VOL. XX.

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 14, 1893.

NO. 12.

THE WORLD AT LARGE.

Summary of the Daily News

WASHINGTON NOTES.

THE United States supreme court has decided that in contract labor prosecutions accused importers of labor cannot be compelled to give evidence against themselves.

MAJ. JOSEPH W. WHAM, paymaster U. S. A., has been ordered before the retiring board at Washington by direction of the president.

SENATOR VEST has introduced in the senate a bill providing for the pens'oning of surviving paymasters' clerks and their widows.

A CANVASS of the democratic members of the house shows that while many of them object to features of the Wilson bill very few of them will carry their opposition sog far as to vote against it.

DELEGATE RAWLINS, of Utah, has introduced a bill to extend the time of making proof on desert lands for five The expenditure of \$1 per acre on the lands for the year 1894 is also suspended,

THE government lighthouse board in its report advocates the establishment of a telephone cable system between lightships and the shore.

REPRESENTATIVE COCKRELL, of Texas, has introduced a bill to ratify the agreement with the Comanche, Kiowa and Apache tribes in the Indian terri-The bill authorizes an appropriation of \$2,000,000 to carry the agreement into effect.

THE president has nominated Joseph B. Doe, of Wisconsin, to be assistant

secretary of war. SENATOR COKE indignantly denies a reported political deal in Texas, wherebe he is to retire from the senate and run for governor.

THE attorney-general has received and accepted the resignation of Lewis Miles, United States district attorney for the southern district of Iowa.

THE secretary of the treasury has sent to congress an estimate for improvements for rivers and harbors amounting to \$3,415,000, in addition to the estimates heretofore furnished, for the years 1894 and 1895.

ACTING SECRETARY CURTIS, of the treasury department, intimates that the government would interfere should any attempt be made to give practical effect to the suggestion of Gov. Waite, of Colorado, that Colorado make silver a legal tender and provide for its free coinage at a state mint.

THE senate judiciary committee has not yet received formal charges from M. C. Day against the confirmation of Mr. Hornblower as justice of the United States supreme court.

THE interior department has received no information of the reported outbreak among the Navajo Indians in Arizona, and it is not thought any disturbance has taken place or is immi-

navy will be very heavy the next year | H. Mann, of New York, supreme tem- the Russians. and a determined effort will be made to plar of the world, presided. prevent cutting down the appropria-

Most of the government exhibits at the world's fair have been returned to Washington, where they will be permanently maintained.

THE EAST.

NEAR St. Joe, Pa., Harper Whitmire brutally murdered two women in order that he might secure a small sum which they had concealed in a trunk.

THERE has been another lively shakeup in the police of New York, caused, it is claimed, by the active work of Dr. Parkhurst and his society.

THE Lehigh Valley railway strike was declared off on the 6th, both sides making concessions.

THE British ship Jason was wrecked

off Highland Light, Mass., and all the crew of twenty-seven, except one, were drowned.

WITHIN a few days over 6,000 miners in the Monongahela valley, Pa., will likely demand a 21/4 cent mining rate, and the refusal of the river coal operators to grant it will precipitate a strike. It is rumored that George J. Gould

has had Mrs. Zella Nicolaus, who is suing him for \$40,000, indicted for attempting blackmail.

It is generally conceded that ex-Min. ister to Brazil Robert Adams will be the republican nominee for congress in the Second Pennsylvania district, to succeed the late Charles O'Neill.

THE WEST.

In the United States district - urt at Omaha, Neb., Judge Dundy denied the application of the receivers of the Union Pacific for an order fixing their salaries at \$18,000 each per annum.

THE Hullett will case at Duluth, Minn., has been decided against the petitioner, claiming to be Hullett's widow, and the \$500,000 estate will go the heirs.

MRS. ARTHUR MILLER, known on the stage as Amy Gordon, is practically an object of charity at Galesburg, Ill., having become an outcast through intemperance.

THREE men charged with the murder of Postmaster Amos P. Beam, of Lansing, Col., two weeks ago, have been arrested. The men are Charles and Tom Chase and Freeman Chase, a cousin of the former.

AT Youngstown, O., two employes of the Hubbard furnaces, Michael McMahon and William Sanders, were suffocated by gas soon after going on duty. It is supposed that the gas poured out in such quantities that it overcame tin was nominated by the Virginia RECEIVERS have been appointed for them and they were unable to reach democratic caucus for United States the implement house of Aultman & Co., the air. When found both were dead.

WILLIAM and Samuel Conrad, the brothers who killed five whitecaps near Laconia, Ind., three months ago, are en route to Kansas, where they intend to begin life anew.

Bold thieves entered the rear door of the South Bend, Ind., national bank, and finding the vault door open, helped themselves to \$15,000 and departed, leaving no clew.

AT Anderson, Ind., R. D. Grimes, dry goods merchant, has assigned. Liabilities \$60,000, with nominal assets about

MR. RICHARD MANSFIELD, the actor, was compelled to break his engagement in Cincinnati on account of an attack of the grippe.

A BLOODY fight has occurred between the Hungarian and other miners at Hollister, O. Over a dozen are reported seriously injured, two of whom will die.

000, and the insurance will reach about two-thirds of that sum. THE Omaha Bridge & Terminal Co. has filed a \$5,000,000 mortgage, the money to be used in paying debts and improv-

ing the company's property. THE Cherokee council has passed over the veto of Chief Harris the bill author-fectly safe in handling. izing the election of financial commissioners to sell the bonds. The chief said he would not make out their com-

PRENDERGAST, the murderer of Carter as to who was responsible. Harrison, is bitterly opposed to a plea of insanity and has so informed his at-

THE ten Siberian convicts who escaped to San Francisco from Saghalien and became the main feature in a mution to Russia.

ANOTHER vessel has reached San Francisco from Honolulu. The situaboth sides eagerly waiting some action on the part of Minister Willis.

Colorado has no money to pay the legislature and Gov. Waite is in a quandary.

AT San Francisco, Ned McGowan, an old time politician, died the other morning, aged 80. He was prominently identified with the early political history of San Francisco.

HARRY PATE and Frank Stires, two Ill., for the murder of a farmer. The object was robbery. Two others concerned were sentenced to life imprison-

AT Mazomanie, Wis, burglars blew open the safe in the post office and took over \$1,000. The safe is a complete was apprehended. wreck.

THE SOUTH.

he found the hole empty.

The grand lodge of Good Templars agent and consul-general at Cairo.

It is reported that torpedo companies

ran its twenty-sixth annu THE financial requirements of the at Richmond, Va., on the 5th. Dr. D. army, according to the plan adopted by

A PROMINENT young attorney at Little Rock, has been arrested on a charge of blowing up a clubhouse with dynamite.

A MAN who was converted at a revival in West Virginia confessed having set fire to a barn and is now in jail.

home in Columbus. AT Bluefield, W. Va., two children were burned to death in adjoining houses at nearly the same time.

THE stables and barns of the Consolidated Street Railway Co., of Dallas, given five years' imprisonment. Tex., together with thirty cars and sixty mules, were burned recently.

FREIGHT traffic was delayed several ing to the wrecking of the bridge near | 000 be secured. Bowling Green, Ky. Twelve cars went them was burned. No one was in- of the heart.

AT Norfolk, Va., a fire caused by a defective flue destroyed building No. 15, steam engineering and general stores, in the navy yards. It is thought it will reach a loss of \$250,000.

HENRY CULIN, aged 24, bookkeeper for J. H. Hamlen & Sons, was shot four had recently arrested in Missouri. times and instantly killed in a beer

garden in Little Rock, Ark., by George McNamara, a bartender. The cause of the shooting is something of a mystery. THE Chattahoochie, one of the finest lower Mississippi steamers, burned at Vicksburg, causing a loss of \$45,000.

A SPECIAL from Knoxville, Tenn., Howard, who is under sentence of death in Missouri, was wavlaid and killed in the mountains of eastern Ken-

Two girls were burned to death in the fire which consumed a female seminary near Birmingham, Ala.

THE sealed verdict returned at New Orleans in the Abbagenatto case (Italian lynchings) was opened in the Ky., has left town with charges of presence of Judge Boardman. The ver- forgery against him. diet was in favor of the plaintiff for \$5,000. The original suit was for \$30,- tion has declared dividends of 20 per.

FRANK PORTERFIELD, cashier of the defunct Commercial national bank, of Nashville, was found guilty by a jury in favor of Sheriff Michael Ault, of in twelve cases for having banked his Sedgwick county. Kan., the contest for overchecks and overdrafts and for hav- the possession of a forty acre island ing converted the funds of the bank to ten miles above Wichita. his individual uses.

On the sixth ballot Thomas S. Marsenator to serve the long term.

THE German-Roumanian commercial treaty has been approved by the treaty ommittee of the reichstag.

THE Norwegian bark Don Juan, Capt. overguard, from New York November 4 for Gothenburg, has been wrecked near Lembig, Denmark. All of her crew except three men were drowned. The prince of Wales is now grand

naster of the English Freemasons. THE report of Sir Gerald Portal, the Bri tish consul-general for German east Africa, will advise the extension of the Zanzibar protectorate to include Ugan-

THE losses of the English Oriental bank through peculating directors amounts to £2,130,000

THE statement of the Bank of France shows an increase in specie of 5,323,000 francs in gold, and an increase of 1,-157,000 francs in silver. The propor-THE business portion of Cereal Springs, Ill., was destroyed by fire the other night. The loss aggregates \$50,-

A DISPATCH from Paris says M. Pictet, a Swiss engineer, has invented an explosive called fulgerite, which he claims possesses a power equal to dynamite, and a greater power when it is used as gunpowder. It is smokeless, and, according to the inventor, per-

A DYNAMITE cartridge was exploded in the Place de la Revolution, Paris. A number of houses were injured. The authorities have instituted an inquiry

THE Portuguese cortes has been dissolved.

M. Dupuy has assumed the presidency of the French chamber of deputies. CLEARING house returns for the week ended December 8 showed an average seum at Oakland have suddenly disap- decrease of 22.7 compared with the corpeared, apparently fearful of extradi- responding week of last year. In New York the decrease was 28.5; outside,

Ex-PREMIER CRISPI has been asked to tion there was greatly strained, with try his hand again at forming an Italian cabinet.

ADM. DE GAMA has joined the forces of the revolutionists in Brazil, and the expenses of an extra session of the movement to overthrow Peixoto seems to be gaining ground daily.

ALEXANDER and Joseph Rorique, the

two brothers who have been on trial before a French naval court-martial, charged with murder, mutiny and piracy in the south Pacific ocean, were ondemned to death.

ETON college, England's most famous young men, were hanged at Danville, preparatory school, has been greatly stirred by the announcement that the head master and his assistants have received many menacing pamphlets and letters, presumably from anarchists.

MR. GLADSTONE was reported indisposed on the 8th. Nothing serious

A DISPATCH from Cairo reports that the British ambassadorship to St. GEORGE LAUDERDALE, who lives near Brenham, Tex., hid \$1,800 of his savings Cromer, who, it is expected, will accept. in a hole in the ground. The other day Baron Cromer is now British political agent and consul-general at Cairo.

are being established in the French

THE LATEST.

It is alleged that Deputy Sheriff Williams, of Canadian county, Ok., aided 'Tom King," the notorious female horse thief to escape from the El Reno jail.

THE British minister to Morocco has been instructed to support Spain's de-COL. PORTER INGRAUX, probably the mands for the punishment of the Rifoldest lawyer in Georgia, died at his fians and for indemnity for the Mellila

campaign. THE jury at Little Rock, Ark., in the mbezzlement case of Bank Wrecker Allis, returned a verdict of guilty under the fourteenth indictment. He was

Dr. D. K. PEARSON, of Chicago, has offered to give \$25,000 to Drury college. Springfield, Mo., if \$75,000 be raised days on the Louisville & Nashville ow- from other sources and \$50,000 if \$150,-

LANSING B. MISNER, minister to Centhrough the bridge. They took fire tral America under President Harrison, and everything combustible about died recently at Benicia, Cal., of dropsy

THE police of Warsaw and St. Petersburg, Russia, have discovered another students' plot, seized some dynamite and made fifty arrests. CAPT. W. J. McDonald, a brave state

ranger, was shot and mortally wounded at Quanah, Tex., by a man whom he MRS. GEORGE BRENTLEY, of Clarks-

ville, Tenn., whose husband was recently shot to death by Arkansas officers, has had warrants sworn out for them.

H. E. TAUBENECK has written a letter declaring himself opposed to the A SPECIAL From Knoxville, Tenn., says: Hi Howard, a brother of Wils Howard, who is under sentence of F. Rightmire, of Kansas. THE Hawaiian matter was debated

in the senate on the 11th. The house tucky, by members of the Turner fac- held a brief and unimportant session. THE National Federation of Labor met at Chicago on the 11th.

THE amount secured by the Plano, Tex., bank robbers has been found to be \$23,000. HUGH MULHOLLAND, of Louisville,

THE National Horse Show aassociacent, on the capital stock, payable December 13.

THE interior department has decided

Ives defeated Slosson in the threecornered billiard match at Chicago. RECEIVERS have been appointed for Canton, O.

KANSAS STATE NEWS.

The bonds now owned by the state chool fund aggregate \$6,903,527.60. Lawrence has finally settled her troubles with the water works com-

Frank Newcomer, living one mile outh of Enterprise, was shot and instantly killed by his insane brother Edward the other morning. Edward had been but a short time previous returned from the insane asylum as cured.

Alexander Johnson, a Leavenworth egro, had a quarrel with Thomas Me-Suire, a white man, and attempted to shoot him. He missed his mark and shot John Krohn, a bystander, inflicting a wound on the arm. Johnson then took leg bail.

James Fry, formerly an employe in the Santa Fe boiler shops at Topeka, has sued the company for \$15,000 damages. Fry claims permanent injuries, the result of working inside a boiler while red-hot rivets were thrown in by other workmen.

The state board of public works and board of regents of Kansas university met in joint session at Lawrence a few days since to consider plans for a new electrical, engineering and physics building, to be erected for the university at a cost of \$60,000.

William Bodine, of Jolly, Ia., died suddenly on a Rock Island train near Lost Springs the other afternoon. He was on his way to spend the winter with a brother at Wichita, who was at the depot to meet him and who knew nothing of his illness until he saw the

corpse being lifted from the train. Internal revenue collections for the district of Kansas for November amounted to \$20,763.42 and were distributed as follows: Oleomargarine stamps, \$11,439.40; special tax stamps, \$3,607.34; tobacco, \$238.20; eigars and cigarettes, \$5,038.50; beer stamps,

\$337.63; collections on lists, \$112.35. In response to an inquiry relative to the liability under the state law of officers of national banks who receive deposits after the bank is in a failing condition, Attorney-General Little maintains that while the offense is not made punishable by the United States law, the officers are amenable to the state

law in such cases. H. C. Landers, the Topeka colored hotel waiter who lately murdered another waiter named Howard and then fled, was found in a hay stack near town four days later in a badly frozen condition. Both feet were so badly frozen that the limbs could not be saved, and a day or two after he was taken to jail he died from the effects of his exposure.

The first week in December deaths occurred in Leavenworth city and county at an alarming rate, no less than twenty dying in ten days. Most of them were among old persons, the grippe, coupled with other complaints, ease was almost epidemic and every physician in the city and country was kept busy night and day.

Mrs. Luther Orr, 22 years old, committed suicide at her home in Fort Scott the other afternoon by cutting her throat with a razor. She committed the deed while standing in her parlor holding her month-old baby in her arms. When neighbors were attracted by the infant's screams her lifeless body was found lying in its own gore on the floor across the child. Momentary insanity is attributed as the only

cause for the act. The report of the state treasurer shows that the receipts during November were \$44,777.16, disbursements, \$120,487.52, and the balance at the close of the month, \$678,731.50. The receipts in the general revenue fund were \$33. -766.34, against \$15,331.71 for October. The disbursements from this fund were \$97,875, against \$112,188 of the previous month. Bonds to the amount of \$14,850 were purchased during November, and \$10,100 of bonds were paid off.

Recent reports from western Kansas indicate that the people are suffering for want of fuel, and the late blizzard swept across the barren plains where hundreds of families were without fuel to keep them warm. A citizen of Cheyenne county reported hundreds of families in the northwestern counties in need of fuel who have not a dollar with which to buy it. or the necessaries of life. They are the poorer classes and they have not been able to leave

the country. The executive committee of the State Editorial association met at Topeka the other day and arranged a programme for the annual meeting to be held at Hutchinson January 22 and 23. The following persons have been invited to read papers: E. W. Howe, of Atchison; Mrs. Flora Hogbin, of Sabetba; T. W. Morgan, of Eureka; W. L. Brown, of Kingman; J. A. Reynolds, of Newton; Victor Murdock, of Wichita; John McDonald, of Topeka; Fred Haughawaut, of Goffs. Ex-Senator Ingalls has been requested to deliver an address.

E. R. Westfall, who is wanted for an attempt to defraud the Topeka pension agency out of \$3,000 by forgery while employed there as a clerk, has been arrested at Ponca Springs, Col. The United States authorities have been hunting for Westfall ever since he mysteriously disappeared, and it was finally through the pension agency that his whereabouts were ascertained. He is a pensioner, and had the nerve to send a voucher to the Topeka agency, which contained his street and number in Denver, and from this he was traced to Ponca Spring.

BOMB THROWING.

An Anarchist Throws a Bomb Among French Deputies.

Nearly One Hundred Injured but None Killed-A Scene of Excitement in the Chamber-The Fellow Arrested and Confessed the Crime.

Paris, Dec. 11.-A bomb was thrown n the chamber of deputies Saturday afternoon without fatalities, though many persons were badly wounded. The usual number of members present when no matter of great importance is to be considered were in their seats, and the business of the house was proceeding sleepily. The galleries contained a number of visitors, including some ladies, who watched the proceed ings with little interest.

In the gallery above the benches occupied by the members of the right were a number of strangers, none of whom had attracted any attention when they entered the gallery. In the course of business of the house the election of M. Mierman came up for discussion. M. Mierman had been speaking and had just descended to his seat when a man in the gallery threw a bomb toward the floor of the house.

The bomb must have had a time fuse attached to it, for as it passed the head of Prof. Lemiere, deputy for Haze-bruck, it exploded with a terrific re-

A dense cloud of dust and smoke ascended, shutting out from view for a time those sitting in the body of the house. For a single instant the house was perfectly quiet, and then, the members and others realizing what had occurred, there was the wildest excitement.

The officers detailed to guard the chamber were the first to regain their senses. They at once shut the doors leading to the chamber to prevent the escape of the bomb thrower. The people in the galleries fled, fearing that other bombs would be thrown. They were in a state bordering on frenzy were in a state bordering on frenzy and almost fell over each other in their wild but futile haste to get out of the building. One lady, who, it was subsequently learned, was an American, had been hit on the forehead by a piece of the casing of the bomb, and she fled

with blood streaming over her face. On the floor of the house the excitement was fully as great as that in the abundantly, and is of the consistency galleries. Many of the members of cow's milk, of the purest white, and rushed for the exits, fearing every mosweet to the taste. The Indian mode

American in the lower gallery, were out experiencing any ill effects. and M. Leffel.

of Dr. Blet alone. Altogether there are over eighty persons wounded.

THE MAN ARRESTED. Paris, Dec. 11.-After a day of great exitement, following the explosion of the bomb in the chamber of deputies, the authorities have announced they have the bomb thrower in custody. The miscreant is named Marchal. He is an anarchist, and has made a full confession. Marchal, it appears, was among the injured persons taken to the Hotel Dieu, the large hospital on the north of the Place du Parvis, Notre Dame. Marchal soon fell under the suspicion of the authrities, and pressed by the prefect of police he decided to make a full confession, and did so,

glorving in his dastardly crime. The discovery of the fiend was made in the following manner: Among the persons questioned by the police was a man whose nose was almost blown off by the explosion of the fatal bomb. The suspect gave the name of Vaillant, and said he lived at Chosy le Roi. This man, who was attended by the physicians summoned to the refreshment room of the chamber after the explosion, was taken to the Hotel Dieu after being examined by the prefect of po-

Vaillant, it was also reported by the police, is 35 years old and had lived a roving life. During this roving Vaillant passed several years in Buenos Ayres, and in 1887 he returned to France and married. He now has two children. Vaillant, however, soon deserted his wife. Vaillant has been identified with the extremist branch of neighbor's wife seems when she calls. the socialists and with the regular In nine cases out of ten it is because the anarchist groups. He made himself prominent by the incendiary nature of his speeches and by his bitter denunciations of the bourgeoise, and eventually became a member of the committee of revolutionary socialists of the Eighteenth arrondissement of Paris. This in brief, is the cream of the report of detectives who worked up the case.

The man admitted his identity and confessed he had thrown the bomb which, in exploding, wounded nearly a sisting of antimony, gum and perfumed hundred people in the chamber of deputies. When questioned as to his cottons." The latter are prepared by reasons for attempting to kill so many people, Vaillant replied defiantly: "I wished to deal a thoroughly dramatic and dried. Before using the cheek is blow at the institutions of the country, and wished to cause a great sensation. I endeavored to aim the bomb at M Dupuy (the president of the chamber of deputies). I glory in the act, and I only regret my hand swerved and that the bomb did not explode near the Greeks use a similarly prepared aid for mark."

CONGRESS.

Condensed Report of the Proceedings of the Past Week.

WHEN the senate met on the 5th a communi cation was received from the governor of Illi nois advising the senate that the statue of Gen. Shields had been placed in the national capitol by the state of Illinois. Mr. Hoar offered a resolution calling for information as to instruc-tions given any representative of this govern-ment in regard to Hawaii, which went over, and Mr. Dolph addressed the senate on the ment in regard to Hawaii, which went over, and Mr. Dolph addressed the senate on the Hawaiian matter, in which the administration was criticised. The house resolution appropriating \$50,000 for paying salaries of additional clerks and deputy collectors to carry out the Chinese exclusion act was passed. Eulogies were delivered upon the late Representative O'Neill, of Pennsylvania, and the senate adjourned... In the house a large number of executive documents were received, and a communication from the governor of Illinois in relanication from the governor of Illinois in rela-tion to the statue of Gen. Shields was laid be-fore the house. After the morning hour the bankruptcy bill was taken up and debated for a time Mr. Springer offered a resolution which was agreed to, for the eeremonies on the next day at the unveiling of the statue of Gen. Shields in the capitol, and the house soon advented.

ourned.
THE senate on the 6th indulged in a spirited The senate on the 6th indulged in a spirited discussion on the Hawaiian matter, the question being on the adoption of Mr. Hoar's resolution requesting the president to send to the senate all the correspondence on the question. The debate was somewhat partisan in its nature. The resolution was finally adopted.... The session of the house was brief. A bill passed providing for two additional justices to the supreme court of Oklahoma. At 1:10 o'clock the exercises in connection with the unveiling of the Shields statue began and the honse adjourned.

when the senate met on the 7th. The bill to reimburse the state of Nebraska for expenses incurred in repelling Sioux invasions in 1891 passed. Also 'he bill to amend the railroad or private nature. After passing the bill granting a pension of \$100 a month to the widow of Gen. John M. Corse the senate adjourned until Monday.... The day in the house was devoted to debate on the bankruptcy bill, which drifted into a mild free columns discussion. drifted into a mild free coinage discussion. General debate on the bill closed and at 4:50 o'clock the house adjourned.

THE senate was not in session on the 8th. When the house met the bankruptcy bill was the business in order after the morning hour, under the five-minute rule. The bill for the admission of Utah as a state was taken up and Mr. Ding-ley flibustered against it until the expiration of the morning hour. Then the bankruptcy bill

MILK TREES.

South American Shrubs Which Produce Lactescent Fluids.

Dr. Spruce, the renowned South American traveler, mentions a tree, a member of the dog bane family, the juice of which is us d as milk. On the bark being wounded the milk flows ment to hear another explosion.

M. Dupuy, the president of the chamdres of taking it is to apply the mouth directly to the wound, and thus reber, was apparently the coolest man in ceive the milk as it flows. Dr. Spruce the chamber. Two ladies, besides the says he has often partaken of it with-

injured. A man sitting beside the In Guiana, the natives employ the bomb thrower was also wounded. The milk from a tree belonging to the same deputies wounded were: Prof. Abbe family as the last named, in the ver-Lemiere, Count Paul Henri Lanjuinas nacular it is known as hyahya, and to botanists as Tabernaemontana utilis Up to Saturday evening fifty wounded (so named after Jacobus Theodorus persons had passed through the hands Tabernaemontanus, a German physician and botanist). The milk has the same flavor as sweet cow's milk, but is

rather sticky, on account of its containing some caoutchouc. In Para, a lofty tree, belonging to the star apple family, attaining a height of one hundred feet, is used in a similar manner to the others mentioned. Incisions are made in the bark, and the milky juice flows out copiously, about the consistence of thick cream, and if it were not for its taste, which is somewhat peculiar. could be hardly distinguished from it.

Why Some Women Grow Old.

- Chambers' Journal.

One reason why the average woman wears out, grows old and plain before her husband, is that through a mistaken idea of duty she lays out for herself at the beginning of her married life a scheme or plan of duty and employment for her time every hour filled with rare and short periods for relaxation. This she follows religiously for

years, feeling that she has done her duty, because every household event occurs regularly and on time, while she soon becomes a machine, a thing without life of itself or volition. She settles into her rut and goes round and round on the same track everlastingly. Can any woman keep brightness, originality of thought and speech, or even mere prettiness, with such a life, and without those things how can she keep her husband and growing children full of the loving admiration which is the strongest chain by which she can bind them to her? How bright and jolly the surroundings and talk of your home are variety to her, and rouse her to originality and brightness of speech. In her own rut she may be as dull as ditch water. - Donahoe's Magazine. Sweet Scented Turks

The Turks are very partial to highly scented pomatums, using a large variety of them. Chief among these is a mixture composed of oil and pure wax for the hair; a mustache pomatum, conoil, and what are known as "rough steeping cotton in a solution of cinnabar, which is then rolled in flat pledgets dampened, the cotton applied and the epidermis is quickly tinged of a soft carnation hue, but is not injured in any way, as the medium employed contains nothing that will exert a deleterious beautifying their complexions. - Chicago Herald

THE COTTONWOOD FALLS COURANT. W. E. TIMMONS, Publisher.

COTTONWOOD FALLS, - - KANSAS.

DON'T WAIT.

If you've anything good to say of a man, Don't wait till he's laid at rest;
For the eulogy spoken when hearts are broken
Is an empty thing at best.
Ah, the blighted flower now drooping lonely, Would perfume the mountain side, If the sun's glad ray had but shone to-day, And the pretty bud espied.

If you've any alms to give to the poor, Don't wait till you hear the cry Of wan distress in this wilderness, Lest the one forsook may die. Oh, hearken to poverty's sad lament! Be swift her wants to allay: Don't spurn God's poor from your favored

As you hope for mercy one day.

If your heart be sickened with sin's affliction, Don't wait to receive sweet balm From the frail, weak man who never can The storms of passion calm. Seek refuge in Him who will ne er despise The pentient, earnest prayer; Hail blessed relief from tears and grief,

And the mind's unceasing care!

Don't wait for another to bear the burden Of sorrow's irksome load: Letyour hand extend to a stricken friend, As he totters adown life's road. And, if you've anything good to say of a man, Don't wait till he's laid to rest: For the etdogy spoken when hearts are broken Is an empty thing at best.

-Michael J. Donnelly, in St. Paul Globe.

A GIRL HERO.

The Story of a Great Michigan Forest Fire.

At the time of the great bush fires which, with disastrous results to human and animal life as well as property, swept over a vast extent of the western states in October, 1871, there were living on adjoining farms in Isabella county, Mich., two families, names, respectively, Wilson and Moreau.

The first-mentioned consisted of father, mother and their five-year-old twin boys, Samuel and Peter; while Narcisse and Mrs. Moreau had but one child, a girl of fifteen, called Marie-Marie Moreau-a name almost as pretty as was its American French-descended

In addition to remarkable beauty, Marie possessed the still more precious gift of a sweet, unselfish disposition, and was, moreover, the foremost among all the scholars attending the some what distant country school. But, for a girl brought up in the woods, she was neither very large nor strong for her age, and the performance of a specially daring deed was the last thing of which anyone could have supposed her capa-

The two log houses of these families stood three hundred yards apart, in the midst of cleared fields, and considerably more than that distance from any standing timber, the nearest piece of woods being a tract of primeval forest lying over a quarter-mile southwest of and facing both, so that it seemed hardly possible for either to be

Up to the 10th of the month, though the surrounding atmosphere was then somewhat darkened by smoke wafted from the great conflagration at Chicago, no fires had broken out in the Wil son-Moreau neighborhood. On that day, in accordance with a previously made appointment, the heads of both families drove away to Farwell village, sixteen miles distant, to make the final payments on and receive deeds of their respective farms, Mrs. Wilson leaving the twins in charge of Marie, not another person living within two miles of

The party set out in Moreau's farm wagon at ten o'clock in the forenoon, promising to return not later than nine that same night.

Marie, well pleased at the prospect of having curly-headed "Sammy" and "Pete" all to herself for a whole day, spent a delightful forenoon playing with and amusing the little fellows. and in due time prepared in their honor a regular holiday feast, while discussing which Sammy ingeniously remarked:

"Me likes mudder to go 'way in big wagon."

"So does me," chimed in Pete. "cause us gets lots o' pies an' cakes

den."
"I'm rather afraid," merrily said Marie, "that I'm giving you little rogues too many sweet things; but you can run outdoors now and scamper round while I wash up the dishes. "Us couldn't have too much honey

and jam, could us, Pete?" sagely observed Master Sammy.

'Dess not; they's awful good," rejoined Pete, and the pair rushed gleefully out.

But the next moment, though followed by a cloud of dust and smoke. they rushed still more gleefully in again, shouting: "Oh, auntie!"-as the youngsters always called Marie— "there's a b'u'ful big fire out in the woods. Mebbe we'll have 'nudder Fourth July!"

Much to the twins' surprise, Marie received their joyful tidings with an Blarmed cry, and, hurrying to the door, she saw that, just beginning to show through the trees, a great fire was raging in the heart of the forest, and, driven by the southeast gale, was rapidly approaching the clearings.

On the instant the clear-headed girl realized the danger, for, parched by a six weeks' drought, not only the grass and stubble but also the upper soil itself was as dry as gunpowder, and, helped on by numerous rail fences, the flames would be sure to sweep across the fields and destroy both houses, as well as every living thing lying in their path. 'Rut," she reasoned, "the very violence of the wind will keep the fire to a northeast course, and, though wide enough on leaving the woods to face the whole of our clearings, it will probably not extend to any great distance into a small plowed field leading to the of houses and plenishing, the good peoeither due east or due north."

The children, quick to catch the infection of fear, had become gravely silent, and Marie, lifting the trap-door of the cellar, cheerfully said;

"Now, little men, you must be brave

and do just as auntie says. The smoke

ten of love Sammy replied:

"Yes, auntie; us 'll be weal good, an' not cwy any more when us gets 'way from the nasty smoke. It hurts our eyes awful!"

In an inclosed field back of the house were Wilson's two farm-horses, together with four cows and six young cattle belonging to both families, who had lately begun to use this the least shriveled of the pastures in common. Marie had determined to save the dumb creatures if possible, and repaying each one of the twins' parting kisses with a hearty word of cheer, she caught up a bridle and hurried out to the field. Here she found the instinctively frightened animals huddled close in a fencecorner. Letting down the bars and slipping the bridle on one of the horses. the practiced girl sprang to his back, and, after some trouble, succeeded in driving the whole herd down to the Pine river, lying somewhat south of

east and nearly a mile away.

Then, through blinding smoke, she rode at full speed back to the house, intending to carry the children also to the river. But by this time the front of the forest was a roaring sea of fire. The boundary fence had caught, and great masses of burning leaves were whirling over into the fields, kindling fresh fires wherever they fell. The heat was stifling; in a few short minutes more the dwelling would be wrapped in flames, yet the good horse might yet save the three young lives.

Sliding to the ground, Marie threw the reins over a post, dashed into the house, jerked a pair of blankets from her own bed, soused them in a tub of water, folded them saddlewise on old Dick's back, snatched up the children, set them astride the horse's shoulders, and mounting behind them turned to

fly. Too late! On glancing toward the way whence she had just come, she saw, to her dismay, that escape in that direction was cut off, an advanced tongue of ever-widening flame having already crept across the path, while on, and fearfully close now, came waves

of fire, projected from the forest. What was to be done? The heat was becoming intolerable and the horse frantic. She could no longer hold the boys to their seat; she and they would be thrown and, perhaps, killed on the

"Oh," moaned the brave girl, "why did I not save the children at once and

let the poor cattle go?" "Will us be burnt up, auntie?" pitifully asked little Pete, as she scrambled off the plunging horse with her precious charges.

"No, no, my pets, you shall not be burned!" exclaimed Marie, for suddenly there had flashed across her mind a possible means of salvation.

Dragging the blankets to the ground and freeing Dick from the bridle, she struck him sharply across the quarters with it, when the intelligent beast wheeled about and galloped away, for tunately due north, now the only safe point; for, though he might run before, and at first outstrip the pursuing flames, they would quickly cross the intervening space and catch the unfarms.

Connecting Moreau's with Wilson's bounded on either side by a rail fence, the four was thinking—the men, with for success.—Boston Herald. and a little way beyond Wilson's there sternly set features, looking straight now recollected. milkhouse, chambered deep in the slope ing their eyes, as if to shut out to the of a solid clay mound. Could the three last moment a sight of the unutterable absolutely impervious to fire, and by the time both houses and barns were pear. consumed, the grass and rail-fed flames would die out and leave the fields passable for further flight if necessary.

her, set off down the lane.

But before they had gone one-half its three hundred yards of length, the the dingy blankets. fence on the left caught fire, driving them over to that on the right.

A little way farther they struggled orf; and then poor Sammy, not having wit enough to keep the protecting blanket properly before his mouth inhaled the pungent smoke and sank senseless to the ground.

Marie uttered a despairing cry. The place of refuge was yet fully one hundred and sixty yards away. She could not shield and carry both children at once. Must she abandon the unconscious boy? No, a thousand times no, girl's joyous answer. though fractions of seconds were pre cious and the danger appalling.

Bravely she rallied her senses; and, knowing that quite close to the earth's surface the air was comparatively free of smoke, she laid herself flat down, with little Peter in her arms, rolled Sammy over and over, mummy-like, in his blanket, secured it about him with half a dozen wire pins, snatched from her hair, and in an incredible short time was again on her feet.

Now she told the trembling Pete to clasp his arms about her neck, while with one hand she held the blanket before his and her own face and with the other dragged Sammy, like a woolsack, along the ground.

'Twas desperate work for a young the lane had taken fire and the heat and smoke had so greatly increased that only by drawing every breath through the saturated cloth could life be sustained. But Marie never faltered. Nerved to unwonted strength by the heroic resolve of her own undaunted soul, she managed, despite her double

the whole lane and beat fiercely against provident Marie had driven them. the house she passed beyond the latter mound, barely eighty yards away. ple were by no means ruined. There was no fire under foot here, but two men went to work with a will, and the heat was greater than ever, and long before winter came both homes the almost exhausted girl found it well- were substantially rebuilt and renigh impossible to draw Sammy's chub- furnished. -W. Thompson, in N. Y. by weight over the turned-up soil.

At last, nowever, after much painful is so bad that you'll almost smother up tugging, she arrived at the door of the here. Come down to the cellar, and stay there till I get back. I'll be gone only a little while."

With the implicit confidence begot-The key, of course, was at the now blazing dwelling. It might as well

have been a thousand miles away. Clouds of steam were now rising from Marie's blanket. Not for three minutes longer could she or the boys live in the furnace-like air. Quite ignoring her own peril, she sobbingly wailed:

"Dear Merciful Father, must the innocent lambs perish? Oh, if I could only find a stone or an ax!"

Then from beneath the hot blanket folds observant little Peter lisped: "Daddy did have an ax here for to make a bench one day, auntie!"

"Oh, you blessed child!" cried Marie, as she caught sight of the implement

lying on a pine board. Drawing a long, deep breath and retaining it in her lungs, she laid the little fellow down beside his brother, covered both with the blanket and seized the ax. While the superheated air almost blistered her now unprotected face, she still held her breath, with one deft blow broke the cast-iron staple, and the next moment the three were safe in the cool underground chamber and had reclosed its clay-lined door.

No danger of burning here, nor of starving, either, for on a low shelf were ranged four great pans of milk, a roll of butter and a cold rice pudding.

In order to ventilate the room, a few lengths of small drain-tiles had been run from its arched ceiling, through the solid earth, to the top of the mound, and down this narrow tube there came enough light to redeem the place from absolute darkness.

While Marie, in trembling doubt whether the child yet lived, was unwinding Sammy, the youngster regained consciousness and set at rest her fears by feebly murmuring: "Me wants a dwink"-a want shared by the other two and easily satisfied by the aid of a

It was now about three o'clock in the afternoon. The imprisoned children would have to wait six hours for the return of their parents. But the room was now too cool for comfort; its atmosphere was delightfully pure; not a particle of smoke descended the shaft; the twins behaved remarkably well, and their auntie was so blissfully happy over their remarkable escape that she whiled away the time with merry jest and story until, by and by, the little heroes dropped quietly to sleep.

Driving straight down from the north, the two farmers and their wives had come within three miles of the spot where stood their homes that morning, when they met old Dick peacefully grazing, or rather, trying to graze, by the roadside. Instantly recognizing the horse, and seeing, far to their left, the light of burning woods, they hurried on and arrived at the northern edge of Wilson's clearing half an hour before nine.

No fire was in the fields now, but all were black and desolate. Houses and barns had vanished; not a fence nor a head of stock was to be seen, and the ruin seemed complete. Yet, in shuddering dread of a greater

catastrophe, they scarcely thought of their material losses, as, forcing their broken forest to the northeast of the team to a gallop, they drove furiously Their way lay close to the hill-cellar, house was a lane, sixty feet wide, of which, very curiously, not one of

reach this all would be well, as it was horror which each in her secret heart deemed certain must all too soon ap-

Enveloped in clouds of black dust raised by their own beating hoofs, the horses rushed madly on until abreast Raising Pete in her arms, the girl of the mound. Then they stopped so wrapped him and herself in one of the suddenly that the wagon's occupants wet blankets, enveloped Sammy in the pitched forward on their seats, for other and, bidding him hold tight to right in their path, looking weirdlike in the murky light, stood Marie Moreau, holding outstretched before her one of

> Hearing the thunder of the approachng vehicle, the watchful girl had darted out just in time to intercept it. "'Tis I-Marie!" she loudly called, as the affrighted team stood shivering in their tracks; and, almost blending

two startled cries-one a fervent: "Oh, thank God!" and the other, rising to a shriek: "My boys! Oh, my boys? Marie!"

with her own voice came in response

"Safe, safe and unhurt, in the milk house, Mrs. Wilson!" rang out the Silence for a moment. Then the soft

weeping of women, the shaking sobs of strong men, and presently-the two mothers locked in each other's armsthe returned travelers stood on the ground.

But why go on? No description of mine can make more vivid the understanding reader's conception of such a reunion, and to one so unhappily constituted as not to understand all description is useless.

Soon parents and children were in the wagon, and turning northward again, the stout horses quickly bore the rejoicing party to the hospitable shelter of a neighbor's house, two miles distant.

Naturally there were many congratugirl, as the dry grass on the left side of lations and much talking on the waymuch well-deserved commendation of Marie; but of all the compliments showered upon her none was more entirely sincere than Sammy's: "Mudder, us likes auntie a heap! We's

chuckfull of good things!"

Next day the farmers found that all burden, not only to keep moving but their cattle had escaped injury, the fire actually to quicken her pace to a run! not having extended far enough east to Just as the flames took possession of reach that part of Pine river whither Though much incommoded by the loss | Ledger.

AN UN-AMERICAN PRINCIPLE. The Humiliating Appeal Conveyed in the

Protection Doctrine. There is nothing in the doctrine of protection as a principle that is not repellent to the principles upon which the American republic was founded. We are not arguing that the country is in a condition to do away with protection now; circumstances have placed her where she is not. If all the world was organized on the same republican basis as is America, we would probably do without it; certainly we could with other nations' cooperation. We are held down to a degree of protection because we cannot get away in a day from customs which nations less enlightened than ourselves in their form of government have fixed upon the world's intercourse. But we hold to protection in this point of view solely as a matter of expediency, not at all as one of principle. As a principle it is repugnant to everything American. The American people are a people who have freedom first at heart. The nation was a nation founded first of all to promote freedom. It prided itself upon being a nation to promote the utmost freedom in all respects. Its motto was free soil, free speech, free worship, free ships, free men. The most bigoted protectionist will not deny that the natural corollary of this was free trade. In fact, free trade was made the national motto at an interesting period of our history, when "free trade and sailors' rights" was emblazoned on the national banners on land and sea.

If the nation stopped short at free trade in importations, it was partly because the world, which had been so long under the control of monarchical ideas, had not reached this stage of enlightenment in the interest of human freedom, but more because the country was not in a condition to carry out fully the principles it had adopted for its guid-

But while it is conceded that the country is not yet ready for the fullest free trade, if there is anything characteristic of the American idea in government, it is the aspiration for freer trade. President Garfield voiced this sentiment when he said that all our legislation should be with this end in view. What stands in the way of it now? The most un-American idea conceivable. The most distinctive American principle is the principle of freedom and equality. The grandest American trait is the trait of self-reliance. The appeal of protection tc-day is to the antipode of this. It is an appeal to American cowardice. This is more humiliating even than the appeal to American selfishness that accompanies

it. We are told that we must have extreme protection because without it our people cannot hold their own in competition with the nations of the world. It is a libel upon them to say so. It is denying their strongest point. The American can hold his own against the world in any trial of strength. He has superior advantages to any nation in the world in the character of his country and the men who compose it, and if there is one point stronger than another in the capacity of American men, it is their capacity to trade. They are proverbial for it at home; it is the most utter cowardice to deny that they are not equal to it abroad.

Cov. McKinley is untrue to American ideas when he says that protection is a great American principle; he is untrue to American men when he declares that, with this country to back them and their own native capacity, they cannot contend with the world in the contest

INDUSTRIAL DISTURBANCES.

Unavoidable Consequences of the Change

When the tariff changes come to be announced a great hue and cry is certain to be raised by the high protectionists about their destructiveness. We shall be told that all manufacturing industries will go to rack and ruin, and that deadly blows are being dealt to American capital and labor. Not only will there be this frothy talk, of which we have had a superabundance for twenty years or more, but among producers and manufacturers themselves there will doubtless be an uneasy sense of new and trying conditions to come. The truth is that the great mass of manufactures have been carried on inside of a wall so high that they have not been able to see what was going on on the other side. Importations have ceased, domestic manufactures have bad sole control of the field. and what foreign makers could do if they had a chance nobody knew. Especially in textile industries the opportunity for a real comparison of prices and qualities in many grades of goods has not existed at all. Those who have looked carefully into the situation are certain that the great mass of American textile industries will hold their own without difficulty in face of a more serious reduction of duties than congress is likely to enact. But the continual preaching about pauper labor and the disadvantages of the American manufacturer has produced a natural feeling of timidity and uncertainty among business men who have attended to their own affairs and have had no time to concern themselves

with foreign competitors. The reform of the tariff, to be real, must at best be somewhat unsettling. A change from the very worst tariff system to the very best would mean some disarrangement of industry and would inevitably bring a trying period of transition. The real and moderate changes which we are likely to see must cause some readjustment if they are to be of any benefit to the community at all; but we may prepare our selves for great exaggerations of their disturbing effects and may comfort ourselves with the assurance that when they are completed collapses and break-downs in manufacturing industries will be few, if any .- Harper's

-Practical tariff reform has been made difficult enough by the protectionist raid on the treasury. No democrat should be cantankerous enough to add difficulties by unreasonable fault finding. Pass the Wilson bill.-St Louis Republic.

A DEMOCRATIC MEASURE.

Reasonable Reform Proposed by the Wil-

The first decisive step towards the performance of the pledge given the people of this country at Chicago last June has been taken by the formula-tion of a revenue tariff bill by the ways and means committee of the house of representatives. The measure has been presented in its entirety, and even a casual review of its provisions enables the public to see that it approaches more nearly to a revenue basis than any measure which has been presented in congress by the party in control for the last thirty years.

It is a measure which embodies a declaration of democratic tariff principles. It does not provide unjust restrictions upon trade. It does not favor one industry at the expense of another. It is a judicious and well developed measure of tariff reform which will benefit the material interest of the people of the United States.

The immediate value of the publica-

tion of the provisions of this measure is that it relieves the country of the uncertainty which the lack of knowledge of the proposed reform has created. It cannot be doubted that this uncertainty has caused lethargy in certain lines of industry. Manufacturers have been doubtful of the intent of the ways and means committee and have waited until the specific rates to be provided for in the tariff bill should be made public. All the information necessary to a

proper appreciation of the purpose of the majority in congress has been given the public. The measure may not, and probably will not, pass as it has been prepared, but its substantial provisions will remain unaltered. changes, if any, will be of minor importance. There is and should be, therefore, very little ground for uneasiness or hesitancy on the part of manufacturers now. They should see in the measure which Chairman Wilson has presented the kind of reform pro-

posed by the democratic party. It is a conservative measure. It does not go to the extremes to which the more ardent tariff reformers would wish nor on the other hand does it meet the views of the protectionists. The democratic party is neither a free trade party nor the party of protectionists. It believes in tariff for revenue. That is the scope of the measure just completed. It is a measure which should win the favor of all who earnestly desire the promotion and betterment of our industrial condition.

It is a decisive announcement of dearocratic purposes to which the party and its representatives are pledged, and it should create the confidence which the honesty and sincerity on the part of those who have prepared it and who now stand ready to work for its passage must inspire.—Albany Argus.

POINTED PARAGRAPHS.

-The steel-rail pool, made possible by the McKinley law, is preparing to do the handsome thing by labor by closing down a large number of mills. -N. Y. World.

-The democratic party knows no sectional interests, and the real democratic sentiment of the country is in favor of no favoritism to special interests.-Albany Argus.

-Coming from a party that has tinkered the tariff not less than a score of times within the thirty odd years of its existence, the protest against tariff tinkering at this time partakes somewhat of the nature of monumental assurance. - Boston Herald.

-The good sense of the president of the United States and the sturdy intelligence of the mass of democrats in both houses of congress will result, it may be hoped, in placing upon the statute book within a very brief period revised tariff laws. -- Chicago Times.

-- "Calico Charlie" Foster, the bankrupt ex-governor of Ohio and Harrison's ex-secretary of the treasury, will pay his creditors fifty cents on the dollar, it is said. Had he remained in the national treasury much longer Uncle Sam would have been reduced to liquidation on about the same basis. - Chicago Times.

-Though we oppose the theory that tariff laws may be passed having for their object the granting of discriminating and unfair governmental aid to private ventures, we wage no exterminating war against American interests. We believe a readjustment can be accomplished in accordance with the principles we profess, without disaster or demolition. We believe that freer raw material should be accorded our manufacturers, and we contemplate a fair and careful distribution of necessary tariff burdens rather than the precipitation of free trade. - Cleveland's Letter of Acceptance.

-The New York Recorder says Wilson's tariff bill kills the tip-plate industry, which "would, under the Me-Kinley tariff, have given work and wages to one hundred thousand American workingmen within two years." This shows great modesty on the part of the Recorder, or great poverty of imagination. Why not a million workingmen in six months' time? There is just as much ground for that statement as for the one actually made. The "tinplate industry," so far as this country is concerned, is a myth; and there is not the slightest reason for supposing that the McKinley bill could ever set it on its feet.-Detroit Free Press. --- It is hard to keep track of the

different theories advanced by republican organs for the condition of business at present. Whenever a manufactory which has been closed starts up, they ascribe it to the result of the elections. which they say were a protest against free trade. But at the same time they say that the democrats learn nothing from the lesson and are going ahead with their free trade tariff just as though there had not been any elections. This seems to make out of the manufacturers a set of fools-or to put in that category the editors who do not see that the establishments which have resumed business since the election did so for the same reason as those which resumed earlier, because they have faith in the future since the pas sage of the repeal act -N. Y. Post.

TROTTER—"What's the matter, ChollyCholly—"I don't know. I don't feel lik
myself to-day." Trotter—"Why, Choll
let me congratulate you,"—Brooklyn Life.

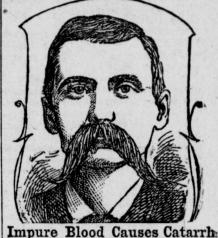
"You ought to be very proud of your wife. She is a brilliant talker." "You're right, there." "Why, I could listen to her all night." "I often do."—Texas Siftings.

BLUSTER—"Do you mean to say that I am a liar?" Blister—"I hope that I could not do so ungentlemanly a thing. But I see you catch my idea."—Boston Transcript.

OLD LADY (severely)-"Why don't you. newsboys keep yourselves clean?" Boy—"Huh! Wot's the good of a feller a-feelin above his occypation?"

The man who must go out at the end of every act of a play to do the clove act may be distantly related to the traditional being of the cloven foot.—N. O. Picayune.

Jagson says the butcher may pretend to be your friend, but he'll give you a terrible roast whenever he gets a chance.



"I have been troubled with catarrh for overten years, with dull headache nearly all thetime. After taking three bottles of Hood's Sarsaparilla, I am cured of catarrh and clear of
the headache. I was also troubled with a scalpdisease, which was very annoying, four or five
years. Since taking Hood's Sarsaparilla I donot have any trace of this trouble. I sleep well,
have a good appetite and feel strong." J. M.
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JUDGE J. B. HILL, of the Superior
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BE CAREFUL.

You are going away from home, my son, Be careful how you're led; For we all must he—so the adage says— As we have made our bed.

You carry away a boy's true heart And a strength through love attained; Oh, bring us back in its place, my son, A manhood all unstained!

You are going away from home and friends-

From a mother's loving care, From a father's counsel wisely given. From a hearth of praise and prayer! Going away to the gay, bright scenes

That will thre your bounding heart— That will tempt, perhaps, your untried feet From the better way to part. "Whatever we sow we shall reap," my son,

Be it grains or noxious weeds Be it laurel-wreaths or cypress-boughs; Then scatter goodly seeds! —Mrs. M. A. Kidder, in N. Y. Ledger.



published by special arrangement.]

II.-CONTINUED.

"Well, for consummate impudence this beats the Jews!" exclaimed Brax. "Orderly, my compliments to Capt. Cram, and say I wish to see him at once, if he's back from stables."

Now, as has been said, Cram had had no time to change to undress uniform, but Mrs. Cram had received the orderly's message, had informed that martial Mercury that the captain was not yet back from stables, and that she would tell him at once on his return. Well, she knew that mischief was brewing, and her woman's wit was already enlisted in behalf of her friend. Hurriedly penciling a note, she sent a messenger to her liege, still busy with his horses, to bid him come to her, if only for a moment, on his way to the office. And when he came, heated, tired, but bubbling over with eagerness to tell her of the fun they had been having with Brax, she met him with a cool tankard of "shandygaff" which he had learned to like in England among the horse artillery fellows, and declared the very prince of drinks after active exercise in hot weather. He quaffed it eagerly, flung off his shako and kissed her gratefully, and burst all at once into laughing narration of the morning's work, but she checked him:

"Ned, dear, don't stop for that yet. I know you're too full of tact to let Col. Braxton see it was any fun for you, and he's waiting at the office. Something tells me it's about Mr. Waring. Now put yourself in Mr. Waring's place. Of course he ought never to have made that engagement until he had consulted you, but he never dreamed that there would be a review to-day, and so he invited the Allertons to breakfast with him at Moreau's and go to the matinee."

"Why, that rascal Ananias said it was to breakfast at the general's," interrupted the battery commander.

"Well, perhaps he was invited there too. I believe I did hear something of that. But he had made this arrangement with the Allertons. Now, of course, if review were over at ten he could just about have time to dress and catch the eleven-o'clock car, but that would make it very late, and when Bay Billy broke away from Ananias nobody could eatch him for over half an hour. Mr. Ferry had taken the section, Mr. Waring wasn't needed, and-Why, Ned, when I drove in, fearing to find him injured, and saw him standing there the picture of consternation and despair, and he told me about his engagement, I said myself: 'Why don't you go now?' I told him it was what you surely would say if you were here. Neither of us thought the colonel would object, so long as you approved, and he wrote such a nice note. Why, Ned, he only just had time to change his dress and drive up with Jeffers-" "With Jeffers? With my-er-our

team and wagon? Well, I like-"Of course you like it, you old darling. She's such a dear girl, though just a little bit gushing, you know. Why, I said, certainly the team should go. But, Ned, here's what I'm afraid of. Mrs. Braxton saw it drive in at nine-thirty, just after Billy ran away, and she asked Jeffers who was going. and he told her Mr. Waring, and she has told the colonel, I'll wager. Now, what you have got to do is to explain that to him, so that he won't blame Mr. Waring."

"The dickens I have! The most barefaced piece of impudence even Sam Waring was ever guilty of-to me, at least, though I've no doubt he's done worse a dozen times. Why, bless your heart, Nell, how can I explain? You

"But would you have me suppose my big soldier couldn't handle that matter as well as I? No, sir! Go and do it, sir. And, mind you, I'm going to invite them all up here to the gallery to hear the band play and have a cup of tea and a nibble when they come down this evening. He's going to drive the Allertons here."

"Worse and more of it! Why, you in the battery would ever think conspiracy in petticoats, you'll be the of refusing Sam the use of anyruin of me! Old Brax is boiling over thing he possessed, and there were now. If he dreams that Waring has half a dozen young fellows in been taking liberties with him he'll the infantry who were just as fetch him up so short-

"Exactly! You mustn't lethim. You must tell him I sent him up with your team-yours, mind you-to keep his engagement, since it was impossible for him to come back to review ground. Of course he wouldn't expect him to appear afoot."

Don't know about that, Nell. reckon that's the way he'll order out the whole gang of us next time. He's had his fill of mounted work to-day."

"Well, if he should, you be sure to forks and spoons. When the Fortyacquiesce gracefully now. Whatso-ever you do, don't let him put Mr. Texas and the officers' families were if I don't beat him," exclaimed the is here. It would spoil-everything."

the captain hastened over, and found Col. Braxton sitting with gloomy brow at his littered desk, his annoyance of the morning evidently forgotten in matters more serious.

"Oh-er-Cram, come in come in, man," said he, distractedly. "Here's a matter I want to see you about. It'swell, just take that letter and read. Sit down, sit down. Read, and tell me what we ought to do about it."

And as Cram's blue eyes wandered over the written page they began to dilate. He read from start to finish, and then dropped his head into his hand, his elbow on his knee, his face full of perplexity and concern.

perhaps. As to the other-the chal--I don't believe it."

"Well, Cram, this is the second or same hand. Now, you must see to it post until this matter is arranged." "I'll attend to it, sir," was the an-

And so that evening, while Waring was slowly driving his friends about the shaded roads under the glistening white pillars of the rows of officers' to their eyes, Mrs. Cram's "little foot page" came to beg that they should alight a few minutes and take a cup of tea. They could not. The Allertons were engaged, and it was necessary to drive back at once to town, but they stopped for a moment to chat with their pretty hostess under the gallery, and then a moment later, as they rolled out of the resounding sallyport, an orderly ran up, saluted, and slipped a note in Waring's hand.

"It is immediate, sir," was his explanation "Ah! Miss Allerton, will you pardon

me one moment?" said Waring, as he shifted whip and reins in the left hand and turned coolly up the levee road. The limits of the story are all too con-

to the whim of his beloved better half, to Mrs. Converse, of the staff, telling her the ladies had said so much about the lovely way her sparerooms were furnished that he had decided to draw on her for wash bowls, pitchers, mosquito frames, nets and coverlets, blankets, pillows, slips, shams, and anything else she might think of. And Mrs. Converse loaded up the wagon accordingly. This was the more remarkable in her case because she was one of the women with whom he had never yet danged, which was tantamount to saying that in the opinion of this social bashaw Mrs. Converse was not considered a good partner, and, as the lady entertained very different views on that subject and was passionately fond of dancing, she had resented not a "What do you think of it? Is there any truth—" and the colonel hesitated. little the line thus drawn to her detri-"As to their being seen together, ment. She not only loaned, however, stepped lightly across, took the child all he asked for, but begged to be in- in his arms, bore her to the embankformed if there were not something more she could do to help entertain third letter that has come to me in the his visitors. Waring sent her some lovely flowers the next week, but outstretched hand just as another lash that he returns and doesn't quit the failed to take her out even once at the staff german. Mrs. Cram was altern- lurch followed. Waring caught at the ately aghast and delighted at what cab-rail with one hand, threw the she perhaps justly called his incomparable impudence. They were coming out of church together one lovely morning during the winter. There was a crowd in the vestibule. quarters, chatting joyously with them Street dresses were then worn looped. and describing the objects so strange | yet there was a sudden sound of rip, rent and tear, and a portly woman gathered up the trailing skirt of a costly silken gown and whirled with annihilation in her eyes upon the owner of the offending foot.

"That is far too elegant a skirt to be worn unlooped, madam," said Mrs. Cram's imperturbable escort, in his most suave and dulcet tones, lifting a glossy silk hat and bowing profoundly. And Mrs. Cram laughed all the way back to the barracks at the recollection of the utter discomfiture in the woman's face.

These are mere specimen bricks from the fabric which Waring had builded in his few months of artillery service.



FOR CONSUMMATE IMPUDENCE HE BEATS THE JEWS!"

and held up the missive.

be here before taps to night. Come di- on this eventful April day in Cram's and the estate passed into the probate rect to me, and I will explain. Your wagon and Larkin's hat and Ferry's CRAM." friend.

compliments to the captain, and say I'll be with him." But even with this injunction he

failed to appear. Midnight came with- and Jeffers, Cram's English groom, out a word from Waring, and the mutely approved the general appearmorning dawned and found him ab- ance of his prime favorite among the sent still.

III. It was one of Sam Waring's oddities that, like the hero of "Happy Thoughts," other people's belongings seemed to suit him so much better than his own. The most immaculately dressed man in the regiment, he was never satisfied with the result of the efforts of the New York artists whom he favored with his custom and his criticism. He would wear three or four times a new coat just received from that metropolis, and spend not a little time, when not on duty or in uniform, in studying critically its cut and fit in the various mirrors that hung about his bachelor den, gayly humming some operatic air as he conducted the survey, and generally winding up with a wholesale denunciation of the cutter and an order to Ananias to go over and get some other fellow's coat, that he might try the effect of that. These were liberties he took only with his chums and intimates, to be sure, but they were liberties all the same, and it was delicious to hear the laugh with which he would tell how Pierce had to dress in uniform when he went up to the opera Thursday night, or how, after he had worn - Ferry's stylish morning suit to make round of calls in town and that young gentleman later on went up to see a pretty girl in whom he felt a growing interest, her hateful little sister had out." come in and commented on his "borrowing Mr. Waring's clothes." No man ready to pay tribute to his whims. Nor was it among the men alone that he found such indulgence. Mrs. Cram and screamed with delight: had not known him a fortnight when, with twinkling eyes and a betraying twitch about the corners of his mouth. he appeared one morning to say he had invited some friends down to luncheon at the officers' mess and the mess had no suitable china, therefore

he would thank her to send over hers,

also some table cloths and napkins, and

and his rooms were to be occupied by

Then with the right he forced open | tracted to admit of extended detail' So, without further expansion, it may It only said: "Whatsoever you do, be said that when he drove up to town "All right," said Waring, aloud. "My London umbrella by his side and Merever issued from a battery barrack, officers at the post, at most of whom he opened his eyes in cockney amaze, and critically noted the skill with which Mr. Waring tooled the spirited

> bays along the level road. Nearly a mile above the barracks, midway between the long embankment to their left and the tall white picket fence surmounted by the olive-green foliage of magnolias and orange trees on the other hand, they had come upon a series of deep mud-holes in the way, where the seepage water from the rapidly rising flood was turning the roadway into a pond. Stuck helplessly in the mud, an old-fashioned cabriolet was halted. Its driver was out and up to his knees thrashing vainly at his straining, staggering horse. The tortuous roadway was blocked, but Waring had been up and down the river bank too many times both day and night to be daunted by a matter so trivial. He simply cautioned Jeffers to lean well over the inner wheel. guided his team obliquely up the slope of the levee, and drove quietly along its level top until abreast the scene of the wreck. One glance into the interior of the cab caused him suddenly to stop, to pass the reins back to Jeffers, to spring down the slope until he stood at the edge of the sea of mud. Here he raised his hat and cried:

> "Mme. Lascelles! madame! this is indeed lucky-for me. Let me get you

At his call a slender, graceful woman who was gazing in anxiety and dismay from the opposite side of the cab, and pleading with the driver not to beat his horse, turned suddenly, and a pair of lovely dark eyes lighted up at sight merchant from whom a white man of his face. Her pallor, too, gave instant place to a warm flush. A pretty child at her side clapped her little hands

"Maman! maman! C'est M'sieu' Vayreeng; c'est Sa-am." "Oh, M. Wareeng! I'm so glad

you've come! Do speak to that man! It is horrible the way he beat that poor horse-Mais non, Nin Nin!" she cried. reproving the child, now stretching forth her little arms to her friend and striving to rise and leap to him.

"I'd like to know how in h-l I'm to Waring in arrest while Gwen Allerton entertained over night at the barracks driver, roughly. Then once more: "Dash blank dash your infernal hide! "Oh, match-making, is it? Then I'll the wife, sister and daughters of Capt. I'll learn you to balk with me again!"

rude in his language." Waring waited for no more words. Looking quickly about him, he saw a plank lying on the levee slope. This he seized, thrust one end across the muddy hole until it rested in the cab,

tortured brute began to back, thereby

placing the frail four-wheeler in immi-

'Steady there! Hold your hand, sir

Don't strike that horse again. Just

stand at his head a moment and keep

quiet till I get these ladies out," called

Waring, in tone quiet yet commanding.

"I'll get 'em out 'myself in my own

way, if they'll only stop their infernal

yellin'," was the coarse reply.
"Oh, M. Wareeng," exclaimed the

lady in undertone, "the man has been

drinking, I am sure. He has been so

nent danger of being upset.

ment and sat her down, then sprang back for her young mother, who, trembling slightly, rose and took his fell on the horse's back and another other arm about her slender waist, and, fairly lifting the little madame over the wheel, sprang with her to the shore, and in an instant more had carried her, speechless and somewhat agitated, to the top of the levee.

"Now," said he, "let me drive you and Nin Nin wherever you were going. Is it to market or to church?"

"Mais non-to bonne maman's, of whom it is the fete," cried the eager little one, despite her mother's stern orders of silence. "Look!" she ex-claimed, showing her dainty little legs and feet in creamy silken hose and kid.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

GAVE LAND FOR CLOTHES. and Now the Tailor's Heirs Get \$727,500 for the Real Estate.

The estate of the late Hamilton M. Heuston was called up in Judge Coffey's court in San Francisco the other morning for final settlement. A web of romance has been woven about the circumstances attending the life and business career of the deceased, touching the manner in which he obtained possession of the real estate that at ast became the basis of his great fortune, says the Examiner.

Mr. Heuston was in early times a tailor. During his transactions in the course of business a pioneer settler became indebted to him for a suit of clothes, and not being able to pay cash induced his tailor to accept two fifty-vara sand lots in settlement of the account much against the creditor's desire. These two lots were located at what is now known as the northwest corner of Market and Powell streets, and on them the Baldwin hotel stands. A year or two before Mr. Heuston's death F.J. Baldwin sued to secure a deed to the real estate on payment of an agreed price, claiming that right under the provisions of a written contract. Heuston was willing to sign the deed provided he could get \$1,000,-000 for the property, but Baldwin said he would pay only \$700,000. After a long trial judgment was given against Heuston, and he was ordered to make the deed for the amount named in the contract and offered by Baldwin. Before Heuston was called on to comply with the court's edict, and pending an appeal to the supreme court, he died court. Seeing that the litigation if Hatfield clothes, with Pierce's precious | begun again would be likely to last a long time, the parties interested made ton's watch in his pocket, he was as a compromise, and W. F. Goad, the stylish and presentable a fellow as administrator, was by Judge Coffey directed to deed the property to Baldwin on the payment of \$727,500. To this Mrs. Lucy C. B. Heuston and Mrs. E. L. Blunt, the widow and only child of the deceased, agreed, as did the collateral heirs. The written consent of Attorneys Boyd, Fifield and Hoburg to this arrangement was also filed. Baldwin paid the money and the two fiftyvara lots, originally taken as the price of a suit of clothes, became his property. The appraisers of the estate estimated that the property, if unincumbered by Baldwin's leases and contracts, would be worth \$1,018,000.

The Gourd Down South. One begins to encounter the gourd as a domestic utensil about one hundred miles south of Mason and Dixon's line where the local pronunciation is some thing like goord. The dipper and soar dish made from the gourd go along with the old well-sweep and the plantation dwelling with separate "quar ters." A skillful negro can fashion marvelously graceful and convenient utensils from the gourd. The dipper is the simplest of all. For it the manufacturer chooses a gourd with a round body and a natural handle. A disk is cut from the body, the meat is taken from the gourd, the shell is carefully dried, and you have a dipper that will last for months, perhaps for years. Spoons of excellent shape and dura bility may be made from the gourd, as also cream skimmers and the like.

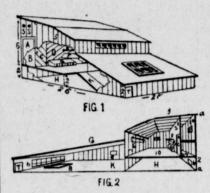
Indifferent to American Customs. Wide awake as the Chinese merchants of New York are to the value of trade among their own people, they feel or affect a cold indifference as to dealings with the "foreign devils" among whom they live. A Chinese showed three or four pairs with no sign of interest, and finally when the customer wished to see others, answered: "No more," and prepared to give his attention to other matters. Most of the Chinese merchants in the Bowery region disregard ordinary American methods of attracting customers, and the suggestion that purchases be sent home for the purchaser ordinarily disregarded. The advent of a white man into a Chinese shop is re ceived with mild curiosity by the Oriental loungers, but seems a matter of small interest to the merchant.

LET love set seal upon his own; for though it has been said that Orpheus And so, vexed, but laughing, Craney, Waring sent the battery team | Then down came more furious lashes | could not fail to find Eurydice in hades, half indignant, yet wholly subordinate and spring wagon to town with a note on the quivering hide, and the poor no one may know how long he sought.

AGRICULTURAL HINTS

HOUSE FOR POULTRY. One That Is Not Only Convenient But

We have been struck by the practicability and cheapness of a poultry house which is described and illustrated in a book called "Low Cost Poultry Houses," published by the Fanciers' Review, Chatham, N. Y. We reproduce the cuts The roosting and laying house, which constitutes the main building, is 10x20 feet, shown in rear side view at Fig 1 in illustration. The front of the building is 8 feet high, with space of 2 feet between ground run (H) and board floor above same, as seen in Fig. 2 of the illustration. The height of roof above the floor is, therefore, 6 feet. The rear posts of the building at point of junction with the shed, are 5 feet high. The shed adjoining the rear of the main structure is 16x20 feet, making with the space beneath floor in main building a ground run of 20x26 feet. At B is the passage way two feet wide extending the full width of the building with door shown at Centering the hen-



nery proper. The outer door is seen at

The roosting perches are shown at E, drop boards at F, nests at G and located under the drop boards. In the partition back of the nests is a hinged board one foot wide, through which opening eggs are taken from the nests. At 7 is shown a trap door through floor to ground run. The window in the shed roof is 3x8 feet and hinged to afford ventilation in summer. At S S in both figures are shown openings for ventilation four inches in diameter. The board in Fig. 2, as before stated. is two feet above ground and can be covered with tar paper on which several thicknesses of newspapers are first laid and on top of these another layer of tarred felt is tacked on with laths two feet apart. This floor should be kept covered with sand or dry dirt about three inches deep. Coal ashes may also be used on it too good advantage. Over the roosting drop boards tarred felt is also put and this is kept covered with ashes. The inside walls of the house are sheathed with slate paper, over which is tacked a dozen layers or so of newspapers and then another layer of slate or tarred paper. This house is water and wind proof and so warm that a pan of water will

scarcely freeze over in it. Capt. Phillips, of Chicago, who farnished the description of this building, says: "In building my house I bought hemlock lumber, paying \$9.50 per M, for 2x4s, and \$11.80 for common boards, and \$12.50 where they were tongued and grooved. The run under the house with the long shed run in addition, is an excellent place for fowls at all times of the year, and it is especially warm in winter, giving also plenty of scratching room for the hens. In the summer it is thrown wide open and the ends taken down, making a cool place and affording protection from rain and winds. In this house, divided into pens, were kept last winter 63 fowls with the loss of only one."

COST OF MATERIAL. 1.260 ft, matched boards, 100 2x2 in. scant-8 squares sheathing paper.....

FACTS FOR FARMERS.

Most of the successful potato growers plant in drills. Only a few use the hill system and cultivate both ways. It is stated that Illinois has spent \$40,000,000 for road purposes during the past ten years, and yet little permanent improvement is noted.

THE Russian thistle is taking complete possession of field of both Dakotas. Unless vigorous measures are taken, it will soon be almost impossible to eradicate it.

THOSE looking to road improvement insist more and more that wide-tired wagons will greatly simplify the problem. Where they have been used the results have been highly satisfactory. On most soils of the older settled portions of the United States, manure will yield as good returns when applied to wheat fields as when put on other crops. On new land this is not true. It is there liable to go too much to straw.

FARMERS have better food, air and water than any other class. They also find more time for self-improvement and have fewer things to worry about. Most of them will not agree with this statement and will not be convinced until they have tried some other occupation. They are then willing to go back to the farm and remain contented.

Vegetables for Poultry. A little green food occasionally is not

so necessary for egg production as to serve for a change. Such substances contain but little nutriment compared with grain, the benefit derived being mostly from their action in preventing constipation. A head of cabbage oc casionally or a mess of turnips, though adding but little to the ration, being mostly composed of water, will be highly relished by all classes of poultry, however, because they serve a purpose other than as food, and will great-

THE WEANING OF COLTS.

There Should Be No Hurry About the Wait until colts have become accus

omed to eating, so that the change from milk to feed alone will be felt as little as possible. The growth and development made with the ability to eat and digest solid food should always be considered in determining the age at which a colt should be weaned. A colt that is allowed to run with its dam all the time will soon learn to eat out of her box, and can be accustomed to solid food at an earlier age than were it forced to depend upon milk entirely.

If the mares have to depend upon pasturage alone for their supply of food as a general rule it will be best to allow them to run with their dams longer than would be necessary if the better plan of feeding the dams a light ration of some kind of grain is followed. Oats and wheat bran make one of the best rations to give the mares that are suckling colts, as well as the colts, as soon as they have a sufficient growth to commence eating. Plenty of exercise, good pasturage, its dam well fed a light ration of bran and ground oats will help very materially in securing a good development of bone and muscle in a growing colt.

Ten days or two weeks before weaning it is nearly always best to commence gradually increasing the ration until they are in what may be considered full feed. With good pasturage they will not then feel the change so much, and this is an important item. There is no special advantage in hurrying the growth, but very important to maintain a steady growth, allowing no

It is best to separate thoroughly at the start, so that neither can hear the other, as in this way much useless fretting will be avoided. The feed of the dam should be of a nature that will lessen rather than increase the flow of milk. Dry feed like corn or timothy hay will do this better than almost any other ration. Give the colt plenty of room for exercise, plenty to eat and drink and there will usually be but very little trouble in keeping the colt making a thrifty growth.

VALUABLE FEED TEST. Experiments Conducted at the Wisconsin Agricultural Station

The ninth annual report of the Wisconsin agricultural experiment station recently issued furnishes the result of the test of the feeding values of ground linseed cake, which they designate as oilmeal and cottonseed meal. Ten good grade Shropshire lambs were used for the experiment. The test began on July 16 and continued until September 24, ten weeks. The lambs were divided into two lots of five each. The first lot averaged 551 pounds and the second lot 531 pounds. Both lots were pastured in the same field. The first lot were fed a ration con-

sisting of one part oil meal and two parts corn meal, by weight, and pas-The second lot were fed a ration con-

sisting of one part cottonseed meal and two parts corn meal, by weight, and pas-

Both lots were fed all they would eat with a relish. While each lot always ate the grain given them, yet those in the first lot receiving the oil and meal mixture were more eager in eating theirs.

The first lot made an average gain of 33 pounds during the ten weeks, while second lot made an average of 29 pounds during the same time. The first lot ate 432.5 pounds of the oil meal mixture and the second lot ate 346.5 pounds of the cottonseed meal mixture. The cost per hundred pounds gain of the first lot is given at \$2.09, and of the second lot at \$2.25.

The results of the trial are summarized as follows:

1. For feeding lambs, a grain mixture of oil meal and corn meal gave better results than a grain mixture of cottonseed meal and corn meal.

2. The lambs fed the oil meal made a greater gain than those receiving the weeks' trial the lambs fed the oil meal ration each made a weekly gain of 3.30 pounds, while those getting the cottonseed ration each made a weekly gain of 2.95 pounds.

CHEAP FARM BARN.

A Four Hundred-Dollar Structure for a Small Farmer.

Our illustration is of a farm barn adapted to the needs of a small farmer who keeps a few cows as well as. horses. It may be made 30 feet long. and the main part 20 feet wide. The annex or shed can be divided up into stalls for cows, and compartments for the calves, brood sows or ewes. This part has no mow. The main part has a row of stalls along the outside for horses.



On the side next the annex or shed are arranged harness rooms, feed bins, etc., as may be required. A space is left for a feedway in front of the mangers. As shown in the illustration the room for hay in the mow is limited. However, the corner post can be made higher than here given, in order to furnish all' the room desired. This barn can be put up for \$350 or \$400 .- Orange Judd Farmer.

Points in the Mule.

The demand for mules in the southern states is steady, the points urged in their favor being that their feet are smaller, and so they injure the crops less when working in them, and can be used in closer rows than horses; they are less liable to disease, are better feeders, being less fastidious as to what ly assist in keeping the fowls in condi- they eat, endure hardship better, are tion by providing them with succulent | not so easily injured, and are steadier to work at the plow.

W. E. TIMMONS, Ed. amd Prop. 'No fear shall awe, no favor sway; lew to the line, lett he chips fall where they

Terms—perveer, \$1.50 cash in advance; after three months, \$1.75; after six months, \$2.00 For six months, \$1.00 cash in advance.

Eugene Wolffe, a fusion Democrat, has been appointed Assistant Postmaster by Postmaster A. J. Arnold, of Topeka, to take charge of the North Topeka postoffice. So much for the talk about the appointment of Mr. Arnold being a blow, by the President, at Senator Martin and the fusion Democrats.

The daily resumption of mills and factories in all sections of the country does not give much weight to the protection argument that the Wilson bill is an instrument of destruction aimed at the manufacturing interests of the land. The people are beginning to understand that a judicious revision of the tariff will do more to nurture and encourage our industries than to cripple and destroy them.

Democrats have always believed that veterans of the late war were in sympathy in their efforts to purge the grippe. pension rolls from all unworthy drawers of pensions. That belief is now confirmed by the official circular issued by the Commander in Chief of the G. A. R., John B. Adams. The pension roll should be a roll of honor and this is impossible with fraudulent pensioners on it. This action on the part of the Commander in Chief will be approved by his associates and by the administration, which is now acting honestly to the end that none but soldiers should be recognized.

The idea of Fusion seems to terri-ribly hurt the Demo-Republican press and they let no occasion pass that they do not cry out, "Fusion is dead." How do they know "Fusion is dead." Suppose we Populists were to say to the masses of the Democratic party, if you will nominate such a man for such an office we will, too, and they answer that they will do it, and we do, too, what will those papers do about it? Kick will they? Suppose we were to say to the Republicans give us such a man for such an office and we will give him our support. what would the kickers do about it? We think the outcome would be about the same as with the bull that stood on the track and faced a locomotive. They would land in the ditch.—

The foregoing reminds us of a little story. Once upon a time there lived a loving young husband and wife to whom a daughter had been born, and the wife said to her husband:
"Charlie, I want you to name the baby, but you must name it Ione;" and he answered: "I own I must and he answered: "I own I must name it;" and he named it Ione; and he answered: "I own I must name it;" and he named it Ione; but the sequel to the story is, while the child was yet in its infapory its par.

Miss Eva Cochran has returned farmer of Fox creek, paid his respects to the Courant office to day. There is also some attraction for Charlie in the northwest part of town.

Charlie Drawbaugh, a sterling young farmer of Fox creek, paid his respects to the Courant office to day. There is also some attraction for Charlie in the northwest part of town.

Wm. Rettiger, of Strong City, D. Y. Hamil, of Clements, and J. E. Duchanois and Evan D. Jones, of this during the winter, and have elected night.

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M. A. Campbell store room by J. R. child was yet in its infancy its parents concluded to live apart, because one house was incapable of containing one house was incapable of containing home from an extended visit at Lawhome from an extended visit at Lawmodern improvements in it.

Mrs. Dr. W. P. Pugh has returned heated by a furnace, and has all the byterian church, on January 1st, and so much softness.

view with G. C. Clemens, published in the Topeka Journal is worthy of a careful reading by voters of all parties. Mr. Clemens is one of the acknowledged leaders of the late Populist party. He says:

K. A. Volz, proprietor of Central Hotel, is on the sick list, with la grippe.

E. Y. Green, of Indiana, a nephew of Jabin Johnson, has formed a particular of Jabin Joh Populist party. He says:

Populists had carried every county in Kansas. I am no mere politician. There is not room for another mere political party. We are called to the consummation of a moral, not of a mere political task; and just so long and so far as the People's party consummation. ducts an agitation for moral ideas, and no farther, it will succeed.

For two years we have been poli- while skating. ticians instead of apostles, and we the trief have had a friendly warning to return to our proper work. That is the true meaning of Tuesday's election. If we heed that warning our party shall live. If we neglect to profit by that warning our party will die, and we secure a claim. ought to die.

"If the People's party is to thrive, even as a party, it must have the courdecay. We should begin at once and to Oklahoma, Sunday, to look after make every school-house and hall in his claim down there. Kansas resound this winter with the voices of our lecturers teaching the his wife and children at Wichita, the people the sublime truth and hope of latter part of last week.

socialism. "Let facts and figures go. Appeal to the hearts of the people and trust shipped four car loads of cattle to that heads will find 'facts and figures' for themselves. 'All thought begins

shall rise to the heighth of its grand mission or fail from lack of faith in the eternal vereties, the dream of the and friends at Kansas City. ages will be realized, and realized soon. Said Carlisle, There must be a new world if there is to be any world at all. Not the hope of social happiness, but the party that in this day fails to proclaim that hope will fail, The only question for us is whether we will be the apostles of the kingdom of heaven, or prefer political death."

socialism. All anarchists are socialists, but not all socialists are anarchists. All that anarchism means is that people may live as Bellamy points out, but do so without compulsion. Law instances confident of what sion. I am just as confident of what is called anarchism and just so deter-mined to have it as ever, but we have to pass through State socialism to reach anarchism.

Before there can be any thorough reformation of society, there must be a reformation of the people them-selves; and the preaching of socialism tends to reform them by making them altrustic. I am a believer in the gos-pel of Jesus of Nazareth."

Referring to the probable acceptance of socialism by the People's party, Mr. Clemens said: "I don't know what they will do, but I do know that if they don't accept it and make it their main aim, the party will die. A good share of the People's party believe in the idea of socialism, but the most of them do not. They have talked too much on finance, and not enough on the real cause of unhappiness and discontent. Governor relling is a Nationalist and Breidenthal is a Socialist. Our campaign ought to be conducted in the future on the lines of socialism, and if the People's party won't do it there wil be another party that will take it up, and the party that has the courage to do it will be victorious."

LOCAL SHORT STOPS.

Warm and cloudy, to-day,

The Criterion Company is coming. Wm. Potts is very sick, with la

John Quinn was down to Emporis, J. W. Brown, of Strong City, has

the grippe. W. A. Morgan was out to Florence,

last Thursday. J. W. McWilliams was an Emporia think we need money. visitor to-day.

Jabin Johnson was down to Emporia, Tuesday. Geo. F. Chapman went down to Emporia, Monday.

E. P. Hickman, of Strong City, went to Bradford, Monday. Miss Mira Tuttle is recovering from

an attack of la grippe. Virgil Brown returned Saturday from his southern trip.

Ed. Daub, of Strong City, was on the sick list, last week.

A. Z. Scribner, of Bazaar, was down to Emporia, yesterday. S. C. Adare, of Strong City, was

down to Emporia, Sunday. F. M. Gaddie, of Bazaar, got one of his knee caps cut, Tuesday.

Will Beach is again up and about after an attack of the grippe. A. L. Morrison was down to Kansas City, last Friday, on business.

The District Court will be in session again January 6th, proximo. First-class room and board at the Hinckley House at \$3.50 per week.

A. W. Simcock, of Council Grove, transacted business in town to-day.

Mrs. Dr. W. H. Cartter and daugh-

Floyd McMorris, of Strong City,

John Perrier & Co, of Emporia, will pay cash for butter, eggs. poultry, bides and furs.

G. K. Hagans, of Strong City, went J. F. Kirker, of Strong City, visited

J. C. Farrington, of Kansas City,

Kansas City, last week. Mrs. Lottie Melburn returned to

Mrs. Charles Gill, of Argentine, was at Strong City, last week, visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Jones.

Sheriff J. H. Murdock, left, Monday, for the Indian Territory to get 200 head of cattle for his farm.

Mrs. Margaret Kellogg left, this morning, for a visit to her daughter, Mrs. H. P. Brockett, at Topeka.

B. S. Arnold returned, Tuesday morning, from Kansas City, where he had been with two car loads of cattle. I will knock any one's prices in the county on Coffins. J. W. Brown, county on Coffins.

A. F. Fritze has brought his stock of drugs from Barnard, and will again enter into the drug business in Strong

About 4,000 head of sheep, belonging to New Mexico parties, are being wintered in the vicinity of upper Rock

J. T. Foreaker, of Morgan, left, Monday, for Fairfield, Ohio, on business relating to the settlement of an estate Al. Brandley, of Bazaar, was at Emporia, last week, attending the re-

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

hanging. Mrs. J. J. Vestering returned, last Sunday, to her home at Wichita, accompanied by her sister, Miss Julia McCabe.

Sidney Delate, of Strong City, has gone to New Mexico, to work for B. Lantry & Sons, on their railroad contract work.

The Madden Bros. were at Emporia the fore part of the week, in attendance at Court, the famous cattle case being on trial.

Harry D. Burcham and family are now located at Berryville, Arkansas, and, perhaps, will make that their permanent home

Please to look at the date to which your subscription for the COURANT has been paid, and see if you do not

Miss Mary Giese, after an extended visit with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Giese, left, last Saturday, for her home, at Pueblo, Col.

P. B. Maltby, traveling agent of paper, the Topeka Journal, gave this office a pleasant call, Monday. The Ladies' Guild of the Presbyter-

ian Church intend giving an enter-tainment on New Year's evening, and they promise something novel. John Trich, brother of Mrs. M. M. Kuhl, stopped here, last Saturday, to

visit his sister, while on his way from Denver, Col., to Green Bay, Wis. Mrs. Sarah E. Hardesty was in town a few days last week, having just re-

"That for which the People's party stands is just as inevitable as if the People's party stands is just as inevitable as if the Erie, Pa.

Adam Greiner and family have gone matic Company that wherever they have shown in the State the papers speak in the highest praise of them Mrs. Dr. W. H. Cartter and daughter, Miss Nettie, were at Emporia, of rare merit. Give them a good

ing the families of James O'Reilly case, yesterday. Floyd McMorris, of Strong City, and Joseph Livery, in Strong City, sprained one of his wrists, last week, for the past week, will return home,

this week. E. church on Friday evening, December 22. Subject: "Mohomet." Pro-

returned, Monday morning, from Belfast, Iowa, where they had been working at their trade, for L. W. Lewis, the stone contractor, and Mr. McGhee went on to Highlands, Den-

ver. Col. Dr. W. M. Rich, of Clements, will be in the city, every Wednesday, as a member of the Medical Board of Penin feeling.'

Emporia to-day after a pleasant visit with nervous diseases would do well to consult him as he makes a special control of the consult him as he makes a special control of the consult him as he makes a special control of the consult him as he makes a special control of the consult him as he makes a special control of the consult him as he makes a special control of the consult him as he makes a special control of the control of the consult him as he makes a special control of the con

The Rev. Father Bruno, O. S. F. officiated at the Catholic church, in Hardware.

orar loads of cattle. Strong City, on December 8th, the Conception of the Blessed Virgin Mary, and also on Sunday last, the Rev. Father Anthony, pastor of the Church, being absent, in Kansas City.

COTTONWOOD FALLS, Kans. Dec. the 11, 1893.

To whom it may concern I notify all persons who have dogs that they must keep their dogs at home, or I shall shoot or kill all dogs that come in my feed lot on Buck creek, unless accompanied by their owner and no hunting allowed by boys.

FERDINAND YENZER.

County Attorney F. P. Cochran
went to Topeka, Tuesday, to make an
argument in the hearing before-the union of his old regiment, the 11th Kansas.

Mrs. McDonald, of Strong City, who went to the sister's hospital at Emporia for medical treatment, is improving.

Board of Railroad Commissioners, of the causes why the Santa Fe Railroad Should be compelled to move their division baadquarters from Emporia, back to Strong City.

M. R. Dinan, postmaster-elect, of Strong City, returned vesterder from Emporia, back to Strong City, b

Strong City, returned, yesterday, from his visit to his old home, at Prairie du Chien, Wis. While on his way home, he bought a new and yery handsome set of fixtures for the postoffice at Strong, of which he will im-

tee of arrangements to prepare and give the supper for the Select Knight's ball on New Year's night at the Opera House Strong City: Mesdames G. K. Hagans, W. H. Winters, C. H. Filson, Jas. Of whom the world says, "He has made a success." zie Clay. Emma Daub and Meda
Lewis. The hall in which the supper
is to be given has not been selected,
but will be announced next week.

The address on the supper cent.

He lives in a mansion, and, yet there's no

The address on your Courant or its wrapper, each week, tells you just how your subscription stands; that is, it tells you to what date it is paid. We try to keep our mailing list correct, but, of course, mistakes will sometimes occur, which, if corrected immediately, would save a great deal of trouble and, perhaps, hard feelings; therefore, if the date is wrong on the address of your paper make no delay the message shall come, to call his away, when the message shall come, to call his away, when the message shall come, to call his away, when the message shall come, to call his away, when the message shall come, to call his away, when the message shall come, to call his away, when the message shall come, to call his away, when the message shall come, to call his away, when the message shall come, to call his away, when the message shall come, to call his away, when the countries of the countr in having it corrected. If you live at a distance, write and have it done.

A new floor is being put in the old M. A. Campbell store room by J. B. Davis.

E. P. Allen and family have moved into their new residence, near Elm dale. It is a handsome house; is a handsome house; is a large of the series of enter the first of the series of the se

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

The following authoritative interview with G. C. Clemens, published in the Topeka Journal is worthy

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

Strong City, Monday, from the west, on his way to Prairie du Chien. Wis., to attend the funeral of his brother, B. W. Lantry, at that place.

F. A. Volz, proprietor of Central Hotel, is on the sick list, with la We will say for the Criterion Dra- committee to go to Topeka and act in conjunction with County Attorney F P. Cochran and B. Lantry, before the Board of Railroad Commissioners, in an effort to compel the Santa Fe Railroad Co. to move their division headquarters from Emporia back to Strong City, and all of these gentle-men left. Tuesday night, for Topeka,

Last Saturday morning, while going from his hotel to the depot, in Strong John Madden will lecture in the M. City, and while stepping onto the track, from the end of the coal house, near the track. Dan Kirwin was struck hides and furs.

M. W. Heald and family have returned from Oklahoma. They did not secure a claim.

J. M. Patterson, of Matfield Green, has returned home from a business trip to Missouri.

ber 22. Subject: "Mohomet." Proceeds to go towards preacher's salary. Admission, 25 cents; children under 12 years of age, 15 cents.

Quite a number of prominent Masons of this place and Strong attended Lodge at Emporia last Monday night, Track," which it seldom does, to let the fast train pass on the main track, age to make socialism—the realization of the bright dream of Jesus of Nazareth—its vowed aim. Cowardice in this respect must lead to speedy

Track, which it seldom does, to let to witness the conferring of high decrease on W. H. Holsinger, J. H. Doolittle and Dr. J. H. Hamme.

Track, which it seldom does, to let to witness the conferring of high decrease on W. H. Holsinger, J. H. Doolittle and Dr. J. H. Hamme.

Alex McKenzie and Wm. McGhee ately in front of the engine, is the reason why he was caught.

At a regular meeting of Chase Legion. No. 34, Select Knights, A. O. U. W., Tuesday night, the following officers were elected for the year 1894: H. Wiebrecht, Past Commander and Prelate; John Boylan, Commander; Matt McDonald, Vice Commander; W. H. Winters, Standard Bearer, G. member of the Medical Board of Pension Examiners, and persons suffering with nervous diseases would do well to consult him, as he makes a specialty of such afflictions.

There will be a meeting of the Burns Club, next Saturday, at 2, p. m., in the office of County Surveyor John Frew, in the Court-house, at which every member of the Club is expected to be present, as business of importance is to be transacted.

The Select Knights, of Strong City, have arranged for their first annual ball to be given on New Year's night.

Matt McDonald. Vice Commander;
M. H. Winters, Standard Bearer, G.
K. Hagans, Recorder; A. J. Reifsny-der, Treasurer; James O'Byrne, Recording Treasurer;

The Select Knights, of Strong City, have arranged for their first annual ball to be given on New Year's night.

Although this will be the first ball given by this organization, it is not in green hands, as the members of the several committees have had a great last rites of the Catholic Church of deal of experience in this line before In spite of these remarks, however, Mr. Clemens said to a Journal reporter this morning, that anarchism and socialism can be held as a belief by the same man. He said: "I am still an anarchist, but people so misunder-stand the term that I prefer the word specialism; anarchism is only voluntary socialism; anarchism is only voluntary socialism; anarchism is only voluntary socialism."

Mrs. H. P. Brockett, at Topeka. Topeka. Although this will be given on New Year's night. Although this will be the first ball to be given on New Year's night. Although this will be the first ball to be given on New Year's night. Although this will be the first ball to be given on New Year's night. Although this will be the first ball to be given on New Year's night. Although this will be the first ball to be given on New Year's night. Although this will be the first ball given by this organization, it is not in given by this organization is in our well known house in this State-our the first deeded of the minor the state of the minor the state of the first dead or wel

W. H. HOLSINGER



Wind Mills, Pumps, Pipe, Hose and **Fittings**

COTTONWOOD FALLS.

Stoves,

Tinware,

Machinery

KANSAS.

mediately take charge.

Dave Rettiger returned Sunday morning from a trip of two weeks not from whence they were taken to morning from a trip of two weeks through the southern States. At Riverton, Alabama, he disposed of one of his patent stonecutting machines at a good round figure to parties engaged in building canals, locks and bridges. The machine is now being taken apart at their Short Line quarries east of town preparatory to its shipment. Virgil Brown will go with the machine and operate it for the next two years.

The followed his remains to the depot from whence they were taken to Prairie du Chien, the home of his mother, for burial, accompanied by his cousin, Mrs. C, J. Lantry and a delegation from each of the orders to which he belonged, and where he will repose by the side of his father and other relatives. He was well known in this county, and leaves many friends here, besides his relatives, to mourn his early death, and all of whom sympathize with his sorrowing the next two years.

The following ladies, wives and sisters of the members of the Select Knights, were selected as a commit-

To shelter an orphan in all that fair home.
His horses are pampered, his dogs over fed.
While near him are children that are crying
for bread.

He gives to the Church, it is true, now a Does he think that will count in the balan

m. General auchildren, 10 cents.
W. M. Kyser, Prin. General admission, 15 cents;

FOR SALE. A blacksmith shop-stone building, 22x52 feet,-two fires, with tools, also residence with three lots, good well, house.

Mrs. Patrick O'Neil and child, of
Haniford, Texas, who have been visiting the families of James O'Reilly COTTONWOOD FALLS, - KAN. Cottonwood Falls, Kan.

TRY A TEXAS TRIP

To San Antonio, Austin, Ft. Worth or El Paso, and get a touch of summer ir winter. The Santa Fe is offering some low rate tickets with liberal conditions as to limit. Texas may be just the place you are looking for, as a home or for investment.

Notice for Publication.

NOTICE 10F TUDITEALOR.

LAND OFFICE AT SALINA, KANS., 19018
Oct. 26, 1893
Notice is hereby given that the followingnamed settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his
claim, and that said proof will be made before the Judge, or in his absence the Clerk,
of the District Court of Chase county, Kansas, at Cottonwood Falls, on December 7th,
1893, viz: Tillman B. Cressman, for the 8½
of sw34 of section 18, township 19 south, range
6 cast.

6 east.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said lands, viz:

Henry Shubert, of Elk, Chase Co., Kas. August Klemna of Elk, Chase Co., Kas. Harry Collett, of Elk, Chase Co., Kas. Phelix Bentz, of Elk, Chase Co., Kas. nov2w6

J, M. HODGE, Register.

Notice for Publication.

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 when the message shall come, to call him away,
with this debt on his soul he never would pay.
Should you wonder if, when his life's story's told,—
The thoughtful will say, "He ought have gathered more gold?".

Clothing cheaper than you ever saw it bea few days last week, naving just to turned from a visit east; and she left, Saturday afternoon, for Dodge City. Saturday afternoon for School building in the State should be able to support a flag on at all about half price. School building in the State should be able to support a flag on at all about half price. School building in the State should be able to support a flag on at all about half price. School building in the State should be able to support a flag on at all about half price. School building in the State should be able to support a flag on at all about half price. School building in the State should be able to support a fl dent, Miss May Jenson as Vice-President their new residence, near Elmidale. It is a handsome house; is heated by a furnace, and has all the modern improvements in it.

Chas. Lantry, Jr., passed through Strong City, Monday, from the west, on his way to Prairie du Chien, Wis., to attend the funeral of his brother, B. W. Lantry, at that place.

E. Y. Green, of Indiana, a nephew of Jabin Johnson, has formed a partnership with T. H. Grisham, in the law business, and the name of the may firm will be Grisham & Green.

dent, Miss May Jenson as Vice-President, Miss Minnie Myser as Secretary, and Miss Louie Patten as Treas. Score transformed as Secretary, and Miss Louie Patten as Treas. Score transformed as Secretary, and Miss Louie Patten as Treas. Score transformed as Secretary, and Miss Louie Patten as Treas. Score transformed as Secretary, and Miss Louie Patten as Treas. Score transformed as Secretary, and Miss Louie Patten as Treas. Score transformed as Secretary, and Miss Louie Patten as Treas. Score transformed as Secretary, and Miss Louie Patten as Treas. Score transformed the series of enter-tainments will be given in the Presby ladies quartette Waves, C. A. White By ladies quartette What we learn at school, by girls from Ist Int. Grade Recitation, Cover Them Over, Minnie Waves and well and the What we learn at school, by girls from Ist Int. Grade White, by double mixed quartette White, by double mixed quartette White, by double mixed quartette What we learn at school, by girls from Ist Int. Grade White, by double mixed quartette White, by double mixed

CARSON SANDERS.



TOPEKA STEAM BREAD ON SALE AT BAUERLE'S. Notice of Appointment of Executor.

STATE OF KANSAS, | gs.
County of Chase, | gs.
In the matter of the estate of Catharine
Collett, deceased, late of Chase county Kan-

Notice is hereby given that on the fifth day of December, A. D. 1893, the undersigned was, by the Probate Court of Chase county, Kansas, duly appointed and qualified as executor of the estate of Catharine Collett, late of Chase county, deceased. All parties interested in said estate will take action and govern themselves accordingly. notice and govern themselves accordingly.
RICHARD CUTHBERT.

Notice of Appointment of Guardian.

STATE OF KANSAS, SS.
County of Chase, SS.
In the matter of the estate of the minor heirs of Richard Powers, late of Chase county, Kansas.

			K. C. Marie Contraction			
ANNITAL	DEDADT	Falls Township General.	District No. 14 General.	District No. 37, General.	District No .49, General	District No. 57. Bond Interest.
ANNUA	L REPORT	To balance October 1. 1892 463 59 " amount on tax roll 1454 03	To balance Oct 1, 1892 14 97 " amt on tax roll 140 78 " transferred from bond	By orders paid 210 11		By interest pd
	OF THE	" additions to roll 29 By orders paid 1438 20 " uncollected tax 46 72	sinking	** balauce Oct. 1, 1893 52 55 *** Total	balance Oct. 1, 1893	" balance Oct 1, 1893 18 97 Total 50 57 50 57
		- balance October 1, 1898 432 99	By orders paid	District No. 38, General, To balance Oct. 1, 1892 44 43	District No. 49, Bond Sinking.	District No. 58, General.
COUNT	Y CLERK	Falls Township Road.	" balance Oct 1, 1893 14 92 Total	By orders paid	balance, Oct 1, 1892 17 47 amount on tax roll 122 47	To balance Oct 1, 1892 70 31 "am't on tax roll 390 40 By orders pd 362 31 "t precilected tax 61 65
	O.P.	To balance October 1, 1892 144 68 " amount on tax roll 312 88 By orders paid	District No. 15 General.	" Dalance Oct. 1, 1893 27 65 7	y uncollected tax	"balance Oct 1, 1893 38 75
	OF	" uncollected tax 13 30 " road receipts 4 57 " balance October 1, 1893 96 52	" ant on tax roll 237 53 By orders paid 200 00 " uncollected tax 212	District No. 39, General,	District No. 49, Bond Interest.	Total
Chase Co	unty, Kansas,	Total 457 56 457 56	" balance Oct 1, 1893 43 84		balance Oct. 1, 1892 /5 07	District No. 58, Bond Sinking. To am't on tax roll 43 38
	FROM	Toledo Township General. To balance October 1,1892 27 59	District No. 15 Bond Sinking.	" uncollected tax 1 27 B " balance Oct. 1, 1893 26 03		By uncollected tax
0-1 1 1003	to Oct. 1, 1893.	By orders paid 300 001	To balance Oct 1, 1892 62 71 By " 1893 62 71	Total	Total	Total
Uct. 1, 1892	10 001. 1, 1000.		District No. 15 Bond Interest. To balance Oct 1, 1892 11 49 " amt on tax roll 23 75	To balance Oct. 1, 1892 27 15 amount on tax roll 98 44	District No. 50, General.	District No. 58, Bond Interest. To balance Oct 1, 1892 10 35
		Toledo Township Road.	By interest paid 24 00 " uncollected tax 19	By bond paid 100 00 B Com., Exp. and Post 100 00 B S 100 100 100 100 B S 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 1	y orders paid 157 70	"am't on tax roll
Showing Deb	its and Credits as	To balance October 1, 1892 24 97 To amount on tax roll 203 00 By orders paid	Total	" Dalance Oct. 1, 1893 25 00	Total 252 34 252 34	" balance Oct 1, 1893 21 88
Sho	own by the	" uncollected tax 9 85 12 24	District No. 16 General. To amt on tax roll Oct 1,	District No. 39, Bond Interest.	District No. 50, Bond Sinking. o balance Oct. 1, 1892 298 57 amount on tax roll 112 15	District No. 59, General.
DE0	SOOR		1892	By interest paid 24 61 21 56	w bond noid	Toam't on tax roll
KEC	ORDS	Cottonwood Falls City General. To balance October 1, 1892 35 76	" balance Oct 1, 1893 1 85 Total 77 86 77 86	" Com. and express 14 " uncollected tax 08 " balance Oct. 1, 1893 21 60	Total	" orders pd
	OF THE	" amount on tax roll 413 18 By orders paid 420 63 " uncollected tax 14 96	District No. 17 General.	Total 49.7% 49.7%	District No. 50, Bond Interest.	Total
		" balance October 1, 1893 13 35 Total	To amt on tax roll Oct 1, 1892	District No. 40, General. To balance Oct. 1, 1892 34 23	y interest paid 28 04	District No. 59, Bond Sinking. To balance Oct 1, 1892 16 73
COUNT	Y CLERK.	Strong City General.	By orders paid	* amount on tax roli 268 56 By orders paid 249 23 * balance Oct. 1, 1893 53 56		" am't on tax roll
		To amount on tax roll 683 07 " additions to roll 18 By orders paid 512 28	District No. 18 General.	Total 302 79 302 79	District No. 51, General.	Total 121 75 121 75
S.	ate Fund.	** uncollected tuv	To balance Oct 1, 1892 5 00 " amt on tax roll 347 37	To balance Oct. 1, 1892 840 54	o balance oct. 1, 1892 15 64 d amount on tax roll 309 60 by orders paid	District No. 59 Bond Interest. To balance Oct 1, 1892 5 50
	Dr. Cr.	Normal Institute Fund.	By order paid	" amount on tax roll 2772 11 " additions to roll 2 02 By orders paid 3500 00	unconfected tax	"am't on tax roll
To balance. Octobe To amount on tax	roll, 1892 10100 04	To balance October 1, 1892 20 10 examination fees 102 00	Total	" balance Oct. 1, 1893 110 49	Total 225 24 325 24	Total 47 51 47 5
By amount p aid sta urer	ate treas	" enrollment fees 50 00	District No. 19 General. To balance Oct 1, 1892 20 00 " amt on tax roll 384 52	Total	District No. 51, Bond Sinking. o balance Oct. 1, 1892 37 87 amount on tax roll 154 80	District No. 60 General.
By balance Oct 1st	, 1893	Management of the Company of the Com	By orders paid 393 00	To balance Oct. 1, 1892 100 17 " amount on tax roll 396 02	v uncollected tax 6 66	To balance Oct 1, 1892 53 79 "am't on tax roll 270 08 By orders pd 313 79
Cour	ity General.	balance October 1, 1893 57 35	Total	By bond paid	Total 102 17 192 17	By orders pd
To balance Oct Ist. " am't on tax eo " druggists pern	11, 1892. 27587 30 nits 28 66	Total.,	To balance Oct 1, 1892 48 17 " amt on tax roll 122 05	" balance Oct. 1, 1893 189 72	District No. 51, Bond Interest.	Total
interest on de	posit 595 98 Kinch 182 50	By balance October 1, 1893 5517 47	By orders paid		amount on tax roll 51 69	District No. 60 Bond Sinking. To am't on tax roll 54 01
" bricks sold	3 75 20 77	School District No. 1, General. To amount on tax roll 1892 618 45 additions to roll 11, 07	Total	To balance Oct, 1, 1892 63 98 " amount on tax roll 99 (0	" balance Oct. 1, 1893 51 77	To am't on tax roll
old paper files. stenographers expense fund	fees 94 00 railroad	" balance overpaid 24 14 By orders paid 643 50	To balance Oct 1, 1892 54 14 " amt on tax roll 271 35	# addition to tax roll 07 By interest paid 36 00 # nncollected tax 3 84	Total	Total 54 01 54 01
bond case delinquent pers jury fees, W	sonal tax 25 45	" uncollected tax 10 16 Total 653 66 653 66	By orders paid	" balance Oct. 1, 1893 123 21	District No. 52, General.	District No. 60 Bond Interest.
" road cost	139 70 (roll 41 71	District No 2, General.	Total	Total 163 65 163 05	" amount on tax roll 221 66 " additions to roll 2 50 By orders paid	
" December pe " March " June	nalties . 329 23 207 36 171 76	amount on tax roll 893 69 By orders paid 893 69	To balance Oct 1, 1892 66 22 " amton tax roll 246 00	To balance Oct. 1, 1892 61 71 " amount on tax roll 139 15	" uncollected tax 1 53 64 13 64 13	" uncollected tax
" advertising " Diamond Cree ship general	k town-	" balance October 1, 1893 100 89	By orders paid	By orders paid	Total 585 15 838 15	Total 58 75 57 75
By warants cancel am't approprinstitute fund.	iated to	51 . 1 . 37 . 0 . 2 . 3 . 3 . 1 . 1	District No. 23 General.	Total 900 Se 900 Se	District No. 52, Bond Sinking.	District No. 61 General.
am't appropris	ated Ced- oad fund, 50 00	To balance October 1, 1892 91 88 " amount an tax roll 284 04 By bonds paid 300 00	To amt on tax roll	District No. 42, Bond Sinking.	" amount on tax roll 51 15 " additions to roll 58 By uncollected tax 35	To balance Oct 1, 1892 16 97 "am't on tax roll 183 07 By orders paid
mond Creek road fund	township	By bonds paid	" balance Oct 1, 1893 6 69	" amount on tax roll 139 15 By bond paid	" balance Oct 1, 1893 140 69	Total
" penalties unco	ollected 182 05 tax roll 1169 88	Tetal 375 92 375 92	District No. 25 General. 266 62	" uncollected tax	District No. 52, Bond Interest.	District No. 61 Bond Sinking.
" balance Octob	er I, 1893 19792 63 48823 39 48823 39	District No. 2, Bond Interest. To balance October 1, 1992 I 14 " amount on tax roll 49 57	To amt on tax roll 284 78 By bal overpaid Oct 1, 1892 " orders paid	Total 164 79 164 79	To balance Oct, 1, 1892 4 00	To bal Oct 1, 1892
	Warrants.	By interest paid 30 86	" bal Oct 1, 1893 12 5	District No. 42, Dond Interest.	" additions to roll	" balance Oct 1, 1893 94 77
W arrants outstan ober 1st, 1892 Issued Oct., 1992 s	17742 54	" balance October 1 1833 10 72 Total	District No. 26 General.	Pv interest paid	" balance, Oct, 1, 1898 3 25	District No. 61 Bond Interest.
" Nov. " " Jan, 1893 " April "	ession. 4613 72 543 75 	District No. 3 General. To balance Oct 1, 1892 186 85	To bal Oct 1, 1892		Total	To bal Oct 1, 1892 15 86 " amt on tax roll 55 17
By warrants cand vember, 1892	9896 00	By orders paid 516 56 573 70	" uncollected tax 2 9 " bal Oct 1, 1895 41 8	District No. 49 Co	To balance Oct. 1, 1892 10 83	By interest paid 33 00 38 03
" warrants July, 1893	tstanding		District No. 27 General.	" amount on tax roll 673 92	"am't on tax roll	Tetal 71 03 71 66
October 1, 189	34307 80 34307 80	District No. 4 General.	To bal Oct 1, 1892	By orders paid 4 50 By orders paid 619 28 uncollected tax 42 55	Total 190 97 190 97	
	ownship General.	To balance Oct 1, 1892 28 53 " amt on tax roll 283 66 By orders paid 242 12 " uncollected tax 3 66	" bal Oct 1, 1893 24 2	9 Total 4 702 26 702 26	District No. 53, Bond Sinking. To balance Oct 1, 1892	To hal Oct 1, 1892
To balance Octob manual and ta By orders pd	X roll 1892 524 21	" uncollected tax 3 66 41 65 41	District No. 27 Bond Sinking.	District No. 43, Bond Sinking.	To balance Oct 1, 1892. 23 81 "am't on tax roll. 90 07 By bond pd. 100 00 "balance Oct. 1, 1893. 13 88	
" uncollected t	ax 9 47	District No. 5 General.	To amt on tax roll 212 54 " bal overpaid Oct 1, 1893 47 24 By bal overpaid Oct 1, 1892 59 7	To balance Oct. 1, 1892 70 81 " amount on tax roll 134 79	Total 113 88 113 88	District No. 63 General.
		" amt on tax roll 860 25	" bond paid 200 0	By uncollected tax	District No. 53, Bond Interest.	To bal Oct 1, 1892
To balance Octo	Township Road. ber 1, 1892 40 75	By orders paid	District No. 27 Bond Interest.	Total	To balance Oct. 1, 1892 5 95 " amt on tax roll 18 01	" uncollected tax 1 98
" bal overp'd C By orders paid .	Oct, 1, 1893 66 253 15		To bal Oct 1, 1892	District No. 43, Bond Interest.	By interest pd	Total 311 00 311 00
" uncollected t	ax 51 51	To balance Oct 1, 1892 6 39	By interest paid	To balance Oct. 1, 1892 24 50 " amount on tax roll 134 79 " additions to roll 9)	District No. 54, General.	District No. 63 Bond Sinking.
		5 " amt on tax roll 3213 57 By orders paid 3017 80 " uncollected tax 201 60	District No. 28 General.	By interest paid	To balance Oct. 1, 1892 12 56 "am't en tax roll 258 44	To amt on tax roll 125 32 By bonds paid 100 00 uncollected tax 83
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By orders paid	ax roll 30	District No. 6 Bond Sinking. To balance Oct 1, 1892 117 83	" bal Oct 1, 1893 16 -	District No. 44. General.	" uncollected tax	District No. 63 Bond Interest.
" balance Octo	ober 1, 1893	4 " amt on tax roll 749 83 By bonds paid 749 83		To balance Oct. 1, 1892 42 45 " amount on tax roll 309 21	Total 274 65 274 65	To am,t on tax roli 50 13 By interest pd,
	911 89 941 8 Township Road.	* balance Oct 1, 1893 70 7 Total	To bal Oct 1, 1892 188 49 " amt on tax roll 294 54	balance Oct. 1, 1892 159 21	District No. 54, Bond Sinking.	" uncollected tax
balance Octol amount on to		District No. 6 Bond Interest.	By orders paid	Total	To am't on tax roll	Total
y orders paid	ax	2 By interest paid 228 0	Total	To balance Oct. 1, 1892 21 78 " amount on tax roli 327 88 By orders paid 286 78	"balance Oct 1, 1893 47 69 47 66	To balance Oct 1, 1892 80 99
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Cedar T	Cownship General.	District No. 7 General.	" amt on tax roll 234 49 By orders paid 236 " bal Oct 1, 1893 94	12 balance Oct. 1, 1893 62 08	To balance Oct. 1, 1892 10 91 "am't on tax roll 46 99 "additions to roll 70	By am't apportioned 228 13 84 13 Total 310 26 310 26
To balance Octo To amount on ta: " addition to	roll 1 01	To amt on tax roll 384 35 By orders paid 384 35 " uncollected tax 10 5	0 Total 330 61 330	-	"additions to roll	
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		District No. 8 General.	To bal Oct 1, 1892 6 42 " amt on tax roll 369 50 " bal overpaid Oct 1, 1893 3 90	By orders paid	District No. 55, General.	State School Fund 2d Division 1892
Cedar	Township Road.	To balance Oct 1, 1892 24 10 " amt on tax roll 248 69 By orders paid 248 69 " uncollected tax	By orders paid		To balance Oct. 1, 1892 1 13 "am't on tax roll 380-76	To balance Oct 1, 1892 867 88 By orders pd 867 88
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By orders paid uncollected balance Octo	tax 10	District No. 9 General.	District No. 32 General.	To balance Oct. 1, 1892 47 06 " amount on tax roll 243 16 By Orders paid 279 06	Total	9 To am't reed from state 1352 00 By orders pd
Total		To amt on tax roll 506 31 By orders paid 373 1 " uncollected tax 1	By orders paid	" balance Oct. 1, 1893 11 16	District No. 56, General.	" bi Oct 1 1893. 128 50 Total 1352 00 1252 00
Cottonwoo	d Township General. ber 1, 1892. 248 45	" balance Oct 1, 1893 131 c	7 bal Oct 1, 1893 14	_	To balance Oet 1, 1892	State School Fund 2d Division 1893
" amount on t	ax roll 756 14	District No. 10 General.	District No. 38 General.	To balance Oct. 1, 1892 34 85	"balance Oct 1, 1893 23	- By orders paid
" uncollected balance Oct		_ " amt on tax roll 281 62	To bal Oct 1, 1892 34 78 " amt on tax roll 485 04	By balance Oct. 1, 1893 34 85 District No. 47, Bond Interest.	District No. 56, Bond Sinking.	Total 1879 04 1379 04
	ood Township Road.	69 " bal over'pd Oct 1, 1893. 2 61 By orders paid	By orders paid	20 To balance Oct. 1, 1892 3 25	To am't on tax roll 51 44	State School Land Principal.
Te balance Octo	ober 1, 1892 357 58 tax roll 213 27	Total	Total 519 82 519	By balance Oct. 1, 1893 3 25 District No. 48, General.	By uncollected tax	04 To balance Oct 1, 1892 565 00 " Sales
By orders paid "uncollected	tax 18	53 To balance Oct 1, 1892 23 03	District No. 34 General.	To balance Oct. 1, 1892 56 04 " amount on tax roll 261 16	District No. 56, Bond Interest.	1,349 20 1,349 20 50 80
" road receipt " balance Oct		By orders paid	1 ti uncollected toy	00 By orders paid 214 00	To balance Oct 1, 1892 17 21 "am't on taxroll 51 44	School Land Interest.
Diamond C	reek Township Genera				By interest pd	00 To balance Oct 1, 1892 135 74
" additions to	tax roll 762 98	District No. 12 General.	District No. 35, General.	District No. 48, Bond Sinking.	Total	- By am't paid State 2,257 10
By orders paid. " uncollected " transfered	tax	77 To balance Oct 1, 1892 16 66 55 "amt on tax roll 336 56 "bal over pd Oct 1, 1893 52 68 97 By orders paid 334 "uncollected tax 71	To balance Oct. 1, 1892 38 10	To balance Oct. 1, 1892 378 66 " amount on tax roll 130 58 " balance overpaid 99	District No. 57, General.	Total
" balance Oct	ober 1, 1893 281	97 By orders paid	86 By orders paid 199 'balance Oct. 1, 1893 98	00 By bond paid 500 00 16 "uncollected tax 10 23	By orders pd	52 Chase County.
Diamond (Creek Township Road.	Total 405 90 405		200000000000000000000000000000000000000	"balance Oct 1, 1893 158 0	05 1, M K Harman, Clerk in and for the county
To balance Oct	rom Co Gen 50 00	District No. 13 General. To balance Oct 1, 1892 35 76	District No. 36, General.	District No. 48, Bond Interest. To balance Oct. I, 1892 4 01 " amount on tax roll 21 76	District No. 57, Bond Sinking.	for foregoing is a true and correct Statement of the financial condition of said county, showing the debits and credits of the County Treasurer in the several funds as shown by the County Clerks books from October 1st, 1892 to October
By orders paid uncollected roal receip balance Oc	tax 9	45 " amt on tax roll 398 72 70 By orders paid 398 72 80 " uncollected tax 384		By interest paid	To am't on tax roll	Clerks books from Getober 1st, 1892 to October 1, 1893. 60 Given under my hand and the official seal of Chase county, Kansas, this 1st day of Decem-
	tober 1. 1893 87	68 " balance Cct 1, 1893 49		61 " balance Oct. 1, 1893 9 07	" balance Oct 1, 1893, 43	- Der, A. D., 1898.
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WOMEN AND POCKETS.

Contents of the Latter Are Always Interesting.

The Clumsy Hand Bag Seems to Have Supplanted the Mysterious Cavity the Skirt with Most of the Famous Women of To-day.

[Special Chicago Letter.] The woman who in these fin de siecle

that her dressmaker's contempt will terrified woman. If she is not, when her pocket is a realized fact she will find that for reasons manifold it is every bit as useless as the most utterly useless thing on the face of the earth. Therefore women, both famed and otherwise. for the most part carry bags. Great manufactories have arisen for the making of them and have made prosperous whole communities as did the black jet industries developed at M. Sur M. by Jean Valjean, under the alias of M. Madeleine, as related in Victor Hugo's Les Miserables.

"What have I in my pocket?" said Matilda B. Carse. "Why I haven't had a pocket for many a year. I used to think I could not get on without one and I did not give them up without a protest, but I found it was an unequal struggle and at last I took to a bag. What I have in my bag at the present moment I really don't know.

Investigation revealed that the contents of Mrs. Carse's bag included an assortment of belongings which could not well be bestowed in the most capacious pocket. First there was a fan, without which Mrs. Carse never fares forth in warm weather. Then there was a small morocco-bound notebook in which were memoranda in a clear, compact business hand, together with long lines of figures which enable Mrs. Carse, at a moment's notice, to



give an accurate statement of the finances in connection with the \$2,-000,000 "Temple" erected through her enterprise as the headquarters for the National Woman's Christian Temperance union. These two articles were companioned by a purse containing change enough for a day's expenses; two letters; a number of documents; a large matterof-fact handkerchief and one that was daintily fine and smaller. These completed the inventory of the contents of this bag of soft, firm black silk mounted in black morocco which is the outward and visible pocket of the inaugurator of great enterprises for philanthropic purposes.

Mrs. Potter Palmer, president of the board of lady managers of the world's fair, is one of the few women who, rising superior to all obstacles, has in each of her handsome and always fashionable gowns a deep, if not broad, pocket, so placed that she reaches it without awkward effort while there is no outward evidence of its existence. When one morning she was asked what she had in her pocket, with a merry smile she drew forth a small purse, declaring that she had no further use for it since it had nothing in it; a bunch of keys and a delicately fine linen handkerchief. Then taking up her bag, which was lying on her desk, she said: "As to my bag, you see it is rather capacious and it is always full of papers, documents and letters concerning women and the world's fair. My bag is really my world's fair pocket. I only carry it when I go forth on that business.

Another woman who does not yield to changing modes or opposing modists, but has a pocket in each and every one of her gowns and seldom carries a bag, is Frances E. Willard. Her pocket is both wide and deep, and among other things which she invariably carries in it is a good-sized, four-bladed jack-knife. When in-terviewed on the subject of what she had in her pocket she produced a small memorandum book, which is the constant companion of the jackknife, and a short, blunt-pointed pencil with which she tabuin her book various things which she wishes to keep in mind. There was also a small purse in which was two dollars and a half, which she declared was opulence for her, as she is rarely permitted to have more than a dollar at one time, on account of her well-known propensity for finding people who seem to need money more than erself and for parting with it to them without reference to her own needs, either present or to come. A handkerchief, some newspaper clippings and a suburban railroad ticket made up the sum total of the contents of Miss Willard's pocket at that par-

tienlar time. "Easy it is to answer your question as to the contents of my pocket," said training them to be kleptomaniacs, May Wright Sewali, president of the Truth.

National Council of Women, "since 1 have none, excepting a watch pocket. In having no pocket," continued Mrs. Sewell, "I am by no means singular, but am with the majority of my sex. Rowever, in not desiring pockets I am with the superior minority. A pocket invariably impares the grace of a gown skirt. Agair, I have observed that a weman never looks so undignified and unattractive as when surreptitiously searching for her pocket or when having located it she pervously dives into days has a bona fide pocket in the skirt its recesses. However, I have a pocket of her gown is a rara avis. It has not | capacious and wholly in evidence in the been heralded, but the truth is that shape of a beg which I always carry she who now secures this small, old- and these are its contents: In the fashioned adjunct to her frock must be main receptacle is an opera and a magpossessed of qualities which would in- nifying glass; a small purse containsure her the accomplishment of almost ing change for current use, a few old anything she might undertake. She coins and a little tin-type portrait of must first of all be so self-unconscious Mrs. Emerson, wife of the Concord sage, given me by her daughter, Ellen make no impression, and so masterful Emerson, years ago. My keys, two that she can dictate to that unwilling handkerchiefs and a fresh pair of autocrat successfully. Again, she must gloves complete the present, as well dely the mandates of fashion and the as the habitaal, furnishings of this rulings of Delsartian disciples. It is part of my bag. The inner pocket also wholly necessary that she be as contains three nicely-sharpened penwise—and that too before the event— oils, a small engagement book and a as any serpent that ever tempted or knife. I will say at once that the wells



MAY WRIGHT SEWALL.

pointed pencils and knife imply a skill I do not possess. I use the knife only when there is no man at hand upon whom I can call, and my pencils owe their nice points to masculine skill and kind forethought for me. The outside pocket of my bag holds a well-filled card case and a small writing pad. This bag of mine is neither large nor heavy, and its present contents are typical of the conveniences I always carry with me."

"Alas!" said the brilliant and learned Countess Salazar who is sent to this country by the Italian government to study American institutions as they relate to women, "I have no pocket and consequently no handkerchiefs save such as I now buy to lose. I really don't believe I have a half dozen of these left," she continued, displaying a sizable, exquisitely fine hemstitched square of linen with a ninepointed coronet unobtrusively embroidered in the corner. "Of course I. in common with the rest of my sex, have a bag. The women of the latter part of the nineteenth century might be fittingly designated as 'bag carriers,' but sometimes I lose it and sometimes I forget it. There is really nothing like a pocket that one can't get away from. I do hope fashion will soon give them to us again. As to the things in my bag, the assortment is never the same two days in succession, excepting that I always carry in it this small brocaded case which was made expressly for the pictures of my five children.'

"This is all," said Sydney Armstrong, combination card case and purse and handkerchief. "I have neither bag nor pocket and these I carry in my hand and I never lose them.'

Modjeska has a little pocket so adjusted in her gown skirt that she finds it without difficulty, and in it she has her purse, handkerchief and keys. She



SYDNEY ARMSTRONG

declares against the ordinary bag as a graceless appendage. Miss Ada Sweet, of pension agent

fame, goes in for an ornamental tailor pocket in the side of her gown skirt. She eschews a bag, and the everyday contents of her pocket are a cardcase, a purse and a veil which, she laughingly says, she always carries but never ANTOINETTE VAN HOESEN.

A Plea for Peace. The czar cried boldly: "Give us peace!"

The Frenchman cried: "Of course!" Then each one hastened to increase His land and naval force.
—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Twould Be Too Improbable. Novelist-1'd like to have my heroine do something absolutely unique! Friend-Yes? Why do you have her faint when there's no one looking?-Boston Globe.

Her Designs Perfected. "You say Tom is going to marry you, Miss Capsett? Why, he never told me

"Probably not. He doesn't know it himself yet."-Chicago Record. One Application of an Adage.

Jawley-Two heads are better than Hawley-Especially if you want an engagement at a dime museum. -Puck.

A Promising Profession. Mrs. Smith-What are you going to do with your daughters? Mrs. Brown-Well, I'm thinking of

TAX REFORM DEPARTMENT.

EDITED BY BOLTON HALL

[This department aims to give everybody ideas about taxation (not tariff.) It agitates subject connected with nearly every social question, and seeks for the best system of tax ation. 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.)

The Interpretation.

(The following is an answer to "The Dream" which appeared in our columns a short time ago.)

You do not tell your dream as it oc curred, nor all of it. It was not a penitent horse thief who came to you, saying that you must give up what beowner of the horse, and he did not show you the stock of a revolver, but a writ of replevin. Nor did he return the purchase price even in counterfeit money; he gave you nothing. You had bought something to which the seller had no title, and when the real owner came you were compelled to yield up the property to him. Thus far there was nothing remarkable in your dream. The same thing happens every day, as many a luckless buyer of stolen goods can tell you. In actual experience instances far more unfortunate may be cited. For example, if you had dreamed you bought a farm, and that in consequence of some fundamental flaw which you had overlooked the title proved defective, and that the farm with all your new improvements was taken from you without compensation, and that you were forced to pay over all the profits you had made during your occupancy, the dream would not have been in the slightest degree Your report of the interview with

your Uncle Sam is singularly defective. He did not say you must give up your title to the farm; he told you he was going to take all taxes off your improvements and crops and put them on the value of land in its natural condition. And it was in that connection that he told you the improvements were the fruits of your own labor.

It was at this point you mumbled something about other people who get land for nothing having the same advantages under a single tax while you were out of pocket what you paid for your land. To use your own expression. which is correct, you said: "So an other man, without paying one cent to you, can take his money and improve the leased land and he is taxed no more than I am.

But you blushed, in your dream, when Uncle Sam told you that this other man might be your own son, who, when he came of age, have to pay a great deal more than you did for a piece of land, or else move a long distance away, or be somebody else's hired man.

The dream might have ended here, had you not tried the old man's patience by shouting something to the effect that honest men were opposed to the plan.

"Honest men!" your Uncle Sam cried. "I have a world of patience and long suffering, but when you talk about the mad. Honest men, who own millions treasuries. of acres which they are holding until who fence, in thousands of building lots in cities and crowd the poor into squalid tenements, neither building nor letting others build, merely for their own enrichment at the expense of the thrifty and industrious! Hon- nati, O. est men, who encourage the with drawal from use of the greater part of the surface of the country, so as to increase the number of the unemployed, and, by making a competition among workingmen, press wages down to the lowest point! Honest men, who put a private tax on coal, ore, gold and silver deposits and oil wells, and when they want to raise the tax, lock them up Honest men, who to perpetuate plundering, appeal to the avarice of fools like you! Honest men, indeed!

"Why, you eternal idiot, if these begcars were bribed to stop their piracy who would have to pay the bribe? You and the rest of the donkeys, wouldn't you? And if you got back what you paid me for this pesky little farm of yours, how much of it would you have left after paying the fellows that are trying to fool you?

"Here you've got 160 acres of ground. There ain't a neighbor within two miles of you. When you want to go to the store or the blacksmith shop you must travel twenty miles. Once a year the assessor comes around and taxes you on everything you've got, and the harder you work, the more you produce, the higher he taxes you. And all around you is just as good land as yours, which nobody uses because some dog-in-the-manger owns it and wants a big price for it. Now, I come around and propose to tax land values instead of other things, so as to bring all this land in use and give you plenty of neighbors, and bring your store and blacksmith shop twenty miles nearer, and give you goods for one price, and make the assessor confine his taxes to the value of the land you use, regard less of whether you work hard or not: or produce little or much, and open up land free for your son when he comes of age and wants a farm, instead of forcing him to work for some one else for a mere living-and you haven't any more gratitude than to whine about two hundred dollars you paid me, and those cities were assessed and equalized

such a fool? "Why, you talk about taxing the value of your land; what do you sup- do. There are hundreds if not thouspose your land is worth, anyhow? You ands of structures in New York city say it's "worth" \$500. So it is now, be- that would sell at auction for enough cause all this other land is taken up to buy several entire townships in very and kept out of use, and people would many of the northern counties rather pay \$500 for a piece of land like Pulaski Democrat. this than not have any land. But your land be worth then? It won't be were exempt from taxation .- ED.]

worth anything, for there ain't any fools to buy land when they can get just as good for nothing. And if your land ain't worth anything you won't pay any taxes at all when all taxes are put on land values, will you? Now, my dear boy, just charge that \$200 to profit and loss, and with your wages and capital freed from all taxes, and your land free, too, until population grows so thick around you that it acquires a real value, go to work and make up the loss, which you will do on the first crop; and don't cry if your son does get the same advantages that you have under a good system without losing \$200 as you did under a bad system."

At this you thought you had your benevolent uncle in a corner and you "Uncle Sam. I'll pardon these com-

plimentary remarks of yours if you will tell me how you expect to raise longed to another; it was the lawful land values and land is to have no value.'

"Well, I never!" said Uncle Sam. "Had ever a man such a jackass for a nephew? I didn't say land was to have no value. I said your land, away out on the prairie, twenty miles from anywhere, and nothing much but vacant land between, wouldn't have any value. How would I expect to raise taxes? Why, out of the men who own land in New York worth from a million dollars an acre down; out of the saviors of society who own twenty and thirty thousand acres of valuable land in the immediate neighborhood of big cities; out of the men who own coal mines in Pennsylvania, iron mines in New Jersey, and city lots and fancy farms in all the states. Wouldn't that be enough? I guess so. A great part of the taxing machinery in all the states would be abolished; 'almshouses wouldn't have any tenants; police forces could be reduced, and in a great many other ways my expenses would be cut down. Enough! Why, I should have enough left over running expenses to keep up good schools everywhere, hospitals for the sick, public halls, libraries, parks and art galleries; and what's more, I wouldn't have a million nephews hunting around for a job to keep the wolf from the door. No one who wanted to work would have to beg for a chance."

Your Uncle Sam raised his foot to go, and, as you awoke you thought he had kicked you; but you were mistaken. 1t was simply the weight of Uncle Sam's plain-spoken arguments that made you try to kick yourself.

Ohio Tried It.

There has been enough-there has been too much-of the theory of taxing everything at its equal value in money. All this has proved to be the sheerest nonsense. Mortgage notes have not been taxed, but driven out of the state, without this change of policy, would, and everybody knows that property, when he came of age, have to pay a even real estate, is not taxed at its equal value. * * *

There is no better security in Ohio than good real estate. It is a security that our own people would be glad to invest in, but they can not without making false returns. What is the result? An increased rate of interest. We put this at one per cent. It is probably more; but one per cent on the total mortgage indebtedness would be \$3,750,000 annually. This as the result of a system of taxation that puts hardopposition of honest men you make me ly a dollar into the state or municipal

Then see the stream of interest that the necessities of the people enable goes out of the state annually, which law. The results of its operation belied them, by selling or renting it, to live should stay at home, and would stay at all the prophecies of the protectiouists, home were the tax system a just one. It amounts to the enormous sum of \$22,500,000.

This is the way Ohio is depleted by a tax system that is unjust and unproductive.-Commercial Gazette, Cincin-

Ohio Opinion on "Only an Oath."

The attempt to tax personal property has always been a failure, in all countries, and under all forms of government, even where an attempt to conceal it has been punishable by death. How, then, can it be expected that this form of property can be fairly and fully reached by the assessor, when only an oath is required to swear in the return. The question of taxation is the most important one now before the civilized world, and the first step in the solution of the problem is to let each locality elect as to how it shall assess and collect its own taxes. This is 'home rule," and such home rule as every section of the country should demand. We publish in another column the text of the Farquhar bill as offered to the general assembly of the state of New York, and hope it will serve as a model for similar bills in other states -Hamilton County (Ohio) Democrat.

Savings Banks.

For many successive years the New York legislature has declined to pass a bill extending the investments permitted to savings banks so as to include the bonds of the large cities in the most prosperous states. The reason of this refusal is mainly that there is considerable feeling that if investments are made in securities elsewhere than within the state of New York, a large sum of money will be withdrawn from the state and will prove a permanent loss to the state. And yet these very legislators seem to forget the millions of money actually driven out of the state by foolish taxation of money and mortgages.

THE cities of New York and Brooklyn pay at least one-half of the state taxes. At first thought this would seem too high or more than their share, but if talk about honesty! Was there ever as near to actual value as most of the country valuations now are, they would pay much more than they now

[There are not nearly as many when I take taxes off other things and these large buildings in New York city put them on land values what will as there would be if all improvements

NOW FOR TARIFF REFORM.

The People Have Demanded It and Expec Its Prompt Accomplishment.
The result of the elections does not signify that the people have turned against wise tariff reform, such as Mr. Cleveland, Mr. Carlisle and Mr. Wilson

may be trusted to sanction. The tariff question was made prominent in but two or three state elections, and in Ohio more than anywhere else. There the republicans appear to have succeeded in their trick of ascribing to impending tariff reform the hard times which followed as a logical consequence the discovery that the national treasury could not maintain and protect a safe gold reserve while purchasing 4,500,000 ounces of useless pig silver every month.

It would be a grave blunder in statesmanship to postpone or minimize tariff reform because McKinley, a eulogizer any taxes if all taxes are to be put on of the silver-purchasing act, has temporarily fooled the people of Ohio concerning the real cause of any existing hardship.

> The way to cure this delusion is to make tariff reform a fact as soon as possibl. In a political sense reform more urgent now than before the elections. The people who have been deceived by crafty misrepresentations of the monopolists of tariff bounties can best be undeceived by actual experience of the advantages of living without a tax on nearly every article

> they have to purchase. Democrats believe that constitutional taxation for revenue only, as a substitute for the republican protection of favored classes in levying tribute for their own profit upon all the people, will promote the common welfare. they do not believe it they have asked for power to make such a change on false pretenses. If they do believe it, having been given the power expressly that they might make the change, they must make it or be forever discredited. If they are right the change cannot be effected too soon. Its operation will make conditions of prosperity and blessing against which the McKinley tribe of statesmen will rail in vain.

Ex-Speaker Reed says the demerats "dare not" reduce the tariff. They dare not fail to do it.

All the conditions are favorable for a hange. The financial crisis has forced a liquidation of inflated and speculative ventures of all kinds. We are as near the solid foundations of business as we often get. It is an ideal time for the readjustment of all old business and the beginning of business in adaptation to new conditions.

The repeal of the McKinley tariff s something to be done promptly. Business demands to know and has a right to know what it is to expect.-World.

PROSPERITY FORESHADOWED. The Good Times That Followed the Adoption of the Tariff of 1846 May Be Dupil-cated by a Reform in 1893.

The out cry against tariff change that

preceded the adoption of the revenue tariff of 1846 was no whit inferior in vigor to the outcry now raised against proposed tariff legislation: The predictions of disaste s were quite as direful. There was then, as there is now, a segment of the democratic party tainted with the protective virus and ready to sacrifice the public welfare at the instance of special interests. But the democrats of that day, satisfied of the injustice and inexpediency of the protective principle, stood firmly by their convictions. The tariff of 1846 became a tions of those who had supported it. This country during the last hundred years of its existence has made wonderful forward strides in industrial and commercial expansion; but the ten years that followed the adoption of the tariff of 1846 were of all the years the most remarkably prosperous. There was a harmonious and symmetrical development of manufactures, commerce and agriculture. The change from preceding conditions was so striking and ab solute that the tariff issue was lost sight of. It was considered settled. When the Morrill tariff was made ecessary by the exigencies of war it was presented with apologies as a war measure. Protection was unthought of until, the war having been ended, it was found impossible for the republiean party to shake off the beneficiaries of unjust taxation who had obtained control of its movements.

The battle of 1846 was fought over again and decisively determined by the n onle in 1890, and again in 1892. The democrats are finally in a position to give the country the benefit of reform. There is always some aggravation and emporary inconvenience to the patient when an ulcer is cut away. There are always cranks and alarmists who mistake the patient's temporary prostration and slow convalescence as signs of dissolution. But the vindication of the democratic surgery will be swift to follow in the track of reform. There is no occasion for fear or hesitation; but action should be instant.-Philadelphia Record.

FREE RAW MATERIALS.

Are We to Be Tricked Out of Them by a Few Timid Democrats?—Some of the Promises Made.

The present democratic congress will make a monumental mistake, if it does not give us the free raw materials promised. After telling the people for six years of the great benefits to flow from free coal, iron ore, silver lead ore, lumber, salt, block tin, wool and sugar, are the democrats about to stultify themselves by yielding to the selfish demands of a few weak-kneed protectionists who have stolen their way into the democratic camp, disguised as tariff reformers? By a few black sheep who would not now be posing as representatives of their districts if they had glass have been enabled to exact high avowed their protection ideas before election?

Do the representatives from Louisiana represent only a few hundred rich than 9x5 feet was equivalent last year sugar planters? Those from Alabama, to 124 per cent. Since the combination Tennessee and Virginia only a few Those from Michigan and Wisconsin a negie the price of beams has been refew hundred salt mines and lumber duced just 50 per cent., but so large a camps? Where do the thousands and reduction cannot be expected in the tens of thousands of their poor consti- case of plate glass -N. Y. Times

tut nts "come in?" Are their interests to stand aside, or be over-ridden by the interests of the wealthy monopolists who are willing to pay large sums for favorable legislation? Is this to be the outcome of the democratic victories of 1890 and 1892?

What have democrats on the stump told us would be the effect of free raw materials? Free raw materials, they said, would reduce the cost of manufacturing, lower the price of goods and extend our markets. Our manufacturers having the cheapest labor on earth, all things considered, can now often undersell foreign manufacturers, as is shown by their exports of more than \$100,000,000 worth of manufactured goods each year. If they can do this when handicapped by duties on row materials what might they not do with raw materials free? They could command the markets of the world. give steady employment, often at increased wages, to additional millions of operatives and producers, create greater demand for our own raw materials and generally, by lowering prices and thus constantly increasing both the home and foreign demand for goods, expand all our industries and bring prosperity and happiness to all. Specifically we are told that free wool

would make clothing cheaper; cause more real wool goods to be worn and thus improve the health of our workingmen; compel our factories to run on full time; increase the earnings of labor by giving it more goods for a day's work, and, in a short time, make us the center of the woolen industry of the world. Free sugar and cheap tin plate were to do for our canning factories what they have done for those of Great Britain. They would give our workingmen cheaper foods, and our farmers and fruit growers markets for vegetables and fruits that now go to waste. Free coal was to revive New England's manufactures and to start hundreds of new factories along the Pacific coast, besides giving cheaper fuel to millions of our population. It was even hinted that as "one good turn deserves another." Canada might get ashamed of her unneighborly tariff system and allow half of her population to warm itself with free coal from Western Pennsylvania and Ohio. Free ores were to start the fires in the old smelting works along the Atlantic coast and bring back from Mexico the \$15,000,000 of American capital that the duty on silver-lead ores has driven there. Free lumber was to stop the reckless devastation of our forests and give us cheaper houses and furniture.

One of the achievements of free raw materials was to be the overthrow of the commercial sepremacy of our hated rival England That we could soon become more than a match for John Bull is evident to all who have observed recent economic changes. We now supply Europe and the whole civilized world with many kinds of iron and steel goods; we have begun to export carpets to England, and it is said that we can now produce steel rails at \$17 a ton. If this be true, there is no reason, aside from another tariff protected steel rail trust, to prevent us from supplying the whole of the western and a part of the eastern continent with rails, as we now do with locomotives, stoves, shoes and hundreds of other articles. That England fears us there is no doubt. Mr. Chamberlain, the great tory leader, said in England a few days ago

"I am still of the opinion that as far as English trade is concerned, it would not be a good thing for us that the Americans should make any real approach to free trade. Although at the outset our manufacturers might gain considerable advantages, sooner or later the natural resources of the United States, if set entirely free, would enable them not only to hold their own against our competition, but to compete successfully with us in the neutral markets in which, at the present time, their protective system gives us the advantage.'

Even McKinley must often listen to such obnoxious truths as he heard at the Murray Hill hotel on November 19, when one of his protection friends said: "It is not the manufacturers who need protection, but the laboring man. If we had free raw materials we could undersell England. France and Germany in all the markets of the world.

If we are to be tricked out of free raw materials, all the labor of all of the tariff reformers who have worked for years to put the democrats in power will have been wasted, and worse than wasted, for the benefits of such a piece of legislation will be so uncertain that the people will lose faith in democratic promises and the tariff reform leaders will become disheartened and disgusted with democrats. In the meanwhile the advocates of high protection will keep busily at work and perhaps win a victory that will set back the cause of tariff reform and free trade for another decade. This is not probable, but it may result from impotence of the democrats to fulfill their promises. The loss to the people can be computed only in billions of dollars and millions of wretched lives. Chairman Wilson and the present congress have it in their power to prevent such a calamity. Have they the courage to do so?

BYRON W. HOLT.

Broken Plate Glass Trust. The combination of manufacturers of plate glass, which was recently described by the leading high tariff paper of Philadelphia as 'one of the strongest trusts in the country." has been dissolved, and it is probable that for a time the prices of plate glass wi'l be determined by competition in the home market. The number of manufacturers is about the same as the number of the concerns that make steel rails, and the profits of the leading companies have been very large. The makers of plate combination prices by a very high tariff. The duty of 50 cents a square foot on polished plate glass in sizes larger of manufacturers of steel beams was hundred owners of coal and iron mines? broken by the withdrawal of Mr. CarOnly Eleven Members of the Upper House Can Count Their Possessions in Seven Figures - How They Accumulated Their Money.

[Special Washington Letter.] It is not fair to refer to the senate as "the millionaire club," nor "the American house of lords." It is not true that "only rich men can get to the senate" in these degenerate times.

Take a copy of the congressional directory, if you can get one, and point out those who are known to be, or who are even supposed to be, millionaires, and you will find the following: Brice, of Ohio; McMillan, of Michigan; Mitchell, of Wisconsin; Sherman, of Ohio; Smith, of New Jersey; Squire, of Washington; Jones, of Nevada; Stewart, of Nevada; Stockbridge, of Michigan; Washburn, of Minnesota, and White, of California. There are only eleven men out of a total of eightyeight, who are even supposed to be millionaires. They are one-eighth of the senate membership. Now in the house of representatives, there are three hundred and fifty-six members, and forty would be one-eighth of the body. There are about forty members of the house who are very wealthy; but their presence in that body does not excite the ire of critics, nor evoke untrue accusations of plutocratic tendencies in the popular branch of

It surely is no disgrace to be a millionaire, provided the wealth has been accumulated by industry, frugality and thrift; and nearly every fortune in this country has been amassed by men who began life at the foot of the ladder. Moreover, it is an insult to the people of a commonwealth to insinuate that any millionaire has purchased a venal legislature to elect him to the senate. A venal legislature can only be elected by a venal people.

A few years ago there were more men of means in the senate than there are to-day. The late Senator Stanford, of California, was a millionaire who began life as a poor boy. When Senator Joe Brown, of Georgia, departed from the senate the agg_egate wealth of that body was greatly diminished. Senator Brown began life as the poorest and raggedest of Carohina crackers and became a five times



SENATOR JOHN SHERMAN, OF OHIO.

millionaire; Farwell, of Chicago, who has 5,000 miles of rail-fences in Texas: Hearst, the many-millionaire of the den Gate: Plumb, who had \$2,000 a month from the "Small Hopes" mine; Spooner, who earned a pile by hard knocks; Scott, who began by hoeing corn at 10 cents a day and climbed upwards till he counted his income at \$5, 000 a day; Spinola, who began at the lowest round and climbed to the highest, on which seven figures were written; Adams, with a \$500,000 wife, and several other such, have gone, but are not forgotten. An odd thing about the last congress was that three-fourths of the wealth in both houses belonged to men whose names begin with S-Sawyer, Stewart, Stanford, Sanders, Sherman, Shoup, Squire, Stockbridge, Stahlnecker, Steven and Sam Stephenson-a formidable list of purse bearers. Every one of them had struggled to position from penury and were entitled to the enjoyment of their wealth.

The majority of the wealthy senators whose presence gave foundation for the original epithet "millionaire club," as applied to the senate, have come from the Pacific coast. Senators Hearst and Stanford, both now deceased, were many times millionaires. Stewart, of Nevada, has had his ups and downs. The heathen Chinee inhabits the castle which he built during one of his ups. He lost his all at the time, but is pegging away again. He has a striking physiognomy—put a sardonic smile on Michael Angelo's portrait of Jehovah, and you have Stewart. He is ordinarily good natured and sometimes rich, but he has several times been brought to the verge of poverty by helping his friends. His colleague belongs to the wealthy wing of the Jones family; and Felton, of California, has been a bold and lucky speculator, and hit the bull's-eye during the oil excitement.

Senator Sherman has made most of true. It is baseless. his money in real estate speculations in this city and its suburbs. It is generally understood that Mr. Sherman has bought a great deal of land by the acre and sold it by the square foot; sometimes making thousands of dollars on a single deal. His real estate agent in this city became wealthy out of the percentages which he made on the senator's business. The senators from Oregon are well-to-do, but not rich. Mr. Allen, of Washington, is a popular young lawyer and gets large fees; and Squire has no nightmare dreams of the poorhouse. Indeed a newspaper recently announced that he came to Washington in "a car lined with solid silver." Teller and Wolcott. of Colorado, are moderately rich-that is, they have outside incomes more than equal to their salaries. The same can be said of Manderson, who has

Senator Tom Power, of Montana, is worth a quarter of a million, but Sen- Bobby-The core.-Judge.

WEALTH OF SENATORS. ator Mantle has accumulated less than one hund-ed thousand. Mr. Power began life as a poor boy in Dubuque, Ia., and Mr. Mantle, a foreign-born boy, has struggled through many vieis situdes until he has about attained financial independence. The Idaho senators-and they are practically regarded as from the Pacific slope-are a rich man in the person of Senator Shoup, and a poor man in the person of Senator Dubois. They both commenced life in poverty, and Dubois has only held his own while Shoup has accumulated many thousands-well-nigh half a million.

Nearly all of the New England senators and representatives are depend-ent upon their salaries. This is ex-actly or nearly true of Frye, Dixon, Chandler and the Massachusetts and Connecticut senators; but they are hard-working men of large influence. Hale acquired about \$750,000 when he won Zach Chandler's daughter, and he has kept it. Morrill and Aldrich begen as grocery clerks, and they now count their wealth by six figures. It is understood that Walker, in the house



SENATOR JOHN P. JONES, OF NEVADA.

from Worcester, is a millionaire, making his money in boots and shoes, where he started as a mechanic.

The great state of New York has had at least one business man, or independent man, in the senate for many years. Thomas Platt, Warner, Miller, William M. Evarts and Edward Murphy have been independent, or approximately so. At the same time New York has furnished men of moderate means and giant intellects to the greatest deliberative body on earth.

The state of Pennsylvania has, in the person of Senator Cameron, a man who is reported to be very wealthy, and the only member of the senate who inherited wealth. Senator Quay has no money to spare, although he has accumulated enough to keep the wolf from the door.

The senators from the southern states are rich only in honor. Nearly everyone of them passed through the civil war as soldiers battling for a cause and flag in which they sincerely believed. Their early lives were spent upon the tented field and they went through the flame and smoke, the shout and groan and saber stroke of terrific combat, in civil war. They are poor, dependent upon their salaries, and the frightened passengers dis and have been kept in their positions by constituencies of men who fought and campaigned and suffered with them, more than a quarter of a century ago. There are no millionaires from the south.

Under the circumstances it seems probable that my readers will agree with me that it is not fair to disseminate the idea nor cultivate the sentiment that the senate is "a millionaire club." The fact that a few millionaires have held seats in the senate has been used by a very undesirable element to excite, incite or cultivate a spirit of resentment towards that body by the unrestful people; those who are not only unsatisfied but forever rays. According to the statements of dissatisfied. The senate has often stood in the way and prevented the accomplishment of socialistic designs and desires. It is as conservative as the British house of lords, and more deliberate and dignified. No men of



SENATOR JOHN L. MITCHELL, OF WISCON

less than mediocre ability ever become members of the senate. It has seldom if ever happened that the legislature of a sovereign state has been de ceived into electing a wicked or vicious

It is no credit to the intelligence or patriotism of our people to permit the assumption to go unrebuked that rich men can with ease corruptly purchase their way into the senate. It is not

> SMITH D. FRY. Valid Objection.

"Have you any attorney?" asked the

"No, y'r honor," replied the prisoner, who was on trial for stealing a hog. "Then the court will appoint Mr.

Kersharp to defend you." "I'd ruther you'd 'point some other lawyer, jedge, if it's all the same to you," rejoined the prisoner, drawing the sleeve of his coat across his nose. "Mr. K'sharp an' me knows each other a leetle too well."—Chicago Tribune.

Well Versed in Division.

Pa-Bobby, the school-teacher informs me that you are well up in divi- Judge.

Bobby-Yes, sir. Pa-Well, Bobby, suppose I told you to divide this apple equally between made something in Omaha real estate. your little sister and yourself-how much would she get?

IN THE ELECTRICAL WORLD.

-An electrical engineer wants to throw advertisements by electric light against the falling sheet of water at Niagara Falls.

-London electrical supply firms are not only lending out electrical cooking stoves to customers, but are prepared to supply a separate meter and charge half rates for cooking.

-A long distance telephone line has been put into operation between Norway and Sweden, and the people of Stockholm can now talk to their friends in Christiana, a distance of 385 miles, at the rate of about 41 cents for the first three minutes of each conversation, and 14 cents for each additional

-The Bath (Me.) people who are lucky enough to own stock in Bath's new electric street railway are enthusiastic over electricity as a motive power. During the first 60 days of its existence the road paid its operating expenses and interest on its bonds for one year, and then had considerable cash left in the treasury.

-The record of the Intramural electric railway at the World's fair is one of great interest and significance. During the continuance of the fair it carried 6,000,000 paying passengers, and there was not a single accident on it. On Chicago day it carried 125,000 passengers, and there were many other days when the figures reached 70,000 and

-A family residing in Washington, Ga., was considerably shocked during an electrical storm a short time ago by the lightning striking the telegraph and electric light wires which pass the house. After the storm had subsided it was ascertained that a large fig bush in the garden had been struck and a hen and three chickens which had sought shelter under the broad leaves killed. The chickens were found under the hen, which was sitting in a natural position with not a feather ruffled.

-It is said that the cars of the Montreal street railway are to be supplied with a new electric airbrake, which is the invention of the electrical engineer of the company, and which is reported on trial to be very successful. The power to operate this brake, it appears, is generated by the motion of the wheels, and the faster the car is going the sooner it can be stopped. At the trial a car supplied with one of these brakes was allowed to attain a speed of 20 miles an hour, and was brought to a stop within a space of about four car lengths by the application of the electric brake.

-A street was literally set on fire at Buda-Pesth, Hungary, a short time ago. A glass carboy filled with benzine accidentally fell from the car in which it was being hauled and broke, the benzine running over the street and through the slot into the conduit of the electric railroad. An electric ear passed just at the time, and it appears that there was some sparking between the trolley and the conductor in the conduit. This lighted the benzine, which burned with an almost explosive violence. The car was stopped mounted through the sea of flame. With the exception of a slight injury to the car no other damage was done.

-A correspondent, whose name is withheld, informs the Electrical Engineer that he has succeeded in obtaining a thermo-electric combination of metals which enables him to obtain effects far in advance of anything ever obtained in this direction. The combination consists of six different metals thoroughly insulated and joined together to form one element. Two such elements, measuring 6x3x4 inches, it is claimed, are capable of developing an electromotive force of 110 volts after the inventor the method is universally applicable and will go far toward supplanting the dynamo, as the surplus electrical energy can be stored, to be given out again during the hours when the sun is not shining. It is said that patents have been allowed on the new elements in the United States patent

Gloomy Forebodings.

"Velvet will be worn as much as ever this winter," said the wife of a prominent New York journalist who was reading a fashion journal.

"Yes, I am afraid the velvet there is left on the collar of my last winter's overcoat will be more worn than ever before the robins nest again," was the pensive reply of the molder of public opinion. - Texas Siftings.

Merchant-I wish this dry goods advertisement put in some part of the paper where the women will be sure to

Editor-Why, great snakes, man! When we want to print anything where the women will be sure to see it, we put it along side of a dry goods advertisement .- N. Y. Weekly. Knowledge of the World.

Mrs. De Style--I wish you wouldn't play with those strange little girls. I don't know who or what they are, and their mothers may have the impudence to call on me next. Small Daughter-Oh, no, their moth-

ers will never bother us. They live in better houses than we do.-Good News.

A Piemal Failure. He-Was the Suddenlys elopement a

success? She-Hardly; ker father telegraphed them out West to stay where they were, and all would be forgiven.-Brooklyn

More Like It.

Hunker-Miss Kilduff is a girl of the period. She is always asking questions. Spatts-In that case I should call her

a girl of the interregation point-

Hotel Manager-You don't stir from this hotel until you have paid up. M. Oney Less-Just put that in writing, and I'll stay here for the remainder of my days .- Trutte

REARING OF BABY ELKS.

How They Are Captured and the Gentle Treatment They Require. "One of the most interesting sights I saw in the Yellowstone park this summer," said a tourist, "was a small herd of baby elks. The little animals wouldn't let strangers touch them, but to their keeper they were as tame and confiding as young puppies. They licked his hands and face and played around him like cosset lambs. The keeper said he was taming them for the government's zoological collection at Washington. 'We have to capture the oung elks,' the keeper told me, 'before they are a week old, or we can't do anything with them in the way of taming. The bull elk stands guard over the female when she gives birth to her calf, and for some time after. When any one approaches he becomes furious and pugnacious, and we have to drive him away before we can capture the calf. We put him to flight with a bloodhound, the hound being trained to return when it has driven the bull lk out of the neighborhood. The mother elks are timid and we have no trouble with them.

"'We are obliged,' the keeper continued, 'to handle the baby elks with the utmost care and kindness. No animal is more sensitive than they are, and if I were to cuff or slap one of them as I would a dog I could never win its confidence again or make any progress with it. I daren't speak cross to them or in a loud or sharp tone, for they know even better than a child when you are scolding them. Their memories are so good that they never forget the slightest bit of ill treatment, and we have to fondle and caress them and speak gently to them at all times to accomplish our purpose. So long as we do that they mind and love us. Taming young elks is ticklish business, but I like it better than any other work.

"While the keeper was saying this his sleek little four-footed pupils huddled around him, licked his clothing, stuck their noses toward his face, and showed the most remarkable affection for him. It was a sight worth going a long distance to see."-N. Y. Sun.

How the Matabeles Fight.

A colonist who has recently returned from South Africa gives some interesting information as to the mode of warfare carried on by the Matabeles, in company with the other Zulu tribes. As a rule they attack in the early dawn, when the savage's eye-sight is sufficient but the European's inadequate. They advance in horn-shaped formation, with the object of outflanking the enemy and getting at his rear. When within fifty yards they hurl their as-segais, and then make a determined rush. Machine guns are too much for them, but they will charge right up to the earthworks when defended with rifles only, and if the Europeans became unsteady they might easily get within a fortified camp. As a rule, two repulses check their ardor, but they seldom desist altogether until they have made one final attempt to take the white men in the rear. In open country the Matabeles would not be formidable if they outnumbered the company's police by four or five to one, but in broken ground they would take some settling.-N. Y. Journal.

A NEWARK boy when asked what the text was answered: "Many are cold, but few are frozen."—Newburyport News.

"THE woman of the hour" is the one who has breakfast on time.—Binghamton Re-

THE GENERAL MARKETS.

KANSAS (CITY.	Dec.	11.
CATTLE-Best beeves			
Stockers	2 00	@ 8	3 0)
ative cows	2 20	@ 8	3 50
HOGS-Good to choice heavy	4 25	(a) 5	25
WHEAT-No. 2 red	553	10	551/2
No. 2 hard			5314
CORN-No. 2 mixed	30	400	31
OATS-No. 2 mfxed	279		
RYE-No. 2	5,	@	5014
FLOUR-Patent, per sack	1 75		
Fancy	1 90	@ 2	75
HAY-Choice Timothy	8 50	@ 8	2 5
Fancy prairie	6 75	@ 7	00
BRAN	58	0	60
BUTTER-Choice creamery	23	@	26
CHEESE-Full cream	9	60	914
EGGS-Choice	19	200	20
POTATOES	50	60	60
ST. LOUIS.			
CATTLE-Native and shipping	3 60	@	4 50
Texans	2 50		3 10
HOGS-Heavy	4 5)	@ 5	
SHEEP - Fair to choice	3 00	@ 3	
FLOUR-Choice	2 50	@	
WHEAT-No. 2 red	601	100	63 %

CORN-No. 2 mixed....... RYE-No. 2 47

BUTTER-Creamery 27

LARD-Western steam 8 10

PORK 14 00 CHICAGO. WHEAT-No. 2 red..... CORN-No. 2. OATS - No. 2.



without that uncomfortable feeling of fullness or drowsiness afterward, then it's time to take Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets. They make digestion easy. Keep a vial of them in your vest-pocket, and take one after every hearty meal.

It's time to take them, too, whenever you "feel bilious." They're specific for bi-busness. They act wonderfully upon the liver.

These tiny, sugar-coated Pellets—the smallest, the pleasantest to take, and the most natural in their ways—absolutely and permanently cure Constitution, Jaundice, Biliousness, Indigestion, Sick or Bilious Headaches, Sour Stomach, and every liver, stomach, and bowel disorder.

Chronic Nasal Catarrh

N. M. Hodges, Esq. of Laketown, Rich Co., Utah, says: "I was suffering from chronic catarrh, and bought half-cozen bottles of your Dr. Sago's Catarrh Remedy, and I am happy to bay I am permanently cured of that disease,"

Take no Substitute for Royal Baking Powder. It is Absolutely Pure.

All others contain alum or ammonia.

SAN MARINO.

It Is the Oldest Republic in the World, and Absolutely Independent.

Not everyone knows that within Italy there exists the most ancient surviving republic in the world-independent in law, government, finance, and armament of Italy itself. Twice a year, on April first and October first, takes place the most important function of the state, namely, the inauguration of the two new consuls. San Marino has a little army of fifty men. The little republic has its own copper coin and a special issue of postage stamps quite a rarity in their way. They collect and apply their own taxes quite independent of Italy, to whom they pay nothing. A handsome new state house, built of marble, is in course of completion. It may be mentioned as significant of the independence of the little republic that only lately an Sold only in boxes. Price 25 cents. extradition law with Italy was framed and passed. Before that they were worried by an excess of deserters from the Italian army. The revenue is six thousand pounds sterling a year, collected from eight thousand inhabitants. One-third goes to the administration, one-third to the army, and one third to the civil service. There is an annual surplus. The revenue is supplied by means of a tax on salt and tobacco. San Marino - the territory is only thirty square miles in extent-is beautifully situated on a rocky summit. two thousand feet above the level of the sea. It commands a fine view of the Adriatic, some ten miles off .- London Daily Graphic.

-"You called that man doctor?" "He doesn't look much like a physician; what's his specialty?" "He's a ward heeler."-Boston Gazette

-Arizona has produced more than \$80,000,000 of precious metals. The exports of si ver have exceeded \$5,000,000 year, of copper \$4,000,000.

-The largest empire on the earth is Freat Britain. Its area is 8,557,658 square miles, more than one-sixth of the world's land surface.

16 World's Fair Photos for One Dime. The Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway has made an arrangement with a first-class publishing house to furnish a series of beautiful World's Fair pictures, of series of beautiful World's Fair pictures, of a large size, at the nominal cost to the purchaser of only ten cents for a portfolio of sixteen illustrations. Nothing so handsome in reference to the World's Fair has before been published. The series would be worth at least twelve dollars if the pictures were not published in such large quantities, and we are thereforeable to furnish these works of art for only the cents.

we are therefore able to furnish these works of art for only ten cents.

Remit your money to George H. HearFord, General Passenger Agent, Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway, at Chicago, Ill., and the pictures will be sent promptly to any specified address. They will make a handsome holiday gift.

JOHNNY-"Papa, can a watch jump?" Faask such a foolish question?" Johnnyonly because I've seen many a watch spring!"

Free Once More. A person who has been a chronic victim of constipation, is to be congratulated upon the adoption of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters as a means of freeing his bowels from the bondage of this tyrannous disease. This liberating medicine does its work naturally, without griping as violent purcatives do without griping, as violent purgatives do. Use it to throw off the shackles of malaria,

A FLOOR-WASHING match would not attract much attention. It would be classed as a scrub race.

When a burglar asks the conundrum: "Where is your money?" it is generally the wisest plan to give it up.—Life.

puts bent pins on the teacher's chair and takes the good boy's "reward of merit" cards away from him always sings "I want to be an angel" louder than anybody else in the Sunday school?

A DELAWARE judge has decided that a razor is not a deadly weapon. It is quite plain that this particular jurist never attended the forcible adjournment of an overheated cake walk.—Washington Post.

calves. You see, the calves are no longer calves when they become two-year-olds, but the prodigals attain a much greater age.—Galveston News.

"I see signs of an early spring," said the small boy, softly, to himself, as he saw the teacher sit down on the point of a tack which he had placed upon the teacher's

The road agent never trusts the public. His motto is "spot cash."—Kate Field's Washington.

Explosions of Coughing are stopped by Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar.
Pike's Toothache Drops Cure in one minute.

Watts—"Large bodies move slowly—" Potts—"Did you ever see a fat man slip on a banana peel?"—Indianapolis Journal.

S. K. Coburn, Mgr., Clarie Scott, writest "I find Hall's Catarrh Cure a valuable remedy." Druggists sell it, 75c.

When you want to find out anything about unknown parts make your inquiry of a bald-headed man. Favor is one of those things which you can best keep in by asking for none of it.



KNOWLEDGE

Brings comfort and improvement and tends to personal enjoyment when rightly used. The many, who live better than others and enjoy life more, with less expenditure, by more promptly adapting the world's best products to the needs of physical being, will attest the value to health of the pure liquid laxative principles embraced in the remedy, Syrup of Figs.

Its excellence is due to its presenting ant to the taste, the refreshing and truly beneficial properties of a perfect laxative; effectually cleansing the system, dispelling colds, headaches and fevers and permanently curing constipation. It has given satisfaction to millions and met with the approval of the medical profession, because it acts on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels without weakening them and it is perfectly free from every objectionable substance.

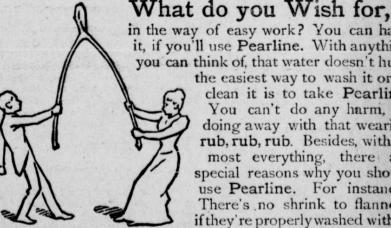
Syrup of Figs is for sale by all druggists in 50c and \$1 bottles, but it is man-ufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co. only, whose name is printed on every package, also the name, Syrup of Figs, and being well informed, you will not accept any substitute if offered.

THE reason that the geysers at the National park leap so high is because they are composed of spring water.

YOUNG MEN Learn Telegraphy and Rallrose Agent's Business here, and secure composed of spring water.

ALL AGHES OF JOINTS. NERVES AND MUSGLES ST. JACOBS OIL

WILL CURE AND PROMPTLY HUSTLES.



in the way of easy work? You can have it, if you'll use Pearline. With anything you can think of, that water doesn't hurt, the easiest way to wash it or to

clean it is to take Pearline. You can't do any harm, by doing away with that wearing rub, rub, rub. Besides, with almost everything, there are special reasons why you should use Pearline. For instance: There's no shrink to flannels, if they're properly washed with it.

Peddlers and some unscrupulous grocers will tell you.

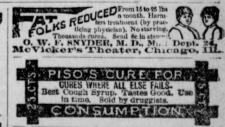
"this is as good as" or "the same as Pearline." IT'S
FALSE—Pearline is never peddled, if your grocer sends
you an imitation, be honest—send it back.

JAMES PYLE, New York.

RUBBER CO.'S . SPADING BOOT

If You Want a First-Class Article.

\$100 A MONTH, Live, Energetic and Responsible Salesmen WANTED in every county. For full particulars and free descriptive explanation, address NATIONAL MFG CO., SISMAIN STREET, KANSAS CITY, Mo.



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

ALL SAVED.

A Freight Steamer on the Rocks at

MANNED.

Milwaukee.

LIFEBOAT SOON

Willing Hands Rescue the Passengers in · Blinding Snowstorm-The Vessel Not Yet Broken Up.

MILWAUKEE Dec 12 -In a blinding snowstorm and a terrific easterly gale the F. & P. M., No. 3, of the Flint & and the man rushed in. The messen Pere Marquette line, was driven on the ger grappled with the robber, the inthe gale and is momentarily swept by seas and spray.

The steamer left Ludington, Mich., having a crew of fifteen men with a passenger list numbering eighteen persons. The lake was exceedingly rough during the passage, but it was not until the vessel was approaching the Wisconsin shore that her situation became alarming. During the night the gale steadily increased in violence, and by 3 o'clock the storm was of unusuel severity, even for this season of the year. At about 3:30, when the steamer was within twelve or thirteen miles of Milwaukee, she encountered a blizzard. The atmosphere became dense with sifting snow, which, being driven by the gale, completely obscured the North Point light of Milwaukee and that of the Milwaukee pier. In the storm the steamer was carried off her course, and, in attempting to feel her way into the bay, she brought up on the rocks in Whitefish bay.

As soon as the steamer struck the bowlders she sounded signals of distress, and word was telephoned to the The life-saving crew at once placed the surf boat on the surf cart and the boat was taken overland to the wreck, where two score of willing hands forced the boat into the waves. The crew pulled against a high gale and big seas, but after a struggle of fifteen minutes the life-savers reached the side of the vessel. The passengers and crew remained in the cabin until the surf boat was close to the steamer. and then from the shore the crowd could see them assemble around the rail, the men making preparations for leaving the wrecked steamer.

A whip was hastily arranged on the gaff of the main mast, and to this a sling was attached. A woman was swung up over the rail and carefully lowered, and she was soon in the surf boat. The violence of the seas, to which the small boat was fully exposed, made the rescue an exceedingly difficult matter. Again the whip was swung and another woman was lowered over the side and was quickly grasped by the hardy surfmen. Then there was a hasty conference between the life-savers and the captain of the steamer. The latter said that the vessel was in no danger by breaking up, and as the gale was evidently moderate ing it was decided to wait until later in the day to complete the rescue.

Late yesterday afternoon the other passengers on the steamer were brought on shore by surf boats. Early in the day one of the steamer's life-boats brought seven men ashore. They were Soren Peterson and William Gannon, of Ludington life-saving crew; James Magner, steward of the steamer, and hands wore life-preservers for an emer-

The F. & P. M. No. 3 is one of the five steamers owned by the Flint & rison January 5, 1892. It is from this Pere Marquette Railway Co., run be- portion the minority report of Commistween Milwaukee and Ludington, Mich. The boats are named with the initials of the road and consecutive numbers respectively from 1 to 5. The vice in the custom house is condemned. F. & P. M. No. 3 was the third steamer and classification by grade recommendbuilt for the line. She is very strong ed. Changes in New York custom and seaworthy and was especially designed for winter service. The boat isfactory results of the classification of was built at Detroit in 1883 by the Dry Dock Co. She rates Al Star on the induced well on at length. The work surance register, and is valued at \$80,000. Her cargo consists of general
merchandise, the value of which is not cause is cited in comparison with that

THE PARIS BOMB THROWER. Diligent Inquiry Fails to Show That He Had Accomplices.

PARIS, Dec. 12 .- M. Meyer, the examining magistrate, has made a rigorous inquiry into the movements of Vaillant recently, without, up to now, being able to determine that he had accomplices.

The examination of the other men, who were detained in custody after being examined shortly after Saturday's explosion, owing to vague replies they found to-day a quarter of a pound of gave to questions put to them, shows none of them were implicated in the outrage. Only four men are still detained by the police, and will only be charged with vagrancy.

Vaillant, it now appears, had an intimate anarchist friend named Raynal, living at 8 Rue Dupont, Choisey le Roi, who worked at the leather factory at Petit Pont, where Vaillant was recently employed.

The minister of justice visited Vaillant to day to question him with re- the bag has not been opened since it gard to his motive for committing the left Mexico. crime. In responding to the minister's question, Vaillant replied: "It would be useless to explain my motive. You are a bourgeois and would not under-

"Hennepin" Murphy Dead. WASHINGSON, Dec. 12.—Hon. Jeremiah H. Murphy, ex-member of congress from Iowa, died here from dropsy. He served in the Forty-eighth and Fortyninth congresses and was well known throughout the country as "Hennepin" Murphy for his championship of the Hennepin canal project.

Ingails at Kansas City. KANSAS CITY, Mo., Dec. 12 - John J. Ingalls, of Kansas, delivered a lecture at the Auditorium last night, and for an hour and a half 2,500 people listened with interested attention to the enunciation of the views of the distinguished Kansan on the social and political issues of the day.

TO STANK IS THE PLANE

BALKED BANDIT.

Deadly Struggle in an Express Car with a Robber—He Is Thrown Out by the Mes senger.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., Dec. 11.-At 10 o'clock last night, when the Lake Erie westbound passenger train stopped at the Illinois Central crossing, a mile and a half south of this city, there was a crash of glass in the window of the United States express car. The messenger looking up saw a man's arm through the door, his hand reaching for the latch. The messenger was unarmed, his revolver lying with his belt at the other end of the car with a pile of packages worth \$5,000. The messenger did not hesitate but leaped for the the passenger and freight steamer of door. As he moved, the door opened rocky shore of Whitefish bay. The truder clutching the messenger's throat. steamer lies exposed to the full force of The struggle ended in the messenger hurling the robber out through the door to the ground and shutting and locking the door. The train proceeded his strange story. His face was scratched, cut and bruised; his vest and shirt torn open down the back and the straps of his overalls torn off.

The spot where the assault was made is a favorite camping ground for tramps and several murders have occurred there. It is a desolate spot in a heavy timber section. The messenger de scribes his assailant as of heavy build, weighing about 150 pounds, height about 5 feet, 9 inches, light overcoat, slouch hat, no mask, and the messenger saw no weapon. The messenger had fully \$5,000 in sight ready for transfer at Bloomington union depot.

DASTARDLY DEED. Non-Union Men Poisoned -One Dies from the Effects.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., Dec. 11.-W. G. Guerly, a non-union telegraph operator, who was taken to the hospital yesterday, died last night after suffering with all the symptoms of arsenical poisoning. Guerly was taken sick on Thursday evening and reported off duty owing to what he thought was a severe attack of colic. About 4 a. m. he became so weak from the excruciating pain he suffered that Mrs. Blodgett sent word to Superintendent Eiser, of the Lehigh Valley railroad, who had the sick man taken to the hospital in the company ambulance. Here the physicians found him suffering from what they believed was arsenical poisoning, and endeavored by every means in their power to save him, but he sank gradually until Friday night when he rallied for a short time and was able to talk. He said he could not imagine where he could have eaten any food that was poisoned, but that on Thursday afternoon he ate a veal cutlet at a restaurant, and a short time afterward was first taken ill.

Later on Friday night he had a relapse and continued growing weaker until death came. It appears that during the week from thirty to forty non-union men, who boarded at the same restaurant, suffered from severe cramps in the stomach. The coroner ordered an autopsy, which was held by Dr. Robinson and Dr. Kite. They found distinct traces of poisoning. The stomach, they say, had almost been eaten away. They will take a careful diagnosis of the case and give their evidence at the inquest.

CIVIL SERVICE REPORT. A Voluminous Document Sent Out by the Commission

Washington, Dec. 11.—The majority report of the civil service commission four of the crew of the steamer. Peter- for the present year is a voluminous son had charge of the boat and all document. The portion of special interest is that bearing on the extension of the classified service to free delivery post offices by order of President Harsioner Johuston dissented, causing his emoval by President Cleveland. The salary limit to the classified ser-

house are cited as examples. The satof railway clerks to show the advantage of the system of choosing the latter. The extension of the classified service to the weather bureau has not been in effect long enough to justify a statement upon its effect.

DYNAMITE MYSTERY.

The Explosive Found Concealed in a Bag of Coffee.

coffee imported May 8 per the New attitude. Much excitement prevailed York and Cuba mail steamer City of Washington, from Oaxaco, Mex., was dynamite, a fuse and dynamite cartridges. The bag with others was sold to John O'Donough & Sons by John lute in their declarations against resto-Wilson & Co., the original importers. It was then stored in Barretts' store-house, Brooklyn, and then shipped on May 20 to Frazer Bros., Providence, R. I., then returned as "important for use" per Stonington to O'Donough. They ordered it inspected, and during the examination the dynamite was discovered. O'Donough says

Manager Highes, of the New York & Cuba Mail Steamer Co., the owners o the City of Washington, had a consultation with Capt. Deverey. After the consultation the police announced it was their belief an attempt had been made to destroy the ship.

FISH FOR KANSAS.

The State Fish Commissioner Stocking the

Streams. TOPEKA, Kan., Dec. 11.-The people of Kansas are taking an unusual interest this winter in the matter of stocking streams with fish, and the prosecuting attorneys of several counties have warned sportsmen through the public prints not to violate the fishing laws. J. W. Wampler, the state fish commissioner, will receive next month from the United States fish commissioner a car load of different varieties of native food fish for distribution in | jail.

TRAIN ROBBERY.

Bandits Rob the International & Great Northern.

FIREMAN INGALS GETS WOUNDED.

The Messenger Compelled to Open the Safe -The Passengers Robbed Systematically and the Bandits Leave.

SAN ANTONIO, Tex., Dec. 12.-The north-bound passenger train on the International & Great Northern road was held up and robbed by five men twelve miles out from Austin about 1 o'clock this morning, and Fireman Red Ingals was shot through the left arm. The con suctor and all passengers, save those in the sleepers, were robbed and from the express car the bandits took to this city where the messenger told \$4,500, but they failed to get away with it.

Twelve miles north of Austin the train ran into an open switch. Engineer Rutledge brought the train to a standstill as quickly as possible, and then up from the darkness rose five men, and they opened fire on the engineer's cab and despite the fact that Rutledge at once threw his hands up poured a perfect hail of bullets into the engine, one of which struck Ingals in the arm. Both trainmen were taken back to the express car, into which they easily gained entrance. The messenger was commanded to open the safe. He replied that he didn't know

"We know how to kill you," said one of the robbers, and then the messenger found a way. One of the robbers, evidently the leader, gathered up a number of packages containing \$4,500 in all and then the entire gang went

through the train. In the first coach the man with the express money gave the packages to a companion to hold. The latter sat them down on a coal box and there the packages were found, evidently forgotten, after the robbers left. The bandits went through the train systematically, compelling passengers to give up money and valuables.

The wounded fireman and a brakeman, who left the train when it stopped in the open switch, were brought to San Antonio on the train took Gov. and Mrs. Crittenden and J. M. Nuckols, Jr., to Laredo, but they could not give an estimate of the booty secured by the the robbers.

TEXAS FEVER CASE. Commencement of the Trial of a Famous

Case EMPORIA, Kan., Dec. 12.—The cele-brated Spanish fever cattle case was called in the district court here yesterday. There are 159 people seeking damages for cattle alleged to have been lost by Texas or Spanish fever. In May, 1892, Hosier Bros., of Kansas City, brought about 2,000 head of Texas cattle from Midland, Tex., via the Missouri, Kansas & Texas railway, to Hartford. From there they were driven to the Brogan ranche in Chase county. A short time after native cattle all along the route began to die at an alarming

rate. A commission composed of T. G. Wibley, John Minnick and William Rogers reported the losses of 1,500 head, valued at \$45,000, ranging all the way from a widow's only cow to Farrington & Lantry's loss of \$20,000.

In this suit the parties who lost cate seek judgment against the Hosier Bros., owners of the Texas cattle, the Missouri, Kansas & Texas, and the Brogans for shipping in the cattle and driving them to the Brogan ranch.

There is a great array of famous legal talent engaged from various sections of the union, and representative cattlemen from different portions of Texas, Kansas City and elsewhere, who are financially interested in the case are in attendance. The suit is expected to last not less than a week, and probably longer.

LATER FROM HAWAII.

Members of the Provisional Government Declare Their Intention to Resist Restor.

ation to the Last. YOKOHAMA, Dec. 12.-The steamer China, which left San Francisco November 21, and Honolulu probably about November 28, has just arrived here. An Associated press correspondent immediately went aboard and interviewed officers and passengers regarding the sitution in Hawaii. They stated when the steamer left the island the provisional government was still in power NEW YORK, Dec. 11. -In a bag of and was maintaining a very determined among business men and the people generally, and the action of the United States government was awaited with the greatest anxiety. The members of the provisional government were resoration of the monarchy, and openly expressed the intention of resisting to the utmost any attempt that President Cleveland might make to reinstate the queen.

The Cheroline Bonds

TAHLEQUAH, I. T., Dec. 12.-Chief Harris gave the newly elected bond sellers their commission, and they will start at once for eastern markets. delegation was assured by the chief that he would assist them in every way he possibly could. There is every reason to believe that the delegation will make a successful attempt to secure the money and a large payment will soon be made. Council will remain in session about two weeks.

An Old Missouri Case Settled.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12.—The court of claims has rendered a decision in the case of B. P. Bailey, treasurer of the dissouri state lunatic asylum, in which it expresses the opinion that \$17,250 is a reasonable value for the occupancy of the asylum buildings by the federal troops.

It is alleged that Deputy Sheriff Williams, of Canadian county, Ok., aided 'Tom King," the notorious female horsethief, to escape from the El Reno

TRAITOR ABOARD.

One of the New Brazilian Warships Badly

New York, Dec. 8.—The Herald has the following: The Brazilian cruiser America, which sailed from New York for Rio on the night of November 26 for the purpose of fighting the rebel admiral Mello's warships, is lying at Bridgetown, Barbadoes, so seriously disabled by the act of an unknown traitor among her crew that she will probably be unable to continue her voyage for several weeks. A cable message was received by Flint & Co. from the West Indies an-

nouncing that one of the vessel's valves. among one of the most vulnerable points of a ship's machinery, had been purposely broken by some unknown member of the crew and that the vessel had thereby been so seriously injured that a long delay must occur before she could continue her voyage. In view of the latter fact it was announced in the cablegram that the cruiser Nictheroy, which left St. Thomas for Rio Janeiro last Sunday night, had continued the voyage alone. traitor, it is said, did his work last Monday.

The indications are said to point most strongly to the traitor being in the engineer's division, as a person who does not understand machinery would not know which particular part to attack to produce the results obtained in this instance.

The Herald's special dispatch from Montevideo says: A correspondent in Rio Janeiro sends word that the rebel warships Aquidaban and Republica are both anchored at Ilha Grande, the quarantine station, not far from Rio Janeiro. The former, which is Mello's flagship, is undergoing repairs for injuries suffered while running the gauntlet of the loyal forts at the entrance of Rio harbor the other day.

THE DESTROYER ON ITS WAY. NEW YORK, Dec. 7.-The steamer Sentuit, with the Brazilian torpedo boat Destroyer in tow, passed out of Sandy Hook this morning. No flags were shown except the American stars and stripes from the main masthead of the Santuit.

UNEASY EUROPE.

Only a Spark Needed to Set the Continent on Fire.

LONDON, Dec. 8.—The important dispatch from Vienna which the Times printed yesterday, setting forth that the Russian government had declared it imperative that the Kilia arm of the Danube should be made navigable, the object of which demand was to secure the exemption of the Kilia branch from the control of the Danube commission, has served to attract renewed attention to the serious situation of affairs in Europe, a situation which would need only a spark to kindle the flame.

That the variouse ountries are fully alive to the difficulties ahead of them there can be no doubt, and numerous incidents have come to light within the past few days which indicate that all the powers are making preparations to meet any emergency, whatever its proportions may be. In connection with these recent developments the statement made to-day, on the author-'ty of the Westminster Gazette, that five new battleships, a first-class cruiser and a number of smaller vessels have been ordered to augment the British navy, is not without signifi-

TARIFF BILL NOTES. The Idea Is to Have It a Law Early in

March. WASHINGTON, Dec. 8 .- The tariff bill, from present appearances, will be reported to the house on the 13th inst. The purpose of the democrats is to press consideration of the measure as rapidly as possible. General debate will begin December 18. This will give five days for consideration before the holiday recess.

Some of the democrats think the bill ought to pass the house after three weeks' debate. If this programme be followed the bill will go the senate not later than January 20.

The democrats believe that the business interests of the country demand a speedy settlement of the tariff question. They believe that many industries that are now idle will resume work early in the spring if the bill passes both houses of congress and reaches the president early in March. There is no disposition on their part, they say, to "gag" the minority or to restrict de bate. If the republicans insist upon longer time being given to them, their wishes will no doubt prevail within reasonable limits.

THE SENATE AND HAWAIL

The Matter Discussed in Executive Se WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.-Hawaii and the relations of this country to that country occupied the senate for about an hour in executive session. The sub-

ject came up informally. There is really nothing before the senate except the president's message on the Hawaiiax question, and the adoption of Senator Hoar's resolution of inquiry was supposed to have taken the matter entirely out of the senate for the present. The president had not replied to the resolution of inquiry, and there was some interest expressed to know what course he would take, or whether he would decline on account of the general welfare for the present to make public the instructions of Minister Willis.

No conclusion was, of course, arrived at, for there was nothing to come to a conclusion on. Far-Reaching Decision.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., Dec. 8.—Judge Burgess, of division No. 2 of the supreme court, filed an important opinion in a case involving a con-struction of the law involving option dealings in grain. The judge held that a deal involving the delivery of no property was gambling and a misdemeanor under the statutes. Judges Gantt and Sherwood concurred in the views expressed by Judge Burgess. The decision is more far-reach-

HAWAIIAN AFFAIRS.

The Troublesome Little Piece of Earth Again Heard From-The Provisiona Government Will Stand for Its Rights.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 9.—The school er Transit has arrived from Hawaii. During the afternoon the Alameda sailed Minister Willis made a statement, virtually as already published, that nothing definite would be done there until he had received a reply to dispatches sent to Washington by the Alameda. This statement was published in the Honolulu Star. Recently the Bulletin published a letter from Minister Willis, in which he said he wished his remarks in the Star to apply to the entire press of Honolulu. The stand taken by Minister Willis in his interview with the Star, which was revised in proof by him before publication, caused considerable comment and caused anxiety in government circles, indicating that any breach of the peace would be punished by the American minister. His words were: "Any trouble precipitated on the

other side would have been stopped at once by the United States forces On the morning of the 17th, the day after the Alameda left, President Dole called upon Minister Willis to learn how far the authority of the United States was expected to be carried in case of an emergency. Upon his return it was learned that the provisional government was fully satisfied with the explanation and limitations made by Minister Willis. It is the general opinion that the original language used by the United States minister conveyed more than he intended it should. It is understood that President Dole very clearly informed Minister Willis that the provisional government commanded the situation and would require no aid from the United States unless it was called for. The president assured the minister that any breach of the peace which might occur would be speedily dealt with by the Hawaiian government. The provisional government received assurances on the points mentioned which were perfectly satisfactory. It is understood that Minister Willis said he would stand back of the present government until the pres-

ent difficulty was settled. Later-From a source almost in touch with the American legation it is learned that the contingency which has caused delay in Hawaiian affairs until Washington is heard from, is the fact that the provisional government and resident Americans would openly resist either compromise or restoration

KANSAS ALLIANCE WORK.

The Order Adjourns After Its Secret Ses sion -Officers Elected-Resolutions TOPEKA, Kan., Dec. 9. - The sixth annual convention of the Farmers' Altiance and Industrial union adjourned late last night. As the meeting was secret, little is known of the proceedings by the outside public except such as members are willing to tell.

The most important work was the preparation and adoption of the resolutions, the chief points of which were a condemnation of Secretary of Agriculture Morton's recent utterances and indorsement of the "North and South" railroad project, Gov. Lewelling's. "tramp circular" and woman suffrage. Everything was unanimous except on the question of woman suffrage, which caused a division.

It is denied that politics entered intothe proceedings, although it is admitted that the platform of the national alliance convention held at St. Louis in 1889 was reaffirmed. A literary bureau was also created which will direct lecturers will follow the Chautauqua till midnight. He was joined by hisplan of instruction, printed lessons being distributed weekly.

Officers were elected as follows President, W. S. Hanna; wice president, Mrs. B. A. Otis, Topeka; secretary and treasurer, J. B. French. Topeka; state lecturer, S. M. Scott; assistant state lecturer, G. E. Miller; chaplain, A. C. Hillman; doorkeeper, J. S. Ellwood; assistant doorkeeper, R. D. Lester; steward, A. C. Ester; member judiciary committee, S. J. McNaughton; delegate to National alliance, James Shearer; alternate to National alliance, R. A. Patterson; delegates to St. Louis convention, W. S. Hanna, John G. Otis and J. F. Gish; literary committee, Sister Troudner, W. S. Hanna and Sister Ruggles.

Dun's Report. NEW YORK, Dec. 9.—R. G. Dun & Co.'s

Weekly Review of Trade says: Trade of all kinds is waiting. There is visible improvement, and on the whole the in-dications are a little less satisfactory han they were a week ago. The volume of business, measured by clearing house returns outside of New York, show a decrease of only 12 per cent compared with last year, which is encouraging: but as the statement covers the payments for the first of the month it may not correctly measure the volume of new transactions The representatives from the other cities show a esitating trade almost everywhere, with a de cided disposition to wait until congress has acted on the tariff question. Hence the delay and uncertainty are likely to last for some

No Insanity Plea for Him.

CHICAGO, Dec. 9. - When Prendergast, the assassin of Mayor Harrison, was led into Judge Brentano's court room to-day he handed his attorney, Mr. Essex, a letter in which he asked that the insanity moved about on the police checkerplea be withdrawn, declaring that he board nearly every captain in the serbelieved people would get an idea that vice and a large number of sergeants he did not kill Carter Harrison for the and roundsmen. It is said this change benefit of the people at large but rather is due to the efforts of Dr. Parkhurst benefit of the people at large but rather from a personal or selfish motive. Attorney Essex declined to state whether he would give the letter any consideration.

Narrowly Escaped Asphyxiation. TERRE HAUTE, Ind., Dec. 9.-Mrs. Daniel Reibold, wife of the boot and shoe merchant, dragged her husband and step-daughter, each larger than herself, out of the cellar at their home in time to save their lives. They were unconscious from gas aspbyxiation when the little woman went to their rescue. Mr. Reibold had gone to the cellar to discover the cause of the leak, and the daughter had gone to help him ing than any former ruling of the court in answer to his call, when both were and in fact is the first ruling wherein , evercome. Mr. Reabold and the strike will be declared off as a result of the anti-option dealing law as amended daughter are yet in a precarious condition.

a fair compromise. The arbitrators will make their report in a short time.

NORTH AND SOUTH ROAD.

The Convention at Topeka in the Interest of a Mammoth Railroad Scheme. TOPEKA, Kan., Dec. 6 .- There was a very small attendance at the meeting of the gulf and inter-state railroad congress, which convened here in pursuance of the arrangement made at the convention held in Lincoln, Neb., in

June of this year. In calling the convention to order. President F. J. Close, of Kansas, made an address, in which he reviewed the action heretofore taken, the benefits to be derived from the preposed North & South railroad and the plans suggested for its accomplishment. He also incorporated in his address a lengthy statement from P. B. Maxson, one of the railroad commissioners of Kansas, in which statistics were given of the products of the several states through which the proposed road is to be constructed, the cost of transportation and other details connected with the proposed line from Dakota to the gulf.

At the conclusion of the president's address the delegates proceeded to discuss the ways and means for building

A letter was presented from J. F. Bruce, an attorney, of Emporia, Kan., expressing interest in the new road and stating that he had conversed with a number of men in Lyon county who would be willing to furnish sufficient money to build at least 50 miles as a starter and trust to the practicability and feasibility of the scheme for their

assurance of profit. A committee on resolutions was appointed, consisting of R. C. Bradshaw and J. H. Whetstone, of Kansas; C. J. Rundell and E. Stoddard, of Nebraska; H. A. Keefer and H. M. Dake, of Missouri; M. H. Kempton, of Texas, and A. Wardell, of South Dakota. The committee reported a series of resolutions embracing a plan for building a single track railroad from Canada to the Gulf of Mexico. The plan provides for a board of eleven provisional directors, one from each state through which the road is to pass, this board to have full charge of the preliminary work, for which they are to receive legitimate expenses and \$3 per day for services. It is made the duty of the board to proceed at once to secure necessary charters, procure right-ofway and establish a bureau of information. The board is empowered to build the road at the lowest possible cost, the ownership to continue in the hands of the directors as trustees, and under no circumstances to be transferred to a corporation or private individual; but it is provided that the government may at any time purchase the road at actual

Money is to be provided by a popular issue of construction bonds in amounts of \$5 each and multiples thereof up to \$100; the bonds to run forty years at 4 per cent. interest. They are first to be offered to the school funds of the several states interested, and if not disposed of that way they are to be sold in open market to the best possible advantage. The plan also provides that upon the completion of the road only such freight and passenger tariffs shall be charged as will pay the actual ex-penses of operation and interest.

PIRACY AT SEA.

Murderous Work of Two Brothers-Their Trial at Brest. LONDON, Dec. 6 .- A dispatch to the Standard, from Paris, referring to the trial of the South Pacific piracy case

at Brest, gives the following details of the mutiny on the Nineroahiti: On the night the Roriques seized the schooner Joseph Rorique took the watch from 8 giclock in the evening

brother and their murderous work wasat once begun. The native captain. Tara, was stretched upon the deck, asleep, and he was shot and thrown overboard. The report of the pistol and the splash of the body as it was thrown into the sea

aroused the supercargo, Gibson, and the cook, Mirrick. The Roriques called to Gibson to come on deck and he was also shot and thrown overboard. A littlelater Mirrick was summoned to comeup and he obeyed, trembling with fearand begging for his life, promising the brothers that he would keep their secret if his life was spared.

The second day after the murders, Alexander Rorique ordered Mirrick to give to each of the five Kanakas forming the crew a glass of rum. Only two of them would touch the liquor, and they died on the same day: The remaining three, fearing an attempt to poison them, refused to par-take of food for several days, until at last they became so terrified by the threats of the Roriques that they jumped overboard and were lost.

A POLICE SHAKE-UP. New York Astonished at the Breaking of

Old Associations. NEW YORK, Dec. 6.-The police com-

missioners shook the department from the battery wall to the fields of the Harlem goats, so to speak, at a meet ing held at police headquarters. Thirteen captains were transferred from the precincts which they have commanded to others.

No such commotion has occurred in the police department since the memorable shake-up of April 19, 1892, which and his "Society for the Suppression of Vice." Prominent officials of the po-lice department, however, deny this report, but are non-committal as to the real cause for the transfers

Failures Follow Collapse.

GRAND ISLAND, Neb., Dec. 6 .- As a consequence of the failure of the Citizens' national bank, the Grand Island Canning Co., the Grand Island Cigar Manufacturing Co. and the firm of Archer & Baker have made assign. ments. No statements of assets and liabilities have been made.

The Strike Settled. BETHLEREM, Pa., Dec. 6.-The final conference commenced at 2 a. m., and a result was finally obtained. The