. Jan1115

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**B. B. Bliss, Iowa Falls, Iowa.**

**The Chase County Court,**  
**COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANS.**  
**THURSDAY, JAN. 11, 1894.**  
**W. E. TIMMONS, Ed. and Prop.**

"No fear shall awe, or favor sway;  
 How to the line, let his chips fall where they may."

**TIME TABLE.**  
**TIME TABLE A., T. & S. F. R. R.**

TRAIL.	NY. X.	COL. X.	CHI. X.	MRX.	K. C. X.
Cedar Grove	117	11 01	1 26	12 09	10 13
Elmdale	1 44	11 23	1 43	12 37	10 36
Olevents	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 16	11 50	2 07	1 18	11 03
WEST.	MO. X.	CA. X.	DO. X.	CO. X.	TEX. X.
Saffordville	6 12	5 37	2 16	2 42	1 21
Ellinor	6 17	5 43	2 22	2 48	1 26
Strong	6 25	5 51	2 28	3 05	1 33
Evans	6 32	5 57	2 36	3 15	1 41
Elmdale	6 36	6 01	2 40	3 20	1 45
Clements	6 47	6 12	2 51	3 31	1 56
Cedar Grove	6 50	6 20	2 59	3 44	2 01

**C. K. & W. R. R.**

EAST.	Pass.	Frt.	Mixed
Hymor	12 10am	6 45pm	
Evans	12 31	7 15	
Strong City	12 45	7 30	3 00pm
Cottonwood Falls			3 10
Gladstone			3 25
Bazaar			4 10
WEST.	Pass.	Frt.	Mixed
Bazaar			4 20pm
Gladstone			4 50
Cottonwood Falls			5 15
Strong City	5 30am	8 30am	5 20
Evans	5 30	8 45	
Hymor	5 50	9 15	

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 cognomen you want to appear in the paper.

# CLOSING OUT TO QUIT BUSINESS.

Nothing like it before and nothing like it will come after. All goods going at Manufacturers' cost, some less. Men's hats at a little more than half price. Men's clothing cheaper than you ever saw it before. Boys' clothing at about half price. Men's shoes that were \$2.00, now only \$1.00 per pair. Children's shoes that were \$1.25, now only 85c. The stock must be closed out by January 1st, 1894. Goods are going fast. Don't miss this great chance to get your winter's supply at wholesale prices.

Yours respectfully,  
**CARSON & SANDERS,**  
 COTTONWOOD FALLS, - KAN.

**RIP-ANS TABLETS**  
 REGULATE THE STOMACH, LIVER AND BOWELS AND PURIFY THE BLOOD.

RIP-ANS TABLETS are the best medicine known for Indigestion, Biliousness, Headache, Constipation, Dyspepsia, Chronic Liver Troubles, Bloating, Bad Complexion, Bystentery, Offensive Breath, and all disorders of the Stomach, Liver and Bowels.

Rip-ans Tablets contain nothing injurious to the most delicate constitution. Are pleasant to take, safe, effective, and give immediate relief.

Price—Box (5 vials), 75 cents; Package (4 boxes), \$1.00. May be ordered through nearest druggist or by mail. Sample free by mail. Address: THE RIP-ANS CHEMICAL CO., 19 SPRUCE STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

**YOU SHORE HAVE THE CRIPPE.**  
 For the COURTAIN.  
 When your clothes, from your hat to your socks,  
 Have tickled and scrubbed you all day;  
 When your brain is a musical box,  
 With a barrel that turns the wrong way;  
 When you find you're too big for your coat  
 And a great deal too small for your vest,  
 With a pint of warm oil in your throat  
 And a pound of tin tacks in your chest;  
 When you've got a bee-hive in your head  
 And a sewing-machine in each ear,  
 And you feel that you've eaten your bed,  
 And you've got a bad headache down here;  
 When your lips are like underdone paste,  
 And you've highly gamboge in the gill;  
 And your mouth has a coppery taste,  
 As if you'd just bitten a pill,  
 And wherever you tread,  
 From a yawning abyss,  
 You recoil with a yell—  
 Depend upon this  
 You are not at all well;  
 You've shore got the grippe.

When everything spins like a top,  
 And your stock of endurance gives out;  
 If some miscreant proposes a chop  
 Mutton-chop with potatoes and stout;  
 When your mouth is of damel-like mine  
 And your teeth not on terms with their stomach;  
 And spiders crawl over your spine,  
 And your muscles have all got the jerks;  
 When you're bad with the creeps and the crawls,  
 And the shivers, and shudders and shakes;  
 And the pattern that covers the walls  
 Is alive with black beetles and snakes;  
 When you doubt if your head is your own,  
 And you jump when an open door slams,  
 And you've got to a state which is known  
 To the medical world as "jim-jams."  
 If such symptoms you find  
 In your body or head—  
 They're not easy to quell—  
 You may make up your mind,  
 That you're better in bed,  
 For you're not at all well,  
 You've either the grippe or you're drunk  
 INVISIBLE GREEN.

**LOCAL SHORT STOPS.**  
 Mrs. Groundwater is improving.  
 Mrs. Grant Ways is seriously ill.  
 Willie Harris is sick with typhoid fever.  
 Dr. J. M. Hamme was at Emporia, Tuesday.  
 Mr. Potee is not feeling as well this week as last.  
 Mrs. J. H. Martin, of Saffordville, is quite sick.  
 Mrs. W. R. Johnson is very sick with the grippe.  
 The Rev. Thomas Lidzy is suffering with la grippe.  
 E. W. Ellis and Chauncey Simmons are at New Orleans.  
 J. R. Blackshere, of Elmdale, was down to Emporia, Friday.  
 Jesse L. Kellogg has sold his livery business to L. S. Palmer.  
 M. M. Huhl is putting up a large sign over his harness shop.  
 Richard Cuthbert has recovered from an attack of the grippe.  
 Fred Hedinger, of Canton, was visiting at Strong City, last week.  
 Mr. Jared Fox, of Atchison, was in the city, last week, on business.  
 Louis E. Romigh returned to his home at Valley Center, Saturday.  
 Warren Peck, of Cedar Point, was in the city, Saturday, on business.  
 C. North, of Matfield Green, was a visitor at Strong City, last week.  
 First-class room and board at the Hinckley House at \$3.50 per week.  
 Capt. Montgomery, of Cedar Point, was in town, Tuesday, on business.  
 Judge J. M. Rose and wife leave, to-day, on a visit at Decatur, Illinois.  
 E. A. Hildebrand, of Matfield Green, was at Kansas City, last week.  
 Miss Edna Lucas, of Strong City, visited friends at Emporia, Sunday.  
 The Sunflower Club will give a dance in Music hall to-morrow evening.  
 We need money; therefore pay us a part of what you owe us, if you can't pay all.  
 Robert Cochran has been quite sick, this week, with inflammatory rheumatism.  
 A. B. Emerson, a former Cedar Pointer, is running a livery stable at Florence.  
 Mr. and Mrs. Geo. B. Carson returned from their visit at Emporia, Tuesday.  
 Sheriff J. H. Murdock took Michael O'Donnell to the asylum at Topeka, Tuesday.  
 J. H. Cunningham, of Fox creek, is out again, after a severe attack of la grippe.  
 T. J. Eaman shipped a car load of cattle from Bazaar to Kansas City, last week.  
 Go to J. W. Brown's, Strong City, and get prices on Coffins before going elsewhere.  
 The COURTAIN office has a new floor, John B. Davis and son, J. B. Jr., doing the work.  
 John Perrier & Co., of Emporia, will pay cash for butter, eggs, poultry, hides and furs. ja12-14  
 Do you wear pants? If so, step in and get a pair at Talkington & Son's, Matfield Green.  
 Thos. H. Grisham went to Topeka, Tuesday, to file the papers in the Huffman appeal case.  
 Ray and Harold Blackshere, of Elmdale, returned to school, at Emporia, last week.  
 Wm. Potts and family moved, to-day, back to their old home at Hartford, Lyon county.  
 E. N. Wright, son-in-law of Judge J. M. Rose, returned, recently, from his visit in Illinois.  
 W. M. Tomlinson, near Elmdale, lost about sixty head of hogs, last week, from cholera.  
 Mrs. John Rettiger, of Strong City, is visiting her daughter, Mrs. Amos Armagast, at Emporia.  
 H. S. Lincoln, of Matfield Green, shipped four car loads of cattle to Kansas City, last Thursday.  
 Miss Pearl Berkshire, of Elmdale, is enjoying a visit from her cousin, Miss Corban, of Kansas City.  
 The Rev. W. C. Somers, we are glad to note, is again up and about after a severe attack of la grippe.  
 Talkington & Son, of Matfield Green, have a large stock of hats which they wish to close out at cost.  
 The Chase County National Bank shipped a car load of cattle and hogs from Bazaar to Kansas city, last week.  
 I will knock any one's prices in the county on Coffins. J. W. BROWN, Strong City, Kans.  
 A. M. Manley, of Clements, was in town, yesterday, on business, and made the COURTAIN office a pleasant call.

If you want a good job of plastering done call on W. E. Brace, Cottonwood Falls, Kansas, who also does paper-hanging. jy20tf

Master Fred Romigh and Miss May Childs visited with their uncle and aunt, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Brandley, last week.

B. S. Arnold shipped two car loads of cattle to Kansas City, Sunday night, and J. Z. Mann one car load, last night.

Thomas Lyman, of Chicago, has sold the Duckett ranch, on Buck creek, to Winfield Smouse, of Washington, Iowa.

Will Heintz, while playing "shiny" on the ice above the dam, was struck over the left eye with a "shiny" club and severely injured.

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

Miss Lizzie A. Gilmore, who has been visiting her sister, Mrs. Groundwater, returned, last Friday, to her home in Altoona, Florida.

Mrs. Penrod, mother of S. E. Yeoman, of Elmdale, and his sister, Mrs. Tibbles, both of Kansas City, are visiting with Mr. Yeoman.

Dr. Francis Comstock, of this city, delivered a lecture on the eyes, at Strong City, Tuesday evening, and also at Elmdale last night.

Philip Hornburger, one of Cottonwood Falls' old time boys, was in town, this week, visiting his mother and other relatives and friends.

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.

Mesdames Warren Peck and P. P. Shriver, of Cedar Point, and Mrs. A. R. Ice, of Clements, visited Mrs. A. B. Emerson, at Florence, last week.

E. C. Childs and A. S. Howard went to Colorado, last week, to buy cattle, but the price being too high, they returned without making any purchases.

The Emporia Gazette says: Attorney John Madden is located in a very pleasant and neatly arranged office upstairs at 419 Commercial street.

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

J. Elmer House, of the Florence Bulletin, has taken unto himself a partner—in business—in the person of C. D. Manlove. Success to the new firm.

There will be preaching in the M. E. church, in this place, every evening, commencing at 7:30, until further notice. All are invited to attend. Thos Lidzy, Pastor.

Geo. F. Chapman and wife have moved out to Mrs. McHenry's ranch, on Sharp's creek, where Mr. Chapman will act as superintendent of the farm.

J. S. Loy, at one time doing business in Strong City, has purchased the Commercial House, at Council Grove, and is putting it in first-class shape.

The party who stole the Columbia Bicycle Calendar out of the postoffice in this city is known, and would do well to return the same and avoid exposure.

The county printing was let, Monday, to four papers—the COURTAIN, Leader, Herald, and Derrick, the latter being designated as the official county paper.

Clara Brandley, of Matfield Green, will attend the High school, in this city, during the present term. She has taken up her residence with Mrs. A. B. Watson.

Mr. Henry C. Johnson, of this city, received a telegram, Monday night, telling him of the death of his father, at his home in Logan county, Ohio, in the 88th year of his age.

One thing that is the matter with Cottonwood Falls is, there are too many of her business men neglecting to fertilize or even cultivate the soil from which they expect to reap a crop.

A. Z. Scribner, of Bazaar, won the \$50 reward from the Chicago Live Stock Indicator, on the guess nearest to the number of sheep that would be put on the Chicago market during the year 1893.

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

Married, on Tuesday afternoon, January 9, 1894, by Judge J. M. Rose, in his office in the Court-house, in this city, Mr. J. A. Reifender of Strong City, and Miss Anna K. Giesewein, of Marion county.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Chase County Agricultural Association will be held on January 20th, 1894, at 2 o'clock, at the Court-house.

H. F. GILLET, Sec'y.

The newly-elected officers of U. S. Grant Post, No. 201, G. A. R., of Elmdale, and who were duly installed, on Tuesday, are as follows: Capt. Chadwick, Com. Wm. Triplett, S. V. C. J. H. Frey, J. V. C. A. M. Breese, A. L. M.; Dr. F. Johnson, S. M.

FOR SALE, TRADE OR RENT.—One hundred and eighteen acres on Buck creek. Open for bids for one month. Enquire of Frank M. Baker, 915 Baltimore Ave., Kansas City, Mo., or J. W. McWilliams, Cottonwood Falls, Chase County, Kans. Mind, one 118 acres. The place is well watered.

The New York Recorder says of Donahoe's Magazine: "Unquestionably the ablest, brainiest, broadest religious periodical in America. It is representative of the most progressive Catholic sentiment, and takes for its motto that fealty to the Catholic faith and loyalty to the Republic go hand in hand."

Wm. Blosser, who bought out M. Quinn's restaurant and confectionery stand, has laid in a large supply of Christmas goods consisting of all kinds of confections, fruits, etc., which he is selling at very low prices, to suit the times; and as his goods are all fresh he expects a good run of trade, and

invites all in want of anything in his line, for Christmas, to give him a call, and be convinced that they can save money by buying from him.

A very pleasant party was given at the residence of A. S. Howard, Wednesday evening of last week, by the Misses Nellie and Bessie Howard, assisted by Miss Anna K. Rookwood, and Miss Hattie Gilman. Refreshments were served in the early part of the evening, after which games were played until time to disperse. Mr. Kyser received first prize, an elegant plate, while Miss Jennie Jones was the recipient of a tin horn.

EDITOR OF COURTAIN: Would you be kind enough to give room in the COURTAIN to this card of thanks to those who have been so kind to me in my sickness, to Rev. Thos. Lidzy and wife, J. W. McWilliams and wife, J. F. Frisbey, Rev. W. C. Somers, Arthur Johnson and others who have my heartfelt thanks for their kindness and may the Lord see that none of them may ever want for friends in time of need, is my prayer.

WILLIAM POTTS.

The eighteenth annual meeting of the Kansas State Historical Society will be held in the hall of the House of Representatives, at Topeka, on Tuesday evening, January 16, 1894, for the election of one-third of the Board of Directors, and the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting. Addresses will be delivered by the President of the Society, Hon. P. G. Lowe, also by Prof. E. B. Cowgill, Hon. T. D. Thatcher, and others. A meeting of the Board of Directors will be held at 2 o'clock, p. m., of the same day, in the east rooms of the Society. All members of the Board are requested to be present. F. G. ADAMS, Sec'y.

There are now three prisoners confined in the jail in this city, to-wit: Wm. Huffman, found guilty of grand larceny, and sentenced to two and one-half years in the penitentiary, and Frank Leonard, of Marion county, and Wm. Roker, of Wichita, the two latter having been brought to town, last week, by S. T. Slabaugh and another gentleman, of Cedar township, charged with having broken the lock to Mr. Slabaugh's granary and stealing a lot of wheat therefrom. They were captured in Marion county by Mr. Slabaugh and County Commissioner N. E. Sidener and taken before Squire H. A. Ewing, of Cedar township, before whom they plead guilty, and, in default of bail, were committed to jail, to await the next session of the District Court.

Program for the Chase County Teachers' Association to be held at Saffordville, January 13, 1894: Song by the Saffordville and Toledo schools. Paper—How much history ought a teacher expect his beginning class to know at the end of the first four months?—W. M. Kyser. Discussion, Miss R. A. Hovey. Debate—Resolved That the Teachers' Association of Chase county be held on the central point. Affirmative, Prof. O. S. Wiley and A. A. Stevens. Negative, T. J. Perry and C. Smith. Song by the Association. Recess. Roll Call—Response by quotations from Lowell. Paper on Penmanship, W. C. Stevenson, of State Normal. Discussion, J. E. Vanderpool. Question box, conducted by S. E. Bailey. Miscellaneous business.

Francis M. Comstock, A. M. M. D., mention of whom was made in this paper last week, is a specialist of well known ability in the treatment of defective eyesight, as evidenced by the numerous testimonials at hand from a large number of the exchanges received at this office. The Lincoln Republican has this to say of the doctor: "Doctor Comstock comes to us warmly recommended by entirely responsible people and his work so thoroughly verifies his record that we feel guaranteed in urging upon those in our city and vicinity who need his services in eye and ear troubles to call upon him, the more so as he makes no charge for consultation or examination." The doctor is now located at the Corner Drug Store, in this city, and we would advise all those in need of his services to call upon him. Office hours from 8:30 a. m. to 4 p. m.

Hicks' predictions for this month are as follows: January opens with storms disappearing in the east, and cold, fair weather following in most parts, changing to warmer in the west about the third, resulting in rain and snow. During the fourth, fifth and sixth, warmer weather and storms will advance to the east, followed by rising barometer and cold wave from the west. By the eighth storms will end towards the Atlantic, leaving it cold and fair behind them. Rising temperature, with rain and snow, will return on about the tenth and eleventh, being in transit from west to east for three or four days, followed progressively by cold. About the fifteenth, warmer, with gathering rain and snow storms in the west. By the eighteenth, storms will have traveled to the Atlantic, leaving cold and snow in their track. Watch for the date of their arrival in your part. Change to warm, with reactionary storms in their progressive order about the twenty-first and twenty-second, after which cold will return, until renewed storms of rain and snow appear, from twenty-seventh to thirtieth. Cold wave ends month.

Arthur's New Home magazine for December is an ideal periodical for the entire household. It opens with a stirring sketch of life in "A Canadian Lumber Camp," illustrated in excellent style. "The Old Chapel," by Mrs. R. Shelton Mackenzie, is a Christmas love-story, and nothing prettier could be imagined. There is an excellent illustrated article on Chantilly and its collections, and one of the prettiest illustrated poems we have read in a long while. "Flora Culture," by Mrs. Phebe Westcott Humphreys, is a seasonal, useful, and interesting. "The Gold or the Child" by Ada T. Ferris, is a story that deserves special mention, though perhaps "Theron Derwent's Campaign" is equally good in a different line. Melville Philip's capital serial, "Was She Fairly Won?" winds up in an unexpected but highly satisfactory fashion, and is intensely inter-

esting to the close. As for the "Woman's World," that is really beyond praise, as every lady reader will admit. Arthur improves with every number, and fresh attractions are promised for 1894. The prospectus of a new department, called the "Clover Club," will please old and young alike. Terms, one dollar per year. Choice premiums are offered for getting up clubs. Address Arthur's New Home Magazine, Philadelphia.

**REPUBLICAN CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEE MEETING.**  
 WHITLEY HOTEL, EMPORIA, Ks.,  
 Jan. 9th, 1894.

The Congressional Central Committee met in the parlors of the Whitley Hotel, at 2:30 this afternoon and was called to order by the Hon. James A. Troutman, Chairman.

On motion, F. P. Cochran, of Chase county, was elected Secretary pro tem.

C. C. Clevenger, of Woodson, moved that the basis of representation for the election of delegates to this convention be one delegate for every two hundred votes cast for member of Congress for the year 1892, and one additional for each county, and that Chase county be allowed one additional delegate. Carried.

On motion of A. Cunningham, of Morris, Emporia was selected as the place for holding the convention.

On motion of L. E. Lambert, of Lyon county, it was ordered that the convention be held on Tuesday, March 27th, 1894, at 3 o'clock p. m.

On motion it was recommended that the counties in this Congressional District hold their conventions for the election of delegates to this convention on Saturday, March 17th, 1894.

Short addresses were made by Chairman Troutman, F. P. Cochran, J. C. Davis and a number of others, and after a vote of thanks to Major Whitley for use of parlors and other courtesies extended, the Committee adjourned.

**LITERARY NOTE.**  
 The second edition of the December World's Fair Cosmopolitan brings the total up to the extraordinary figure of 400,000 copies, an unprecedented result in the history of magazines. Four hundred thousand copies—200 tons—ninety-four million pages—enough to fill 200 wagons with 2000 pounds each—in a single line, in close order, this would be a file of wagons more than a mile and a half long. This means not less than 2,000,000 readers, scattered throughout every town and village in the United States. The course of the Cosmopolitan for the past twelve months may be compared to that of a snowball; more subscribers means more money spent in buying the best articles and best illustrations in the world; better illustrations and better articles means more subscribers, and so the two things are acting and reacting upon each other until it seems probable that the day is not far distant when the magazine publisher will be able to give so excellent an article that it will claim the attention of every intelligent reader in the country.

**LECTURE COURSE.**  
 For the benefit of the high school library, we have arranged for the following course of lectures to be given at the high school room:  
 Prof. A. R. Taylor, State Normal, "Measure of a Man."  
 Prof. Olin, State Agricultural College, "Reserve Force."  
 Prof. Carruth, State University, "Wm. Tell and Switzerland."  
 Prof. W. C. Stevens, State University, "The Relation of Atmosphere and Soil to Vegetation."  
 Pres. Geo. T. Fairchild, State Agricultural College.

The lecture course is under the management of the Senior Class. Course tickets \$1.00, single admission 20c; school children's course tickets 50c., single admission 10c. The above men are the leading educators of the State and no one can afford to miss hearing them.

**THE FARMER'S PROBLEM.**  
 The period has been reached in the history of this country when producers in every industry must figure on close margins of profit. It is thus the more necessary that every farmer who expects to prosper in his business, avail himself of all the aid and information obtainable. And there is nothing more useful in this line than a subscription to a first-class and practical agricultural journal like the old reliable KANSAS FARMER, a 36 to 39 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 once to Kansas Farmer Co., Topeka, Kansas, for a free sample copy and supplement of the KANSAS FARMER, 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.

**BY SPECIAL REQUEST**  
 The Passion Play of 1890, at Oberammergau, illustrated description, by Francis M. Comstock, A. M. M. D., will be given at Music Hall, Cottonwood Falls, Thursday evening, Jan. 18. Over 12000 square feet of finely painted views, representing each tableau as they appeared. The above is one of Doctor Comstock's finest collection of views. His trip, the customs of the people and why the Passion Play is given, are of special interest to all. See Dr. Comstock's small circulars.

**KEELEY DOUBLE CHLORIDE OF GOLD CURE**  
 for drunkenness and opium and tobacco habit. Any person wishing to be cured of either of the above diseases can call at my office, at Central drug store, and receive all the information in regard to these cures from me, free of charge for such services.  
 A. M. CONAWAY, M. D.

**FOR SALE.**  
 A blacksmith shop—stone building, 22x52 feet,—two fires, with tools, also residence with three lots, good well, stone barn on premises, about 120 grape vines, will be sold cheap, on account of bad health of owner. Apply at this office or to W. C. GIBBS, Cottonwood Falls, Kan.

You will have the Best Crop if you buy  
**KANSAS SEEDS**

Our New Year's Gifts: Jerusalem and Kansas King Corn, Double Ended and Kansas Seed Melon, Blue and Red Corn, Golden Seed and Seed, Alfalfa, Kaproette, Kaffir Corn, Cane, Millet, Sweet Corn, Free seeds for winter plating and sowing. Everything in the seed line. Satisfaction guaranteed. Free on application.  
 KANSAS SEED HOUSE, F. Bartleside & Co., Lawrence, Kan.

**Commissioner's Proceedings.**  
 The Board met in regular session January 1, 2 and 3, 1894.  
 Present, John Nichol, J. F. Kiker and E. N. Sidener.  
 An appropriation of \$120 was made toward building a bridge on the Marion county line, at Collett's crossing of Middle creek.  
 Matfield township was allowed \$50 towards repairing a bridge.  
 The road petitioned for by A. J. Mercer was established as prayed for.  
 M. W. Gilmore was appointed Superintendent of the poor farm, at a salary of \$600, and on same condition as previous contract.  
 The appropriation for James Stroud, pauper, was limited to \$50 per quarter.  
 The chattels, papers, etc., belonging to L. Raymer, who died at the poor farm, were ordered turned over to T. C. Raymer.

The proposition of the A. T. & S. F. R. R. Co. to assess the taxes of 1893 upon the basis of assessment of railroad property for the previous year, was accepted.  
 Martha E. Pratt was allowed a rebate on her tax of 1892 and 1893, on \$ of sec. 9, twp. 19, r. 6, on account of double assessment.  
 A. Seifred was allowed the constitutional exemption of \$200 on his tax assessment.  
 Adjourned to next Tuesday.

The new Board of County Commissioners were in session Monday and Tuesday, and elected J. F. Kiker, as Chairman.  
 Board ordered that J. L. Cochran be rebated \$5 tax on lot 13, block 2, Strong City.  
 Resignation of James Kelso as constable of Diamond Creek township accepted.  
 Ordered that H. S. Lincoln be rebated tax on \$500 valuation personal property Matfield school district No. 43, being double assessment.  
 Same order as to A. R. Palmer on \$307 valuation.  
 T. M. Potter rebated tax on cattle the same having been taxed in Marion county where Potter resides.  
 Township officers reports approved.  
 Ordered that county clerk file itemized account in matter of Nathan Bales against the estate of Nathan Bales.  
 W. M. Kyser and D. J. White appointed as associate examiners of school teachers.  
 Report of Superintendent of Poor Farm approved.  
 Smith Bros. rebated tax for 1893 on \$600 personal property the same having been erroneously assessed.  
 Same order as to J. H. Mercer on \$500.  
 Wm. Norton, J. C. Nichol and J. L. McDowell appointed road viewers on Eleazer Martin road.  
 W. G. McCandless, J. N. Sanford and Matt Makin appointed viewers on John Kelly road.

**District Court.**  
 Hoffman's sentence was 2 1/2 years in the penitentiary, term to commence on arrival at penitentiary. Bill of exceptions made and duly signed by the Judge. Appeal filed in Supreme Court Monday.  
 In case of Baldwin vs. Hadden, et al, sale confirmed and deed ordered.  
 Munson vs. Morse, same order.  
 Eastern Land & Loan Co vs. Ahnefeldt, same order.  
 Norman F. Thompson vs. Cleveland Hobart, sale confirmed and deed ordered.  
 In the assignment case of H. B. Jackson ordered that assignee may withdraw day book from Court files.  
 Elipse Bicycle Company vs. George Jernigan. Motion filed on ground of newly discovered evidence for new trial. Hearing of motion continued until next term.  
 State of Kansas vs. Frank Leonard and Wm. Roker. Defendants brought into Court to plead to indictments. Dennis Madden appointed by court to defend prisoners. Plea of not guilty entered. Case continued until next term.

**STRAY SHOTS FROM STRONG CITY.**  
 Master Pat Adare came up from Emporia, last week, to visit his parents and young friends.  
 A grand masquerade ball is on the tapis for February 22d.  
 The all absorbing theme of conversation for the past two weeks has been the social and financial success of the last New Year ball.  
 The tower on the Catholic church in this city is to be completed in the near future.

**LETTER LIST.**  
 Letters remaining in the postoffice at Cottonwood Falls, Kansas, Jan. 10, 1894:  
 S. E. Kellar.  
 All the above remaining uncalled for, January 24, 1894, will be sent to the Dead Letter office.  
 W. E. TIMMONS, P. M.

**OYSTER SUPPER.**  
 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 cordially invited.  
 BY ORDER OF COM.

**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 8 o'clock a. m.  
 W. B. GIBBS, Co. Supt.

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**THE ANXIOUS LOVER.**

I saw a damsel in a somber room,  
Laid down in beds of purple violet,  
And pale, sweet roses scenting all the gloom;  
And I thought: This is a gray sunset  
Of days of loving life. Shall he who stands  
Beside her pierce, in sorrow for his love,  
Be apt in heaven to clasp her gentle hands  
To bow with her before the Lord above?

If love can die, let my heart be as cold  
As Galatea's was before the words  
Of the warm sculptor drew it from the mold  
And made her hear the sound of singing  
birds;  
Love's sunshine and love's shadows are they  
all  
Like April sun and shadow on the earth?  
If love can die seeing a funeral pall,  
Would I had strangled it in its birth!

I know that the sweet spring will surely go  
And leave no trace, except a blossom dry;  
I know that the love will pass as rain and snow  
When March winds blow and river floods are  
high;  
I know that all the maples on the hill  
That fire the air with flame to ashes burn;  
I know that all the singing birds that fill  
The air with song to silent dust will turn.

Oh! love, my love, can it, then, ever be  
That thou or I may gaze upon love's death?  
That thou shalt some day sad and silently  
Look on me dumb and cold and without  
breath?  
Or shall I see thee lying white and wan,  
Like yonder damsel in the flower bed,  
And only say: "My lady's sweet has gone;  
She's lost to me; she's dead—what meaneth  
death?"

If love can die, then I will no more look  
Into thy eyes, and see thy pure thoughts  
there,  
Nor will I read in any poet's book  
Of all the things that poets make so fair.  
If love can die, the poet's art is vain,  
And thy blue eyes might well be blossoms  
blue,  
And thy soft tears be only senseless rain.  
If love can die, like flowers and soulless dew,  
I care not for thy smile, if love can die;  
If I must leave thee, let me leave thee now.  
Shall I not know thee, if in Heaven high  
I enter and before the Holy how?  
Shalt thou not know me when before the  
throne  
Thou, white-robed one, shalt enter into light?  
I cannot think the Lord of Love has sown  
His precious seed to make but one day bright!

Would I were dead, if death could be the end  
Of all the loving that makes life so fair!  
If love can die, I pray the sun may send  
An arrow through my head, that death may  
tear  
Away my soul, and make me soon forget  
The fair, sweet hope of love's eternal day,  
Which yet might do like purple violet,  
Strewn on the robe of her that passed away!

Ah! love, my love, when I look in thy eyes,  
And hear thy voice, like softened homely  
bells,  
Coming to one who long has sent up sighs  
From foreign lands to be where his love  
dwells,  
"The earth may crumble, but our love and we  
Shall live forever. This is true!" I cry.  
My heart lifts up itself in ecstasy:  
"Lie were not life if our great love could die."  
—Maurice F. Egan, in Boston Pilot.



All that day the storm raged in fury;  
The levee road was blocked in places  
by the boughs torn from overhanging  
trees, and here, there and every-  
where turned into a quagmire by the  
torrents that could find no adequate  
egress to the northward swamps. For  
over a mile above the barracks it looked  
like one vast canal, and by nine o'clock  
it was utterly impassable. No cars  
were running on the dilapidated road  
to the "half-way house," whatever  
they might be doing beyond. There  
was only one means of communication  
between the garrison and the town,  
and that on horseback along the crest  
of the levee, and people in the second-  
story windows of the store and dwell-  
ing houses along the other side of the  
way, driven aloft by the drenched con-  
dition of the ground floor, were sur-  
prised to see the number of times some  
Yankee soldier or other made the dis-  
mal trip. Cram, with a party of four,  
was perhaps the first. Before the drip-  
ping sentries of the old guard were re-  
lieved at nine o'clock every man and  
woman at the barracks was aware that  
four murder had been done during the  
night, and that old Lascelles, slain by  
some unknown hand, slashed and  
hacked in a dozen places, according to  
the stories afloat, lay in his gloomy old  
library up the levee road, with a flood  
already a foot deep wiping out from  
the grounds about the house all traces  
of his assailants. Dr. Denslow, in ex-  
amining the body, found just one deep,  
downward stab, entering above the  
upper rib and doubtless reaching the  
heart—a stab made by a long, straight,  
sharp, two-edged blade. He had been  
dead evidently some hours when dis-  
covered by Cram, who had now gone to  
town to warn the authorities, old Brax  
meantime having taken upon himself  
the responsibility of placing a guard  
at the house, with orders to keep Al-  
phonse and his mother in and every-  
body else out.

It is hardly worth while to waste  
time on the various theories advanced  
in the garrison as to the cause and  
means of the dreadful climax. That  
Doyle should be away from the post  
provoked neither comment nor specu-  
lation; he was not connected in any  
way with the tragedy. But the fact  
that Mr. Waring was absent all night,  
coupled with the stories of his devo-  
tions to madame, was to several minds  
prima facie evidence that this was the  
bloody hand that wrought the deed—  
that he was now a fugitive from jus-  
tice, and Mme. Lascelles, beyond  
doubt, the guilty partner of his flight.  
Everybody knew by this time of their  
being together much of the morning;  
how could people help knowing, when  
Dryden had seen them? In his ele-  
gantly jocular way, Dryden was al-  
ready condoling with Ferry on the  
probable loss of his Hatfield clothes,  
and comforting him with the assur-  
ance that they always gave a feller a  
new black suit to be hanged in, so he  
might get his duds back after all, only  
they must get Waring first. Jeffers  
doubtless would have been besieged  
with questions but for Cram's fore-  
sight; his master had ordered him to  
accompany him to town.

In silence a second time the little

party rode away, passing the flooded  
homestead where lay the murdered  
man, then, farther on, gazing in mute  
curiosity at the closed shutters of the  
premises some infantry satirists had  
already christened "the dove-cot."  
What cared they for him or his objec-  
tionable helpmate? Still, they could  
not but note how gloomy and deserted  
it all appeared, with two feet of water  
lapping the garden wall. Summoned by  
his master, Jeffers knuckled his oil-  
skin hat-brim and pointed out the spot  
where Mr. Waring stood when he  
knocked the cabman into the mud, but  
Jeffers' tongue was tied and his cock-  
ney volubility gone. The tracks made  
by Cram's wagon up the slope were al-  
ready washed out. Bending forward to  
dodge the blinding storm, the party  
pushed along the embankment until at  
last the avenues and alleys to the right  
gave proof of better drainage. At  
Rampart street they separated, Pierce  
going on to report the tragedy to the  
police, Cram turning to his right and  
following the broad thoroughfare an-  
other mile, until Jeffers, indicating a  
big, old-fashioned, broad-galleried  
southern house standing in the midst  
of grounds once trim and handsome,  
but now showing signs of neglect and  
penury, simply said: "Ere, sir." And  
here the party dismounted.

Cram entered the gate and pulled a  
clanging bell. The door was almost  
instantly opened by a colored girl, at  
whose side, with eager joyous face, was



the pretty child he had seen so often  
playing about the Lascelles homestead,  
and the eager joyous look faded in-  
stantly away.

"She think it M'sieur Vareeng who  
comes to arrive," explained the smiling  
colored girl.

"Ah! it is Mme. d'Hervilly I wish to  
see," answered Cram, briefly. "Please  
take her my card." And, throwing off  
his dripping rain coat and tossing it to  
Jeffers, who had followed to the veran-  
da, the captain stepped within the hall  
and held forth his hands to Nin Nin,  
begging her to come to him who was  
so good a friend of Mr. Waring. But  
she would not. The tears of disap-  
pointment were in the dark eyes as the  
little one turned and ran away. Cram  
could hear the gentle, soothing tones of  
the mother striving to console her lit-  
tle one—the one widowed and the other  
orphaned by the tidings he bore. Even  
then he noted how musical, how full  
of rich melody, was that soft Creole  
voice. And then Mme. d'Hervilly ap-  
peared, a stately, dignified, picturesque  
gentlewoman of perhaps fifty years.  
She greeted him with punctilious civi-  
lity, but with manner as distant as her  
words were few.

"I have come on a trying errand," he  
began, when she held up a slender,  
jeweled hand.

"Pardon. Permettez—Mme. Las-  
celles," she called, and before Cram  
could find words to interpose, a servant  
was speeding to summon the very  
woman he had hoped not to have to see.

"Oh, madam," he murmured low,  
hurriedly, "I deplore my ignorance. I  
cannot speak French. Try to under-  
stand me. Mr. Lascelles is home, dan-  
gerously stricken. I fear the worst.  
You must tell her."

"Ome! La bas? C'est impossible."  
"It is true," he burst in, for the  
swish of silken skirt was heard down  
the long passage. "Il est mort—mort,"  
he whispered, mustering up what lit-  
tle French he knew and then cursing  
himself for an imbecile.

"Mort! O ciel!" The words came  
with a shriek of anguish from the lips  
of the elder woman and were echoed by  
a scream from beyond. In an in-  
stant, wild-eyed, horror-stricken, Emi-  
lie Lascelles had sprung up to her tot-  
tering mother's side.

"When? What mean you?" she  
gasped.

"Mme. Lascelles," he sadly spoke, "I  
had hoped to spare you this, but it is  
too late now. Mr. Lascelles was found  
lying on the sofa in his library this  
morning. He had died hours before,  
during the night."

And then he had to spring and catch  
the fainting woman in his arms. She  
was still moaning and only semi-con-  
scious when the old family doctor and  
his brother, Pierre d'Hervilly, arrived.

Half an hour later Cram astonished  
the aids-de-camp and other bored  
staff officials by appearing at the gen-  
eral loafing room at headquarters. To  
the chorus of inquiry as to what  
brought him up in such a storm he  
made brief reply, and then asked im-  
mediately to speak with the adjutant  
general and Lieut. Reynolds, and, to the  
disgust and mystification of all the  
others, he disappeared with these into  
an adjoining room. There he briefly  
told the former of the murder, and  
then asked for a word with the junior.

Reynolds was a character. Tall,  
handsome and distinguished, he had  
served throughout the war as a volun-  
teer, doing no end of good work, and  
getting many a word of praise, but, as  
all his service was as a staff officer, it  
was his general who reaped the reward  
of his labors. He had risen, of course,  
to the rank of major in the staff in the

volunteers, and everybody had  
prophesied that he would be appointed  
a major in the adjutant or inspector  
general's department in the permanent  
establishment. But there were not  
enough places by any means, and the  
few vacancies went to men who knew  
better how to work for themselves.

"Take a lieutenantancy now, and we will  
fix you by and by," was the suggestion,  
and so it resulted that here he was  
three years after the war wearing the  
modest strap of a second lieutenant,  
doing the duties and accepting the  
responsibilities of a far higher grade,  
and being patronized by seniors who  
were as much his inferiors in rank as  
they were in ability during the war  
days. Everybody said it was a shame,  
and nobody helped to better his lot.  
He was a man whose counsel was val-  
uable on all manner of subjects. Among  
other things, he was well versed in all  
that pertained to the code of honor as  
it existed in the ante-bellum days,—  
had himself been "out," and, as was  
well known, had but recently officiated  
as second for an officer who had need  
of his services. He and Waring were  
friends from the start, and Cram  
counted on tidings of his absent sub-  
altern in appealing to him. Great,  
therefore, was his consternation when  
in reply to his inquiry Reynolds  
promptly answered that he had neither  
seen nor heard from Waring in over  
seventy-eight hours. This was a facer.

"What's wrong, Cram?"

"Read that," said the captain, placing  
a daintily-written note in the aid-de-  
camp's hand. It was brief but explicit:

"COL. BRAXTON: Twice have I warned you  
that the attentions of your Lieut. Waring to  
Mme. Lascelles meant mischief. This morn-  
ing, under pretense of visiting her mother, she  
left the house in a cab, but in half an hour  
was seen driving with Mr. Waring. This has  
been, as I have reason to know, promptly carried  
to M. Lascelles by people whom he had em-  
ployed for the purpose. I could have told you  
last night that M. Lascelles' friends had not-  
iced Lieut. Waring that a duel would be ex-  
acted should he be seen with madame again, and  
now it will certainly come. You have seconds  
to secure my warnings hitherto, the result is on  
your head."

There was no signature whatever.

"Who wrote this rot?" asked Reyn-  
olds. "It seems to me I've seen that  
hand before."

"So have I, and I pitched the trash  
into the fire, as I do everything anony-  
mously that comes my way. But Brax  
says that this is the second or third,  
and he's worried about it, and thinks  
there may be truth in the story."

"As to the duel, or as to the devo-  
tions to madame?" asked Reynolds,  
calmly.

"Well, both, and we thought you  
would be most apt to know whether a  
fight was on. Waring promised to re-  
turn to the post on taps last night. In-  
stead of that, he is gone—God knows  
where—and the old man, the reputed  
challenger, lies dead at his home.

Isn't that ugly?"

Reynolds' face grew very grave.

"Who last saw Waring, that you  
know of?"

"My man Jeffers left him on Canal  
street just after dark last night. He  
was then going to dine with friends at  
the St. Charles."

"The Allertons?"

"Yes."

"Then wait till I see the chief, and  
I'll go with you. Say nothing about  
this matter yet."

Reynolds was gone but a moment.  
A little later Cram and the aid were  
at the St. Charles rotunda, their cards  
sent up to the Allertons' rooms. Pres-  
ently down came the bell-boy. Would  
the gentlemen walk up to the parlor?  
This was awkward. They wanted to  
see Allerton himself, and Cram felt  
morally confident that Miss Flora  
Gwendolen would be on hand to wel-  
come and chat with so distinguished a  
looking fellow as Reynolds. There  
was no help for it, however. It would  
be possible to draw off the head of the  
family after a brief call upon the  
ladies. Just as they were leaving  
the marble-floored rotunda, a short,  
swarthy man in "pepper-and-salt"  
business suit touched Cram on the  
arm, begged a word, and handed him a  
card.

"A detective—already?" asked Cram,  
in surprise.

"I was with the chief when Lieut.  
Pierce came in to report the matter,"  
was the brief response, "and I came  
here to see your man. He is reluctant  
to tell what he knows without your  
consent. Could you have him leave  
the horses with your orderly below  
and come up here a moment?"

"Why, certainly, if you wish; but I  
can't see why," said Cram, surprised.

"You will see, sir, in a moment."

And then Jeffers, with white,  
troubled face, appeared, and twisted  
his wet hat-brim in nervous wrorment.

"Now, what do you want of him?"  
asked Cram.

"Ask him, sir, who was the man who  
slipped a greenback into his hand at  
the ladies' entrance last evening.  
What did he want of him?"

Jeffers turned a greenish yellow.  
His every impulse was to lie,  
and the detective saw it.

"You need not lie, Jeffers," he said,

very quietly. "It will do no good. I  
saw the men. I can tell your master  
who one of them was, and possibly lay  
my hands on the second when he is  
wanted; but I want you to tell and to  
explain what that greenback meant."

Then Jeffers broke down and merely  
blubbered.

"Hi meant no 'arm, sir. Hi never  
dreamed there was anything wrong."  
"Twas Mr. Lascelles, sir. 'E said 'e  
came to thank me for 'elping 'is lady,  
sir. Then 'e wanted to see Mr. Warink,  
sir."

"Why didn't you tell me of this be-  
fore?" demanded the captain, sternly.  
"You know what happened this morn-  
ing."

"Hi didn't want to 'ave Mr. Warink  
suspected, sir," was poor Jeffers' half-  
hearted explanation, as Mr. Allerton  
suddenly entered the little hall-way  
room.

The grave, troubled faces caught his  
eye at once.

"Is anything wrong?" he inquired,  
anxiously. "I hope Waring is all right.  
I tried to induce him not to start, but  
he said he had promised and must go."  
"What time did he leave you, Mr.  
Allerton?" asked Cram, controlling as  
much as possible the tremor of his  
voice.

"Soon after the storm broke,—about  
nine-thirty, I should say. He tried to  
get a cab earlier, but the drivers  
wouldn't agree to go down for any-  
thing less than a small fortune. Luck-  
ily, his Creole friends had a carriage."

"His friends?"

"His friends from near the barracks.  
They were here when we came down  
into the rotunda to smoke after  
dinner."

Cram felt his legs and feet grow cold  
and a chill run up his spine.

"Who were they? Did you catch  
their names?"

"Only one. I was introduced as they  
were about to drive away. A little old  
fellow with elaborate manners—a M.  
Lascelles."

"And Waring drove away with him?"

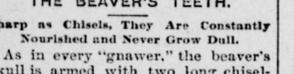
"Yes, with him and one other.  
Seemed to be a friend of Lascelles.  
Drove off in a closed carriage with a  
driver all done up in rubber and oil-  
skin, who said he perfectly knew the  
road. Why, what's gone amiss?"

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

**THE BEAVER'S TEETH.**

Sharp as Chisels. They Are Constantly  
Nourished and Never Grow Dull.

As in every "gnawer," the beaver's  
skull is armed with two long chisel-  
like teeth in each jaw, says St. Nich-  
olas. These teeth are exceeding pow-  
erful, and are to a beaver what an ax  
is to a woodsman. One such tooth  
taken from the lower jaw of a medium-  
sized skull (they can be removed with-  
out difficulty, unlike the most of ours)  
is bent into nearly a semicircle, and  
measures five inches along its outer  
curve. Only one inch of this length  
projects from the skull. The corre-  
sponding one from the upper jaw is  
bent into more than a complete half-  
circle, and measures upon its outer  
face four inches, of which less than an  
inch protrudes from its bone casing.  
In width each tooth is five-eighths of  
an inch. Examination of one of them  
reveals the secret of how a beaver can  
perform such feats as chopping down  
a birch tree sixteen inches in diameter,  
not to speak of softer woods, like the  
basswood, of much greater size. The  
tooth is composed of two materials.  
Along the outer face or front of the  
tooth is a thin plate of exceeding hard  
enamel; on the inner, forming the  
body of the tooth, is a substance called  
dentine. The dentine being softer,  
wears away with use; the thin enamel  
remains comparatively unworn, so that  
the tooth assumes the shape of a keen  
chisel that never grows dull. The  
tooth is hollow at the base for half its  
length, and is filled with a nourishing  
substance which keeps it constantly  
growing. Thus, not only is the nat-  
ural wearing away provided against, but  
a certain amount of wear becomes an  
actual necessity. With such instru-  
ments, the beaver is admirably fitted  
for obtaining its natural food, the  
bark of shrubs and trees.



**Rats in Paris.**

The town rat, which of all animals is  
generally considered the one most out-  
side of our affection, is converted into  
a useful member of society in the  
French capital. Here these creatures  
are collected and placed in the great  
pond, where the carcass refuse of the  
city is thrown. These remains are  
quickly demolished by the rats, who  
leave only untainted skeletons or bones  
behind them. The demolishers are, in  
their turn, themselves destroyed. Four  
times a year a great battue is effected,  
and when next the little creatures ap-  
pear it is in the form of that article of  
world-wide admiration—the so-called  
"kid" glove.

**When Women Had Rights.**

In the fifteenth century as well as in  
the nineteenth, unless the exchange  
which makes this statement is mis-  
taken, the doors of universities were  
open to women not only to study but  
to teach within their sacred precincts.  
In the University of Salamanca she  
had a place, and when Isabella, of  
Spain, desired to acquire the Latin  
tongue it was to a woman that she  
turned for a tutor. In Italy, even in  
the thirteenth century, a notable  
Florentine lady won the palm of ora-  
tory in a public contest in Florence  
with learned doctors from all over the  
world.

**Cause for Grief.**

"My good man," inquired the tender-  
hearted old lady, "are you in any trou-  
ble? Why do you stand there wring-  
ing your hands?"

"Cause," replied the tramp, "I jest  
washed 'em."—N. Y. Sun.

**A Sure Sign.**

Julia—Do you think she gets along  
well with her husband?  
Mamie—No. She is always talking  
about the good times she used to have  
before she was married.—Truth.

Don't complain of your wife's extrava-  
gance, with a cigar in your mouth.

**AGRICULTURAL HINTS.**

**INEXPENSIVE BROODER.**

Necessary to Make Winter Rearing of  
Chicks a Success.

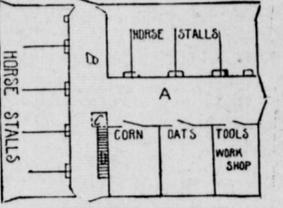
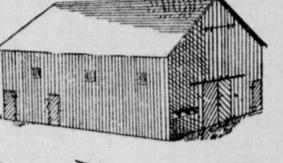
The artificial rearing of chicks in  
winter and early spring is almost im-  
possible without a good brooder. To  
produce eggs in cold weather is also  
impracticable without hot foods and  
drink. A constant supply of hot water  
for the laying flock and a comfortable  
brooding room where early chicks find  
refuge and warmth can be quickly  
made at slight cost. In fact, the only  
outside expense necessary is for the  
tank, and for a tight packing box to  
set over it. The tank is six inches  
deep and eighteen inches square. It is  
made of galvanized iron or zinc, and is  
covered over except two inches on one  
side. Mounted on blocks, or set over a  
little pit in the ground loosely enough  
to permit ventilation for a lamp placed  
below it, the water will be kept abun-  
dantly hot by a small flame, in cold  
weather. The brooder box has two-  
thirds of one end removed—the end to  
ward the little yard covered with in-  
chew net—and a hole eight inches  
square cut in the floor. It is then  
placed on the tank of water and pushed  
back far enough to leave exposed the  
open space in the tank for hens to  
drink at, as shown in the illustration.  
This is so narrow that the birds cannot  
befoul the water, and it seldom re-  
quires cleaning. Fine, dry sand is  
placed in the brooder, filling the place  
cut in the floor and an inch or two  
deep elsewhere. The portion of this  
sand coming in contact with the  
warm metal of the tank, con-  
ducts heat to the entire depart-  
ment, which is always an inviting re-  
treat for the motherless little chicks.  
Half an hour after the lamp is lighted  
the hand must be placed on the sand,  
and if it is more than warm the flame  
must be lowered. Too much heat is  
injurious. The chicks themselves gen-  
erate nearly enough in mild weather  
after they are two weeks old. A large  
lamp is not desirable for two reasons:  
First, it consumes too much oil; second,  
and of greater importance, it keeps  
the brooder too hot unless turned low,  
when it smokes, which is deleterious  
to the thrift of both hens and chicks.  
A small lamp will burn without smoke

**AN EXCELLENT BARN.**

Built of the Best Materials and Conve-  
niently Arranged.

Our illustration is of an excellent  
farm barn, the property of Mr. Henry  
A. Emerson, Stoughton, Ill. It is 50  
feet long by 38 wide, and is 18 feet  
under eaves with well-slanted roof.

In ground plan are shown the toolroom  
and workshop, oat and corn bins and  
horse stalls. A, is the passage way 10  
feet wide, in which a wagon may be  
driven for unloading grains, hay, etc.,  
if so desired. B, is the feedway in  
front of the horse stalls on the end of  
the barn. C, is a square chute, through  
which hay is thrown from the mow. D,  
is a stairway leading from the ground  
floor to the mow. The single doors are



AN EXCELLENT FARM BARN.

3 1/2 feet wide, the double door opening  
into the driveway 5 feet each. The  
hay is taken into the mow from the  
outside by means of a hay fork, which  
runs along a track underneath the roof.  
The frame and siding are made entire-  
ly of pine. The roof is of redwood  
shingles; stall, mangers, feed boxes,  
etc., are all of hard wood, which makes  
it impossible for them to be defaced or  
destroyed by horses or mules eating  
the wood. The stalls are floored with  
two-inch timbers. This, of course, is  
at the option of the farmer, and he can  
floor his stalls or not as he chooses.  
This barn was planned out with a great  
deal of care, and after careful observa-  
tions of many other similar structures.  
As will be seen in the illustration, it is  
very conveniently arranged. The total  
cost, including that of erection, grad-  
ing, etc., is about \$1,000. The material  
throughout is the best that could be  
obtained, no inferior timber or  
lumber being allowed.—Orange Judd  
Farmer.

**FEEDING THE HOGS.**

No Cast-Iron Rule Can Be Made to Fit  
Every Case.

To give definite rules for feeding  
from year to year is hardly possible.  
Grains vary in feeding value, prices  
vary, making the most profitable grain  
of one year the most unprofitable of  
another. Weather must be considered,  
the condition of the animals requires  
different methods and materials at  
different times, and all these must be  
met and provided for by the feeder, and  
his knowledge, observation, experience,  
in short his "hog sense," must be his  
guide, not printed rules. Nor is success  
confined to the mere art of feeding, no  
matter how skillfully done.

Thoughtful and adequate provision  
must be made in proper time and  
season for the requisite feeding material;  
failure of pasture must be anticipated,  
and short crops of grain must be con-  
sidered as not only possible but prob-  
able. The clover pasture may not come  
up to expectation, and therefore early  
sown rye and barley should be sown  
where clover is not. One of the speakers  
before the National Swine Breeders  
association said that many writers  
deprecate pasture for hogs, and try to  
demonstrate the small quantity of  
grass the hog will eat. He had found  
by actual test in feeding sires of from  
200 to 300 pounds weight, that they  
would eat daily through the season,  
aside from the grain fed, 15 pounds of  
green clover, or 20 pounds of purslain.  
Feeders who do not raise peas to be  
pastured when green, or who do not  
provide peas for grinding and mixing  
with other feeding material for grow-  
ing pigs in the spring, are neglecting  
to avail themselves of a most valuable  
food. While oats are very valuable  
in contributing to the growth of the  
pigs, they do not fill all the require-  
ments of a pig food. The hull inter-  
feres with digestion, producing too  
much waste, making it as a rule an  
expensive pig food. Again, he who  
fails to grow roots forgets that pigs  
needs to be fed before they are born,  
and that mangolds, sugar beets or  
rutabagas supply the best prenatal  
food.

**POULTRY PICKINGS.**

Too much wet, sloppy feed causes  
disease.

Feed young chickens on a clean feed  
board.

Eggs often have a bad flavor from  
the food the hens eat.

It is poor economy to allow any of  
the fowls to roost outside in winter.

One item in having good winter lay-  
ers is to have a good number of early  
pullets.

Too much handling of the eggs is  
often a cause of the eggs failing to  
hatch in an incubator.

HEALTHY, thrifty fowls are always  
early risers. Feed them as soon as  
they fly down from the roosts.

WHETHER hatched in an incubator or  
under a hen, do not feed chickens until  
they are twenty-four hours old.

GIVE a handful of sunflower seed to  
the fowls two or three times a week  
now. It will add to their appearance.

ARRANGE, if possible, to have two  
rooms to the poultry house. One should  
have a good, large window, so that the  
fowls can have sunshine.

KEEP on culling until the number  
is reduced to what can be wintered  
well. It is no advantage to winter  
over a fowl that you have no use for.

HANG up a bundle of oats or sor-  
ghum heads so high that the fowls will  
have to jump up to get the seed. It  
will give them an opportunity for exer-  
cise.

THE two earliest breeds of turkeys  
are the bronze and the Narragansett.  
The former is a dark bronze color, with  
a luster approaching gold, while the  
latter is a metallic black, with salmon-  
colored legs.

**Japanese Maples in America.**

Three of the largest Japanese maples  
in the country are now standing in Pros-  
pect park, Brooklyn. They are said to be  
among the first of these trees sent here  
by the late Thomas Hogg, and are now,  
perhaps, 35 feet high, with a corre-  
sponding trunk circumference. Al-  
though they are beginning to be  
crowded they are fine trees, and at this  
season of the year they are especially  
beautiful, because their foliage is just  
taking on its best color, when all our  
native trees are already stripped of  
their leaves. This late retention of  
foliage is a peculiarity of East Asian  
plants, and it should be taken ad-  
vantage of when planting for autumn  
effect. None of our native scarlet  
maples was ever brighter than these  
Japanese maples are in the last half  
of November, when the scarlet maples  
have been bare of their foliage for  
nearly a month.

NEVER let any animal get in poor  
flesh. If you do your profit upon it is  
gone. The expense of restoring it to  
good condition is greater than the  
profit of any sort of stock will warrant.

THE horse blanket in winter saves  
10 times its cost in a short time, and it  
also saves feed and labor.

# FARM AND GARDEN.

## A CHEAP BROODER.

It is Entirely Reliable and Needs But Little Attention.

Our brooders are homemade, says W. A. Ramsey in the American Farmer. Fig. 1 is a tank 9 feet long, 4 feet wide and 2 inches deep, over which the house or box (Fig. 2) is placed. The lower edges of the house in Fig. 2 rest upon the rim or projection (a, a, a) of Fig. 1. The walls (b, b, b) of Fig. 2 stand a half inch away from the sides of the tank. The floor (c, c, c) of the chicken apartment also is one-half inch above the top of the tank. The little holes shown in the walls (b, b, b) admit fresh air. This air spreads all around the tank of hot water. There are one-inch tin tubes set in holes through the floor (c, c, c).

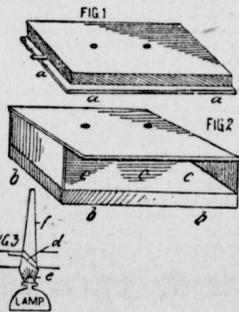
The air coming in contact with the tank becomes heated, therefore expands, and, becoming lighter, passes up and over the tank, finding egress through the tin tubes into the chamber occupied by the chicks, furnishing them with pure, warm air. The tank cannot be made hot enough to rob the air of any perceptible amount of oxygen.

The tank of water is heated by two lamps (Fig. 3). Ours have but one lamp, but we find that it furnishes hardly enough heat; therefore we suggest two lamps, and more if the tank be longer.

The lamp needs but little description. The tube (d) is one inch in diameter and is set diagonally across the depth of the tank to facilitate the circulation of the water. The flame plays against the tube and heats the water, which, being expanded, passes out at the upper end of the tube, giving place to cooler water coming in at the lower end.

The chimney (e) is tin, as is also the flue (f). The chimney fits over a projection of the flue under the tank. The chimney should be made short enough to let the flame barely touch the tube.

The lamp occupies an apartment under the tank, the tank constituting the top or cover of the lamp box. Our lamp box is thirteen inches high, hooked at the corners and has two small doors at the side (back side), for convenience in handling lamps. This lamp we require a chimney whose diameter is three inches. Now for the cost: The tank cost five dollars, the



INEXPENSIVE BROODER AND FOUNTAIN. lamp one dollar, the remainder, some scrap lumber, and time to put it together. Any tinner can make the tank and heater. The material is galvanized iron.

The chamber which the chicks occupy is just over the tank, and is six inches high at rear and five inches in front. The opening in front is closed with a board, which may be hinged at the edge of the floor and constitute a part of the platform leading from the room to the ground. The roof, by the way, will need a knee to support it at the middle of the opening at front.

## THE GUINEA FOWL.

Characteristics of the Breed and Their Value on the Farm.

These noisy fellows are not without their good points, and we wonder they are not more commonly found upon our farms. They are very beautiful; their eggs are better than those of duck or turkey; and their flesh, though dark, is tender and fine and much like that of wild birds. They mate in pairs, and the hens lay fifteen eggs to a litter, and



A TYPICAL GUINEA FOWL.

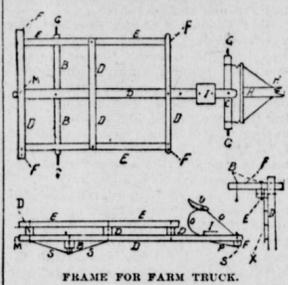
will repeat the litter at least once if not allowed to sit. Common hens rear the young Guineas better than their natural mother, because the latter are more given to roaming. When young, they are delicate, like the turkey, and require the best care and protection from cold and storms, but they are not liable to disease. Feed the chicks often, say with hard-boiled eggs, chopped fine, and a little stale bread crumbs. After three or four weeks old, give meal wetted with scalded water. They like a little onion or garlic, and a pan of sour milk will be relished. Pieces of fresh meat will do them good for an occasional change. The Guinea fowls (a typical specimen of which we show, re-engraved from Poultry World) are good protectors of other young fowls from the depredations of hawks, as they are quick to give an alarm, and their peculiar notes are not musical to the unwelcome visitor. The only objections to this bird are its noise and somewhat quarrelsome habits.—Orange Judd Farmer.

Don't be hasty in shifting from one kind of stock to another. The man who sticks either to hogs, sheep or cattle through thick and thin, will generally come out all right.

## HANDY FARM TRUCK.

Diagram Explaining How One Can Be Built for a Few Dollars.

The cost of the manufactured low-down trucks has prevented many farmers from purchasing and using them. The one shown in the illustration, from a sketch by J. H. Brown, of Michigan, is cheaply made, costing about four dollars for iron, lumber and blacksmith work. The diagrams explain every point so thoroughly that any farmer with a few tools can easily make it. The frame is made of 4x4 inch and 2x4 inch seasoned white oak. The wheels may be taken from two old mowers, those used on the rear axle being some-



FRAME FOR FARM TRUCK.

what the larger and stronger. The steel shafts from the same mowers may be cut and made into stub axles, bolted on each end of the 4x4 inch oak axles. Collars are to be put on, holes drilled, and cap washers made to hold the wheels in place. The axle c, above, is two feet nine inches long; axle b, four feet three inches long. The reach is 4x4 inches by ten and one-half feet long. It rests on top of the front axle, and a hammer strap, p, below, runs underneath. A kingbolt, one inch in diameter, runs through all three, holding them securely in place. About one-half inch is cut out of both rear axle and reach, at their intersection, making a tight, square joint. A one-half inch bolt is put through the center. The reach projects three feet back of the rear axle. The crosspieces d, 2x4 inch by four feet six inches long, are next bolted on at right angles to reach. Two pieces, e, above, are next laid on top of the three crosspieces, d, and bolted about four inches from the ends. This leaves room for mortises, f, to be made for stakes. Now level up the frame and measure for the braces, s. These are made of flat iron bars one-half by one-fourth inches. This stiffens the whole frame and makes the platform solid. It also prevents the front end of the platform from twisting. A truss rod may be put under the reach, but long experience finds no need of it. About three-fifths of the load rests on the rear wheels. The outside pieces, e, 2x4 inches, are bolted on edgewise. Side boards should rest on top of these pieces and against the stakes f. The stakes may be raised full length when hauling rails, and lowered when not in use. At right is shown one corner of platform; s shows the two clamps, made of bolts with heads cut off, and curved around to hold the stake. The lower clamp holds the stake in position. The upper clamp is to hold the side board when needed; z represents the flooring, 1 inch thick. The platform of this truck is 7 1/2 feet long and 4 feet 2 inches wide. As made, one can turn very short in front of platform. The tongue was taken from an old binder, and braces attached, as shown. The seat, u, and spring, o, came from an old reaper, and is about forty years old. The tool box, i, holds wrenches, clevises, nails, pinners and oil can. In the rear of truck is a ring, m, for attaching drill, disc harrow, or other implements, if needed, to save extra trips.—American Agriculturist.

## FACTS FOR FARMERS.

Stocks of wheat in warehouses in the northwest are estimated by the Minneapolis Market Record at 18,788,000 bushels.

This is the time to buy seeds for next year and plan for the crops to be grown, not overlooking the garden in the estimates.

BONANZA farms do not pay as much per acre as the small farms. Farming depends more upon skill than upon the area cultivated.

It is not freezing that damages apples, but thawing. Keep them in some place where the temperature changes but little.

TAKE up the study of certain crops and learn all that you can about them, and be prepared to put the knowledge into practice next spring.

A LAYING hen is, in proportion to its weight, one of the largest producers of salable products of the farm, exceeding in this respect even the cow.

MAKE, save and apply manure during the winter. Haul it to the fields often to save time in the spring. Spread it finely and plow on brush early in April.

SUNFLOWER seed, it is well known, is a good egg-producing food for chickens; it is also fine food to give the plumage a glossy appearance for exhibition purposes.

YOUNG stock should not be fed heavily, but should receive three meals a day, if necessary, to promote rapid growth, and the food should be of a varied character.

CARING for the fruit trees is the most neglected part of farm business. The orchard is planted in most any kind of way, and is cultivated whenever there is time, whether it is in season or out of season.

## IN THE ELECTRICAL WORLD.

A new storage battery street railway has been inaugurated in Paris, running from the Bastille.

The highest telegraph line in the world is that which crosses the Himalaya mountains in Jelapla in Asia, it being 15,000 feet above sea level.

The extent to which the electric light is used in New York city may be judged by the fact that, according to the estimates made by the Electrical Review, more incandescent lights are supplied by one illuminating company in New York than are used in the whole city of London.

It is said that experiments are being made in the Mediterranean sea, in which porpoises are attracted by means of the electric light, and, after being surrounded by a net, are killed by exploding dynamite in the water. In a recent experiment every one of those in the net was killed, and the method is said to have been very satisfactory.

The Ohio newspapers have lately had a good deal to say about the construction of vestibules on the platforms of electric street cars for the protection of the motorman in cold weather, such protection being required by a law of that state, recently passed. A Tacoma (Wash.) paper states that such inclosures are being built upon the platforms of cars in that city at the expense of the motormen, three men paying \$5 each (\$15) for the work on each car.

Trees are felled by electric power in the great forests of Galicia, Germany. For cutting comparatively soft woods, the tool is in the form of an augur, which is mounted on a carriage, and is moved to and fro and revolved at the same time by an electric motor. As the cut deepens, wedges are inserted to prevent the rift from closing, and when the tree is nearly cut through, an ax or hand-saw is used to finish the work. In this way trees are felled rapidly, and with little labor.

The closing of the Erie canal for the winter, remarks the Electrical Engineer, has brought temporarily to an end the recently begun experiments to apply the electric motor for canalboat propulsion, which can be resumed at the opening of navigation next spring. The abandonment of the trolley pole in favor of the over-running trolley, similar to that used on the early Van Depoele roads, was a foregone conclusion, the freedom of motion of the boat is permitted giving ample proof of its adaptability to this purpose. It appears, also, that the maturer plans of the promoters of this enterprise involve application of high-tension alternating current reduced to a safe working pressure at the trolley lines for alternating motors.

A contract has been entered into between the Dominion government and the Ottawa (Can.) Electric Street Railway Co. for the conveyance of the mails between the railroad stations and post office at Ottawa city. The electric postal cars are 20 feet long. Doors for loading and unloading the mails are on the insides of the cars. The interior is fitted up in a convenient manner for handling the mails. The postal cars have gongs different in tone from those in use on the ordinary cars. The distance from the post office to the farthest railroad station is 1 1/4 miles. The run is usually made in five or six minutes, while under the old system of horses the time occupied was never less than twenty minutes. It is said that the postmaster-general and the post office officials are very much pleased with the change, and it is probable that a similar service will be put in operation in other cities of the Dominion. These cars are used in the service at Ottawa.

## TRUE HERO STUFF.

The Spirit of Reconstruction in the South After the War.

For a time, under the reaction resulting from the wear and tear of war, the spirit rebounded. After the fatigue of war even the meaneast home was comfort, and the life was almost gay, even amid the ruins. They had been overwhelmed, not whipped, and the indomitable spirit survived. So the young soldiers patched up the broken farm implements, hitched up their thin army horses and worked at their crops. They worked like laborers, but they were not laborers. They kept ever in view the fact that they were more than plowmen. Classical schools sprang up again almost as soon as the war closed, and colleges opened with fees fixed at the lowest possible sum, and board provided at the lowest possible figure. Young men poured in when they were too poor to pay even that, and had to mess as they had done in the army. They went to town and took positions as watchmen, brakemen, street-car drivers, foremen in factories, anything that would enable them to support themselves and those dependent on them and would aid them in educating themselves. There was no feeling of indignity, no repining. A man who had hitched the horses to a gun under fire and brought it off under a storm of shot and shell could drive a street car without chagrin. He had expected to be a brigadier-general then; now he expected to be some day president of the line.

It was a strange spectacle, the people commonly supposed to be the proudest in the land engaging in the work of laborers and losing no caste by it. When night came they dressed up in their best, whatever that was, and went to see the girls, or, with their eyes fixed on some profession, they devoted themselves to study, and in the evenings one might find visiting in the parlors, with that old-time courtesy of manner which had made notable the Virginia gentleman, the same men to be seen in the day at the plow or on their engines.

The girls were not less brave than the men. They accepted and married them without a dollar, and, with a sublime faith in their lovers which was a happy augury of the future, went with them to live in the old broken farmhouses, or in the upper stories in town, planted flowers, hung baskets in their windows, and made their homes fragrant with sweetness and cheer.—Thomas Nelson Page, in Harper's Magazine.

## IN AN ARSENIC MINE.

How the Deadly Drug is Produced—A Healthy Occupation.

Many points of interest are brought out in a description in a technical journal of the way in which arsenic is obtained from one of the most famous mines in England, the Devon Great Consols. The mine was originally worked for copper alone, and would have been abandoned but for the discovery that the waste thrown out as worthless when copper was sought proved rich in arsenic. Although copper is still raised, it is in small quantities, and the mine has been resolved into an arsenic works. The arsenical pyrites consist of twenty-five or thirty per cent of iron, twelve and one-half to fourteen per cent of arsenic and the rest of earthy matter.

After being crushed this is sorted by girls of from thirteen to sixteen years of age. It is then washed and "jigged," or sifted, and passed on to the first calciner, where it is burnt with low-class coal, and produces "arsenic soot"—that is, arsenic so mixed with smoke soot from the coal as to be a gray color. The arsenic and soot, deposited in combination in the chimney or condenser, are scraped out and taken to the second calciner for purification. These calciners consist of revolving iron drums, through which a fire of anthracite coal is carried on rotating iron furnaces kept red-hot. As the arsenical soot is subjected to the influence of this heat the arsenic is sublimed and condensed.

This operation has to be carefully watched, and if the workmen burn the arsenic badly they have to pay for it. Three men in four weeks will make one hundred tons of arsenic. The chimney in which the arsenic is condensed is a mile long. It is carried on an incline up a hill, with iron doors in the side. As the hot blast passes upward it deposits a crust of arsenic crystals on the brickwork all around to the depth of from two to three inches, and minute dust of crystals fall to the floor. The smoke has then to pass into an upright chimney, one hundred and twenty-five feet high, but just before doing so it has to traverse a shower of water, which catches what remains of the arsenic, nothing but sulphurous acid being allowed to escape.

The arsenic is liable to produce sores if permitted to lodge in wrinkles and folds of the flesh, or about the mouth and nostrils. As a rule, however, this only happens when there is carelessness as to personal cleanliness, and the arsenic workers have to wash themselves thoroughly every day on returning from work.

The greatest danger to which the workmen are exposed is met when it is necessary for any purpose to enter the upright shaft. The effect on the eyes is most painful, and a further curious evidence of the virulence of the pervading atmosphere becomes manifest. The men wear linen garments lined with flannel, and the sulphuric acid fumes completely destroy the linen in a few moments, leaving the flannel intact, so that the men go into the shaft in linen and come out clad in wool. Fortunately, it is seldom necessary to enter the shaft, or great loss of sight would ensue.—Detroit Free Press.

—Materfamilias—"Husband, I think poor Paddy Kisogee is what he is because he had no early care or training." Paterfamilias—"Was his childhood unhappy?" "Yes. He says when his stepfather wasn't beating him, his stepmother was."—Truth.

## THE GENERAL MARKETS.

Table listing market prices for various commodities like CATTLE, HOGS, WHEAT, CORN, etc., with prices per unit.

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Advertisement for PIERCE GUARANTEES A CURE, featuring a portrait of Mrs. Sarah M. Kyker and text describing the cure for various ailments.

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

# Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

The official reports show Royal Baking Powder superior to all others, yielding 160 cubic inches of leavening gas per ounce of powder, a strength greatly in excess of every other powder tested.

## STUDYING A NEW PART.

An Actor Describes His Sensations While Thus Occupied.

In the study and preparation of a part what a myriad of sensations and emotions the actor goes through; what elation and depression; what exaltation and despair he experiences between the inception of a role and its delivery to his public! At the first reading of the play and his trying to "see himself" in the part he is cast for, or at the rereading of the part when he has it in manuscript form. The emotion is only different in degree, as the part may be a small one or a great one. After committing it to memory (the very smallest portion of the study of a part) comes the real study of it, making himself, his personality, and perhaps his peculiarities, it he have them, consonant with the role, and fitting himself, into the part so that he shall be what the author designed—now elaborating and then repressing and curtailing, accepting or rejecting mental suggestions, and making, from an admiration, a perfect picture, in short, going through all the travail of making a part. For, with all credit to the actor who gives him character, it is the actor who makes it animate. That is the real life of the actor away from the footlights, where his emotions and sensibilities are brought into play.

When the part he has struggled and fought with,ajoined and anatomized by turns, during the study of it, is presented to his public, it is then complete, and a finished thing with the rest of the play. But what days and nights has he had before that premiere! From the beginning of the study of a part (and the feeling is more tense the more important that part may be) until the playing of it, the actor and the character he is studying are never apart.—John Drew, in Scribner's.

## A Constant Visitor.

A constant and most unwelcome visitor of those troubled with rheumatism is pain—acute, agonizing and spasmodic, or dull and incessant. Check this obstinate complaint, at its outset, with Hostetter's Stomach Bitters and avoid life long discomfort. Malaria and bilious trouble, constipation, dyspepsia and nervousness are relieved by the Bitters.

"Do you ever have to mind the baby?" "Not yet, but I s'pose I will when she gets older, but if she's got any of her mother about her."—Atlanta Constitution.

Don't Neglect a Cough. Take Some Hale's Honey of Horchoidal and Tar Lozenges. Pike's Toothache Drops Cure in one minute.

"How many neighbors have you, all told?" "Eighteen, and three my wife doesn't speak to."—Detroit Tribune.

"What makes you think he married the lady for money?" "I have seen her!"—Magendort Blatter.

A FALSEHOOD is an untruth; a lie is a malicious falsehood.—Ran's Horn.

## ST. JACOBS OIL

CURES PAIN, RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA, SCIATICA, LUMBAGO, SPRAINS, BRUISES, SWELLINGS, BURNS.

Advertisement for SALZER'S NORTH-BORN-GROWN SEEDS ARE THE BEST, featuring an illustration of a man washing clothes and text describing the benefits of the seeds.

Two ways of washing. One is the same way your grandmother washed—but there wasn't anything better, in her day. You rub soap into the clothes—then you rub them up and down on a washboard till you get the dirt worn off. This is hard work—and while you're wearing off the dirt, you're wearing out your clothes, too. The other way is Pearline's. You put the clothes into Pearline and water—then you wait. Pearline gets the dirt all out. A little rinsing makes them perfectly clean. Pearline does the work. There can't be anything so easy, so economical, or that keeps your clothes so absolutely safe from harm and wear and tear.

Beware! Feeders and some unscrupulous grocers will tell you, "this is as good as" or "the same as Pearline." IT'S FALSE—Pearline is never peddled, if your grocer sends you an imitation, be honest—send it back. JAMES PYLE, New York.

Advertisement for COLCHESTER RUBBER CO'S SPADING BOOT, featuring an illustration of a boot and text describing its features.

WANTED—LIVE-HUSTLING AGENTS IN EVERY county in U. S. Special opportunity for wide-awake agents; big profits; sell on sight. Address quick Western Mfg. Co., Peabody, Kan.

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

# FRIGHTFUL CRIME.

## A Boy Accused of Assassinating a Family.

### ANOTHER FORD COUNTY HORROR.

The Object of the Young Fiend Unknown—Three of the Family Fatally Injured—The Boy Tells a Story of Four Men.

DONCE CRY, Kan., Jan. 9.—Thomas Walker, a boy of 16 years, is in jail in this city charged with one of the most fiendish crimes ever committed in this county of many murders—the probable assassination of three persons, one an innocent babe, and the serious wounding of another.

Sunday night about 9 o'clock a farmer named William Kimbrel, his wife and child, aged 18 months, and the wife's sister were retiring, all in the same room, at Kimbrel's home in Ford county, about seventeen miles southwest of this place. Mr. Kimbrel had just laid down on the bed. His wife was sitting by the fire with the child. Suddenly some fiend fired a load of buckshot through the south window at Mr. Kimbrel, the entire charge taking effect in his face, neck and shoulder. Kimbrel fell off the bed to the floor. His wife, with the child, and her sister, ran to him and were bending over him when another charge of shot was fired, this time through the north window, into the group with terrible effect. Mrs. Kimbrel was struck in the side, the child about the head and the wife's sister in the face. Mrs. Kimbrel fell with the child to the floor, both probably fatally hurt. The sister started for the stable to get a horse to go for assistance. At the stable she met a young man named Joseph Walker. He asked her if she had heard the firing. She told him the Kimbrel family were all killed. They then started in different directions for help. Both returned in a short time with some neighbors.

It was found that Kimbrel had one eye shot out and his jugular vein was badly torn and bleeding profusely. The wife had an ugly wound in her side. The child was struck with shot about the temple. At 2 o'clock yesterday morning a messenger came to Dodge after Dr. Milton and Sheriff Beeson, who at once started for the scene of the tragedy. On the arrival of the sheriff Mrs. Kimbrel's sister accused young Walker of doing the shooting. Walker lives about one and a quarter miles from the Kimbrel house.

Mr. Kimbrel says he saw young Walker's dogs about his house a short time before the shooting occurred. Walker says four men on horseback fired at him near his house and that he started for the Kimbrel house when he heard shooting in that direction. The foot-prints in the ground around the Kimbrel windows correspond with those made by Walker's shoes.

Sheriff Beeson returned at noon with young Walker in charge, and locked him up in jail.

The sheriff says it was the most horrible sight he ever saw. Dr. Milton, of this city, is attending to the injured family. He told Sheriff Beeson before he left the house that the chances were slim of saving the lives of any of the Kimbrels. Young Walker is 16 years of age, and is a cousin of the Kimbrels. No bad feeling is known to exist between the parties. Young Walker was at the Kimbrel house assisting the neighbors when the sheriff arrived there early yesterday morning, and acted surprised at the charge of the sister. No gun could be found with young Walker.

### THE STATE DEFIED.

The Duval Athletic Club Throws Down the Gauntlet to Gov. Mitchell.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Jan. 9.—The Duval Athletic club this afternoon threw down the gauntlet to Gov. Mitchell and the state authorities. It announces that it proposes to bring about the prize fight between Corbett and Mitchell despite the opposition of the governor and despite the opinion of Attorney-General Lamar that the fight would be a violation of the laws of Florida.

As may be seen from the statement from the club, words are not in the least minced. The club people seem to think they have the law on their side and that Gov. Mitchell is acting in a tyrannical and extra-judicial manner, and they say so in plain words.

The attorney-general's positive edict against the fight is met by as positive a statement from the club that the contest will occur.

### LEFT THE TRACK.

The Denver Flyer Curls Up at Clark's.

OMAHA, Neb., Jan. 9.—Union Pacific passenger train No. 1, the Denver flyer, was wrecked at Clark's, Neb., 125 miles from this place. The Denver sleeper left the track while the train was passing the station and was overturned. It took fire from the explosion of a gas lamp and was completely burned. Three passengers were slightly injured. The passengers saved their personal property from the wreck, and the entire loss falls upon the railroad company.

### Snow Divorce Suit Compromised.

OTTAWA, Kan., Jan. 9.—The latest developments in the divorce case of Edwin H. Snow, state printer of Kansas and editor and proprietor of the Journal of this city, against his wife, transpired yesterday, when Mrs. Snow's cross-bill for alimony was compromised, she receiving \$5,000 in cash, all the furniture and half the library.

### A Short Slip Out.

ATLANTON, Kan., Jan. 9.—At the city council meeting it developed that Meat Inspector Larry Diegan was short in his accounts from \$3,000 to \$4,000. Chief of Police White was sent after Diegan, but it developed that he had left town early in the evening. The affair has caused a great sensation, as Diegan is a very prominent man.

### FIGHTING AT RIO.

Insurgents Attack the Government Forces—Fierce Fighting.

RIO DE JANEIRO, Jan. 4, via MONTVIDEO, Jan. 8.—Adm. da Gama still holds out, stating that he expects the Aquidaban and Republica with reinforcements from the south. He appears confident of the ultimate result and received £12,000 on Saturday from sympathizers in order to pay his men.

There has been some rain recently and the fighting has only been intermittent. A fleet of insurgent tugs, commanded by Adm. da Gama, has been brought along shore several times in an attempt to drive back the government forces and land troops. Although the insurgents fought with reckless bravery their efforts were in vain. They lost heavily, but did not gain even a foothold. Desperate resistance was offered yesterday afternoon and last night to the government advances. Five insurgent steamers were engaged for hours. There was much noise, but little blood flowed. It transpired that some men got ashore by way of the marine arsenal whose traitorous commandant gave them permission to land. The diplomats have refused to recognize the belligerent status of the insurgents, on the ground that the provisional government has not a sufficient standing.

Adm. Chavas, the minister of marine, resigned his office on account of the difference of opinion with Peixoto regarding the imprisonment and general treatment of the naval officers suspected of sympathy with the insurgents. His successor, Adm. Meatto, is considered honest, though he has no special ability.

Public opinion compelled Adm. da Gama to issue the manifesto distributed on Saturday. The manifesto denied in these words the correctness of the inference drawn from the Gama monarchistic manifesto of a week ago: "The documents attributed to me were falsified in the printed copies. With the victory of the revolution will come the establishment of a civil republican government."

An unsigned manifesto denouncing the employment of North American mercenaries on the government cruiser Nietheroy has been distributed. The sentiment against hiring North Americans to serve on Brazilian vessels is very strong, even among friends of the government, and to this sentiment is due much of the trouble with the Nietheroy's crew. The recent dismissal of several North Americans was due probably to the popular prejudice which existed against them. The longshoremen left the barges used in coaling the Nietheroy and joined the insurgents. The foremen who are responsible for the desertions have been obliged to bring them back or suffer the penalty of imprisonment. The Nietheroy is still in Pernambuco.

An American naval surgeon who visited the insurgent hospital on Euchadas island, learned that one to ten dead bodies were brought in daily. Surgeon Senior, of the British warship Sirius, after securing the approval of Capt. William Lang, the senior British officer of the fleet, has taken his instruments and some supplies to Euchadas, and is attending the wounded.

### STARTLING STORY.

Sensational Rumor That Minister Willis Is Concealed on the Corwin.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 8.—A story has gained currency that among those on board the Corwin is Minister Willis, who had been given his passports by the provisional government of Hawaii, and took the earliest opportunity to leave the scene of his fiasco as a diplomat. This story, like that about the arrival of the Corwin with prisoners on board, has but a circumstantial foundation.

Whether or not he is aboard, it is a fact that the captain of the Corwin, acting under orders received from Washington before sailing for Honolulu, will hold no communication with this shore until after the arrival of the mail steamer next Tuesday. The reason for an order of that kind is not obvious to the laymen, and among naval officers is regarded more as a bit of official tape of the reddest kind rather than a necessity for the successful carrying out of any particular kind. A number of attempts were made by influential men to get permission to board the Corwin, but were made without success.

### HEARD IN WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8.—There is a wild rumor here which cannot be traced to any reliable source that Min. str. Willis is aboard the Corwin and that he was given his passports by the provisional government of Hawaii. The rumor is received with no credence and the state department officials characterize it as a fabrication.

### PERILS OF THE AIR.

A Female Aeronaut Probably Fatally Injured at San Antonio, Tex.

SAN ANTONIO, Tex., Jan. 8.—Miss Stella Robbins, the widely known woman aeronaut, met with a probably fatal accident here yesterday. She has been giving Sunday afternoon ascensions here for the past few weeks, and yesterday afternoon started on her usual voyage from San Pedro park.

The balloon arose to a height of about 2,000 feet when Miss Robbins let herself drop with the parachute. The parachute opened, but the wind carried it downward with great rapidity, and it struck a large tree with its burden with terrific force. Miss Robbins' right leg was broken and she received internal injuries which will probably result fatally.

### Piney Female Explorers.

MEXICO CITY, Mex., Jan. 8.—Mrs. J. B. Larkin and daughter, two American ladies, resident in the City of Mexico, have returned from a trip into the tropical wilds of the state of Chiapas, on the southern border of Mexico, such as few women have ever attempted. They traveled hundreds of miles over terrific mountain trails and through jungles abounding with mountain lions, tigers, wild hogs and other dangerous animals, and for two days and nights they were lost in the impenetrable forests of Chiapas, and met with other adventures strange to woman-kind.

# WORLD'S FAIR FIRE.

## Two Tramps Revenge Themselves for Being Kicked Out.

### THEY FIRE THE CASINO BUILDING.

The Flames Spread in All Directions, Causing Consternation and Serious Loss to Many Exhibits—One Fireman Killed.

CHICAGO, Jan. 9.—The world's fair volcano came last night. A rushing volcano of flame, huge gothic arches tumbling into chaos, bewildered mobs of people—all were there under a great starry sky of Italian clearness, with Lake Michigan's broad expanse, a second Mediterranean.

Probably no more magnificent, yet terrifying, spectacle has ever been witnessed this side of the Atlantic.

It was long after dark when belated people returning from work to their homes in the southern suburbs along the elevated road, familiar to hundreds of thousands of world's fair visitors, noticed a constantly enlarging column of fire ascending skyward in the east.

"The world's fair is on fire," was the cry, and few indeed of the fascinated watchers from the train windows alighted until the famous terminal at the exposition grounds was reached.

The fire had been burning less than an hour when a thunderous crash of falling timber and a tremendous shout went up from the crowd announcing the collapse of the peristyle. A moment later another terrific yell from the crowd told that the liberal arts building had caught fire, and that the whole exposition was threatened.

A dramatic incident marked the destruction of the peristyle. One of the ladders bearing up a group of firemen fell with the columns and one of the heroic fire fighters went down to death, while a number of others suffered injuries more or less severe. The sky was livid, brilliant at this time with falling sparks, many of which fell away to the north, showering the roofs of the art palace, women's building and the various state structures with fire.

Every train and street car added momentarily thousands to the throngs of people, and but for the terrifying spectacle and the danger to life and property, it seemed as if the greatest gas night of all the world's fair was on in all its glory. Directly past the scene of the frightful fire of the cold storage warehouse, where scores of firemen lost their lives, hundreds of spectators hurried from the trains into the celebrated court of honor. There suddenly the conflagration came into full view.

Whirlwinds of blazing embers were being carried from the end of the court of honor furthest from the administration building high over the roof of the liberal arts building, the largest structure on earth. The great golden statue of the republic could be seen lifting her cap defiantly almost through the clouds of smoke and flame.

The fire started in the casino, just east of the agricultural building and south of the peristyle. The casino was quickly devoured and the flames surged north on top of the peristyle, and dropping made a second line of fire along the base of the columns. The flames then sprang through the music hall, which corresponds at the north end of the peristyle to the casino at the south.

While the fire was burning there was one of the most singular and fascinating sights of the night. Along the top of the peristyle were scores of statues. The spectacle for those people fortunate enough to be on the sidewalk just east of the peristyle was that of a succession of gigantic human beings plunging one after another headlong into the waters of the lake below.

The origin of the fire is said to be revenge on the part of a couple of tramps. The solitary guard in the music hall says that just before the flames broke out he kicked two vagabonds out of the music hall and told them to find quarters elsewhere. They left in the direction of the casino and soon after the fire broke out, and soon everything on the grounds was terror and confusion.

Fears of looting added to the horror of the scene. At about 10 o'clock with a possible loss of about \$10,000,000 by fire in the manufacturers' building alone, the authorities began to realize that a large element in the crowd was composed of idlers, who, once started in lawlessness, it would be hard to control. Such preparations as could be hurriedly made were set in motion to remove goods and guard other buildings, but all such efforts were the merest child's play. The utter hopelessness of such attempts on such short notice were apparent at once. The few officers on guard could hardly do more than shut their eyes and grit their teeth, hoping against hope that the flames would speedily be stayed.

About 10:45 a great iron arch gave way directly above the French wares and falling heavily, buried them beneath the burning pile, and they were abandoned. Back of the French wares was the Japanese exhibit, and about it clustered a crowd of scared and frantic Japanese. This, like many exhibits, had not been released from bond and the goods could not be taken from the building. Under the directions of some of the Japanese officials the wares were carted to the doors and there they stood guarded by natives of the Flowery Kingdom, who sorrowfully awaited the destruction that seemed inevitable. The bulk of American exhibits had long ago been removed, but the formalities of the custom house had detained the goods of the foreigners.

Shortly after 11 o'clock, four firemen were caught beneath a crush of falling timbers just outside the manufacturers' building. Streams of water were instantly poured upon the mass and soon the injured men were removed. Their names could not be ascertained by the chief, but it is said all of the men were unconscious when rescued and that two of them are fatally injured.

### THE COUGHLIN TRIAL.

The Prosecution Continues to Startle the Defense with New Evidence.

CHICAGO, Jan. 6.—Again something new and startling broke in upon the trial of Dan Coughlin and upset all arrangements for continuing the reception of testimony against one of Dr. Cronin's alleged murderers. It was a new witness who caused Judge Tutthill to announce an adjournment after everybody in the court room had waited patiently an hour at the afternoon session for the trial to proceed. Persons interested in the case had been prepared for sudden and startling developments during the morning session, when Mrs. Susie Horton, a new witness against Coughlin, was called and stopped temporarily from testifying under objection by the defense. Judge Wing protested against the good-looking woman in the witness chair telling her story until he had time to investigate it and question her.

He complained that he was being worked to death and counsel for the defendant were not receiving fair treatment from the prosecution. So Mrs. Wharton was withdrawn until Monday.

At the morning session the state furnished the name of another new witness and outlined his testimony to the defense. This witness is Frank Barden, of Oswego, Mich., and the story he tells accuses Coughlin of being one of the three men who drove to Edgewater in the carpenter's wagon containing a tool chest or trunk, and in which the jury is asked to infer lay hidden the bloody corpse of Cronin. The notice came upon the defendant and his counsel like a thunder-clap from a blue sky.

### CONDITION OF TRADE.

Generally Smaller in Volume Than a Week Ago.

NEW YORK, Jan. 6.—Bradstreet has this to say for the past week: General trade throughout the country has been of somewhat smaller volume than last week, an indication of its character being found in a report from Chicago that small mail orders constitute the bulk of the wholesale business. Stock taking is also a feature, but the return of commercial travelers to the road is reported from nearly all points.

Prices for iron and steel are declared to have been still further shaded in eastern centers since the beginning of the year, and while there has been no further depression in wool prices, concessions have to be obtained in order to permit of work in industrial lines in which there is much idleness, more than twice as many mills having started up in the week as have shut down, but lower wages in all industrial lines continue very numerous in establishments which remain at work.

Woolen mills are doing a hand-to-mouth business in orders, and interest in the cotton market is centered in receipts, which have begun to fall off rapidly, although still ahead of last year. The low cotton crop estimates call for a further shrinkage of receipts. Eastern dry goods jobbers are preparing for spring movement by ordering supplies, while agents have begun to get goods forward. The feature at Chicago has been the heavy decrease of bank deposits and noteworthy purchase of bonds.

### MAD BULL.

Exciting Scene on the Streets of Louisville—Captured by a One-Armed Man.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Jan. 6.—A mad bull broke loose from a man leading him on Floyd street, and ran amuck, creating quite a panic for a while.

Mrs. Anna Goldstein, a woman 60 years of age was struck by the animal's horns and tossed into the air, falling heavily on her side. She sustained internal injuries, from which she will probably die.

Three men were also knocked down and more or less injured in their vain attempts to stop the bull's mad flight.

A one-armed mad named William Denham, by his courage and presence of mind, undoubtedly saved a number of children's lives, who were playing in the street at the time. As the bull ran at him he adroitly jumped aside and caught the rope tied to its horns, and was dragged across the street, where, despite the strain, he wrapped the rope around a tree and held on until help arrived and the animal was securely tied.

### STRUCK A SNAG.

Loss of Kansas City's Crack Steamboat, the A. L. Mason.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Jan. 6.—The steamer A. L. Mason, property of the Kansas City & Missouri River Transportation Co., of Kansas City, struck a snag and sank last night in the Mississippi river near Friar's Point, Miss., about sixty miles below Memphis. No lives were lost. Capt. George G. Keith, the commander of the Mason, was badly hurt in the accident. There was \$5,000 marine and \$3,000 fire insurance on the boat. There was some insurance on the cargo, which was a large one. This was placed in St. Louis by persons connected with the Anchor line, in which the boat was running. The Mason was worth about \$25,000, but it is doubted if it would have sold for over \$20,000.

### Fork Packing.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 6.—The Price Current says there is not much change in the aggregate movement of hogs. Western packing for the week was 225,000, compared with 230,000 the preceding week and 240,000 last year, making a total of 2,455,000 since November 1, against 2,740,000 a year ago. Prominent places compare as follows:

	1893	1892
Chicago	86,000	90,000
Kansas City	25,000	26,000
Omaha	18,000	22,000
St. Louis	11,000	13,000
Cincinnati	19,000	13,000
Indianapolis	10,000	10,000
Milwaukee	7,000	8,000
Cedar Rapids	4,000	4,000
St. Joseph	5,000	6,000
Ottawa	4,000	5,000
Sioux City	4,000	3,000

### Loyal Americans.

LANSING, Mich., Jan. 6.—The existence of a new secret national labor organization was discovered here through a secret meeting of the national committee. The order was founded in Chicago December 27 by representatives from thirty-seven states and is called the Ancient Order of Loyal Americans.

### The Pope as a Mediator.

LIMA, Peru, Jan. 6.—The Peruvian government has accepted the offer of the pope to mediate in the dispute between Ecuador and Peru. Both countries, however, continue to augment their military forces.

### MINERAL PRODUCTIONS.

High Water Mark Reached—Petroleum and Natural Gas Declining.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4.—The report on the mining resources of the country for 1892, prepared by Chief Day, of the division of mining statistics of the geological survey, was made public to-day. It shows that the high water mark in mineral production was reached in that year in this and every other country, the total value being \$684,778,768, \$20,000,000 greater than in any previous year and \$28,174,070 more than in the census year of 1890. Among the large gains were \$77,130 tons of pig iron, with an aggregate product of 9,137,000 tons, valued at \$131,161,939.

Gold showed a slight loss and the year's product, valued at \$38,000,000, was 1,596,375 ounces. Copper gained 57,465,666 pounds, making an aggregate of 343,375,742 pounds, with a value of \$57,977,142. The lead product during the year gained 10,854 tons, aggregating 213,262 tons, with a value of \$17,000,950. There was a loss of 7,000 tons in zinc and the new metal, aluminum, almost doubled in quantity.

Bituminous coal increased 8,000,000 tons during the year, attaining a total of 113,237,845 tons, valued at \$135,195,130. Pennsylvania anthracite coal increased 1,613,458 tons, amounting to 46,830,450 tons, valued at \$82,442,000. The value increased \$8,000,000, with a total value of \$82,000,000.

Petroleum is declining rapidly. In 1891 there were 54,000,000 barrels produced, but only 50,509,130, valued at \$20,034,196, in 1892. Natural gas is also rapidly falling off both in quantity and value. Its high water mark was reached in 1888, when the product was valued at \$22,620,873.

The total value of metallic minerals for the year was \$303,775,629; non-metallic \$371,003,109, and unspecified \$10,000,000.

The total product of silver during the year was 58,000,000 ounces, with a coinage valuation of \$74,984,900. The amount is an increase of \$77,130 ounces for the year. The increased valuation of the product for the year was \$2,823,054.

### A DREADFUL CONFESSION.

Anarchist Franch Glories in the Liceo Tragedy at Barcelona.

MADRID, Jan. 4.—The sensation of the day in anarchist, police and political circles is the arrest on Monday evening of Salvador Franch, the noted anarchist leader, chief of the conspiracy to cause death and destruction in the Liceo theater. Before the examining magistrate Franch confessed to being the author of the Liceo theater bomb outrages, and says that he alone was responsible when twenty-five people were killed and over fifty other people were injured, some of whom have since died of their injuries.

Franch said: "Taking a bomb in each hand, I hurled one of them with all my force into the center aisle of packed stalls, where that group of select people was sitting, and a fine explosion followed the landing of the bomb. I threw the other one almost immediately afterward, but I do not believe it exploded, or I should have killed a nice lot of bourgeois, as I aimed with particular care at a portion of the theater where that hated class was thick. Of course, there was a terrible row and a panic after the explosion of the bomb, and before it had in any way passed I was enabled to get away, as I was already clear of the seats and so had no difficulty in making for the staircase and from there running down into the street."

### THE WRECK AT LINWOOD.

Six Men Now Believed to Have Lost Their Lives.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Jan. 4.—It is now believed that six men lost their lives in the Union Pacific wreck at Linwood, Kan., Tuesday morning, instead of three as at first reported; but the flames that followed the wreck were so fierce that every vestige of three of the human bodies was completely blotted out, as if they had been subjected to the white heat of a crematory. The whitened bones of two men were pieced together Tuesday. Yesterday just a fragment of what may have been another skeleton was found. More enduring than flesh and blood, keys and knives and trinkets worn by the dead were yesterday sifted from the ashes and may prove the only evidence of the fate of three Kansas stockmen. Six men are missing.

A few charred bones, six pocket-knives, three watches and pieces of chain, a conductor's punch, several keys and two teeth are all that remain of them to tell the awful story of death.

The list of dead is now believed to be as follows: J. W. Atwood, of Kansas City, conductor of the Union Pacific train; Herman Smize, stockman of Clay Center, Kan.; Mr. Martin, a stockman of Wakefield, Kan.; W. A. Geer, stockman of Russell, Kan.; M. Johnson, stockman of Beverly, Kan.; J. J. Kelley, stockman of Marysville, Kan.

### A Toledo Blaze.

TOLEDO, O., Jan. 4.—This city had the most destructive fire last night that it has had for ten years. The Quale elevator, the elevator of B. A. King & Co., the Chamber of Commerce building and other buildings were destroyed. One fireman was fatally injured.

### Fire at Detroit.

DETROIT, Mich., Jan. 4.—Fire last night burned Hinchman & Son's wholesale drug store and other property to the total value of \$250,000.

### Wants Its Taxes Back.

NEW YORK, Jan. 4.—The Panama Railway Co. has brought suit against the state of New York to recover \$94,205.85 taxes paid on its capital stock on the grounds that its entire capital was invested in the Isthmus of Panama and not here.

### Orlando B. Potter Dead.

NEW YORK, Jan. 4.—Orlando B. Potter, financier and ex-congressman, died suddenly last evening. He was taken with a fit on the street and died before a physician could reach him. Mr. Potter was 70 years old and a native of Massachusetts.

### STILL FIRM.

Later from the Troublesome Little Islands—The Hawaiian Provisional Government Will Not Resign.

AUCKLAND, N. Z., Jan. 5.—Advises from Honolulu to December 32 have been received here by the steamer Alameda, which has just arrived here from San Francisco. The officers of the vessel stated to a Press correspondent the excitement in Honolulu over the political situation was growing in intensity. The provisional government was as firm as ever in its determination to maintain its position, and was completing its preparations to resist any effort that might be made to restore the monarchy. The members of the police force of the island had been notified they would be expected to take arms in defense of the government, and a number of them had been dismissed from the service for refusing to obey this order.

The officers further stated to the interviewer that the minister of the United States had written to the provisional government, requesting that they surrender office, as the United States government had decided in favor of the restoration of the queen. The minister, in his communication, informed the government that Liliuokalani had agreed to grant amnesty to all those who had taken part in the revolution, to ratify the obligations of the present government and to govern faithfully in accordance with the present constitution. The government was preparing a long reply to the minister.

The Commercial Advertiser of Honolulu, in an article supporting the government, declared the United States congress had taken the matter out of President Cleveland's hands by calling for the papers in the Hawaiian correspondence and asserts the provisional government will not retire from power unless compelled to by force, and says this is not likely to be employed.

Temporary repairs have been made to the Canadian & Australian Steamship Co.'s steamer Miowera, which stranded at Honolulu last October, and she will proceed to San Francisco.

### FIRST STATE DINNER.

Given in Honor of the Cabinet at the White House.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5.—The president and Mrs. Cleveland gave their first state dinner in honor of the cabinet at the White house last night. Like all similar events it was a brilliant affair. The various rooms were elaborately decorated, and the Marine band furnished the music. Those present were: The president and Mrs. Cleveland, Vice President Stevenson, the secretary of state and Mrs. Gresham, the secretary of the treasury and Mrs. Carlisle, the secretary of war and Mrs. Lamont, the postmaster-general and Mrs. Bissell, the secretary of the navy and Miss Herbert, the secretary of the interior and Mrs. Smith, the secretary of agriculture and Miss Morton, the speaker of the house and Mrs. Crisp, Senator and Miss Voorhees, Senator Harris, Senator and Miss Gorman, Senator and Mrs. Jones, of Arkansas; Senator and Mrs. Mills, Gen. and Mrs. Schofield, Adm. Gherard, Hon. William L. Wilson and Mrs. Wilson, Mr. Henry T. Thurber, Gov. and Mrs. Pattison, of Pennsylvania; Hon. John F. Russell and Mrs. Russell, of Massachusetts, Miss Thomas, Mr. and Mrs. Charles W. Goodyear, of Buffalo, N. Y., Mr. C. C. Baldwin and Miss Baldwin, of New York city; Mr. James Stillman and Miss Stillman, of New York city.

### THE MOLLIE GIBSON.

A Famous Bonanza Silver Mine Shuts Down Indefinitely.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Col., Jan. 5.—The Mollie Gibson will suspend dividends for an indefinite period. This is the most famous bonanza silver mine in the state. In the circular letter to the stockholders issued yesterday President Hagerman says: "While the company has about \$200,000 surplus in its treasury, the directors do not deem it prudent to either encroach upon it or to exhaust the ore remaining above the seventh level until the eighth, ninth and tenth levels are developed and put in condition for safe and profitable working. Since last July the company has paid \$390,000 in dividends and \$90,000 for new pumps and other machinery."

The stock dropped to \$1 a share upon the receipt of this announcement. During the ten years of its existence the Mollie Gibson has paid millions of dollars in dividends. It has shareholders throughout the entire country.

### A BLACK CROOK EPISODE.

The Stage Manager Marries One of His Company, Which Raises a Row.

CHICAGO, Jan. 5.—The last act was reached last night in a little melodrama which has been played before the scenes of the Black Crook company, near Herman Smize, stockman of Clay Center, Kan.; Mr. Martin, a stockman of Wakefield, Kan.; W. A. Geer, stockman of Russell, Kan.; M. Johnson, stockman of Beverly, Kan.; J. J. Kelley, stockman of Marysville, Kan.

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