

Chase County Courier.

W. E. TIMMONS, Editor and Proprietor.

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

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.

M.A. 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 pensioning 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 so far as to vote against it.

DELEGATE RAWLINS, of Utah, has introduced a bill to extend the time of making proofs on desert lands for five years. 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 territory. The bill authorizes an appropriation of \$2,000,000 to carry the agreement into effect.

The president has nominated Joseph R. Doe, of Wisconsin, to be assistant secretary of war.

SENATOR COKE indignantly denies a reported political deal in Texas, where 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 imminent.

The financial requirements of the navy will be very heavy the next year and a determined effort will be made to prevent cutting down the appropriation.

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

NEAR St. Joe, Pa., Harper Whitmore 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 shake-up 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 2 1/2 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-Minister 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 court 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 to 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.

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 the same.

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.

The business portion of Ceresol Springs, Ill., was destroyed by fire the other night. The loss aggregates \$50,000, 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 improving the company's property.

THE Cherokee council has passed over the veto of Chief Harris the bill authorizing the election of financial commissioners to sell the bonds. The chief said he would not make out their commissions.

PRENDERGAST, the murderer of Carter Harrison, is bitterly opposed to a plea of insanity and has so informed his attorney.

THE ten Siberian convicts who escaped to San Francisco from Saghellen and became the main feature in a museum at Oakland have suddenly disappeared, apparently fearful of extradition to Russia.

ANOTHER vessel has reached San Francisco from Honolulu. The situation there was greatly strained, with both sides eagerly waiting some action on the part of Minister Willis.

COLORADO has no money to pay the expenses of an extra session of 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 young men, were hanged at Danville, Ill., for the murder of a farmer. The object was robbery. Two others concerned were sentenced to life imprisonment.

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

THE SOUTH. GEORGE LAUDERDALE, who lives near Brenham, Tex., hid \$1,300 of his savings in a hole in the ground. The other day he found the hole empty.

THE grand lodge of Good Templars began its twenty-sixth annual convocation at Richmond, Va., on the 5th. Dr. D. H. Mann, of New York, supreme templar of the world, presided.

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.

COL. PORTER INGRAUX, probably the oldest lawyer in Georgia, died at his 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, Tex., together with thirty cars and sixty mules, were burned recently.

FREIGHT traffic was delayed several days on the Louisville & Nashville owing to the wrecking of the bridge near Bowling Green, Ky. Twelve cars went through the bridge. They took fire and everything combustible about them was burned. No one was injured.

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 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 Chattahoochee, one of the finest lower Mississippi steamers, burned at Vicksburg, causing a loss of \$45,000.

A SPECIAL from Knoxville, Tenn., says: Hi Howard, a brother of Wils Howard, who is under sentence of death in Missouri, was waylaid and killed in the mountains of eastern Kentucky, by members of the Turner faction.

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 Abagnatto case (Italian lynchings) was opened in the presence of Judge Boardman. The verdict was in favor of the plaintiff for \$5,000. The original suit was for \$30,000.

FRANK PORTERFIELD, cashier of the defunct Commercial national bank, of Nashville, was found guilty by a jury in twelve cases for having banked his overchecks and overdrafts and for having converted the funds of the bank to his individual uses.

ON the sixth ballot Thomas S. Martin was nominated by the Virginia democratic caucus for United States senator to serve the long term.

THE German-Romanian commercial treaty has been approved by the treaty committee 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 master of the English Freemasons.

The report of Sir Gerald Portal, the British consul-general for German east Africa, will advise the extension of the Zanzibar protectorate to include Uganda.

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 proportion of the bank of France is \$6.23 per cent.

A DISPATCH from Paris says M. Pictet, a Swiss engineer, has invented an explosive called fulgurite, 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, perfectly safe in handling.

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

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 decrease of 27.7 compared with the corresponding week of last year. In New York the decrease was 28.5; outside, 14.6.

EX-PREMIER CRISPI has been asked to try his hand again at forming an Italian cabinet.

ADM. DE GAMA has joined the forces of the revolutionists in Brazil, and 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 condemned to death.

ETON college, England's most famous 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 was apprehended.

A DISPATCH from Cairo reports that the British ambassadorship to St. Petersburg has been offered to Baron Cromer, who, it is expected, will accept. Baron Cromer is now British political agent and consul-general at Cairo.

It is reported that torpedo companies are being established in the French army, according to the plan adopted by the Russians.

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 demands for the punishment of the Rifians and for indemnity for the Mellilla campaign.

THE jury at Little Rock, Ark., in the embezzlement case of Bank Wrecker Allis, returned a verdict of guilty under the fourteenth indictment. He was given five years' imprisonment.

DR. D. K. PEARSON, of Chicago, has offered to give \$25,000 to Drury college, Springfield, Mo., if \$75,000 be raised from other sources and \$50,000 if \$150,000 be secured.

LANSING B. MISNER, minister to Central America under President Harrison, died recently at Benicia, Cal., of dropsy of the heart.

THE police of Warsaw and St. Petersburg, Russia, have discovered another student's 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 had recently arrested in Missouri.

MRS. GEORGE BRENTLEY, of Clarksville, Tenn., whose husband was recently shot to death by Arkansas officers, has had warrants sworn out for their arrest.

H. E. TAUBENCK has written a letter declaring himself opposed to the new party movement proposed by W. E. Rightmire, of Kansas.

KANSAS STATE NEWS.

The bonds now owned by the state school fund aggregate \$6,905,527.60.

Lawrence has finally settled her troubles with the water works company.

Frank Newcomer, living one mile south 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 negro, had a quarrel with Thomas McGuire, 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 \$20,763.43 and were distributed as follows: Oleomargarine stamps, \$11,439.40; special tax stamps, \$3,607.34; tobacco, \$293.20; cigars 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, having been the chief cause. The disease 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 \$32,766.34, 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 \$14,350 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 Chayenne 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 necessities 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 Sabetha; T. W. Morgan, of Eureka; W. L. Brown, of Kingman; J. A. Reynolds, of Newton; Victor Murdoch, of Wichita; John McDonald, of Topeka; Fred Haughwaut, 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 Springs.

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 in 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 proceedings 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 Hazebrouck, it exploded with a terrific report.

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 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 galleries. Many of the members rushed for the exits, fearing every moment to hear another explosion.

M. Dupuy, the president of the chamber, was apparently the coolest man in the chamber. Two ladies, besides the American in the lower gallery, were injured. A man sitting beside the bomb thrower was also wounded. The deputies wounded were: Prof. Abbe Lemiere, Count Paul Henri Lanjuinais and M. Lefell.

Up to Saturday evening fifty wounded persons had passed through the hands of Dr. Hlot alone. Altogether there are over eighty persons wounded.

THE MAN ARRESTED. PARIS, Dec. 11.—After a day of great excitement, 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 authorities, and pressed by the prefect of police he decided to make a full confession, and did so, glorying 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 police.

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 the socialists and with the regular anarchist groups. He made himself prominent by the incendiary nature of his speeches and by his bitter denunciations of the bourgeoisie, 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 hundred people in the chamber of deputies. When questioned as to his reasons for attempting to kill so many people, Vaillant replied defiantly: "I wished to deal a thoroughly dramatic 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 mark."

CONGRESS.

Condensed Report of the Proceedings of the Past Week.

WHEN the senate met on the 6th a communication was received from the governor of Illinois 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 instructions given any representative of this government in regard to Hawaii, which went over, and Mr. Dolph addressed the senate on the Hawaiian matter, in which the administration was criticized. 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 relation to the statue of Gen. Shields was laid before 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 ceremonies on the next day at the unveiling of the statue of Gen. Shields in the capitol, and the house adjourned.

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 1:19 o'clock the exercises in connection with the unveiling of the Shields statue began and the house adjourned.

THERE was a small attendance of senators 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 the bill to amend the railroad forfeiture act and a number of bills of a local or private nature. After passing the bill granting a pension of \$100 a month to the widow of Gen. John M. Cowe the senate adjourned until Monday. The day in the house was devoted to debate on the bankruptcy bill, which drifted into a mild free coinage discussion. General debate on the bill closed and at 4:30 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 on the veto of Utah as a state was taken up, and Mr. Dingley filibustered against it until the expiration of the morning hour. Then the bankruptcy bill came up and after some consideration Mr. Brand moved that the ayeing be taken. Mr. Strickland, who motion prevailed by a vote of 142 yeas to 111 nays, and the bill was dead. Adjourned till Monday.

MILK TREES. South American shrubs which produce Lactescens Fluids.

Dr. Spruce, the renowned South American traveler, mentions a tree, a member of the dog bean family, the juice of which is used as milk. On the bark being wounded the milk flows abundantly, and is of the consistency of cow's milk, of the purest white, and sweet to the taste. The Indian mode of taking it is to apply the mouth directly to the wound, and thus receive the milk as it flows. Dr. Spruce says he has often partaken of it without experiencing any ill effects.

In Guiana, the natives employ the milk from a tree belonging to the same family as the last named, in the vegetable it is known as hyahya, and to botanists as Tabernaemontana utilis (so named after Jacobus Theodorius 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 consistency of thick cream, and if it were not for its taste, which is somewhat peculiar, could be hardly distinguished from it.—Chambers' Journal.

Why Some Women Grow Old. 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 entire year 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 neighbor's wife seems when she calls. In nine cases out of ten it is because 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, consisting of antimony, gum and perfume oil, and what are known as "rough cottons." The latter are prepared by steeping cotton in a solution of cinnamon, which is then rolled in flat pledgets and dried. Before using the cheek is 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 effect upon it. The Armenians and Greeks use a similarly prepared aid for beautifying their complexions.—Chicago Herald.

THE COTTONWOOD FALLS COURANT.

W. E. TIMMONS, Publisher.

COTTONWOOD FALLS, - - KANSAS.

DON'T WAIT.

If you're anything good to say of a man, Don't wait till he's laid to rest...

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...

In addition to remarkable beauty, Marie possessed the still more precious gift of a sweet, unselfish disposition...

The two log houses of these families stood three hundred yards apart, in the midst of cleared fields...

Up to the 10th of the month, though the surrounding atmosphere was then somewhat darkened by smoke wafted from the great conflagration at Chicago...

The party set out in Moreau's farm wagon at ten o'clock in the forenoon...

Marie, well pleased at the prospect of having curly-headed "Sammy" and "Pete" all to herself for a whole day...

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

"No, no, my pets, you shall not be burned!" exclaimed Marie...

Dragging the blankets to the ground and freeing Dick from the bridle...

Connecting Moreau's with Wilson's house was a lane, sixty feet wide...

But before they had gone one-half its three hundred yards of length...

"Oh, thank God!" and the other, rising to a shriek: "My boys! Oh, my boys!"

"Safe, safe and unhurt, in the milkhouse, Mrs. Wilson!" rang out the girl's joyous answer.

But why go on? No description of mine can make more vivid the understanding reader's conception of such a reunion...

Now she told the trembling Pete to clasp his arms about her neck...

On the instant the clear-headed girl realized the danger, for, parched by a six weeks' drought...

The children, quick to catch the infection of fear, had become gravely silent...

"Now, little men, you must be brave and do just as auntie says."

and do just as auntie says. The smoke is so bad that you'll almost smother up here...

With the implicit confidence begotten of love Sammy replied: "Yes, auntie; us 'll be weal good, an' not ewy any more when us gets 'way from the nasty smoke..."

In an inclosed field back of the house were Wilson's two farm-horses, together with four cows and six young cattle...

Then, through blinding smoke, she rode at full speed back to the house, intending to carry the children also...

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At last, however, after much painful tugging, she arrived at the door of the milkhouse...

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...

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

"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...

No danger of burning here, nor of starving, either, for on a low shelf were ranged four great pans of milk...

While Marie, in trembling doubt whether the child yet lived, was regarding Sammy, the youngster returned consciousness and set her teeth firmly by feebly murmuring: "Me wants a drink..."

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...

Driving straight down from the north, the two farmers and their wives had come within three miles of the spot where stood their homes...

Their way lay close to the hill-cellar, of which, very curiously, not one of the four was thinking...

Unavoidable Consequences of the Change of a Bad System.

When the tariff changes come to be announced a great hue and cry is certain to be raised by the high protectionists...

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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.

The American people are a people who have freedom first at heart.

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A DEMOCRATIC MEASURE.

Reasonable Reform Proposed by the Wilson Bill.

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 formulation of a revenue tariff bill...

The immediate value of the publication 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 is a measure which embodies a declaration of democratic tariff principles. It does not provide unjust restrictions upon trade.

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"What's the matter, Cholly?" Cholly—I don't know. I don't feel like myself to-day."

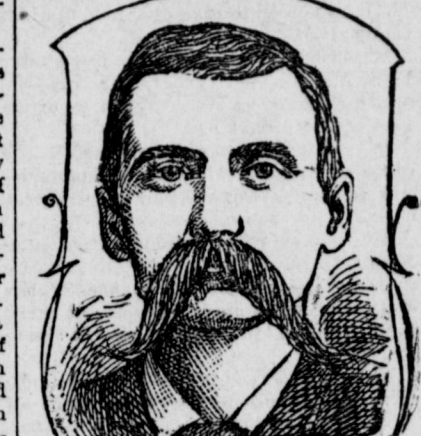
"You ought to be very proud of your wife. She is a brilliant talker."

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

"Why don't you newspapers keep yourselves clean?" Boy—"Huh! 'Wot's the good of a feller-a-feelin' above his occupation?"

"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 clove foot.—N. O. Piquancy."

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



Impure Blood Causes Catarrh. "I have been troubled with catarrh for over ten years, with dull headache nearly all the time..."

Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures. Hood's Pills are prompt and efficient, yet easy in action.

It is very difficult to convince children that a medicine is "nice to take"—this trouble is not experienced in administering Scott's Emulsion.

Scott's Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil. It is almost as palatable as milk. No preparation so rapidly builds up good flesh, strength and nerve force.

German Syrup. JUDGE J. B. HILL, of the Superior Court, Walker county, Georgia, thinks enough of German Syrup to send us voluntarily a strong letter endorsing it.

You want an Organ. Of course you want the BEST. The MASON & HAMLIN has won HIGHEST HONORS.

Ely's Cream Balm. Cleanses the Nasal Passages, Alleviates Pain and Inflammation, Restores the Sense of Taste and Smell.

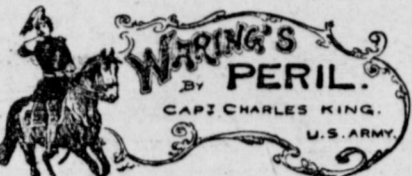
YOUNG MOTHERS! We Offer You a Remedy which Insures Safety to Life of Mother and Child. "MOTHER'S FRIEND"

Robb's Confinement of its Pain, Horror and Risk. After using one bottle of "Mother's Friend" I suffered not a little pain, and did not experience that weakness afterward usual in such cases.

Practical tariff reform has been made difficult enough by the protectionist raid on the treasury. No democrat should be content enough to reach that point of Pine River...

BE CAREFUL.

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



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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.

"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 Annias 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 catch 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—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 might, but—"

"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 conspiracy in petticoats, you'll be the ruin of me! Old Brax is boiling over now. If he dreams that Waring has been taking liberties with him he'll fetch him up so short—"

"Exactly! You mustn't let him. 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. I 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 acquiesce gracefully now. Whatever you do, don't let him put Mr. Waring in arrest while Gwen Allerton is here. He would spoil—everything."

"Oh, match-making, is it? Then I'll try. And so, vexed, but laughing, half indignant, yet wholly subordinate

to the whim of his beloved better half, 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's—well, 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 paper 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.

"What do you think of it? Is there any truth—" and the colonel hesitated. "As to their being seen together, perhaps. As to the other—the challenge—I don't believe it."

"Well, Cram, this is the second or third letter that has come to me in the same hand. Now, you must see to it that he returns and doesn't quit the post until this matter is arranged."

"I'll attend to it, sir," was the answer. 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' quarters, chatting jocosely with them and describing the objects so strange 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.



"WELL, FOR CONSUMMATE IMPUDENCE HE BEATS THE JEWS!"

Then with the right he forced open and held up the missive.

It only said: "Whatever you do, be here before taps to night. Come direct to me and I will explain. Your friend, CRAM."

"All right," said Waring, aloud. "My compliments to the captain, and say I'll be with him."

But even with this injunction he failed to appear. Midnight came without a word from Waring, and the morning dawned and found him absent 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 a 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 come in and commented on his "borrowing Mr. Waring's clothes." No man in the battery would ever think of refusing Sam the use of anything he possessed, and there were half a dozen young fellows in the infantry who were just as ready to pay tribute to his whims. Nor was it among the men alone that he found such indulgence. Mrs. Cram had not known him a fortnight when, with twinkling eyes and a betraying twirl 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 forks and spoons. When the Forty-sixth infantry were on their way to Texas and the officers' families were entertained over night at the barracks and his rooms were to be occupied by the wife, sister and daughters of Capt. Craney, Waring sent the battery team and spring wagon to town with a note

to Mrs. Converse, of the staff, telling her the ladies had said so much about the lovely way her spare-rooms 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 danced, 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 little the line thus drawn to her detriment. She not only loaned, however, all he asked for, but begged to be informed if there were not something more she could do to help entertain his visitors. Waring sent her some lovely flowers the next week, but failed to take her out even once at the staff garden. Mrs. Cram was alternately aghast and delighted at what 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. Street dresses were then worn looped, yet there was a sudden sound of rip-plet 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 built in his few months of artillery service. The limits of the story are all too con-

tracted to admit of extended detail. So, without further expansion, it may be said that when he drove up to town on this eventful April day in Cram's wagon and Larkin's hat and Ferry's Hatfield clothes, with Pierce's precious London umbrella by his side and Merton's watch in his pocket, he was as stylish and presentable a fellow as ever issued from a battery barracks, and Jeffers, Cram's English groom, nutely approved the general appearance of his prime favorite among the officers at the post, at most of whom he opened his eyes in cockney amaze, and critically noted the skill with which Mr. Waring toiled the spirited bays along the levee 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 almost 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 out."

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 of his face. Her pallor, too, gave instant place to a warm flush. A pretty child at her side clasped her little hands and screamed with delight:

"Maman! maman! C'est M'sieu' Vay-reeng; 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 get this cab out of such a hole as this if I don't beat him!" exclaimed the driver, roughly. Then once more: "Dash blank dash your infernal hide! I'll learn you to talk with me again!" Then down came more furious lashes on the quivering hide, and the poor

tortured brute began to back, thereby placing the frail four-wheeler in imminent danger of being upset.

"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 those 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 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, stepped lightly across, took the child in his arms, bore her to the embankment and sat her down, then sprang back for her young mother, who, trembling slightly, rose and took his outstretched hand just as another lash fell on the horse's back and another lurch followed. Waring caught at the cab-rail with one hand, threw the 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 fête," cried the eager little one, despite her mother's stern orders of silence. "Look!" she exclaimed, showing her dainty little legs and feet in creamy silken hose and kid.

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 last 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-acre 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 and the estate passed into the probate court. Seeing that the litigation if begun again would be likely to last a long time, the parties interested made a compromise, and W. F. Goad, the 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 fifty-acre 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 something like gourd. The dipper and soap dish made from the gourd go along with the old well-sweep and the plantation dwelling with separate "quarters." 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 durability may be made from the gourd, as also cream skimmers and the like.

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 occasionally 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 greatly assist in keeping the fowls in condition by providing them with succulent material.

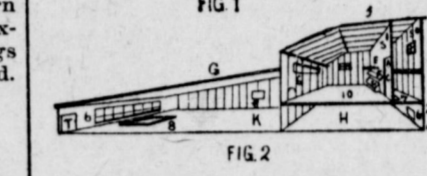
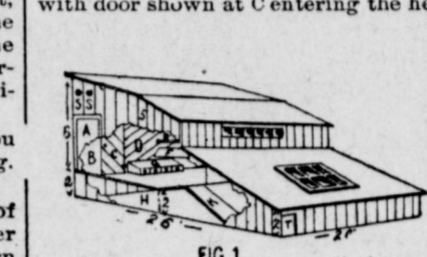
LET love set seal upon his own; for though it has been said that Orpheus could not fail to find Eurydice in hades, no one may know how long he sought,

AGRICULTURAL HINTS.

HOUSE FOR POULTRY.

One That Is Not Only Convenient But Also Very Cheap.

We have been struck by the practicality 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 20x20 feet. At B is the passage way two feet wide extending the full width of the building with door shown at C entering the hen-



nery proper. The outer door is seen at A. 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 furnished 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."

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 consisting of one part oil meal and two parts corn meal, by weight, and pasture.

The second lot were fed a ration consisting of one part cottonseed meal and two parts corn meal, by weight, and pasture.

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 the second lot made an average gain 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.

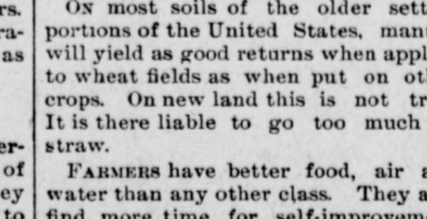
The results of the trial are summarized as follows: 1. For feeding lambs, a grain mixture of oil meal and corn meal gave better results than a grain mixture of cottonseed meal and corn meal.

2. The lambs fed the oil meal made a greater gain than those receiving the cottonseed mixture. During the ten 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.



A CHEAP FARM BARN.

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 they eat, endure hardship better, are not so easily injured, and are steadier to work at the plow.

No fear shall awe, no favor sway; few to the line, but he chips fall where they may.

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

Eugene Wolfe, a fusion Democrat, has been appointed Assistant Postmaster by Postmaster A. J. Arnold, of Topeka, to take charge of the North Topeka postoffice.

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.

Democrats have always believed that veterans of the late war were in sympathy in their efforts to purge the pension rolls from all unworthy drawers of pensions.

The idea of Fusion seems to terribly hurt the Demo-Republican press and they let no occasion pass that they do not cry out, "Fusion is dead."

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,

The following authoritative interview with G. C. Clemens, published in the Topeka Journal is worthy of a careful reading by voters of all parties.

That for which the People's party stands is just as inevitable as if the Populists had carried every county in Kansas. I am no mere politician.

For two years we have been politicians instead of apostles, and we have had a friendly warning to return to our proper work.

Let facts and figures go. Appeal to the hearts of the people and trust that heads will find facts and figures for themselves.

But whether the People's party shall rise to the heights of its grand mission or fall from lack of faith in the eternal verities, the dream of the ages will be realized, and realized soon.

Mr. Clemens said in a Journal report this morning, that anarchism and socialism can be held as a belief by the same man.

Mr. Lawler, a banker of Prairie du Chien, Wis., visited B. Lantry and family, of Strong City, last week.

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.

Before there can be any thorough reformation of society, there must be a reformation of the people themselves; and the preaching of socialism tends to reform them by making them altruistic.

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."

LOCAL SHORT STOPS.

Warm and cloudy, to-day. The Criterion Company is coming. Wm. Potts is very sick, with la grippe.

John Quinn was down to Emporia, Sunday. J. W. Brown, of Strong City, has the grippe.

W. A. Morgan was out to Florence, last Thursday. J. W. McWilliams was an Emporia 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.

Miss Eva Cochran has returned from her visit to her mother at Osage City. C. J. Lantry and wife, of Strong City, visited relatives in Topeka, last week.

James, the six-year-old son of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Copeland, died, last night. A new floor is being put in the old M. A. Campbell store room by J. B. Davis.

Mrs. Dr. W. P. Pugh has returned home from an extended visit at Lawrence. We need money; therefore pay us a part of what you owe us, if you can't pay all.

F. A. Volz, proprietor of Central Hotel, is on the sick list, with la grippe. P. J. Heez, of Matfield Green, was transacting business in this city, Monday.

Adam Greiner and family have gone on a year's visit to their old home at Erie, Pa. Mrs. Dr. W. H. Carter, wife and daughter, Miss Nettie, were at Emporia, yesterday.

Go to J. W. Brown's, Strong City, and get prices on Coffins before going elsewhere. Floyd McMorris, of Strong City, sprained one of his wrists, last week, while skating.

John Perrier & Co., of Emporia, will pay cash for butter, eggs, poultry, 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. Mrs. G. K. Hagans, of Strong City, enjoyed a visit, last week, from Mrs. G. K. Hagans, of Argentine.

G. K. Hagans, of Strong City, went to Oklahoma, Sunday, to look after his claim down there. J. F. Kirker, of Strong City, visited his wife and children at Wichita, the latter part of last week.

J. C. Farrington, of Kansas City, shipped four car loads of cattle to Kansas City, last week. Mrs. Lottie Melburn returned to Emporia to-day after a pleasant visit with Mrs. Isaac Matthews.

Mrs. Senior, of Strong City, has gone on an extended visit to relatives and friends at Kansas City. 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.

Mrs. Henry E. Lantry, of Strong City, is enjoying a visit from her sister, Miss Jordan, of Leavenworth. Mr. Lawler, a banker of Prairie du Chien, Wis., visited B. Lantry and family, of Strong City, last week.

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, Strong City, Kans.

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

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

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 reunion 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.

If you want a good job of plastering done call on W. E. Braze, Cottonwood Falls, 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 think we need money.

Mrs. 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. Malby, traveling agent of that very conservative Republican paper, the Topeka Journal, gave this office a pleasant call, Monday.

The Ladies' Guild of the Presbyterian Church intend giving an entertainment 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 returned from a visit east; and she left, Saturday afternoon, for Dodge City.

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

The Criterion Comedy Company is mirth-provoking and side-splitting. Do not fail to attend it on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday evenings of next week.

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. Retzger, of Strong City, D. Y. Hamil, of Clements, and J. E. DuChanois and Evan D. Jones, of this city, were at Topeka, last week, looking after the dam contract.

E. P. Allen and family have moved into their new residence, near Elmdale. 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 new firm will be Grisham & Green.

We will say for the Criterion Dramatic Company that wherever they have shown in the State the papers speak in the highest praise of them as a company and that all are stars of rare merit. Give them a good house.

Mrs. Patrick O'Neil and child, of Hanford, Texas, who have been visiting the families of James O'Reilly and Joseph Livery, in Strong City, for the past week, will return home, this week.

John Madden will lecture in the M. E. church on Friday evening, December 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, to witness the conferring of high degrees on W. H. Holsinger, J. H. Doolittle and Dr. J. H. Hamme.

Alex McKenzie and Wm. McGhee 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, Denver, Col.

Dr. W. M. Rich, of Clements, will be in the city, every Wednesday, as a 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. 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 deal of experience in this line before they joined this order and they start out with a determination that assures success.

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

FERNAND YENZER, County Attorney F. P. Cochran went to Topeka, Tuesday, to make an argument in the hearing before the Board of Railroad Commissioners, of the causes why the Santa Fe Railroad should be compelled to move their division headquarters from Emporia, back to Strong City.

M. R. Dinan, postmaster-elect, of 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 very handsome set of fixtures for the post-office at Strong, of which he will immediately take charge.

Dave Kettiger returned Sunday morning from a trip of two weeks through the southern States. At Riverport, 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 following ladies, wives and sisters of the members of the Select Knights, were selected as a committee 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. O'Byrne, Misses Liddie Winters, Lizzie 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 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 in having it corrected. If you live at a distance, write and have it done.

How are you to provide Holiday Gifts for all your friends? Here is a straight tip how you can do it. You can make 12 Holiday Presents to 12 of your relatives and friends by sitting now for a dozen of my Fadeless, Water-proof Photos, at the small cost of \$2.50. You can't please so many friends for so little money. Come now, while the weather is fine and before the holiday rush, and I will give you the finest work that ever left my Gallery, at Cottonwood Falls.

ARTHUR JOHNSON, Photographer. The young ladies of the Presbyterian Church, of this city, have formed an organization to work in connection with the Ladies' Guild of the same Church, in getting up entertainments during the winter, and have elected Miss Anna Rockwood as Vice-President, Miss May Jensen as Vice-President, and Miss Louise Myser as Secretary, and Miss Lottie Paten as Treasurer. The first of the series of entertainments will be given in the Presbyterian church, on January 1st, and will be after the manner of Japanese. These entertainments will be on new lines and very interesting.

At a meeting held in Strong City, Monday night, over which Mayor James O'Byrne presided as Chairman and Geo. U. Young acted as Secretary, Mayor James O'Byrne, C. I. Maule, J. L. Cochran, G. W. Crum and J. G. Winters were appointed a committee to go to Topeka and act in connection 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 gentlemen left, Tuesday night, for Topeka, to be present at the hearing of this case, yesterday.

Last Saturday morning, while going from his hotel to the depot, in Strong City, and while stepping onto the track, from the end of the coal house, near the track, Dan Kirwin was struck by the pilot of the engine pulling the west bound passenger train No. 113, and thrown against the coal house, breaking his left arm and injuring the hand. This train was pulling in on what is known as the "House Track," which it seldom does, to let the fast train pass on the main track, and Mr. Kirwin being hidden from view of the engineer, by the coal house, until he stepped out immediately 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. K. Hagans, Recorder; A. J. Reifer, Jr., Treasurer; James O'Byrne, Recording Treasurer; Will Martin, Officer of the Guard; J. M. Clay, Guard; Fred Winters, Sentinel; Geo. McDonald, Trustee; C. H. Filson and H. Wiebrecht, delegate and alternate to Grand Legion; C. L. Conway and J. M. Hamme, Medical Examiners. The installation of officers will take place Tuesday evening, January 2.

Barney W. Lantry, a nephew of Barney Lantry, of Strong City, died, at the home of Mrs. Burnberry, in Emporia, of pneumonia, on Friday night, December 8, 1893, after a few days' illness, and after receiving the last rites of the Catholic Church of which he was a member. The deceased was 26 years old, was a member of the Brakemans' Brotherhood and of Emporia Lodge, Independent

W. H. HOLSINGER, DEALER IN Hardware, Stoves, Tinware, Farm Machinery, Wind Mills, Pumps, Pipe, Hose and Fittings. COTTONWOOD FALLS, - - KANSAS.

STAR BARBER SHOP, Leader Building, Cottonwood Falls, Kansas. JOHN DOERING, Tonsorial Artist.

Order of Red Men, both of which Orders followed his remains to the depot from whence they were taken to Prairie du Chien, the home of his mother, for burial, accompanied by 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 mother in her sad bereavement. Requiescat in pace.

COLD OR DROSS. BY AUNT LOUISA. We all know a man—would his number were less—Of whom the world says, "He has made a success." He counts his money by thousands; has houses to rent. He'll help you in trouble, for a certain per cent.

He lives in a mansion, and, yet there's no room 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 and then. Does he think that will count in the balancing when The Master shall say, "My poor ye forgot; They were naked and hungry, ye heeded it not?"

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?"

SCHOOL ENTERTAINMENT. Every school building in the State should be able to support a flag on national holidays and State occasions. This being true, we deem it proper to give the following program Friday evening, Dec. 15, at Music Hall, for the purpose of buying a flag to decorate our school building:

- PROGRAM: Song, Medley Quartette, C. A. White, by... double mixed quartette. Recitation, Freckled Faced Girl, Maude Kuhl. Song, Merry Sunshine, 1st and 2nd primary grade. Recitation, Three Little Lads, Zella Doering. Recitation, Poverty a Curse, Nellie Sanders. Song, Bull Dog, Taintor Bros., by... male quartette. Recitation, My Mother, Everett Waddell. Flag Exercise, pupils from 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th, Int. grade. Song, Cruelty to Animals Society, by... boys of grammar grade. Recitation, Seven Times One, Edda Dart. Hoop Drill, by... thirty little girls. Song, Dancing Over the Waves, C. A. White, by... double mixed quartette. Recitation, Selling the Baby, Hattie Madden. What we learn at school, by... girls from 1st Int. Grade. Recitation, The First Party, Helen Robinson. Song, Twinkling Stars Upon the Lake, C. A. White, by... double mixed quartette. Recitation, Cover Them Over, Minnie Wisher. Drill, by... girls from grammar grade and High school. Song, Land of Swallows, E. Massini. Mrs. Hutchinson, Mrs. Tanner, E. F. Holmes. Exercises commence at 8 o'clock p. m. General admission, 15 cents; children, 10 cents. W. M. KYSER, Prin.

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

TRY A TEXAS TRIP. To San Antonio, Austin, Ft. Worth or El Paso, and get a touch of summer in 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. LAND OFFICE AT SALINA, KANS., 19018 Oct. 28, 1893. Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the United States Judge, or in his absence the Clerk of the District Court of Chase county, Kansas, at Cottonwood Falls, on December 7th, 1893, viz: Editha B. Crossman, for the S 1/2 of S 1/2 of section 18, township 19 south, range 6 east.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said lands, viz: Henry Schubert, of Elk, Chase Co., Kas. August Kiernan, of Elk, Chase Co., Kas. Harry Collett, of Elk, Chase Co., Kas. Phelix Bentz, of Elk, Chase Co., Kas. nov25 J. M. HODGE, Register.

Notice for Publication. LAND OFFICE AT SALINA, KANS., 19025 November 25, 1893. Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of her intention to make final proof in support of her claim, and that said proof will be made before the Clerk of the District Court of Chase County, Kansas, at Cottonwood Falls, on Jan. 16, 1894, viz: Zerelda Pratt, widow of Jehal T. Pratt, deceased, for the west 1/2 of southeast 1/4 of section 12, Township 19 south, of Range 6 east.

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

WANTED.—Eight or ten men to reprove out our known house in this State. Our large and complete stock and various lines, such as nursery stock, plants, bulbs, fancy seed potatoes, fertilizers, etc., enable us to pay handsome salaries to even ordinary salesmen. Wages run from \$75.00 to \$125.00 per month and expenses—according to material in the man. Apply quick, stating age. L. L. MAY & CO., St. Paul Minn. (This house is responsible.) nov25

CLOSING OUT TO QUIT BUSINESS.

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

Notice of Appointment of Executor. STATE OF KANSAS, County of Chase, In the matter of the estate of Catharine Collett, deceased, late of Chase county Kansas. Notice is hereby given that on the 15th 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 notice and govern themselves accordingly. RICHARD CUTBERT, Executor.

Notice of Appointment of Guardian. STATE OF KANSAS, County of Chase, In the matter of the estate of the minor heirs of Richard Powers, late of Chase county, Kansas. Notice is hereby given, that on the 21st day of November, 1893, the undersigned was, by the Probate Court of Chase county, Kansas, duly appointed and qualified as guardian of the estate of the minor heirs of Richard Powers, late of Chase county, deceased. All parties interested in said estate will take notice, and govern themselves accordingly. ANNE POWERS, Guardian.

WOMEN AND POCKETS.

Contents of the Letter Are Always Interesting.

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

[Special Chicago Letter.]

The woman who in these fine sleek days has a bona fide pocket in the skirt of her gown is a rare avis. It has not been heralded, but the truth is that she who now secures this small, old-fashioned adjunct to her frock must be possessed of qualities which would insure her the accomplishment of almost anything she might undertake. She must first of all be so self-unconscious that her dressmaker's contempt will make no impression, and so masterful that she can dictate to the unwilling autocrat successfully. Again, she must defy the mandates of fashion and the rulings of Delsartian disciples. It is also wholly necessary that she be as wise—and that too before the event—as any serpent that ever tempted or 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 manufacturers 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



MRS. MATILDA B. CARSE.

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 accompanied by a purse containing change enough for a day's expenses; two letters; a number of documents; a large matter-of-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 handbags 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 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 interviewed on the subject of what she had in her pocket she produced a small memorandum book, which is the constant companion of the jack-knife, and a short, blunt-pointed pencil with which she tabulates in 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 herself 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 particular time.

"Easy it is to answer your question as to the contents of my pocket," said May Wright Sewall, president of the

National Council of Women, "since I have none, excepting a watch pocket. In having no pocket," continued Mrs. Sewall, "I am by no means singular, but am with the majority of my sex. However, in not desiring pockets I am with the superior minority. A pocket invariably impairs the grace of a gown's skirt. Again, I have observed that a woman never looks so undignified and unattractive as when surreptitiously reaching for her pocket or when having located it she nervously dives into its recesses. However, I have a pocket capacious and wholly in evidence in the shape of a bag which I always carry and these are its contents: In the main receptacle is an opera and a magnifying glass; a small purse containing change for current use, a few old coins and a little tin-type portrait of Mrs. Emerson, wife of the Concord sage, given me by her daughter, Ellen Emerson, years ago. My keys, two handkerchiefs and a fresh pair of gloves complete the present, as well as the habitual furnishings of this part of my bag. The inner pocket contains three nicely-sharpened pencils, a small engagement book and a knife. I will say at once that the well-



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 hem-stitched square of linen with a nine-pointed 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 brocade case which was made expressly for the pictures of my five children."

"This is all," said Sydney Armstrong, the actress, holding up a handsome 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 card case, a purse and a veil which, she laughingly says, she always carries but never wears.

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—I'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 so?"
"Probably not. He doesn't know it himself yet."—Chicago Record.

One Application of an Adage.
Jawley—Two heads are better than one.

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 training them to be kleptomaniacs.—Truth.

TAX REFORM DEPARTMENT.

EDITED BY BOLTON HALL.

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

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 occurred, nor all of it. It was not a penitent horse thief who came to you, saying that you must give up what belonged to another; it was the lawful owner 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 fanciful.

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 another 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, without this change of policy, would, 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 opposition of honest men you make me mad. Honest men, who own millions of acres which they are holding until the necessities of the people enable them, by selling or renting it, to live on the labor of others! Honest men, 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! Honest men, who encourage the withdrawal 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 workmen, 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, look them up! Honest men, who perpetuate plundering, appeal to the avarice of fools like you! Honest men, indeed!"

"Why, you eternal idiot, if these beggars 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 100 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, regardless 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 talk about honesty! Was there ever such a fool?"

"Why, you talk about taxing the value of your land; what do you suppose your land is worth, anyhow? You say it's 'worth' \$500. So it is now, because all this other land is taken up and kept out of use, and people would rather pay \$500 for a piece of land like this than not have any land. But when I take taxes off other things and put them on land values what will your land be worth then? It won't be

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 said:

"Uncle Sam, I'll pardon these complimentary remarks of yours if you will tell me how you expect to raise any taxes if all taxes are to be put on 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. It 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, and everybody knows that property, 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 hardly a dollar into the state or municipal treasuries.

Then see the stream of interest that goes out of the state annually, which should stay at home, and would stay at 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, Cincinnati, O.

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 those cities were assessed and equalized as near to actual value as most of the country valuations now are, they would pay much more than they now do. There are hundreds if not thousands of structures in New York city that would sell at auction for enough to buy several entire townships in very many of the northern counties.—Pulaski Democrat.

[There are not nearly as many of these large buildings in New York city as there would be if all improvements were exempt from taxation.—E.]

NOW FOR TARIFF REFORM.

The People Have Demanded It and Expect 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 of 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 of the silver-purchasing act, has temporarily fooled the people of Ohio concerning the real cause of an existing hardship.

The way to cure this delusion is to make tariff reform a fact as soon as possible. In a political sense reform is 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. If 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 democrats "dare not" reduce the tariff. They dare not fail to do it.

All the conditions are favorable for a change. 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 is 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 Duplicated by a Reform in 1893.

The outcry 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 disaster 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 law. The results of its operation belied all the prophecies of the protectionists, and more than fulfilled all the expectations 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 absolute that the tariff issue was lost sight of. It was considered settled. When the Morrill tariff was made necessary 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 republican 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 people 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 temporary inconvenience to the patient when the 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 avowed their protection ideas before election?

Do the representatives from Louisiana represent only a few hundred rich sugar planters? Those from Alabama, Tennessee and Virginia only a few hundred owners of coal and iron mines? Those from Michigan and Wisconsin a few hundred salt mines and lumber camps? Where do the thousands and tens of thousands of their poor consti-

tutants "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 raw 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 workmen; 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 workmen 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 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 cheap houses and furniture.

One of the achievements of free raw materials was to be the overthrow of the commercial supremacy 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, stores, 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 will 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 glass have been enabled to exact high combination prices by a very high tariff. The duty of 50 cents a square foot on polished plate glass in sizes larger than 2x5 feet was equivalent last year to 124 per cent. Since the combination of manufacturers of steel beams was broken by the withdrawal of Mr. Carnegie the price of beams has been reduced just 50 per cent, but so large a reduction cannot be expected in the case of plate glass.—N. Y. Times.

WEALTH OF SENATORS.

Millionaires Not as Numerous as Is Commonly Believed.

Only 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: Rice, 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 eighty-eight, 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 congress.

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 aggregate wealth of that body was greatly diminished. Senator Brown began life as the poorest and raggedest of Carolina crackers and became a five times

millionaire; Farwell, of Chicago, who has 5,000 miles of rail-fences in Texas; Hearst, the many-millionaire of the Golden 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; Spaulding, who began at the lowest round and climbed to the highest, on which seven figures were written; Adams, with a \$50,000 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, Stahlacker, Steven and Sap 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 Chinese 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 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 made something in Omaha real estate. Senator Tom Power, of Montana, is worth a quarter of a million, but Sen-

ator Mantle has accumulated less than one hundred thousand. Mr. Power began life as a poor boy in Dubuque, Ia., and Mr. Mantle, a foreign-born boy, has struggled through many vicissitudes 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 accumulated many thousands—well-nigh half a million.

Nearly all of the New England senators and representatives are dependent upon their salaries. This is exactly 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 began as grocery clerks, and they now count their wealth by six figures. It is understood that Walker, in the house

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. Everts 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 every one 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 terrible combat, in civil war. They are poor, dependent upon their salaries, and have been kept in their positions by consensibilities 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 restless people; those who are not only unsatisfied but forever 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

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 deceived into electing a wicked or vicious man.
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 true. It is baseless.
SMITH D. FRY.
Valid Objection.
"Have you any attorney?" asked the judge.
"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 rather you'd point some other lawyer, judge, 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 little too well."—Chicago Tribune.

Well Versed in Division.
Pa.—Bobby, the school-teacher informs me that you are well up in division.
Bobby—Yes, sir.
Pa.—Well, Bobby, suppose I told you to divide this apple equally between your little sister and yourself—how would she get it?
Bobby—The core.—Judge.

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 835 miles, at the rate of about 41 cents for the first three minutes of each conversation, and 14 cents for each additional three minutes.

—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 80,000.

—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 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 benzene accidentally fell from the car in which it was being hauled and broke, the benzene running over the street and through the slot into the conduit of the electric railroad. An electric car 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 benzene, which burned with an almost explosive violence. The car was stopped and the frightened passengers disembarked 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 five minutes' exposure to the sun's rays. According to the statements of 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 office.

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 Sitings.

Sure To Be Seen.
Merchant—I wish this dry goods advertisement put in some part of the paper where the women will be sure to see it.
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 mothers will never bother us. They live in better houses than we do.—Good News.

A Fatal Failure.
He—Was the suddenly's elopement a success?
She—Hardly; her father telegraphed them out West to stay where they were, and all would be forgiven.—Brooklyn Life.

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 interrogation point.—Judge.

A Cinch.
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.—Truth.

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 elk. 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 young elk,' 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 elk out of the neighborhood. The mother elk are timid and we have no trouble with them.'

'We are obliged,' the keeper continued, 'to handle the baby elk 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, or as I would a dog I could never win its confidence again or make any progress with it. I dares'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 elk 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 assegais, 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 NEWSBOY who 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 Republican.

THE GENERAL MARKETS.

Table with columns for Market Name, Commodity, and Price. Includes Kansas City, St. Louis, Chicago, and New York sections.

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WHEN YOU CAN'T EAT 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 vital of them in your vest-pocket, and take one after every heavy meal.

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

Chronic Nasal Catarrh.
N. M. Hodges, Esq., of Lakewood, Rich Co., Utah, says: "I was suffering from chronic catarrh, and bought half-dozen bottles of your Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy, and I am happy to say 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 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?" "Yes." "He doesn't look much like a physician; what's his specialty?" "He's a ward healer."—Boston Gazette.

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

The largest empire on the earth is Great 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 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 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?" Father—"No, certainly not. What made you ask such a foolish question?" Johnny—"Oh, only 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 tyrannical disease. This liberating medicine does its work naturally, without griping, as violent purgatives do. Use it to throw off the shackles of malaria, dyspepsia, rheumatism and biliousness.

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.

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

ALL AGES OF JOINTS, NERVES AND MUSCLES

ST. JACOBS OIL

WILL CURE AND PROMPTLY HUSTLES.

What do you Wish for, in the way of easy work? You can have it, if you'll use Pearlina. With anything you can think of, that water doesn't hurt, the easiest way to wash it or to clean it is to take Pearlina. 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 Pearlina. 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 Pearlina." IT'S FALSE—Pearlina is never peddled. If your grocer sends you an imitation, be honest—send it back.

Beware

Bu "COLCHESTER" the RUBBER CO.'S "SPADING BOOT" If You Want a First-Class Article.

1000 A MONTH. Live, Energetic and men WANTED! In every county. For full particulars and free descriptive explanation, address NATIONAL MFG CO, 315 Main Street, Kansas City, Mo.



KNOWLEDGE

Brings comfort and improvement and tends to personal enjoyment when rightly used. The man, who lives better than others and enjoys 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 in the form most acceptable and pleasant 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 manufactured 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.

YOUNG MEN learn Telegraphy and Railroads Agents' Business. Free and secure young situations. Write J. D. BRIGGS, Sedalia, Mo. Opposite THIS OFFICE over the rear exit.

ALL SAVED.

A Freight Steamer on the Rocks at Milwaukee.

THE LIFEBOAT SOON MANNED.

Willing Hands Rescue the Passengers in a Blinding Snowstorm—The Vessel Not Yet Broken Up.

MILWAUKEE, Dec. 12.—In a blinding snowstorm and a terrific easterly gale the passenger and freight steamer of the F. & P. M. No. 3, of the Flint & Pere Marquette line, was driven on the rocky shore of Whitefish bay. The steamer lies exposed to the full force of the 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 unusual 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 city. 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 moderating 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 four of the crew of the steamer. Peterson had charge of the boat and all hands were life-preservers for an emergency.

The F. & P. M. No. 3 is one of the five steamers owned by the Flint & Pere Marquette Railway Co., run between Milwaukee and Ludington, Mich. The boats are named with the initials of the road and consecutive numbers respectively from 1 to 5. The F. & P. M. No. 3 was the third steamer built for the line. She is very strong and seaworthy and was especially designed for winter service. The boat was built at Detroit in 1883 by the Dry Dock Co. She rates 41 Star on the insurance register, and is valued at \$80,000. Her cargo consists of general merchandise, the value of which is not known.

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 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 regard to his motive for committing the 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 understand."

"Hennepin" Murphy Dead.

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

Inauguration 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.

BALKED BANDIT.

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

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 door. As he moved, the door opened and the man rushed in. The messenger grappled with the robber, the intruder clutching the messenger's throat. 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 to this city where the messenger told 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 describes his assailant as a 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 for the present year is a voluminous 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 Harrison January 5, 1892. It is from this portion the minority report of Commissioner Johnston dissented, causing his removal by President Cleveland.

The salary limit to the classified service in the custom house is condemned, and classification by grade recommended. Changes in New York custom house are cited as examples. The satisfactory results of the classification of the railway mail service are dwelt on at length. The work of fourth-class postmasters subject to removal for partisan cause is cited in comparison with that of 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.

NEW YORK, Dec. 11.—In a bag of coffee imported May 8 per the New York and Cuba mail steamer City of Washington, from Oaxaca, Mex., was found to-day a quarter of a pound of dynamite, a fuse and dynamite cartridges. The bag with others was sold to John O'Donoghue & Sons by John Wilson & Co., the original importers. It was then stored in Barrett's store-house, Brooklyn, and then shipped on May 20 to Frazer Bros. Providence, R. I., then returned as "important for use" per Stinson to O'Donoghue. They ordered it inspected, and during the examination the dynamite was discovered. O'Donoghue says the bag has not been opened since it left Mexico.

Manager Highes, of the New York & Cuba Mail Steamer Co., the owners of the City of Washington, had a consultation with Capt. Devereux. 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 Kansas.

TRAIN ROBBERY.

Bandits Rob the International & Great Northern.

FIREMAN INJALS 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 conductor and all passengers, save those in the sleepers, were robbed and from the express car the bandits took \$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 how.

"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. Nuckolls, Jr., to Laredo, but they could not give an estimate of the booty secured by the robbers.

TEXAS FEVER CASE.

Commencement of the Trial of a Famous Case.

EMPORIA, Kan., Dec. 12.—The celebrated Spanish fever cattle case was called in the district court here yesterday. There are 150 people seeking damages for cattle alleged to have been lost by Texas or Spanish fever. In May, 1892, Hossier 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 ranch 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 cattle seek judgment against the Hossier Bros., owners of the Texas cattle, the Missouri, Kansas & Texas, and the Brogan ranch 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 Restoration 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 situation in Hawaii. They stated when the steamer left the island the provisional government was still in power and was maintaining a very determined attitude. Much excitement prevailed 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 resolute in their declarations against restoration 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 Cheroot Bonds.

TABLEQUAI, I. T., Dec. 12.—Chief Harris gave the newly elected bond sellers their commission, and they will start at once for eastern markets. The 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 Missouri 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 horse thief, to escape from the El Reno jail.

TRAITOR ABOARD.

One of the New Brazilian Warships Badly Injured.

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 announcing 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 Netheroy, which left St. Thomas for Rio Janeiro last Sunday night, had continued the voyage alone. The 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 Sautuit, 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 Sautuit.

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 various countries 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 authority 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 significance.

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 to 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 debate. If the republicans insist upon longer time being given to them, their wishes will no doubt prevail within reasonable limits.

THE SENATE AND HAWAII.

The Matter Discussed in Executive Session of the Senate.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.—Hawaii and the relations of this country to that country occupied the senate for about an hour in executive session. The subject came up informally. There is really nothing before the senate except the president's message on the Hawaiian 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. 3 of the supreme court, filed an important opinion in a case involving a construction 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-reaching than any former ruling of the court, and in fact is the first ruling wherein the anti-option dealing law as amended has been invoked.

HAWAIIAN AFFAIRS.

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

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 9.—The schooner 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 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 present 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 only resist either compromise or restoration.

KANSAS ALLIANCE WORK.

The Order Adjourns After Its Secret Session—Officers Elected—Resolutions.

TOPEKA, Kan., Dec. 9.—The sixth annual convention of the Farmers' Alliance 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 endorsement 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 into the 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 a corps of lecturers this winter. The lecturers will follow the Chautauqua plan of instruction, printed lessons being distributed weekly.

Officers were elected as follows: President, W. S. Hanna; vice 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 Trowder, 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 no visible improvement, and on the whole the indications are a little less satisfactory than 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 similar trade almost everywhere, with a decided disposition to wait until congress has acted on the tariff question. Hence the delay and uncertainty are likely to last for some weeks.

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 plea be withdrawn, declaring that he believed people would get an idea that he did not kill Carter Harrison for the 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 asphyxiation 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 in answer to his call, when both were overcome. Mr. Reibold and the daughter are yet in a precarious condition.

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 proposed 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 the road.

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-of-way 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 cost.

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 expenses 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 Ninerohaiti:

On the night the Roriques seized the schooner Joseph Rorique took the watch from 8 o'clock in the evening till midnight. He was joined by his brother and their murderous work was at once begun.

The native captain, Tarn, was stretched upon the deck, asleep, and 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 while later Mirrick was summoned to come up and he obeyed, trembling with fear and 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 partake 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 Police Announced at the Breaking of Old Allegations.

NEW YORK, Dec. 6.—The police commissioners shook the department from the battery wall to the fields of the Harlem goats, so to speak, at a meeting 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 moved about on the police checker-board nearly every captain in the service and a large number of sergeants and roundsmen. It is said this change is due to the efforts of Dr. Parkhurst and his "Society for the Suppression of Vice." Prominent officials of the police 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 assignments. No statements of assets and liabilities have been made.

The Strike Settled.

BETHLEHEM, Pa., Dec. 6.—The final conference commenced at 2 a. m., and a result was finally obtained. The strike will be declared off as a result of a fair compromise. The arbitrators will make their report in a short time.