VOL. XXI.

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS, THURSDAY, JANUARY 17, 1895.

NO. 17.

TAYLOR'S THEFT.

The Treasurer's Defalcation Will Ruin His Sureties.

PLASTERERS' ASSOCIATION.

It Holds a Session at Cincinnati-A New Division of Sons of Veterans to Be

Division of Sons of Veterans to Be

Made Up of Colored

Camps.

Chicago, Jan. 15.—Late yesterday afternoon ex-Gov. Mellette of South Dakota, consented to talk briefly about the Taylor case. He declared that he never expects to see Taylor again unless he is captured. As to the defaulting treasurer's whereabouts the ex-governor said he had not the slightest idea and he refused to hazard a guess. Taylor, he thought, took about \$200,000 with him when he disappeared. "There are two theories talked in Pierre," said the ex-governor, "regarding Taylor's disappearance. One is that he plastered the mortgages and got together all that money with the fautre of the house finally was discussed, modified and adopted. Mr. Peffer submitted his remarks upon the service pension bill and the death of Gen. Post, member of the house from Illinois, was announced. a committee appointed to attend the house met Mr. Johnson (O.) presented a memorial from Samuel J. Ritchle asking for the matter. The death of Representative Post III. was announced, resolutions adopted. The senate adjourned ... The solution. The matter finally went over, and after eulogies upon the late Senator Colquit, of Georgia, the senate adjourned.... The need to investigate the matter. The death of Representative Post III. was announced, resolutions adopted. The solutions adopted. The service pension bill and the death of Gen. Post, member of the house from Illinois, was announced. a committee appointed to attend the house met Mr. Johnson (O.) presented a memorial from Samuel J. Ritchle asking for the funeral and the senate adjourned. The judge and the senate adjourned and the senate adjourned and the senate adjourned and the house adjourned to attend the house debated to investigate the matter. The death of Representative Post III. Was announced, resolutions adopted. A committee appointed to attend the funeral and the house adjourned to attend the service pension bill and the senate adjourned. The judge and the senate adjourned to attend the service pension bill and got together all that money with the intention of making a settlement. The other is that he secured the money for the simple purpose of getting away with it. As to which is correct, I am unable to say."

"How will the disappearance affect the bondsmen?" Mr. Mellette was

"Affect them?" he answered curtly, "why, it will simply affect them by practically taking every cent each bondsman has. The bondsmen must make their bonds good, and as I said before, I never expect to see Taylor again.

INTERNATIONAL PLASTERERS' MEETING. CINCINNATI, Jan. 15.—The Plasterers' International association began its thirteenth annual session here yesterday with Matthew King, president, in the chair. After an array of welcoming speeches and responses the president made his annual report, showing a peaceful year because of the amendment to the constitution adopted last year regarding the traveling card system. Mr. E. Carroll, secretary and treasurer, reported a balance of \$5,000 in the treasury. There are no vexatious questions pending for this meeting. It is expected that some action will be taken during the week of the session toward creating an insurance

COLORED CAMPS SONS OF VETERANS. CHICAGO, Jan. 15.—An officer of the Sons of Veterans says it is untrue that colored men are ineligible to membership in that organization. Applications were received for charters from Vicksburg and New Orleans, and they were disapproved by the division commanders of Alabama and Tennessee. was not liberal toward silver... The proceedings of the house were unimportant, it being private bill day. Several bills were passed by Commander Bundy, who has just arrived from the south, has decided that a new division, embracing Florida, Louisiana and Mississippi, should be formed, and it is altogether probable that this division will be made up entirely of colored camps.

PAYTON IS PARDONED.

It Is Believed He Was Imprisoned for Crime He Did Not Commit. JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., Jan. 15.-Gov. Stone yesterday granted a pardon to James S. Payton, who was convicted in Christian county October, 1886, of murder in the first degree and sentenced to be hanged. Payton was charged with killing a little child accidentally when attempting to assassinate the child's Three different dates were fixed for Payton's execution, and Gov. Marmaduke, on the suspicion that possibly Payton was not the guilty party, commuted his sentence to life imprisonment. A Christian county official thinks now he has discovered the real murderer. So strong is the testimony that Gov. Stone pardoned Payton with the understanding that he should not leave the state for two years. Payton, who was only 16 years old at the time of the murder, has always affirmed his innocence. It is thought he knows the guilty party and will testify against

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15 .- Mr. C. S. Darrow, attorney for E. V. Debs, George Howard, Sylvester Keliher, Louis W. Rogers, James Hagen, W. E. Burns, B. W. Goodman and M. J. Elliott, all of whom are now confined in the Mc-Henry county, Ill., jail, under a commitment by United States Judge Woods, of the Seventh district circuit court, appeared before the United States su-

preme court vesterday in their behalf.

He presented an application for a writ

of error and supersedeas, and also filed

Implement Men in Convention.

a motion for a writ of habeas corpus.

Mr. Debs' Last Resort.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Jan. 15 .- The sixth annual convention of the Retail Implement and Vehicle Dealers' association assembled this morning at 9 o'clock in the auditorium of the Grand Opera house and will continue in session for three days. Over 300 members are expected to be in attendance, and besides these many representatives of other kindred organizations, wholesale dealers from all sections. With the

will number from 700 to 1,000. An Old Postmaster Dead.

FORT SCOTT, Kan., Jan. 15 .- Dr. John S. Walker, postmaster at Walkertown, 8 miles from here, died suddenly from old are while sitting in his office yesterday moraing.

local implement men the convention

CONGRESS.

Condensed Proceedings of the Senate and

THE vice president and president pro tem. (Harris, of Tenn.) were absent when the senate met on the 7th and Senator Ransom (N. C.) was chosen to preside. The credentials of Senator Lindsay, of Kentucky (re-elected) were presented. The senate insisted on its amendments to the military academy bill and a conference was appointed. Mr. Lodge's resolution calling for information as to why United. States warships had been withdrawn from Hawaii was discussed, modified and adopted. Mr. Peffer submitted his remarks upon the service nension bill and the death of Gen Post.

resolution was finally adopted. The debate on the currency bill was then resumed. The feature of the debate was a speech by Mr. Sibley (Pa.) vigorously attacking the currency bill and severely criticising the administration, Mr. Bland also opposed the bill. The debate continued until 5 o'clock, when a recess was taken, after which the special order for codifying the pension laws was formally read

WEEN the senate met on the 9th the urgency deficiency bill was reported, without amend-

When the senate met on the 9th the urgency deficiency bill was reported without amendment. At 2 o'clock Senator Pasco (Fla.) addressed the senate in opposition to the Nicaragua canal bill....The house closed debate upon the currency bill and the measure was ditched upon the report of the committee on rules to set a day for taking the vote, and demand for the previous question, which was lost by a vote of 124 yeas to 129 nays. The yeas were all democrats and 82 republicwas lost by a vote of 124 yeas to 129 nays. The yeas were all democrats and 82 republicans, 39 democrats and 8 populists voted nay. After this the diplomatic and post office appropriation bills were passed. The former carries \$1.562.118 and the latter \$89,442.952. The house soon after adjourned.

In the senate on the 10th Senator Ransom restanced as president was treated.

resigned as president pro tem. and Senator Harris (Tenn.) was elected. The urgency de-ficiency bill, which contains an appropriation ficiency bill, which contains an appropriation to carry the income law into effect, was presented to the senate and an effort to postpone its consideration was defeated. The bill was debated at length. Mr. Hill offering his amendment to test the constitutionality of the income tax, which went over. The Nicaragua hill was then considered until adjournment by the considered until adjournment in the constitution of the income tax. canal bill was then considered until adjourn-ment....The house proceedings were dull. A bill was passed defining the crime of murder, etc., and providing punishment therefor. Several bills passed, but they were of little general interest. Mr. Flynn's resolution calling on the secretary of the interior for the causes of delay in opening certain Kickapoo lands was adopted, and the District of Columbia bill was then considered until adjournment.

NEARLY the whole time of the senate on the 11th was occupied in the discussion of Senator Hill's amendment to the urgency deficiency bill, which is virtually to test the constitutionality of the income tax law. Mr. Hill spoke at length in favor of his amendment and Mr. Dubois (Idaho) followed in favor of the law. His argument drifted into one for free sliver, de-claring that no currency bill could pass that unanimous consent, the most important being a bill to amend the shipping act of August, 1890. The bill granting Gen. John A. McClerand a pension of \$100 a month caused a warm debate at the evening session. Mr. Springer (III.) led in defense of the bill. Mr. Clark (Mo.) also spoke in favor of it. The bill was finally withdrawn and the house soon additional of the bill was finally withdrawn and the bill was finally withdrawn and the

WHEN routine business was concluded in the enate on the 12th the urgency deficiency bill was taken up and after some parliamentary sparring Mr. Teller addressed the senate on the currency question. Mr. Lodge (Mass.) favored the appropriation to carry into effect the income tax. He thought it dangerous to kill a law by stagnation. Mr. Stewart took the floor and spoke in favor of silver. Pending his floor and spoke in favor of silver. Pending his remarks the senate adjourned... The attendance in the house was light. Mr. Hatch called up the bill to extend the provisions of the Wilson original package bill liquor law to oleomargarine in original packages. The morning hour was consumed in fruitless discussion and the bill went over. The bill to codify the pension laws then passed, and after eulogies upon the late Representative Shaw, of Wisconsin, the house adjourned.

THE BOW AND ARROW.

Great Feats of the Ancient Archers-Mahmoud Effendi's Shot.

From their perishable nature the bow and arrow shaft have utterly disappeared, but the arrow-head has come down to us by thousands in the riverdrift and cave deposits which experts place at a hundred thousand years ago. With this, our very remote ancestors used to slay the mammoth, the woolly rhinoceros and the reindeer-animals whose like our sportsmen of to-day pursue with Express rifles and explosive bullets. In due time the bow became a finished weapon, and savage man grew to use it with great skill, both in hunting and in war. The bowman's prowess, however, was not so great as it has been represented by writers of fiction, and there is little doubt that just as the runner or the boxer of to-day could beat the athlete of antiquity, so the bowmen even of these days when shooting is but a pastime could easily beat the redskin or the African in feats of skill. It is at the target, however, that he would excel, not in the forest, for his woodcraft would not enable him to get the opportunity of drawing his bow. Neither savage nor modern toxophilite, however, can hope to come up to the record of Mahmoud Effendi, secretary to the Turkish ambassador in England in 1795. who, with a Turkish bow, shot an arrow four hundred and eighty-two yards in the presence of three members of the Toxopilite society. Before such a range as this it is not so surprising to be told of an arrow that pierced two inches of brass or of another that, being shot by a Welch archer at an armored man on horseback, struck him on the thigh, pierced the armor, his leg, his leather saddle, and killed his horse. The bow and arrow was at its height at the battle of Flodden in 1513, when the Scots vielded before the shower of shafts which the bowmen poured upon them, but already the knell of the fine

KANSAS STATE NEWS.

The president has appointed M. H. Alderson postmaster at Wilson.

Mrs. Cora Francis, living near Neodesha, committed suicide the other night by throwing herself in front of a

In the cocking main at Leavenworth between St. Louis and Topeka birds St. Louis won seven battles out of thirteen.

James L. Dick, defaulting treasurer of Ellsworth county, was recently arrested at Galveston, Tex. His shortage is \$36,000.

Gen. Alfred W. Elliott died at his home in Eldorado on the 10th, at the age of 74 years. He was a pioneer of Butler county and served with some distinction as a soldier in the late civil

The Kansas Improved Stock Breeders' association, in annual session at Topeka, elected T. A. Hubbard, president; M. S. Babcock, vice president, and H. A. Heath, secretary and treas-

Carl Hendrix, 9 years old, and Fred Noland, aged 11, of Pleasanton, instead of going home from school the other day went out to practice with a revolver. They got to scuffling over the pistol, when it was discharged and Hendrix killed.

In the trial of C. W. Oliver, of Nickerson, which was recently had at Hutchinson, the jury returned a verdict of guilty. Oliver was arrested upon the charge of removing plates from the rails of the Santa Fe at a point 3 miles east of Hutchinson on July 19,

The state board of agriculture met at Topeka on the 9th. The address of welcome was delivered by Gov. Lewelling. Thomas Potter, president of the board, responded. Addresses were delivered by ex-Gov. George W. Glick, of Atchison; Sam T. Howe, of Topeka, and Dr. C. J. Sihler, of Kansas City.

The third trial of the famous Hillmon insurance case was commenced recently in the United States circuit court at Topeka. It had its inception in 1879, when Hillmon disappeared leaving \$25,-000 insurance in various companies on his life, and his widow, claiming him to be dead, sued for it. The claim, including interest and court costs, now amounts to about \$50,000.

The state poultry association, at its late meeting in Topeka, elected officers as follows: President, M. L. Wartman, of Winfield; vice president, C. A. Sparks, of Topeka; secretary, D. A. Wise, of Topeka; treasurer, T. S. Lescher, of Topeka; executive comittee, Dr. P. N. Lewis, of Lecompton; G. S. Spragne, of Atchison; John Harmon, of Tessien, Pater M. S. Description of the season of the house was short, but thirty

agriculture, is desirous of obtaining information as to the location, depth of the state board of charities. irrigation or similar purposes, and from which the pumping is done on a considerable scale by wind, gasoline or steam engines. To parties notifying him of such wells he will be glad to send a blank upon which to furnish the desired information, which will be utilized in some way most helpful to irrigation and agriculture.

The government is reported to be ready to commence the expenditure of \$35,000 appropriated by the last congress for the protection of the Atchison bridge and the adjoining private property. Lieut. Sanford, of the Missouri river commission, arrived at Atchison from St. Louis a few days ago and gave assurance that work would soon be commenced. The commission will work in conjunction with the bridge company, which is now spending \$100,000 in an effort to throw the river back into its old channel.

The report of State Treasurer Biddle for the month of December showed that the total receipts during the month amounted to \$1,111,489.61.and the total disbursements \$99,127.56. Balance in the treasury at the close of the month was \$706,735.47. The receipts in the general revenue fund amounting to \$54,557.72, were from the following sources: State taxes, \$47,285,64; earnings of the state penitentiary, \$7,169.83; True, Cook, Parker.

fees from secretary of state, \$89.25; State affairs—Helm, chairman; Taylor, Smith, Osawatomie asylum, \$13. Bonds to the amount of \$31,250 were purchased during the month for the permanent school fund. The bonds on hand at the close of the month aggregated \$6,956,849.15.

The ninth biennial report of the Kansas Historical society has been issued by Secretary Adams. The society was formed by the Kansas Editorial association in 1876, and was formally adopted by the state by act of the legislature of 1879. The report shows the growth of the library from 408 volumes, the accumulations of the first year, to the present library of 79,900 volumes. Of these, 15,874 are bound volumes of books: 48.617 unbound volumes and pamphlets, and 15,409 bound volumes of newspaper files and magazines. Besides, the library contains an almost innumerable collection of manuscripts, pictures and historical relics and memorials of every descripby the report, 9.581 volumes have been added. The society has outgrown its present quarters in the capitol-build-ing and the legislature is urged to be falled, Boldsin, Bolds ing and the legislature is urged to be mindful of the claims of this department in providing for more room for state institutions. From the report it is learned that there are published in Kansas 782 newspapers, of which 37 old arm had sounded .- London News. | are daily.

KANSAS LAW MAKERS.

The Week's Proceedings of the Legislature Condensed.

Both houses of the Kansas legislature convened promptly at noon on the 8th. The senate was called to order by Lieut.-Gov. Daniels. ate was called to order by Licut.-Gov. Daniels. The rules of 1893 were temporarily adopted, and Senator Forney acted as secretary protem. For president protem. Senators King (pop.) and Thacher (rep.) were nominated and the vote resulted 23 for King and 15 for Thacher. The organization was completed by the election of W. L. Brown, secretary; J. L. Root, assistant secretary; Ben C. Rich, reading clerk; H. N. Boyd, sergeant-at-arms; Solon Gray and Ed Marshall, assistant sergeants-at-arms; H. N. Boyd, sergeant-at-arms; Solon Gray and Ed Marshall, assistant sergeants-at-arms; Rev. J. D. Bodkin, chaplain; V. H. Biddison, docket clerk; Bertha Morris, assistant docket clerk; A. D. Gilpin, journal clerk; Edna Steele, Meta Murphy, Edith Cole and Frank Petit, assistant journal clerks; A. C. Baker, document clerk; Mrs. Sam Wood, postmistress; J. S. Craig, assistant postmistress; J. J. Barnes, bookkeeper; Capt. Allen, doorkeeper; Lizzie Armstrong, enrolling clerk. The senate then adjourned....The house was called to order adjourned....The house was called to order by Secretary of State Osborn, and prayer of-fered by Rev. J. M. Sullivan. The members were sworn in by Chief Justice Horton. J. B. were sworn in by Chief Justice Horton. J. B. Remington, of Miami county, was elected temporary speaker and C. H. Tucker, of Douglas, temporary clerk. Mr. Eckstein, elected to fill a vacancy from Wichita, was sworn in. J. M. Miller presented the name of Charles E. Lobdell, the caucus nominee, for speaker. The populists presented no nomination, and on roll call 113 members, including the three democrats and twenty-two of the populists, voted for Lobdell. The oath of office was administered to the speaker by Chief Justice Horton. J. K. Cubbison was elected speaker pro tem. Frank L. Brown was chosen chief clerk and the organization was completed by the election of the other republican caucus nominees. After officers were sworn a committee was appointed to wait on the overser and officers were sworn a committee was appointed to wait on the governor and the house ad-journed until morning. NEITHER house transacted any business of

importance on the 9th, the completing of the organization occupying the time.

AFTER the usual order in the senate on the After the usual order in the senate on the 10th bills were introduced. In the afternoon the rules were debated at some length and finally the rules reported by the committee were adopted by a party vote. One of the rules struck out the provision for a separate irrigation committee and another takes the appointment of certain officers from the lieutenant-governor. Senator Brown's resolution instructing Kansas United States senators to work for an interstate law governing irrigation work for an interstate law governing irrigation was adopted. Adjourned....The house heard the reading of the journal except the governor's message, when fifty-four bills were intro-duced, among them a bill by Mr. Rohrbaugh which prohibits prosecuting officers, sheriffs, etc. from compromising or settling criminal etc. from compromising or settling criminal matters before action has been commenced, or to dismiss criminal cases except by order of the court. The anti-lottery bill was then considered in committee of the whole. Just before adjournment Mr. Cubbison's anti-gambling bill was passed.

MANY bills were introduced in the senate on the lith amount them one by Mr. Brown for

the 11th, among them one by Mr. Brown for free text books in the schools, and another by Mr. Danner on the same subject. The governor sent in a large batch of nominations. The postage stamp resolution created a lively debate. A motion to advance the anti-lottery S. Sprague, of Atchison; John Harmon, of Topeka; Peter Moore, of Parsons, and D. M. May, of Emporia.

Secretary Coburn, of the state board of excitations, of executive session of the house was short, but thirty bills were introduced. At 11 o'clock the house adjourned until Tuesday morning the 15th.

The senate was engaged in executive business only on the 12th. After an investigation, or the state board of excitations of the state board of excitations and the executive session to consider normalizations sent into executive was sension of the house was short. But thirty business only on the 12th. After an investigation, or the state board of excitations and the executive session to consider normalizations sent inc... The morning session of the house was short, but thirty business only on the 12th. After an investigation, or the state board of the house was short.

and water-supplying capacity of wells in Kansas that have been tested, for irrigation or similar numbers and hees, one of the managers of the soldiers home. The senate got into a wrangle over the nominations for state board of health and before the vote was taken the governor withdrew his appointments and sent in the names of Drs. A. Gifford of Lawrence, S. B. Wilson of Olathe, James Miller of Minneapolis, N. W. Smith of Washington, J. L. Beneke of Kingman, M. B. Ward of Topeka, P. D. St. John of Larned, T. E. Rains of Concordia, and C. T. Beninger of Topeka, who were confirmed. A number of other nominations were confirmed and at midnight the senate adjourned until Monday morning.....The house was not in

President Daniels, of the senate, announced the following standing committees on the 11th: Judiciary—Dennison. chairman: Dillard O'Bryan, Cook, Baldwin, Leeds, Carpenter,

Brown, Thacher. oauld, King, Forney, Landis, Parker, McTage

Elections-Leedy, chairman: Bowling, Shearer. Smith, Scott. Federal relations-Dillard, chairman; Hel-

nick, Reed, Williamson, Metcalf.
Railroads—Householder, chairman; Senn, Reilly, Leedy, Helm, Jumper, Sterne. Danner, Robbins.
Assessment and taxation—Senn, chairman;

Frue. Armstrong. Willcockson. Morgan. Fees and salaries—Taylor, chairman; Jumper, Landis. Baker. Willcockson. Municipal indebtedness—O'Bryan, chairman;

Forney, Lecds, Householder, Price, McTaggart, Carpenter. Corporations-Bowling, chairman; King,

Williamson, Thacher. District apportionment—Jumper, chairman: Leeds, Dennison, Dillard, Reed, Rodgers, Car-

penter, Brown, Williamson. Engrossed bills—Forney, chairman; Cook, Helm, Danner, O'Bryan, Enrolled bills—Leeds, chairman; Smith, Senn, Carpenter, Scott. Agriculture-King, chairman; Armstrong, Shearer, Robbins, McTaggart, Cook, Leeds,

Brown and Wilcockson. Temperance—Morgan, chairman; Baldwin, Helmick Taylor, Williamson. Penal and charitable institutions—Armstrong, chairman; Reed, Reilly, Metcalf, Mc-

Manufactures and industrial pursuits-Reilly, chairman; Bowling, Forney, McTaggart, Mine and mining-Reed, chairman; Jumper,

Householder, Baker, Morgan. Banking and insurance—Baldwin, chairman: Landis, Leedy, Sterne. Price. Printing—Cook, chairman: Landis, House-holder, Scott, Parker. Education and educational institutions— Landis, chairman: Dumbauld, Baldwin, King,

Public buildings - Dumbauld, chairman;

chairman: Dillard, Scott, Price, Willcockson, beilly, Baldwin. Roads and bridges—Smith, chairman; Taylor, Ronds and bridges—Smith, chairman; Taylor, Helmick, Dauner. Scott. County seats and county lines—True, chair-man: Bennison, Juaner. Brown. Morgan. Military affairs and claims—Helmick, chair-man: Rodgers. Bowning, Robbins, Metcali. Pablic health and immigration—Metcalf, thacman; Armstrong, True, Dumbauld, McCRISIS IN ITALY.

A Correspondent Says the Fall of the House of Savoy Is Probable.

New York, Jan. 15.-An American correspondent in Rome, writing of his observations there, makes the startling announcement that the fall of the house of Savoy may be chronicled within the near future. The correspondent says: "In the time of the Roman emperors the most noted physicians of the day employed all their time and science to preserve an imperial majesty's life for more than thirty years; the doctors now gathered around the death shall not exceed one-fourth of the total bed of the Italian monarchy and government, seem to be content with prolonging its existence for a week or month at a time. Italy is on the eve of dissolution, utter dissolution; the and receive gold or silver certificates long series of crises, financial, political are to be repealed and the se-and personal, have weakened her to cretary of the treasury is directed such an extent that the next attack, from whatever reputable or disreputable quarter it may come, must topple over. The king has become so desperate as to place his private fortune with foreign bankers preparatory to flight. Crispi, who has just got through kissing the papal toe, is scheming to secure the presidency, if not the dictatorship, of the republic, for which he is working, having given up all hope of saving Umberto. Adm. Brin, until recently Queen Marguerite's faithful friend, has joined any national bank to issue bank notes, the army of rats that is leaving the sinking ship of state. The Italian parliament, once voted the most able and patriotic on the continent, is composed largely of bribe takers and blackmailers, while Italy's credit is on a par with that of Greece and Portugal.'

ALMOST FROZEN.

Two Families Sleep Out of Doors with the Thermometer 19 Degrees Below Zero. SOUTH CHARLESTON, O., Jan. 15.—Two families, consisting of two men and women and five children, ranging from 2 to 5 years old, were found along the roadside yesterday almost frozen to death. The children were all bare-footed and all were very poorly clad. They had slept out Saturday night with the thermometer nineteen degrees below zero. They gave their names as Sevra and Flinn. They were driving from Brown county Ky., to Kenton, O., and expected to work for King's stone quarry in Kenton as soon as they could reach there, but their wagon broke down and they were out of money. It was the most distressing sight ever beheld here in the way of poverty. The authorities will furnish them clothing here and house them until the weather gets better.

THE BARKEEPER RETURNED.

And John Crippen, Who Ran Him Out, Got Shot to Death.

BONNE TERRE, Mo., Jan. 15.—Saturday John Crippen went into Henry Howard's saloon at Elyns a mining Howard's saloon at Elvins, a mining camp on Flat river, and, drawing a revolver, opened an indiscriminate fusilade, driving everybody, including the barkeeper, out of the place. Then going behind the bar he possessed himself of the cash drawer and was going to run the place, when the barkeeper returned and attempted to eject him. Thereupon he stabbed the barkeeper in the neck, who in turn fired four pistol shots into Crippen's body, from which

he died shortly afterwards. A Chicago Cocking Main Raided

CHICAGO, Jan. 15 .- A squad of Chicago police officers under command of Lieut. Barrett and assisted by Officers Mitchell and Nolan of the humane society interrupted a cocking main last evening in a saloon on Archer avenue, Chicago, and arrested sixty-seven men bullion, and this is to be paid out by and boys. The charge against the prisoners was violation of the state law prohibiting anyone from assisting in. or witnessing a dog or cock fight. All the prisoners were admitted to bail.

Free Delivery Discontinued.

WELLINGTON, Kan., Jan. 15 .- The free delivery mail service which Wellington has enjoyed for the past seven years on the basis of postal receipts of \$10,000 annually, has been suspended, together with the towns of Caldwell, Winfield and Arkansas City. Three carriers lost their places here under the new order.

A Passenger and Freight Train Collide. IN DIANAPOLIS, Ind., Jan. 15 .- A passenger and freight train collided on the Indiana, Decatur & Western railroad at 3 o'clock yesterday morning 45 and he is openly opposed to any step miles west of this city. The freight for immediate statehood, claiming that was trying to make a side track. William Fletcher, engineer of the passenger train, residing in this city, was killed. Nobody else was injured.

Six of a Vessel's Crew Lost. FREEPORT, L. I., Jan., 15 .- Last night the coal barge Seth Low, bound from Philadelphia to Boston, ran into Zach's inlet, near Jones' beach. An attempt was made to shoot the life line over the barge, but it did not reach, and when life savers could reach the vessel to-day the crew of six men were missing.

Newspaper Changes Hands. WARRENSBURG, Mo., Jan. 15 .- J. B. McDonald, recently editor of the daily and weekly Star, has purchased the Johnson County Union, a populist organ, and will take possession February William Malone, present editor of he owns the Searchlight.

Fourth-Class Missouri Postmasters WASHINGTON, Jan. 15 .- These Missouri post office appointments were made to-day: At Bloomfield, Stoddard county, Mack Richardson; at Elrod, Andrew county, T. S. Stout; at Florence, Morgan county, Fred Schrader.

ANOTHER PLAN.

Senator Vest Has a Financial Bill—Outline of Its Provisions. Washington, Jan. 12.—Senator Vest's

financial bill was presented to the finance committee yesterday afternoon. It provides that all treasury notes and gold and silver certificates shall be destroyed and an equal amount of notes payable in standard gold and silver coin shall be issued and paid out instead of the notes. No coin amount outstanding at any time. They are to be legal tender for all debts. All laws which authorize the owners of gold or silver bullion to deposit to receive no more coin or bullion in the future. The gold certificates now outstanding are to be paid in gold coin and the silver certificates in standard silver coin or coin notes. When the gold in the treasury amounts to less than \$100,000,000, exclusive of that necessary to redeem gold certificates, they are to be redeemed in silver coin; i. more than \$100,000,000 the secretary of the treasury, in the exercise of his discretion, may redeem in either gold or silver coin. It is made unlawful for and all acts authorizing such issues are repealed. It is made the duty of the secretary within twelve months to sell the United States bonds deposited in the treasury by national banks to secure circulation, in the case of national banks retiring their circulation or going out of business, and after redeeming with coin notes the outstanding notes or currency, as provided by the national bank act, the surplus is to be also paid in the coin notes to the banks owning the bonds

in the amounts respectively due them. Section 5 requires the secretary of the treasury to have coined as far as possible the silver bullion held in the treasury purchased under the Sherman act of 1890, including the gain or seigniorage and this coin is to be used in the payment of public expenditures and for the redemption of the coin notes authorized by this act.

Section 6 provides that when the revenues of the government are not sufficient to meet its current expenses, the secretary of the treasury shall issue a sufficient amount of coin notes to cover the deficiency and all laws authorizing the future issue of interest-bearing bonds of the United States are repealed except as otherwise provided. The section also provides that if the gold in the treasury at the time the act shall take effect does not amount to \$100,000,000, exclusive of that held not less than par in gold coin, bearing not to exceed 3 per cent. interest, redeemable after five years, but no greater amount of such bonds are to be sold than may be necessary to procure for the treasury the full amount of \$100,-

000,000 in gold. Section 7 provides that silver bullion brought to any mint of the United States for coinage shall be received and coined into standard dollars of 412½ grains, but no deposit of silver bullion of less value than \$100 shall be received, nor shall any bullion be received that is so base as to be unsuited for the operations of the mint. The directors of the mint are to retain as seigniorage and to cover into the treasury the difference between the New York price and the coined price of the the secretary of the treasury in the current expenditures of the government.

AGAINST STATEHOOD. Judge Parker, of Arkanisas, Opposed to

Oklahoma Becoming a State at Present Washington, Jan. 12.-Judge Parker, of Arkansas, well known because of his defiance of the United States supreme court, and who is here in connection with his difficulty with that august tribunal, is also very much interested in the statehood for Oklahoma. While the judge has not appeared before the committee on Indian affairs and discussed this question, he is willing to do so if opportunity presents. There is no concealment about his position in the matter. neither the people nor the country is ready to be formed into a state. Judge Parker has been making this argument freely to various members of the committee on Indian affairs, who have been impressed thereby.

MICHIGAN'S SENATOR.

Julius C. Burrows Nominated by Repub-licans to Fill Out the Term of the Late

Senator Stockbridge. KALAMAZOO, Mich., Jan. 12.—Julius Cæsar Burrows, who has been nominated by the republicans of Michigan to fill the unexpired term of United States Senator Stockbridge, deceased, has served as a member of congress for sixteen years. He is a native of Eric county, Pa., and 57 years of age. He is a common school graduate, served as a soldier in the late war, and wears the the Union, will move to Liberty, where tri-colored button of the Loyal Legion. In manner he is modest and unaffected, but is a man of real ability and sterling merit, and a strong and positive influence in shaping lesislation. He has been for some years a leading member of the ways and means committee. He is a lawyer by profession and has resided in Kalamazoo since 1859.

A BLESSED MORTGAGE.



RS. MUNROE was in ecstasies of delight. She had secured a new cook at the most ridiculous wages. Of course, she had not told the was quite true that she paid her not half hands. what she had been compelled to pay the cook

who had just left her. But when Almira Pollers, a fresh, pleasant-featured young country girl, had applied for the place and accepted Mrs. Munroe's with, her new mistress did not think it necessary to mention that the proposed sum was very low indeed.

"Of course you shall have more as little about fancy cooking I scarcely less money?" feel able to pay you more at the start,' Mrs. Munroe had said, smiling sweetly on Almira, who did not know that very that household. And so Almira took

ers and owned their own place, but on her and making her pale and thin, Almira's father had somehow managed she poured out her woes into his symto get behind and a mortgage had been | pathizing ear. fastened upon the farm. The man who held the mortgage was very well satisfied to receive a good interest every year and renew Peter Poller's note; was paid. They had grown so accus-but it came to pass that it was hard to tomed to that they had never thought pay even the interest. This particular of losing the place until Mr. Pollers, year the crops had mostly failed. It terest was due, when Almira, the eldest of the flock-there were ten in allmade up her mind to go out "to serv-Her determination created a great commotion in the family. None of the Poller women had ever worked out, and the idea was very distaste- supportable, and yet where could ful, but Almira eventually carried the day. Had her education been thorough to cancel the mortgage? enough she would gladly have taught school, but the little Pollers had appeared at such frequent intervals that Almira was obliged to stay at home most of the time to assist her mother.

and her education was limited. So, not without some inward struggles, she had decided that the only way she could help along would be by exercising her chief gift, cooking. Mrs. Munroe's advertisement in the Weekly Gazette had caught her eye, and she was very happy when she secured the situation. The wages were not large, but she could save all the money for her father, and there would be one less to feed at home. That counted for something.

Mrs. Munroe's family consisted of herself and a brother. Mr. Munroe had died several years before and his widow was quite wealthy. Her home, situated in an aristocratic suburb of the city, although small was handsome and well appointed, and she had sufficient income to keep it up well. Mrs. Munroe liked to call herself economical, and we cannot deny that she was in some things. She dressed elegantly and gave largely to her church, but there never was a closer woman in some respects than she. The shopkeepers areaded to see her come in, for although she always purchased the best, she invariably haggled at the price until she got the goods for less than the marked price. At the grocer's it was the same way, and woe to the servant who wasted a scrap of any. thing or presumed to eat more than the mistress thought necessary. After the first table Mrs. Munroe removed any delicacy she considered unnecessary for a servant's coarse appetite without the slightest compunction. Her brother Tom, who paid a handsome sum for the privilege of sharing her home, once saw this performance and remonstrated with her, but to no avail.

"It would be easting pearls before swine." she remarked, to his intense disgust, as she replaced a dish of lemon jelly in the closet and substituted a saucer of molasses.

Tom Birney was one of those big hearted convivial fellows who, left with more money than they needed, succeeded in getting rid of it in different and unprofitable ways. He was not really bad, but he drank a good bit and never had done anything useful in his life. He had been put in his father's office, but he was extremely weak in his arithmetic, and succeeded in mixing up the figures so badly that it took an expert to untangle them. After that his father had not tried to that as Tom had been cut out for a took what meals he ate at home alone, gentleman he should be one.

But this was exactly what poor Tom was not cut out to be-that is, if we agree to the accepted meaning of the word-a man of refined manners. He loved horses and enjoyed the society of horsemen; liked better to hear a sister's importunities to accompany her to a dancing party he was sure to out. step on his partners' toes, to tear their sses by his awkwardness, and drink you. too much champagne at supper. In fact Tom, although kind-hearted and honest, was very ill at ease and out of place at society, and at last, after that's my motto." making himself very conspicuous at a New York dance, his sister vowed she again. She told him this very emphatically the morning after the ball, as she left him to get him t she left him to eat his late breakfast

Tom was feeling very badly and indulging in a severe case of "katzen- on you'll sink lower and lower-oh, ings.

jammer," the result of too frequent it's dreadful to think of it." Almira visits to the punch bowl, but looked shuddered as she picked up her tray up when Almira came in with his and left the table. up when Almira came in with his breakfast and noticed that she was "What is the matter, Almira?" he

asked. "Nothing, Mr. Tom," replied Almira,

moving toward the door quietly. "I say there is something wrong; out with it, Almira," continued Tom, wishing to help her if she was in trouble of Tom sprang up and obstructed her

"Say, you're working too hard, and urged. Sister Eleanor pays you beastly small new gown or a bonnet you're grieving after-eh, Almira? Here, take this and get it." And before Almira could new girl, but it speak the impulsive Tom had plunged his hand into his pockets, brought out

"How dare you?" she demanded, so choked up she could scarcely articulate. "Have I ever given you any reason, Mr. Tom, to treat me with such

"Disrespect?" repeated Tom, very red and astonished. "Do you think I offer of two dollars a week to start meant any disrespect to you, Almira? I swear I respect you more than any other woman I know; I only thought you were pining for some of the pretty things most girls like, and why you improve, Almira, but you know so shouldn't I do some good with my use-

Almira saw that he was honest in his speech and was appeased, but little fancy cooking was ever done in a gown or hat, what in heaven's name is it?" she burst into tears, and, forup her burden, and for the first time getting that she was Mrs. Munroe's in nineteen years of her life began to servant-girl and that Mr. Tom was her brother and a rich man, forgetting The Pollers had always been farm- all save the trouble that was wearing

She told him about the mortgage on their farm, how it had been renewed from year to year when the interest tomed to that they had never thought on taking the interest so hardly lacked but a few weeks when the in- earned and increased by Almira's savings, had been informed that his creditor needed the money and must have it on the farm.

The blow had fallen like a clap of thunder from a clear sky. The thought of leaving the old homestead was in-Peter Pollers expect to raise the money

Almira told her story, punctuated by sobs, and Tom listened attentively. When she had finished, he asked: "Is it a large sum, Almira?" "Oh, yes, Mr. Tom, two thousand

dollars!" she said, sadly. "Hum!" said Tom, pulling his mus-

understand it, Almira. It's got such vietoria, B. C., recently, understand it, Almira. It's got such ninety seconds. The total distance by ninety seconds. a hold on me. How can I shake it off? I've got no one else to help me if I try," and, weakened and unnerved as he was, the tears started to his eyes. "Tell me what to do."

"You can get down and pray to God to help you," said Almira, solemnly, any kind. Almira made no reply and "and you can go to the cure. They say it's wonderful what they can do. Be a man, Mr. Tom, and try it," she

Tom sat irresolute for a moment, wages, I'll be bound. Maybe it's a then rose and grasped her hand. "I will try," he said, "and if I come out ahead it will all be owing to you. But it will be hard, Almira. I know, for I tried once, only I couldn't stick it out. But I'll try again, if only to show you-" a lot of coin and pushed it into her He stopped abruptly and wrung her hand and rushed out of the room.

If Mrs. Munroe had known that her brother set such value on Almira Pollers' good opinion she would have been horrified. She reported that brother Tom had gone to a sanitarium because she had lectured him into it, and was quite satisfied as the weeks lengthened into months and Tom still remained there.

In truth he was having a terrible fight with the demon who had so nearly claimed him as his own. But at last he "came out ahead," as he himself explained it.

When he returned home he walked straight through all the handsome when he asked anxiously: "If it isn't rooms down to the kitchen, where Almira was alone at work. The look on his face, even before he spoke, told her that he had conquered.

"Oh, I'm so glad," she faltered, putting her toil-worn hand into the one he held out. "I knew you could do

"You had faith in me, did you, Al-"You had faith in me, did you, Almira?" he asked, still holding her National Gallery; but there are indicahand and looking curiously at her

beaming face. Almira nodded assent. "Well. I'm cured now-wouldn't touch a drop of it if there were gallons and gallons of the very finest flowing all around me. But will it last? I can't tell, and I've got to have somebody to help me if that dreaded have a wife who will love and believe

draw her hand away, "you can't mean happened inversely to the car speed. In

case. You're the noblest girl I know, slowly on crowded streets. As to the and I want you and only you. Can't other effects of slow speed, he said you try to love me enough to marry that it increased the necessary investme, Almira? I'll try to be a good husband, I swear."

"How can I help loving you," mur-



"MISTER TOM, I AM SORRY FOR YOU."

tache and looking very hard out of the | mured Almira. "I've nearly worthe mortgage?

"Suppose-suppose-I take it up, Almira?" ventured Tom, still looking out of the window and getting very red again. Astonishment and rapture Munroe might say some things-unappeared on the girl's face at his pleasant things-to Almira Pollers the others 'go by.'"-London Tele-

"Do you mean it, Mr. Tom? Oh, you are too good!" she cried.

"Bosh!" said Tom, brusquely. simply a good investment. Don't accuse me of being good, Almira; I'm incorrigibly bad, I am. But" (hearing footsteps approaching), 'run on. I'll her rage in the privacy of her own drive out and see your father to-day room. When kind friends offered conand get the mortgage." And without dolence she sighed and wiped a few giving her a moment to express her thanks, he hurried on.

Not long after this Almira noticed Mrs. Munroe declaring she would not and could not lend him her countenance. The girl, as she waited on him, felt a great deal of pity for this man, who seemed so alone and was wasting health and fortune in dissipation, and at last one morning when he was lookrobust German girl sing funny songs ing unusually used up and his hands at the garden than to hear Patti at were trembling so that he could hardthe Grand. If he ever yielded to his ly hold his cup she again forgot the citer's importunities to accompany

"Mr. Tom," she said, "I'm sorry for

"What! Sorry for me? What do you mean, Almira? I'm having a jolly good time. A short life and a merry one-

Almira shook her head and looked at him steadily. "Do you never think how much good you might do instead fire.

"Humph! That's pretty strong lauguage, I must say," he growled.

"But it's true, Mr. Tom, if you keep haven't felt it since." - Texas Sift-

window. "Couldn't, your father get shiped you since you lifted that heavy some one to pay the man and take up load from my poor father's shoulders, and if you think I am good enough for you-

"Put on your bonnet right away and we'll find a license and a parson. Mrs. that she would not dare to say to Mrs. graph. Tom Birney," and in spite of Almira's remonstrances she was marched off, and so expeditious was Tom that inside of an hour they were married.

Mrs. Munroe, when she was notified of the happy event, gave full sway to imaginary tears with her handkerchief.

"Brother Tom was always the black make a business man of him, but said that Tom was drinking steadily. He sheep of the family," she said. "We never could make a gentleman of him. I suppose we should be thankful he's done no worse. The girl is really quite capable and may be able to keep him straight."

The usual order of things was reversed when Mrs. Tom Birney on her wedding day made her father a present, and it was nothing less than the mortgage on his farm. And Almira said, as they all drew around the fireplace and watched it turn to ashes, that it was a blessed mortgage after all, for it led her indirectly to her Tom. - Toledo Blade.

Sanitary Item.

"Lay off your overcoat, or you won't feel it when you go out," said the landlord of a Texas hotel to a newly-arrived guest who was sitting by the

"That's what I am afraid of," re plied the stranger; "the last time I was bere I laid off my overcoat and I didn't feel it when I came out, and I

IN THE ELECTRICAL WORLD.

-The sending of a message and re-"Hold there," said Tom, "you don't nderstand it, Almira. It's got such wire, out and return, is eighteen thousand miles.

-A Manchester (Eng.) man carries on his person a complete pickpocket alarm system. Removal of his watch, pin or other jewelry causes the ringing of a bell. The electric plant weighs twenty-two ounces.

from day of sowing seed!

-Punch.

IF YOU WILL CUT THIS OUT AND SEND IT

with \$1 money order to the John A.

Salzer Seed company, LaCrosse, Wis.

you will get free thirty-five packages

earliest vegetable seeds and their great

seed catalogue, or for six cents postage

a package of FOURTEEN DAY PARIS RAD-

ISH seed and their seed catalogue. [K]

PEGGY—"Was ye hearin' that Jeanie Anderson's gettin' mairret?" Kirsty—"Stupit creatur! Hoo is she able tae keep a man?"

Result of Extensive Improvements.

Consolidated Railroad, familiarly known

as the "Air Line," has shortened the run-ning time of its passenger trains between St. Louis and Louisville one hour and twenty

minutes; but the many improvements re-cently made in the readled, bridges, tun-nels, equipment, etc., will admit of a still faster schedule, which will be made effect-

ive as soon as necessities may require. The facilities this line now gives the traveling

public make it the favorite line between St.

Louis and Louisville. All trains depart from terminals later and arrive earlier

no competition exists, this being the only through train service route, the time has been shortened one-half hour.

the North Pole? I can't see." "It will future expeditions."—Harper's Bazar.

"But what earthly use is it to discover

How's This!

any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by

EVEN political silence is golden, but much of the political talk is leaden.—Yonkers Ga-

Split the Century in Three Parts.

And about one and a third of the last of these represents the term of popularity of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, the most high-

ly sanctioned and widely known remedy in existence for dyspepsia, lack of stamina, liver complaint, constipation, nerrousness,

incipient rheumatism and inactivity of the kidneys. Neither spurious imitation nor underhand competition has affected the sale

Hall's Catarrh Cure.

F. J. CHENEY & Co., Props., Toledo, O.

Hall's Family Pills, 25c.

of this genuine remedy.

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for

The Louisville, Evansville & St. Louis

-Some discusion has been created by the use recently by a well-known chemist of the phrase "a voltage of 100 degrees intensity." Electricians do not put it exactly that way, but it is pointed out that "voltage" is not an elegant or praiseworthy expression, although all electricians are very fond of using it. For example, it is contended that it would be equally as funny to say "hourage," dollarage," "bar-relage," "inchage," and it is dismally suggested that in the near future electricians building up on some of their existing units may give us "ohmage," "faradage," "henriage," or else "ohm-less" and "henriless." A large number of electrical terms are the creation of absolute necessity, but the fashion of coining new limits and phraseology has been over done.

-One of the recent departures in the employment of searchlights has been the use of the projector in combination with the magic lantern devices for throwing a picture or an advertisement on clouds or buildings. Such advertising has attracted attention, and hence served its purpose, but as the owners of the buildings used as fences have not often been consulted, trouble has more than once arisen. In London action is now being taken by the authorities to stop the audacious throwing of illuminated adver-F. J. CHENEY & Co., Props., Toledo, O.
We, the undersigned, have known F. J.
Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe
him perfectly honorable in all business
transactions and financially able to carry
out any obligation made by their firm.
West & Truax. Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O. Walding, Kinnan & Marvin,
Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.
Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally,
acting directly on the blood and mucous
surfaces of the system. Price, 75c. per bottle. Sold by all Druggists. Testimonials free.
Hall's Family Pills, 25c. tisements on the stately Nelson coltions that, in the customary ponderous way, it will be actually necessary to get a bill through parliament to stop the practice, whether for public or pri vate property.

-Mr. H. F. Parshall, a leading American engineer, addressed the English thirst comes on again. I've got to subject of electric roads, touched on the subject of speed. He said that in the in me and keep me from falling. United States the speed was roughly, me. Almira, and you're the only one I want for a wife. Say yes, Almira." "Oh, Mr. Tom," she cried, trying to hour. Curiously enough, accidents it-why-I'm-only your sister's cook." other words, if they killed any one, "That has nothing to do with the they did so when the cars were moving ment in cars and motors 50 per cent. for a corresponding number of car miles, and if the regulations were applied to outlying districts it lessened the efficiency of the whole investment

to the extent of 25 or 30 per cent. -Trials are reported to have been made at London, Eng., with a new apparatus for the extraction of teeth by electricity. It consists of an inductive coil of extremely fine wire, having an interrupter that can vibrate at the rate of fifty times a second. The patient sits in the traditional arm chair. and takes the negative electrode in his left hand and the positive in his right. At this moment the operator turns on a current, whose intensity is gradually increased, till it has attained the ut- | Cure the disorders and ailments that beset most limit that the patient can support. The extractor is then put in port. The extractor is then put in circuit and fastened on the tooth, which under the action of the vibrations, is loosened at once. The operation is performed very quickly, and the patient feels no other sensation the patient feels no other sensation and nervine, imparting vigor and strength than the pricking produced in the hands and forearms by the passing of the current.

An Imperturbable Bus Driver. A gentleman grumbler, who occupied a front garden seat on a bus bound for the "northern heights," was yesterday complaining bitterly of the snaillike pace at which the vehicle was proceeding. "Anything wrong with the horses?" he inquired of the driver. "Bless me, no," was the reply. "It's their fust journey." Not satisfied the complainant again protested against the conveyance being turned into a funeral car, and asked, with some irony, whether it was a "favorite." 'No, not exactly, sir," was the answer; 'but it's known as the 'regilator.' Asked to explain his meaning, the imperturbable occupant of the box retorted: "Why, 'cause it's the bus all

A Candid Confession.

Father of the Bridegroom-Before cementing this close relationship I think it but right to tell you that I once had a little unpleasantness which involved the loss of my liberty for a considerable period. Both my daughters are, I am sorry to say, rather flighty; my dear wife is suffering from kleptomania and my son was mixed up in a little forgery affair. Won't that make any difference?

Father of the Bride-Not the slightest! From the fact that I am quite in favor of our alliance you may judge how matters stand in my family.-Der Schalk.

To Lengthen a Flannel Skirt.

The genuine new woman scorns the flannel petticoat. She is devoted to the combination suit, which regards that old-fashioned garment as superfluous This suggestion, therefore, is merely for the woman who clings to antique styles and who declares that she will wear a flannel petticoat until she dies. If last year's skirts are an inch or so too short they may be lengthened and beautified at the same time by adding a deep frill of woven lace. The skirt may also be taken off the band and sewed to a muslin yoke, which should fit smoothly across the hips.-N. Y.

Indefinite. Clara-Mr. Sandstone wanted me to ell him your age last night.

Maude-But you didn't. Clara-Not exactly. I only gave it to him in round numbers.-Life.

Rheumatic Pains MARKET GARDENERS GROW RICH. There is lots of money made in early vegetables. Everybody admits that the

Return when the colder weather comes. very earliest vegetables are produced They are caused by lactic acid in the from Salzer's Northern Grown seeds. blood, which frequently settles in the Think of having radishes in fourteen joints. This poisonous taint must be redays; lettuce in twenty days; potatoes

ood's Sarsain forty days; peas in forty-six days, and splendid cabbage in fifty-five days parilla 000000 moved. Hood's Sar-

ures saparilla conquers 20000 rheumatism oecause it drives out of the blood every form of impurity. It makes pure, rich blood. "I suffered with rheumatism in my left

foot. I took Hood's Sarsaparilla and the

pain is all gone." MISS R. R. BLAKE,

Mills House, Charleston, S. C. Hood's Pills prevent constipation.

One of my children had a! very bad discharge from the nose. Physicians prescribed without benefit. After using Ely's Cream Balm a short time the disease was cured .-

O. A. Cary, Corning, N. Y. CATARRI-

than competitors. The patrons of the Air Line can not fail to appreciate the efforts of the management to iurnish accommoda-tions superior to any other line. Between Evansville and Louisville, where A particle is applied into each nostril and isagree ble. Price 50 cents at Druggists or by mail. ELY BROTHERS, 56 Warren Street, New York.

The Greatest Medical Discovery of the Age.

KENNEDY'S MEDICAL DISCOVERY.

DONALD KENNEDY, of ROXBURY, MASS. Has discovered in one of our common

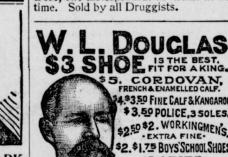
pasture weeds a remedy that cures every kind of Humor, from the worst Scrofula down to a common Pimple. He has tried it in over eleven hundred ases, and never failed except in two cases (both thunder humor). He has now in his possession over two hundred certificates

of its value, all within twenty miles of Boston. Send postal card for book. A benefit is always experienced from the first bottle, and a perfect cure is warranted

when the right quantity is taken. When the lungs are affected it causes. shooting pains, like needles passing through them; the same with the Liver or Bowels. This is caused by the ducts being stopped, and always disappears in a

week after taking it. Read the label.

If the stomach is foul or bilious it will cause squeamish feelings at first. No change of diet ever necessary. Eat the best you can get, and enough of it. Dose, one tablespoonful in water at bed-time. Sold by all Druggists.

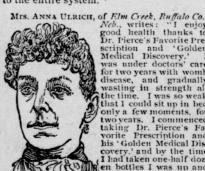


LEAVES ITS MARK

every one of the painful irregularities and weaknesses that prey upon women. They fade the face, waste the figure, ruin the temper, wither you up, make you old before your time.

Get well: That's the way to look well.

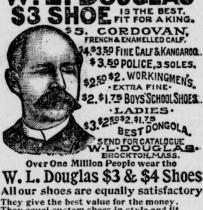
It regulates and promotes all the proper functions, improves digestion, enriches the blood, dispels aches and pains, melancholy



of Flm Creek, Inffalo Co., Neb., writes: "I enjoy good health thanks to Dr. Fierce's Favorite Prescription and 'Golden Medical Discovery.' I was under doctors' care for two years with womb disease, and gradually wasting in strength all the time. I was so weak that I could sit up in bed only a few moments, for two years. I commenced only a few moments, for two years. I commenced taking Dr. Pierce's Fa-vorite Prescription and his 'Golden Medical Dis-covery,' and by the time (I had taken one-half doz-MRS. ULRICH.

ever since—that was two years and a half ago."

A book of 168 pages on "Woman and Her Diseases" mailed scaled, on receipt of 10 cents in stamps for postage. Address, World's Dispensary Medical Associa-TION, 663 Main Street, Buffalo, N. Y.



All our shoes are equally satisfactory. They give the best value for the money. They equal custom shoes in style and fit. Their wearing qualities are unsurpassed. The prices are uniform,—stamped on sole. From \$1 to \$3 saved over other makes.

HAS AN ANNUAL SALE OF 3.000 TONS. TOUCH UP SPOTS WITH A CLOTH. MAKES NO DUST, IN 5&10 CENT TIN BOXES. THE ONLY PERFECT PASTE. MOTSE BYOS, PROP'S. CANTON, MASS.

Be Independent! Don't stay poor all your life !: Get a farm of your own and in a few years you will wonders why you remained in the cities and paid rent. You can secure good of the United States Homestead Land government, FREE OF COST, along the line of the Lake Superior division of the CHICAGO MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL RAILWAY, in North ern Wisconsin and Upper Michigan, or you cam buy at low prices on easy terms. Address C. Ea ROLLINS, 161 La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.



FOR ALL WOMEN WHO USE

AIRFTTF 5

MADE THE N.K. FAIRBANK COMPANY, ST. Louis.

A MISTAKE.

Wuz jes' ez likely a young man
Ez you could hope ter see.
He'd orter make his mark in life
His frien's 'ud all agree.
Weth lets of industry an' pluck
Ee set out in the race; He started fur a winner, but He couldn't strike the pace.

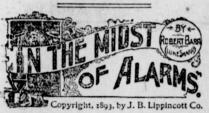
He studied hard, perfessors said, | An' never wastel time; He stood at fortune's ladder, sure, But, somehow couldn't climb He halted, sorter bashful, while Another tuk 'is place; He started fur a winner, but He couldn't strike the pace.

Ye see, he learnt the world in books The world of long ago.
This globe goes spinnin' livelier That what she did, you know He patterned from the highest, and, Of course, it's no disgrace Thet he started fur a winner, but Could never strike the pace.

Success, the moth, hez got too cute Ter seek reflected light; Ye wanter simply be yerself.

An' be it all yer might.

Don't slight the present for the past. Er else 'twill be your ease; You'll start out for a winner, but Yo'll never strike the pace. —Washington Star.



CHAPTER IV. -CONTINUED.

Now, it happened that Yates, who had seen nothing of this silent struggle of the eyes, being exceedingly hungry, was making every preparation for the energetic beginning of the meal. He had spent most of his life in hotels and New York boarding houses, so that if he ever knew the adage "Grace before meals" he had forgotten it. In the midst of his preparations came the devout words, and they came upon him as a stupefying surprise. Although naturally a resourceful man, he was not quick enough this time to cover his confusion. Miss Bartlett's golden head was bowed, but out of the corner of her eye she saw Yates' look of a nazed bewilderment and his sudden halt of surprise. When all heads were raised the young girl's still remained where it was, while her plump shoulders quivered. Then she covered her face with her apron, and the silvery ripple of a laugh came like a smothered musical chime trickling through her

"Why, Kitty!" cried her mother, in astonishment, "what ever is the matter with you?"

The girl could no longer restrain her mirth. "You'll have to pour out the tea,

mother!" she exclaimed, as she fled from the room

"For the land's sake!" cried the astonished mother, rising to take her frivolous daughter's place, "what ails the child? I don't see what there is to laugh at."

Hiram scowled down the table, and was evidently also of the opinion that there was no occasion for mirth. The professor was equally in the dark.

"I am afraid, Mrs. Bartlett," said Yates, "that I am the innocent cause of Miss Kitty's mirth. You see, madam, I have had no home life. Although I attend church regularly, of course," he added with in the same and the same have done, they added, with jaunty mendacity, "I must confess that I haven't heard grace at meals for years and years, and-well, I wasn't just prepared for it. I have no doubt I made an exhibition of myself which your daughter was quick to see."
"It wasn't very polite," said Mrs.

Bartlett, with some asperity. "I know that," pleaded Yates, with contrition, "but I assure you it was unintentional on my part.

"Bless the man!" cried his hostess. "I don't mean you. I mean Kitty. But that girl never could keep her face straight. She always favored me more than her father."

This statement was not difficult to believe, for Hiram, at that moment, looked as if he had never smiled in his life. He sat silent throughout the meal, but Mrs. Bartlett talked quite enough for two.

"Well, for my part," she said,"I don't know what farming's coming to. Henry Howard and Margaret drove past here this afternoon as proud as Punch in their new-covered buggy. Things is very different from what they was when I was a girl. Then a farmer's daughter had to work. Now Margaret's took her diploma at the ladies' college, and Arthur he's begun at the university, and Henry's sporting round in a new buggy. They have a piano there, with the organ moved out into the back roos."

"The whole Howard lot's a stuck-up set," muttered the farmer.

But Mrs. Bartlett wouldn't have that. Any detraction that was necessary she felt competent to supply without help from the nominal head of the

"No, I don't go so far as to say that. Neither would you, Hiram, if you but what Margaret's a good housekeeper, for she wouldn't be her mothit does seem to me a queer way to bring up farmers' children, and I only hope they can keep it up. There were no pianos nor French and German in

You ought to hear her play! My lands!" eried young Bartlett, who spoke for the first time. His admiration for her accomplishment evidently went beyond his powers of expression.

he looked somewhat uneasily at the two young strangers. The professor's was listening with respectful interest to Mrs. Bartlett's talk. Yates bent over his plate with flushed face, and confined himself strictly to the business in hand.

"I am glad," said the professor, in- He pictured, with a shudder, meeting that?"

young lady's acquaintance. I must ask you for an introduction.'

For once in his life Yates had nothing to say, but he looked at his friend with an expression that was not kindly. The latter, in answer to Mrs. Bartlett's inquiries, told how they had passed Miss Howard on the road, and how Yates, with his usual kindness of heart, had offered the young woman the hospitalities of the hay rack. Two persons at the table were much relieved this boon. He was interested in the tent, and he wanted to know. Two things seemed to bother the boy. First, he was anxious to learn what diabolical cause had been at work to induce two apparently sane men to give up the comforts of home and live in this exposed manner, if they were not compelled to do so. Second, he desired to find out why people who had the privilege of living in large cities came of their own accordinto the uninteresting country anyhow. Even after explanations were offered the problem seemed still beyond him.

After the meal they all adjourned to and the view extensive. Mrs. Bartlett would not hear of the young men pitching the tent that night.

"Goodness knows, you will have enough of it, with the rain and the mosquitoes. We have plenty of room here, and you will have one comfortable night on the Ridge, at any rate. Then in the morning you can find a place in the woods to suit you, and my boy will take an ax and cut stakes for you and help to put up your precious tent. Only remember that when it rains you are to come to the house, or you will catch your deaths with cold and rheumatism. It will be very nice till the novelty wears off; then you are quite welcome to the front rooms upstairs, and Hiram can take the tent back to Erie the first time he goes to town."

Mrs. Bartlett had a way of taking things for granted. It never seemed to occur to her that any of her rulings might be questioned. Hiram sat gazing silently at the road as if all this was no affair of his.

Yates had refused a chair and sat on the edge of the veranda with his back against one of the pillars in such a position that he might, without turning his head, look through the open doorway into the room where Miss Bartlett was busily but silently clearing away the tea things. The young man caught fleeting glimpses of her as she moved airily about her work. He drew a cigar from his case, cut off the end with his knife and lit a match on the sole of his boot, doing this with an easy automatic familiarity that required no attention on his part, all of which aroused the respectful envy of young Hiram, who sat on a wooden chair, leaning forward, cagerly watch-

ing the man from New York. "Have a cigar?" said Yates, offering

the case to young Hiram.
"No, no; thank you," gasped the boy, aghast at the reckless audacity of

the proposal. "What's that?" cried Mrs. Bartlett. Although she was talking volubly to the professor, her maternal vigilance never even nodded, much less slept. "A cigar? Not likely! I'll say this for have never smoked nor touched a drop of liquor since I've known them, and

-please God-they never will." "Oh, I guess it wouldn't hurt them," said Yates, with a lack of tact that was not habitual. He fell several degrees

in the estimation of his hostess. "Hurt 'em?" eried Mrs. Bartlett, indignantly. "I guess it won't get a chance to." She turned to the professor, who was a good listener-respect-



"NO, NO; THANK YOU," GASPED THE BOY. ful and deferential, with little to say for himself. She rocked gently to and

fro as she talked. Her husband sat unbendingly silent. in a sphinx-like attitude that gave no outward indication of his mental uneasiness. He was thinking gloomily that it would be just his luck to meet Mrs. Bartlett, unexpectedly, on the streets of Fore Eric, on one of those hadn't lost your law-suit about the rare occasions when he was enjoying line fence; and served you right, too, the pleasures of sin for a season. He for it wouldn't have been begun if I had the most pessimistic forebodings had been at home at the time. Not of what the future might have in store for him, Sometimes when neighbors or customers treated often in the viler's daughter if she wasn't that, but lage, and he felt he had taken all the whisky that cloves would conceal, he took a five-cent eigar instead of a drink. He did not particularly like the smoking of it, but there was a certain devil-may-care recklessness in going down the street with a lighted cigar in his teeth, which had all the more fascination for him, because of its manifest danger. He felt at these times that he was going the pace, and Bartlett himself did not relish the that it is well our women do not know furn the conversation had taken, and of all the wickedness there is in this world. He did not fear that any neighbor might tell his wife, for there were countenance was open and frank, and he depths to which no person could convince Mrs. Bartlett he would descend. But he thought with horror of some combination of circumstances that might bring his wife to town, unknown to him, on a day when he indulged.

nocently, to Yates, "that you made the her unexpectedly on the uncertain plank sidewalk of Fort Erie, he smoking a cigar. When this nightmare presented itself to him, he resolved never to touch a cigar again; but he weil knew that the best resolutions fade away when a man is excited with two or three glasses of liquor.

When Mrs. Bartlett resumed conversation with the professor. Vates looked up at young Hiram and winked. The boy flushed with pleasure under the comprehensiveness of that wink. It when the talk turned to the tent. It | included him in the attractive halo of was young Hiram who brought about | crime that enveloped the fascinating personality of the man from New York.

It seemed to say:
"That's all right, but we are men of the world. We know.'

The tea dishes having been cleared away, Yates got no more glimpses of the girl through the open door. rose from his lowly seat and strolled towards the gate with his hands in his pockets. He remembered that he had brains to make out what it was. He gazed down the road at the house of the Howards, which naturally brought to his recollection his meeting with the young girl in the road. There was when he remembered the accomplish-



THE FARMER DRANK SILENTLY FROM THE JUG ITSELF.

tone to her, and recollected his anxiety about the jug. The jug! That was what he had forgotten. He flashed a glance at old Hiram, and noted that the farmer was looking at him with something like reproach in his eyes. Yates moved head almost imperceptibly tohis wards the barn, and the farmer's eyes dropped to the floor of the veranda. The young man nonchalantly strolled past the end of the house. "I guess I'll go to look after the

horses," said the farmer, rising. "Here's looking at you," said Yates, strolling into the barn, taking a telescopic metal cup from his pocket and

clinking it into receptive shape by a jerk of the hand. He offered the now elongated cup to Hiram, who declined any such modern improvement. "Help yourself in that thing. The

jug's good enough for me." "Three fingers" of the liquid gurgled farmer took the jug after a furtive look

over his shoulder.
"Well, here's luck." And the newspaper man tossed off the potion with the facility of long experience, shut-

hat. The farmer drank silently from the jug itself. Then he smote in the cork with his open palm. "Better bury it in the wheat bin," he

said, morosely. "The boy might find it if ye put it among the oats-feedin' the horses, ve know." "Mighty good place," assented Yates,

as the golden grain flowed in a wave over the submerged jar. "I say, old man, you know the spot; you've been Bartlett's lowering countenance indicated resentment at the imputation.

but he neither affirmed nor denied. Yates strolled out of the barn, while the farmer went through a small doorway that led to the stable. A moment later he heard Hiram calling loudly to his sen to bring the pails to water the

"Evidently preparing an alibi," said Yates, smiling to himself, as he sauntered towards the gate. CHAPTER V.

They were all at breakfast when Yates next morning entered the apartment which was at once dining-room and parlor.

"Waiting for you," said young Hiram. numorously, that being one of a set of jokes which suited various occasions. Yates took his place near Miss Kitty, who looked as fresh and radiant as a spring flower. "I hope I haven't kept you waiting

long," he said. "No fear," cried Mrs. Bartlett. "If breakfast's a minute later than seven

o'clock we soon hear of it from the men-folks. They get precious hungry by that time." 'By that time?" echoed Yates. "Then do they get up before seven?"

"Laws! what a farmer you would make, Mr. Yates!" exclaimed Mrs. Bartlett, laughing. "Why, everything's done about the house and barn, horses fed, cows milked-everything. There never was a better motto made than the one you learnt when you were a boy and like as not have forgotten all about:

Early to bed and early to rise Makes a man healthy, wealthy and wise I'm sorry you don't believe in it, Mr.

"Oh, that's all right," said Yates, with some loftiness, "but I'd like to see a man get out a morning paper on such a basis. I'm healthy enough, quite as wealthy as the professor here, and every one will admit that I'm wiser than he is, yet I never go to bed until after two o'clock, and rarely wake before noon."

Kitty laughed at this, and young Hiram looked admiringly at the New Yorker, wishing he was as clever.

"For the land's sake!" cried Mrs. Bartlett, with true feminine profani-"What do you do up so late as

"Writing, writing," said Yates airily-"articles that make dynasties tremble next morning, and which call forth apologies or libel suits afterwards, as the case may be."

"Mr. Bartlett has been good enough," said the professor, changing the subject, "to say we may camp in the woods at the back of the farm. I have been out there this morning, and it certainly is a lovely spot."

"We're awfully obliged, Mr. Bart-lett," said Yates. "Of course Renmark went out there merely to show the difference between the ant and the butterfly. You'll find out what a humbug he is by and by, Mrs. Bart-lett. He looks honest; but you wait."

"I know just the spot for the tent!" cried young Hiram-"down in the hollow by the creek. Then you won't He need to haul water."

"Yes, and catch their deaths of fever and ague," said Mrs. Bartlett. Malaria had not then been invented. forgotten something and cudgeled his my advice, and put your tent-if you will put it up at all-on the highest ground you can find. Hauling water won't hurt you."

'I agree with you, Mrs. Bartlett. It shall be so. My friend uses no waterthe veranda, where the air was cool a pang of discomfiture in this thought, you ought to have seen his bill at the Buffalo hotel. I have it somewhere, ments attributed to her by Mrs. Bart- and am going to pin it up on the outlett. He recalled his condescending side of the tent as a warning to the youth of this neighborhood-and what water I need I can easily carry up from the creek.'

The professor did not defend himself and Mrs. Bartlett evidently took a large discount from all that Yates said. She was a shrewd woman.

After breakfast the men went out to the barn. The horses were hitched to the wagon, which still contained the tent and fittings. Young Hiram threw an ax and a spade among the canvas folds, mounted to his place, and drove up the lane leading to the forest, followed by Yates and Renmark on foot, leaving the farmer in his barnyard with a cheery good-by which he did not see fit to return.

Young Hiram knew the locality well, and drove direct to an ideal place for camping. Yates was enchanted.

When the tent was put up he gazed in enthusiastic rapture around him and upbraided Renmark because he took the sylvan situation so coolly.

"Where are your eyes, Renny?" he cried, "that you don't grow wild when you look around you? See the dappled sunlight filtering through the leaves; listen to the murmur of the wind in the branches; hear the trickle of the brook down there; notice the smooth bark of the beech and the rugged covering of the oak; smell the wholesome woodland scents. Renmark, you have no soul, or you could not be so un-moved. It is like paradise. It is—Say, Renny, by Jove, I've forgotten that jug at the barn."

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

THE LOGICAL DOG. Reasoning Powers Displayed by a Canadian Animal.

At the last meeting of the Society for

the Study of Comparative Psychology in Montreal Mr. Anderson gave some out into the patented vessel, and the of his personal experiences in connection with the lower animals, among others a rather interesting one concerning a dog in his possession. The dog had conceived a great liking for one of the members of the house-

than being allowed to rest at the door of his room. The room was situated at the end of a hallway, which was covered by oilcloth, consequently any person immediately below could hear the dog when its claws came in contact with the glazed surface. One day the dog, as usual, had taken up its place at the bedroom door, but was sent downstairs. In a little while he was heard again crossing the oilcloth upstairs. Before removing this time he was given a good scolding, and it was easily seen from his looks that he was ashamed of himself.

One of the members of the household went into an opposite room, leaving the door slightly open, and awaited

developments.

In a short time the dog was seen approaching, walking with a peculiar gait; the whole weight of his body was placed on the ball of his foot, and it was impossible to hear his claws touch the oilcloth.

Have we not here a perfect case of reasoning somewhat as follows: "If I can only succeed in passing the oilcloth I will be all right!"-N. Y. Jour-

A Woman's Name.

It is said that the practice of the wife's assuming the husband's name at marriage originated from a Roman custom, and became common after the Roman occupation. Thus Julia and Octavia, married to Pompey and Cicero, were called by the Romans Julia of Pompey and Octavia of Cicero, and in later times married women in most European countries signed their names in the same manner, but omitted the "of." Again this view may be mentioned that during the sixteenth and even the beginning of the seventeenth century the usage seems doubtful, since we see Catherine Parr so signing herself after she had been married twice, and we always hear of Lady Jane Gray (not Dudley) and Arabella Stewart (not Seymour). Some persons think that the custom originated from the Scriptural teaching that husband and wife are one. It was decided in the case of Bon vs. Smith, in the reign of Elizabeth, that a woman by marriage loses her former name and legally receives that of her husband.-Dublin Times.

Some beautiful and perfect camellias were displayed in a florist's window, and two old ladies stood looking at them in manifest delight.

"Ain't that a handsome sight?" said one, at length. "I guess 'tis!" was the reply. "I

compare 'em to."

"Nor I, neither. Why, they're every mite as handsome as wax ones!"-Youth's Companion.

THE CHINESE NEW YEAR

A Day That Is Celebrated Even in an Epoch of Gloom.

How the Pigtailed Pagans of Los Angeles and San Francisco Observe the Oc-casion-Startling Features in

[Special Los Angeles (Cal.) Letter.] Chinese New Year begins on January 7. The past year began on February

The calendar for the present year was received by the head men, or pantatos, in all of the Chinese towns in America early in December, and the celestials were notified when their new year began. A council of astronomers in Peking figure out the almanac, and also the state of the weather on each day during the coming year. The almanaes are about two feet square, printed or written on one sheet of pa per, hedged in on each side and the bottom by advertisements of celestial business men in San Francisco and other cities with Chinese quarters. The advertising space is an American innovation, and is placed in the American edition in lieu of the historical sketches, proverbs, wise sayings and weather forecasts of China, in the home edition. The almanaes for the Chinese towns of America are reissued at San Francisco, and may be styled a second edition.

The present year will contain thirteen months, of 383 days. The begin-

ning of the year is regulated by the moon, and each month has either 29 or 30 days-no more, nor less. Every third year an extra month is added, and this is the year for the thirteenth month, and looks as if it would be unlucky for China. The months begin with January and end with December, an extra May being added. Thus, the year will have a first and

second May, the

first with 30 and

the second with

29 days. Time is NEW YEAR'S CARD. dated from the beginning of the reign of the prevailing ruler, and this is year 21 of the most ancient government in the world.

The Chinese New Year's cards are kept in stock, and do not change in color or design. The calling card is about ten inches long by three in floor, rebounding as a ball. The ladwidth, and is red on one side. That is, der is a favorite number. It towers red in color; also, by the caller, who brushes his name in the tea chest characters on the top, with "a happy New Year." The same style of cards is used year after year. The card of thin paper is folded lengthwise in the middle, and then doubled over from the center. showing one fourth of the card, with

the caller's name and compliments. The caller and receiver make a stight ting up the dish with his thumb and finger, as if it were a metallic opera- than being allowed to rest at the door by sweetmeats, imported from the in full view of the audience, and procelestial kingdom. The card is then posted upon the side of the house, and if callers are numerous the receiver

gets his walls papered by his friends. Unmarried men do not call unon they may call with their female relatives. The women call upon those of their own set, smoke opium and exchange gossip. Husbands are not to intrude. Usually the wealthier mer-chants spend their holidays in China, and incidentally purchase a wife, but this portion of the celebration must be omitted, owing to the war. Every sinner is abjured by law and custom to visit the josshouse and propitiate his patron god with a present; also, he must pay his debts, or be blacklisted

at all places where credit may be had. During New Year's week the festival of the trinity of authors of the Chinese drama is celebrated in every Chinatown that has an "opera house

At the celebration of the festival of authors a spectacular and acrobatic play is produced, and this is the only time that such representations are made. New costumes and auxiliaries are purchased for this event, and specialty artists engaged at "enormous salaries"-\$100 a month being a large salary for the Chinese actor.

The festival is in honor of Tin, the founder of Chinese comedy; Tau, founder of tragedy, and of Chung, who interpolated music and acrobatics into the legitimate, as a ballet is introduced into an opera. This trinity were not only authors, but they were actors, managers, costumers and teachers of stage technique-they arranged the costumes for the piece, also the plots,

and taught pesturings to the actors. Like all spectacular plays and ballets, there is little or no plot to this Chinese acrobatic ballet. The plot is merely a frame in which the figures appear. One of the most popular is that of a dream of one of the emperors who was designated as the "Great Son of Heaven." He said he dreamed that he took a sail around the moon, during which empyrean flight he heard sweet music and saw beautiful women dancing in costumes that were dreams of the milliner's art. When he awoke he determined to produce this moonlight ballet before his wife. In order to prevent her from thinking that he was like other bald heads and stage door dudes, he commanded that the ballerinas should be men. Whether this was readly a dream of this "Great Son of Heaven," or an invention of the "adapter" Chung, is not known, but the tradition of the stage is that it was a dream, and those who witness it inain't seen nothin' like it afore sence we cline to that theory. They do not left home. I can't think of nothin' to dance, however; their feats are mainly acrobatic.

Another "dream" is that of the Goddess of Mercy, in which there is a full torps de acrobats, ranging from 20 to swers.

50. The plot, or excuse, is that it is the birthday of the Goddess of Mercy, who s thus honored by the celebration of the trinity of authors. Several of the stars are dressed as angels are supposed to appear. They come through one of the doors at the rear of the stage, each giving his name, and saying: "This is the birthday of the Goddess of Mercyt we congratulate her." Then they file out of the other door at the rear. There are no side entrances in a Chinese theater. After the angels have made their exit, enter the king of the monkeys. He explains the play, as in the common custom, by stating that he and his monkey band are about to climb a mountain for the purpose of discovering a peach that has the power of giving immortal life and perennial



A CHINESE STAGE ANGEL.

youth, which is wanted for a New Year's gift to the Goddess of Mercy. The property man then comes forward in full view of the audience, piles up several boxes, over which the king of monkeys and his trained troupe make their exit. This is supposed to be the mountain.

This is the motive, and without any further excuse or explanation the acrobats come on. They are very strong men, are stripped to the waist, which, in Chinese dramatics, signifies strength, and they wear colored handkerchiefs around the head-the color denoting their position in excellence. These performances consist of pyramids of men, formed like a tree, five or six men high, and in groups of twenty or more—a small man will have one on each shoulder, and one man on each side, being held in place by the men he is carrying. Another will climb to the top and jump down upon the hard above the flies, or almost to the roof, and they fall down as one man. It is startling, and accompanied with much danger. The falling of this human ladder is the place for the curtain, for the acrobatic performance has ended. As they do not use a curtain, two supernumeraries walk across the stage carrying banners.

Now enter the king of monkeys and kow-tow, or bow, each shaking his own his band, who change into dragons by ceeding to dress or make up. The guardian of the much wanted peach has, unaccountably, appeared on the stage and guar is it with a club, but the monkeys drive him away, rescue women-that would be bad form, but the peach, and, with the statement that they are going to take it to the Goddess of Mercy, the man who has captured it and all others turn their backs upon the audience and walk off the stage, amid the most deafening uproar from the orchestra. The supernumer



aries reenter with their banners, denot

ing the end of the act. And the great festival of the trinity of authors is at an end.

On the appearance of the new moor in February the Chinese theaters will present an attractive programme, seen at no other time of the year, and well worth witnessing, as some of them import star acrobats especially for the occasion.

Preferable.

Charley-I wish I was a little star, so that you could come out and see m shine at night.

Lucretia-I'd rather you were the son of a millionaire, so that we could both shine in the daytime.-Philadelphia Record.

He Was Well Trained. "Mr. Winks is a very pleasant gentleman. Is he married or single?"

"Married, I'm sure." 'Did he speak of his wife?" "No; but he didn't once forget and lean against the sofa pillows."-- An-

While giving the newspapers a word and honor, commend us to 'the country newspapers'—the most of them. The city papers may put on airs-assume space, and the like: but we have looked far enough into the philosophy of journalism to see that the great metwould be without the living springs cent." in the mountains-just nothing.'

DRUNKEN WILD CEESE.

The following Sunday-school story comes from the Great Bend Democrat:

A Sedgwick county farmer bought what he supposed was an empty barrel from a Wichita joint. He took it home and found some whisky in it. He soaked some corn with the whisky and scattered it on his wheat field. The wild geese ate the corn and got drunk. The farmer caught sixty-seven of the geese, plucked the feathers from all, and killed enough for himself, his neighbors and a protracted meeting festival in the neighborhood. In relating to the ciscumstances he said: "I paid \$2 for the barrel and sults. Every dyspeptic is a walking as modern engineering could make it. sold to the factory in West Wichita, distillery, Must they be abolished? Track is laid with heavy steel rails. \$11 worth of feathers, and I consider I had \$25 worth of fun, and as five souls were baptised and confessed faith in the Saviour of the universe and I consider that the \$2 spent for the whisky barrel resulted in more good than though I had spent \$2 for foreign missionary purposes.'

PACKED AWAY IN BOXES.

In a recent editorial the Kansas City Times says:

Twenty-five of the leading editors of Kansas are out in a circular urg ing the present legislature to provide room in the capitol building for the library and collections of the Kansas State Historical society. This society has, through the newspaper men of the State, come into possession of a most valuable library of State history In this library are 10,689 bound volumes of Kansas newspapers. This an intimate friend of Old Hickory. society has a library of general refer. One of them is very characteristic of ence regarding State matters of value the man. consisting of 30,000 volumes. This li. brary of general information is packed over at the White house one day with away in boxes in the cellar of the unfinished capitol building, and in inconvenient rooms in the basement of the martial findings. building. The newspaper men of the State are to be commended for their son, as he was about to sign his name a one cent stamp, write your address efforts to properly care for these vol- to the document. umes of information so valuable to Cass. "What have I to do with it?" ask

THE COLD FLOWER.

This flower, so fittingly called Gold Flower, was produced by M. Moser, of Versailles, Fronce, and introduced in Europe last season, the plants selling Europe last season, the plants selling at a very high figure, only a few plants falling down on parade, or something coming to America. The flowers are of that kind," answered the secretary. two or three inches across, of a bright shining, golden yellow and bearing numerous handsome stamens. The plant is of low, spreading, branching growth, with handsome leaves, the upper side much darker than the lower. It is perfectly hardy, forms an excellent border, or is grand for bedding, while as a single pot plant it is charming with its clean, bright green foliage as a background for the flowers, great, shiny yellow disks, brilliant in their reflections as burnished gold.

This year an enterprising firm is of-fering it at the price of ordinary plants, viz., 25 cents a plant.

By sending 10 cents to James Vick's Sons, Rochester, N. Y., for Vick's Floral Guide, (which amount may be deducted from first order), you will learn all about this beautiful plant Hypericum Moserianium, and also regarding their offer of \$300 cash for a duty every day." name for the New Double Sweet Pea.

AMERICAN MILLIONAIRES.

Below is a list of twenty millionaires whose combined fortunes amount to \$645,000,000.

Rockafeller, worth \$120,000,000, the richest man in America, made his for-tune in oil, as also did Whitney and "Cass," said the president, "this Senator Brice, who are worth \$10,000,-000 each.

Gould,\$100,000,000; Vanderbilts,\$80,-000,000; Stanford, \$25,000,000; Huntrington, \$10,000,000, accumulated their vast fortunes through the building and operations of railroads, opening up new territory, developing the resources of the country, facilitating and observed in the place if the man now in it should be removed. Jackson flared up. cheapening the exchange of commodi-

The foundation of the Astor's \$50,-000,000 was laid by buying furs and added to the real estate speculations

in New York. Armour's \$40,000,000 has been made in meat and he has gathered this fortune by saving and utilizing what the ordinary butcher would throw away.

Drexel made his \$10,000,000 in the banking business.

Mackey realized \$50,000,000 in gold

KATE FIELD TALKS.

She tells Democrats why prohibition is intemperate, and says that total abstainers form a cordon of illicit distilleries. Kansas is cited. She does not like men who are influenced by pretty women. A short time ago she of praise, Rev. Ira R. Hicks gives the told the Third ward Democratic club city papers a pretty hard rap in the of Chicago, which is conducting "a following: "For intelligence, fairness campaign of education" between elections, why prohibition is intemperate. There was a large audience in Arlington hall to hear Miss Field. Among all the credit of holding the world in other things she said that in Maine, men voted to allow their house to be searched and their personal liberty infringed. "A man there," said Miss ropolitan papers would be without the Field, "contrary to justice, is held country newspapers, what the rivers guilty until he proves himself inno-

"A man who pays no attention to reason," said she, "and is moved to vote by a pretty woman, deserves to suffer from the effect of bad laws all

"Atchison, Kansas, under prohibition," Miss Field said, "in one year spent \$5,000,000 for groceries and \$1,-000,000 for drugs. Prohibition," she declared, "had ruined the inhabitants of the Aleutian islands, who now drink Florida water and perfumery, and any vile concoction they can buy. Alcohol is in everything. The Creator understood His work, and let us accept the situation. In human stomachs indigested food ferments and alcohol re- on time. The line is run as straight If so, a goodly number of our American race must perish. Total abstainers eat great quantities of sweets. licit distilleries.'

Miss Field said that the moderate use of beer and wine, both pure, and the eschewing of liquors would promote true temperence. High license and uprising against adulteration will result in untold good.

BY THE ETERNAL."

TWO CHARACTERISTIC STORIES OF

General Armstrong, assistant com missioner of Indian affairs thinks that Andrew Jackson was one of the greatest men this country ever produced and has a number of stories which were told him by his uncle, who was

Louis Cass, secretary of war, was some important papers for the president to sign, among them being a court

"Cass, what is this," inquired Jack

"It is a court martial," answered

"It dismisses an officer from the ser vice; and the president must sign such

Drunkenness; getting drunk and

"Who ordered the court?" asked Jackson.

"General Scott," answered Cass.
"Who is it?"inquired the president, with much interest. "Inspector-General Kraun," replied

ecretary Cass. 'What!"shouted Jackson. "My old friend Colonel Kraun! Cass, just read what that paper says."

The secretary read the usual form of the court martial sentence in such RAND, M'NALLY & CO.,

The president then took the paper and wrote across the bottom where he was about to sign his name:

"The within findings are disapprov ed, and Colonel Kraun is restored to his duty and rank.'

He passed the paper back to Secretary Cass, and said with his usual vehemence By the eternal! Cass, when you and Scott serve your country as well

as that man has you can get drunk on A young man from Tennessee, son of a friend of General Jackson, came to Washington for a place. He look-ed about and found what he wanted. It was in the war department, and filled by a very efficient Whig, whom Secretary Cass would not remove. The

young man, son of my old friend, says you have got a place in the war de-partment filled by a Whig which you

young man told Jackson the situation.

won't give him.'

"By the eternal, Cass, do you mean to tell me you have an office in your department filled by a Whig which cannot be filled by a Democrat? Then

abolish the office! The young man got his place.

YOU NEED A VACATION.

Just a suggestion: Why not try the Rocky Mountains? No better medacine exists than the dry, clear balseemic air of that region. Any-where around Pike's Peak, or further James Gordon Bennett's \$10,000.- where around Pike's Peak, or further into the range (like Glenwood Springs) 000 was acquired through the New York Herald.

Pullman's \$20,000,000 was secured roads, in secluded nooks.

by patents, the manafacture and retail of cars.

Potter Palmer made his \$10,000,000 the cost is little or much, as you please. in the hotel business and real estate.

Busch, Pabst, Rupport and Schlitz made their \$10,000,000, each, in the brewing business.—Parsons Eclipse.

The Santa Fe Route has on sale excursion tickets to all principal Colorado and Utah resorts. Inquire of nearest agent.

THIS SHOULD INTEREST YOU. It is just as necessary for a man to get good reading matter as it is to get good food.

We have just made arrangements which may be of interest to you, dear sir, who are glancing down this column of type. The arrangement is this: We will give you that greatest of all Democratic papers, the New York THE House Weekly World, and this paper, both for one year each, for \$2.15, or we will send you this paper for one year and The Weekly World for six months for 35 cents in addition to the regular yearly price of this paper lone. The campaign now begun is going to be a very important onel Here is the opportunity to get your own local paper and the leading metropolitan journal of the country at extraordinarily low rates.

Does this interest you? If it does, and you think it worth while to take advantage of this great special offer while it lasts, send \$1.85 and get The Weekly World six months and the Chase County COURANT for one year. Address

CHASE COUNTY COURANT.

COINC EAST THIS YEAR. If so, the editor's advice is, take the Santa Fe Route as far as Chicago. The service is as near perfection as quickwitted managers can devise. Being thirty miles the shortest road. you can depend on getting through No prettier, cosier and more comfortable trains leave Kansas City than the two fast vestibulied daily expresses over the Santa Fe Route, at 5:30 p. m. and 7:30 p. m., reaching Chicage 9:15 a. m. and 11:30 a. m. Superb accomodations, with respect to dining cars, free chair cars and Inquire of nearest agent.

For one "CAPSHEAF" Soda wrapper and six cents in stamps.

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We have secured from one of the rgest publishing houses in New York City a list containing 100 Novels by the most popular authors in the world. Many books on our list cannot be purchased in any other edition, Send us plainly and we will forward you a printed list of them from which you make your own selection

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\$10 and \$20 Genuine Confederate Bills only five cents each; \$100 and \$50 bills ten cents each. \$5 and 50 cent shin-plasters ten cents each. \$1 and \$2 bills 25 cents each. Sent securely sealed on receipt of price. Address, CHAS. B. BARKER. West Atlanta, Ga.

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We give you exclusive territory, and pay large commissions on the sales of sub-agents. Write at once for the agency for your county. Address all communications to

THE FARMERS' PROBLEM.

The period has been reached in the history of this country when producers in every industry must figure on close margins of profit. It is thus the more necessary that every farmer who expects to prosper in his business, avail himself of all the aid and information obtainable. And there is nothing more useful in this line than a subscription to a first-class and practical agricultural journal like the old reliable KANSAS FARMER, a 16 to 20 page farm journal which was established in Kansas in 1863. It ranks above most of the journals of its class, and no enterprising farmer can afford to deprive himself or family of it. Every issue has information worth the price of a year's subscription. It only costs \$1.00 per year. Send at once to Kansas Farmer Co., Topeka, Kansas, for a free sample copy and supplement of premiums, benefit offers, etc., and call at this office and subscribe for the Chask County Courant and the Kansas Farmer, both papers for one year for only \$2,25. THE FARMERS' PROBLEM.

EVERGREEN WITHOUT COST.

We will send you by mail postpaid one small evergreen tree adopted to your climase with instructions for planting and caring for it, together with our complete list of Nursery stock. If you will cut out this advertisement, mark on it the name of this paper and tell how many and what kind of trees and plants you would like to purchase, and when you wish to plant them.

We will quote you lower prices on the stock you want than have ever been offened you. Write at once.

EVERGREEN NURSERIES_ Evergreen, Door Co., Wis.



CAN I OBTAIN A PATENT? For a prompt answer and an honest opinion, write to MUNN & CO., who have had nearly fifty years? experience in the patent business. Communications strictly confidential. A Handbook of Information concerning Patents and how to chain them sent free. Also a catalogue of mechanical and scientific books sent free.

Patents taken through Munn & Co. receive special notice in the Scientific American, and thus are brought widely before the public without cost to the inventor. This splendid paper, issued weekly, elegantly illustrated, has by far the largest circulation of any scientific work in the world. \$3 a year. Specimen copies sent free.

Building Edition, monthly, \$2.50 a year. Single copies, \$25 cents. Every number contains beautiful plates, in colors, and photographs of new houses, with plans, enabling builders to show the latest designs and secure contracts. Address

BABYLAND THE BABIES' OWN MAGAZINE.

50C. A YEAR. ENLARGED.

OF THE GRANDMOTHERS.

THE NEW VOLUME, BEGINNING NOVEMBER, 1894, will contain the best things in reading and pictures for children from one to six years old. Among them will be

By Mrs. Ella Farman Pratt. A humorous serial of baby life. MARCHING PLAYS. By Grey Burleson. For nursery entertainments, kindergar

tens and primary schools; to de velop the natural friendlines of little children toward ani mals. Elaborately illustrated SEQUELS TO MOTHER GOOSE.

Ry Mrs. Clara Doty Bates. New adventures of old friends, Told in verse.

THE NIMBLE PENNIES. By "Boz." A series of curious drawing lesson, using a large and small copper cent. 'CHILDREN'S MENAGERIE" PRIZE COMPETITION.

> A menagerie of cardbord, with full directions for making and coloring, and prizes.

> > Specimen free.

Alpha Publishing Co., Boston.

THE PANSY

PROSPECTUS. 1894--'95 Beginning with the November Number

A SERIAL STORY.

"Reuben's Hindrances," by "Pansy." Origional illustrations by H. P. Barnes. A SERIAL STORY.

"The Old Town Pump," by "Margar-et Sidney,"author of the lamous "Pepper" books. Origional illustrations by H. P.

NATURAL ISTORY.

Ten papers by L.H.M. Palmer. Each one will have an original full-page illus-tration drawn from life or life models by

of charmingly written articles descrip-tive of California, by Mrs. Eliza Burroughs

FRONTISPIECE STORIES. by "Pansy." Many, perhaps most of them, will have to do with incidents which were personally known to the editors.

CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR AND MISSION BULLETINS. A story illustrating one or two of the topics chosen each month for the Junions' meeting, with a personal letter from 'Pansy," growing out of her own experi-

SUNDAY AFTERNOON.

Which many found helpful fast year THE PANSY READING CIRCLE.

Roman Literature Papers, by Elizabeth Abbott.

A study from some standard poet each month. Selections carefully chosen, illustrating the style of the writer and poems suitable for recitation or study.

REICH DEPARTMENT. to give each month, articles or items of in-terest concerning other lands than ours. | Jeany "What

DAILY THOUGHTS. An entire chapter or Psalm will be taken up, and a verse chosen for each day, and brief comment given.

NEW COVER DESIGN. Of which this is a fac-sim ile. (reduced

Thirty-two pages of reading and illustrations in each number adapted to young people from nine to fitteen years of age.
Each serial, if published in book form, would be worth the price of the magazine.

Subscription price, \$1.00 a year. To the Trade, 80 cts. net.

\$1.00 A YEAR. ENLARGED.

An Illustrated Magazine for Children from Seven to Eleven.

THE NEW VOLUME BEGINS WITH NOVEMBER.

SPECIAL FEATURES: POLLY AND THE OTHER GIRL. Serial. By Miss

HE KNOT-HOLE IN THE FENCE. Boys' Serial LITTLE PETERKIN VANDIKE. A lively series of ems for recitation in character. By

Chas. S. Pratt. GREAT CATSI HAVE MET. A dozen hunting stories, every one true. By W. Tomson 72 illustrations. CHILDHOOD IN AN IRISH CASTLE. Adventur-

ers of real children in an ancient castle

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AN AMERICAN DOG ABROAD. Dog Tony's voyage and travels; very amusing. By F P. Humphrey, SUNSHINE CORNER. About children who be came happiness makers. By Abby

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DISTINGUISHED STORY-TELLERS. Stories by ophie May, Mary E. Wilkins, Hezekiah Butterworth, etc. 'CHILDREN'S MENAGERIE" PRIZE COMPETITION. Special terms to Schools and Clubs,

Samples free. Alpha Publishing Co., Boston.

MUSIC FREE TO YOU.

We will send 153 Popular Songs, words and music, sentimental, pathetic and comic, absolutely free if you send 10 cents for three months' subscription to AMERICAN NATION, our charming illustrated magazine. The music includes Little Fisher Maiden, Tarara Boom de ay. I Whistle and Wait for Katic, After the Ball, Comrades, Little Annie Rooney, Old Bird of Joy, Old Madrid, and 155 others. Bear in mind, you shall have this immense quantity by sending 10 cents, silver. You will be delighted. Address, AMERICAN NATION CO., 172 Pearl St., Boston, Mass. MUSIC FREE TO YOU.

LOOK THIS.

Two thousand dollars worth of Shoes. Positively Closing Out Sale. I will close out my entire Stock of Shoes at COST PRICE.

THIS IS NO HUMBUC CRY.

Give me a call before buying elsewhere, and be convinced. ADAM BRECHT two doors north of postoffice. Strong City

W. H. HOLSINGER,

Wind Mills.

Machinery,

Hardware,

Stoves,

Tinware,

Farm

OP

SH

Pamps, Pipe, Hose and Fittings KANSAS.

COTTONWOOD FALLS.

SIMPLIFIED INSTRUCTOR Fr the PIA NO or ORGAN.

ABSOLUTELY NO TEACHER NECESSARY. IN ONE HOUR YOU CAN LEARN TO PLAY AND ACCOMPANY on the Piano or Organ by using our lightning Chord Method. This method is wonderfully simple. It is a delight to all beginners and a ready-referance to advanced players. A limited number will be given away to introduce it. The price of this book is One Dollar, but if you will take it up and show it to your neighbors we will mail you One Copy Free. Send twenty-five cents to defray expense of mailing. (Postage stamps or silver.)

Address at once, The Musical Guide Pub. Co., Cincinnati, Ohio. Our Simplified Instructor for the Guitar, Mandolin, Banjo or Violin beat the World. No teacher necessary. Wonderful progress in one hour. Either one mailed on receipt of fifty cents, Mention This Paper,



"Hallo, Fatty, where are you going? Fatty.-"Down in town. to get fine

oysters at Bauerle's. Leany.—"I like fine oysters myself? Fatty.-"I think you do for your

fine stomach. Leany.-"Yes." Fatty.—"But what I call a fine o

The best help possible wiff be secured ter is a large, fresh oyster, too big for Leany. - "What difference is there

> Fatty.—"They make a better stew; they are better raw; they make a better fry. Good bye.'

IF IT CROWS IN TEXAS, IT'S COOD The Texas Coast country vies with California in raising pears, grapes and strawberries. The 1892 record of H. M. Stringfellow, Hitchcock, Tex., who raised nearly \$6,000 worth of pears from 18 acres, can be duplicated by you. G. T. Nicholson, G. P. A. Santa Fe Route, Topeka, Kas., will be glad to furnish without charge an illustrated pamphlet telling about Texas.

FOUR MONTHS FOR 25 CENTS.

The Twice a-Week Times, issued Tuesday and Friday, is being sent to subscribers on trial four months for 25 cents. Mail a quarter in silver or stamps to the Times, Kansas City, Mo., and get 32 issues of the best paper published in the Southwest. Fifty cents buys the Daily and Sunday Times one mouth.

MONTHS

-FOR-25 CENTS.

THE TWICE-A-WEEK

TIMES, Issued Tuesday and Friday,

Will be mailed to any address a third of a year for a quarter of a dollar. This rate does not cover the cost of publication, but we make it in order to introduce the paper into every household in the Southwest. Send a quarter in silver or stamps and get the best paper in the West for four months.

IF YOU WANT A DAILY

SEND 500 AND GET

The Daily and Sunday Times FOR ONE MONTH Address

First published in the Courant, Jan. 3, 1895 Notice by Publication.

Land Office at Dodge City, Kansas, December 28, 1894.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Clerk of the District Court of Chase County, Kansas, at Cottonwood Falls, Kansas, on February 16, 1895, viz:

Herbert P. Lowe, H. E. 8108 W. S. for the SW fr. ¼ of sec6, twp 21 s. R. 7 east.

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

William Dawson, Joseph Robertson, Henry G. L. Strauhs, Hiram C. Varnum, all of Clements, Kansas.

JNO. I. LEE, Register. Land Office at Dodge City, Kansas, Decem-

JNO. I. LEE, Register.

ATTORNEYS AT LAW. JOSEPH C. WATERS,

ATTORNEY - AT - LAW Topeka. Kansas.

(Postoffice box 405) will practice in the
District Court of the counties of Chase Marion, Harvey Reno, Rice and Barton. fe23-t1

THOS. H. GRISSAM. E. Y. GREEN CRISHAM & CREEN.

ATTORNEYS - AT - LAW. Will practice in all State and Federal Office over the Chase County National Bank

COTTONWOOD FALLS KANSAS. F. P. COCHRAN,

ATTORNEY - AT - LAW, COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS. Practices in all State and Federa al courts

DENTIST.

Thursday of each week for the practice

S. E. NORTHINGTON, Emporia, will be at his branch office in COTTONWOOD FALLS,

of his profession. Does bridge and crown work. Teeth extracted without bain.

PHYSICIANS. F. JOHNSON, M, D., CAREFUL attention to the practice of medicine in all its branches—Extracting teeth Etc.

OFFICE and private dispensary in the Madden building, east side of Broadway. Residence, first house south of the Widow Cottonwood Falls, - - Kansas DR. HERBERT TAYLOR, M. D.

Office and Residence at Dr. J. T. Morgan's late office,
BROADWAY. J. W. MC'WILLIAMS' Chase County Land Agency,

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

The Oldest Wholesale Whiskey House in Kansas City, *STARDARD LIQUOR GO. OLIVER & O'BRYAN. Established by R. S. Patterson

614 BROADWAY, KANSAS CITY, - - - MO. Kentucky Bourbon, \$1.50, \$2.00, \$2.50, \$3.00, \$4.00, \$.00 per gallon. Penn, or Md. Rye, \$2, \$3, \$4, \$5 per gallon.

Alcohol, Rum. Terms: Cash with order. No extra charge. F. O. B., Kansas City. Send for catalogue and price list.

Brandy, Wines, Gin, Kummel,

TRY A TEXAS TRIP THE TIMES

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

OUR ANNUAL WINTER

CLEARING SALE

will commence on SATURDAY JANUARY 19, 1895. We wish to close out every dollar's worth of Coats. surplus stock in the next few weeks and will make unheard of prices on fine clothing.

No marking up and then down with us. Every reduction which Any \$12 overcoat we shall make is a bonafide saving Any \$13.50 or \$15 to you. We have too many goods and offer them at the following Any \$16.50 " prices:

GLOVES

and MITTENS

Every heavy Glove and Mitten in stock reduced. Men's heavy working mittens, leather-faced, 25c°

Men's Suits

Not a suit in the store reserved Everything is in the sale. Any 6,7 or 8 dollar suit \$ 5.00 Any 10 dollar suit for Any 12 dollar suit for Any 15 dollar suit for 11.00 Any 18 dollar suit for 13.00 Any 20 dollar suit for 16.50 Manufacture. Any 22 or 24 dol, suit

Men's **Overcoats**

Not one reserved. Your choice from the entire stock-Ulsters and Sack

Any 4.50 overcoat \$ 3.00 Any \$6 or \$8 " 5.00 Any \$10 overcoat 7.50 8.50

overcoat 10.50 11.50Any \$18 overcoat 1250 Any \$20 or \$22

overcoat 15.00

The prices on these are less than the cost to manufacture. "A hint to the wise is sufficient." They will not last long at these prices.

All Underwear, Caps, Boy's Flannel Waists, Men's Wool Shirts, Boy's Overcoats, and 900 Nen's Duck Coats will

HOLMES & GREGORY.

■·→* GLOTHIERS **

LEADING CLOTHING HOUSE OF CHASE COUNTY.

HOLMES GREGORY

go at Less than Cost to COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS.

Men's **Extra Pants**

None reserved-300 pairs to select Any \$1.25 or 1.50 pants..... 5 00 pants 6.00 pants.....

Boys' Long **Pant Suits**

Not one reserved. Every suit goes A golden opportunity to fit out the Any \$6 suit. Any \$7 or \$7.50 suit. Any \$8 suit.
Any \$9 suit.
Any \$10 suit.
Any \$12 suit.

Boys' Knee Pant Suits

Every or	ae gos	-	-1	10)1	1	8	r	e	8	e	r	v	e	d.	
Any \$1 25	suit.															.90
Any \$150	suit.															1.10
Any \$2 00	suit.															1.50
Any \$2 50	suit.															1.75
Any \$3.00	suit.															2.25
Any \$4 00	suit.															3 00
Any \$4.50	suit.															3 25
Any \$5.00	suit.															3 50
Any \$6 00	suit.															4 50

HERE'S A GOOD THING

GEISECKE

BOOTS

At less than cost to make.	We	have
too many.		
\$2.75 boots at		\$2 00
\$3 boots at		
\$3.50 boots at		250
\$4.50 boots at		
Boy's Giesecke \$2.00 boot.		1.50
Boy's Giesecke \$250 boot.		1.75
Boy's Giesecke \$2.75 boot.		
Boy's Giesecke \$3 00 boot.		
Men's wool boots and overs.	VAPE	best
quality. \$3 25 quality \$2		
quality for \$2 25.	00.	***************************************

Never has there been such an oppor tunity to buy goods at such bargains. Not a garment in our entire stock of clothing reserved.

Take your choice at these unheard of prices. Our goods are always marked in plain figures-no deception.

Remember the sale commences Satarday, January 19, 1895.

Sale commences Saturday, Any \$7.00 suit...... 5 00 January 19, 1895.

The Thase County Courant.

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANS. THURSDAY, JAN. 17, 1895.

W.E. TIMMONS, Ed. amd Prop.

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

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



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

BAST. At.X. Col.L. Chi.L. Chi.x KC.X

| National C. K. & W. R. R.

Bazaar Mixed Pass. Frt.
 Strong City
 3 10am 8 30am

 Evans
 3 20

 Hymer
 3 40

 9 15

THIS MONTH IS A MO EY-SAVING MONTH

Prices are all reduced.

Ladies' fine \$2 50 Shoes go At \$1.90.

LOCAL SHORT STOPS.

Springlike weather now-a-days. James Austin is quite sick with a

County commissioner's proceedings next week. E. F. Bauerle was down to Law.

rence, Tuesday. S. D. Thomas, of Elmdale, was at

Topeka, last week.

Hill, is lying quite ill.

in the Corner Drug Store. E. D. Forney was down to Topeka the fore part of the week.

Ridgal Scribner is at Kansas City, attending a commercial school.

Mrs. Brook Stewart, of Elmdale, is visiting Miss Lola Bonewell. Mrs. S. A. Perrigo is visiting Mrs. F. M. Hurlburt, near Emporia.

First-class room and board at the Hinckley House at \$3.50 per week. Miss Jane Staples will start back to her home in Rich Hill, Mo., tomorrow.

Dan McGinley, of Emporia, visited his parents, at Strong City, last week. There was a very pleasant dancing party at Mr. James Ludy's last night. G. W. Heintz was down to Emporial last Sunday, the guest of O. M. Wil-

1 25 hite.
1 84 Raisins For Sale, by the pound or by the box. Apply at the Courant

Phil Santy, formerly of this county, but now of Colorado, was in town, W. L. Wood and family have moved

into the Holz house, south of the court house. Do you wear pants? If so, step in and get a pair at Talkington & Son's. Matfield Green.

W. B. Hilton returned, last week, to Kansas City, where he is attending medical school.

You can get reply postal cards, also

Mrs. L. B. Stephenson, of Oberlin, Decatur county, is her visiting sister Mrs. L. M. Gillett, of this city.

Mr. and Mrs. E. L. Robinson are enjoying a visit from Mrs. E. F. Bur-nett and children, of New York.

Messers. B. F. Talkington, W. F. Dunlap and E. Waidley were down to Topeka, the fore part of the weak.

Born. on Wednesday morning, January 16, 1895, to Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Plumberg, of this city, a daughter. J. C. Farrington, of Strong City.

shipped five car loads of cattle and one of hogs to Kansas City, Tuesday.

The K

the music.

last Friday evening. Washinghton, D. C., and was accom-pained as far as Kansas City, by his daughter, Miss Nettie.

has made a rate of one and one third fare to the meeting of the Kansas Day Club, at Topeka, January 29.

Died, at 6 o'clock. Wednesday evening, January 16, 1895. of pneumonia, Ralph, the youngest son of Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Smith, of this city.

B. F. Talkington & Son, at Matfield

ding of Miss Rose Palmer to Mr. William Austin, tonight, at the home of the bride-elect's mother, Mrs Mary J. Palmer, of this city.

Frankie W., aged nine years, son of Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Jones, formerly of this county, but now of Sibley, Oklahoma, died, of membraneous croup, a short time ago. I have refitted the photograph gal-

lery—new backgrounds and accessories. Give me a call when you want first-class photographs. E. F. INGRAM, Successor to G. W. The Knights of Pythias, of Em-

Mrs. Joseph Langendorf, of Prairie lill, is lying quite ill.

There was a most enjoyable dancular danc

A most pleasant surprise party and dance was had at the new residence of Wm Drummond, on Diamond creek, last Friday evening.

Ed R. Ferlet. of Hamilton, Greenwood county, is in town, on his way to San Antonio, Texas, to be present at the marriage in that city, of his brother, Leo, to one of Texas' fair Dr. W. H. Cartter left, Sunday, for daughters, on next Thursday, the 23d,

Send twelve cents in postage stamps

On Thursday last, the Rev. Father Green, have many bargains in the Francis Xavier, pastor of the Catholic dress goods line, as also in other lines, church in Strong City, for the past which you would do well to call and six months, was called to Peoria, Ill., by the death of a member of his order.

Miss Anna K. Morgan, daughter of The work of the Rev. Father did for call again, and not seeing him did not call again, and not seeing him did not call again, and not seeing him did not call again. Miss Anna K. Morgan, daughter of The work of the Rev. Father did 107 Senater W. A. Moagan, went to Topeka, Sunday, where she will remain deared him to the entire congregation who bid him "Godspeed" in his new ted young man, and he had his life in the congregation on the ice. He was a highly respectively and all who heard him thought it was the boys, skating on the ice. He was a highly respectively and all who heard him thought it was the boys, skating on the ice. He was a highly respectively and all who heard him thought it was the boys, skating on the ice. He was a highly respectively and all who heard him thought it was the boys, skating on the ice. He was a highly respectively and all who heard him thought it was the boys, skating on the ice. field of labor.

The oyster supper given at Toledo, last Saturday night, to the G. A. R. boys, by David Griffitts, was well attended, and much enjoyed by all present.

Patrick Raliegh is building a barn on his lots, on South Cottonwood Tone of the Strong City, were married on Monday, Nowember 19, 1894, in Kanpas City, Mo. Mr. Daub is a popular tonsorial artist in Strong City, and his bride, a most cational or the daughter. estimable young lady, is the daughter of Mrs. Katie Rettiger, of that city. Mr. and Mrs. Daub have the best wishes of the COURANT for a long and happy wedded life.

The secretary of the Elkhart Carriage and Harness Mfg. Co., of Elkhart, Ind., informs us that their prices will be lower for 1894 than ever. He wishes us to ask our readers not to purchase anything in the line of carriages, wagons, bicycles or harness until they have sent 4 cents in stamps to pay postage on their 112 page catalogue. We advise the readers of the Courant to remember this suggestion.

NOTICE OF ELECTION.

The stockholders of the Chase County Argicultural Association, will James O'Byrne is preparing to build a large business house on his lots south or the depot in Strong City.

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

The Knights of Pythias, of Emporia, will give their second annual take notice that the annual meeting ball, in the Red Men's Hall, in that city, on Thursday evening, January Intervention will be held at the Court House in Cottonwood Falls, Kansas, on Saturday, January 26, 1895, at 2 o'clock, p. m.

County Argicultural Association, will be cleat seven directors of said association, will be held at the Court House in Cottonwood Falls, Kansas, on Saturday, January 26, 1895, at 2 o'clock, p. m.

C. M. Gregory, Secty.

T. M. Gruwell was called to Kensas If you want a good job of plastering City, Sunday, by the sad news that his daughter was lying at the point of death.

If you want a good job of plastering Addresses the farmer as a business man and a citizen. Doesn't tell him how to farm, but how to sell, and how are and keeps a vigilant THE WEEKLY KANSAS CITY STAR

For Sale.—An improved farm of 80 acres, on Middle creek, north of D. Park, for \$850; \$450 cash; balance on time to suit purchaser. Well fenced and plenty of water. Apply to W. Hadlock, on the premises, or address him at Elmdale P. O., Kansas.

Supposed to have thrown the but of the tree on him, and caused the saw to cut the arteries of the arm which was pinned down. With his left hand he got his saw loose and it flew and struck his jugular vein, and, from the two bleedings, he died. Blood was on the handle of his axe, and he must have used it in trying to extricate himself used it in trying to extricate himself. He was heard to haloo for help sever al times, between 11 and 2 o'clock. and go near the tree; and all who heard sured for \$2,000, in favor of his moth-

TEACHERS' EXAMINATION.

There will be an examination of applicants for teachers' certificates, held at the school house in Cottonwood Falls, on Saturday, Jan. 26th, commencing at 8 o'clock, a. m. T. G. ALLEN, Co. Supt.

KEELEY DOUBLE CHLORIDE OF

for drupkenness and opium and tobacco habit. Any person wishing to be cured of either of the above diseases can call at my office, at Safford-ville, Kans., and receive all the information in regard to these cures from me, free of charge for such services.

A. M. Conaway, M. D.

LETTER LIST.

Mrs. Geo. Dower, H. L. Evans, Mrs. Dave Mawpin, D. J. Varner.

the Dead Letter office. W. E. TIMMONS, P. M.

DEATH OF AUGUSTUS BERLIN.

T. M. Gruwell was called to Kansas
City, Sunday, by the sad news that
his daughter was lying at the point of
death.

Mrs. P. J. Heeg, of Matfield Green,
has moved to Eldorado, for the winter, where her children are attending
school.

Mrs. Frank Daub, who was at Kansas City, several months past, receiving medical treatment returned home,
Tuesday.

There was a most enjoyable dancing party at Ed Gamer's Tuesday

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There was a most enjoyable dancing part brother, Frank Ball, on Cedar creek, and sympathetic father. His cheerwent to the timber, last Tuesday, to ful and genial disposition made him fell an elm tree, and, not coming home to dinner, his brother went to see like a companion among his children what was the cause therefor, when he than a stern father. This side of his found him pinned to the ground, with nature was so prominent that it was the butt of the tree resting on his right arm and leg, and dead, his body still being warm. The tree which he cut down was a leaning one and he count of these prominent characteristics his loss will be deeply felt by all daughter, Miss Nettie.

Miss Hattie Perrigo was out to Sterling, Monday, attending a stock holders' meeting of inventors, in which she is interested.

The Western Passanger Association has made a rate of one and one third.

Send twelve cents in postage stamps cut down was a leaning one and he cut part of it with an axe, and then sawed the rest, but the tree fell too soon, leaving a long splinter to the sure they have the sincere sympathy of all. The services at his funeral were conducted by the Rev. Mr. Machan was a reaning one and he cut part of it with an axe, and then sawed the rest, but the tree fell too swell as his own family, who may be sure they have the sincere sympathy of all. The services at his funeral were conducted by the Rev. Mr. Machan was a reaning one and he cut part of it with an axe, and then is neighbors and acquaintances as soon, leaving a long splinter to the sure they have the sincere sympathy of all. The services at his funeral were conducted by the Rev. Mr. Machan was a reaning one and he cut part of it with an axe, and then sawed the rest, but the tree fell too soon, leaving a long splinter to the stump, which, together with the tree falling on the ice, on the oreek, is supposed to have thrown the butt of the part of it with an axe, and then the cut part of it with an axe, and then sawed the rest, but the tree fell too soon, leaving a long splinter to the sure they have the sincere sympathy of all. The services at his funeral were conducted by the Rev. Mr. Machan was a leaning one and he cut part of it with an axe, and then it is neighbors and acquaintances as the cut part of it with an axe, and then it is neighbors and acquaintances as the cut part of it with an axe, and the cut part of it with an axe, and then it is neighbors and acquaintances as the cut part of it with an axe, and the cut part of it with an axe, and the cut part of it with an axe, and the cut part of it with an axe, and the cut part of it with an axe, and the cut part of it with an axe, and the cut part of it with the tree on him, and caused the saw were laid at rest in the cemetery at Cottonwood Falls, Kansas.

"Peaceful be thy silent slumber, Peaceful in thy grave so low, Thou no more wilt join our number, Thou no more our sorrows know.

"Yet again we hope to meet thee. When the day ot life is fled; And in Heaven with joy to greet thee. Where no farewell tears are shed." GEO. SWAINHART. -Maxwell Tribune, Iows, please copy.

HOW A CREAT STORY WAS

The history of any great and successful undertaking is always interest-ing, therefore at the risk of being accused of violating personal confidence, we tell our readers of the origin of a famous story of the late war. The publishers of the Chicago Ledger wanted a story which, besides being a love story of great merit, should vivid-ly describe the thrilling events of the battle of Gettysburg and the siege of Richmond. One author after another failed in the work, and at last the famous St. George Rathburne was ap-proached on the subject. He demanded a fabulous price for the work, but it was paid, and the story was actually written to order. It is, however, printed under the pen name of "Hugh Al-len." It is declared by critics, who have been shown the advance sheets, to be the best story of the war ever written. The first instalment of it ap-peared in No. 3, Vol. xxiii of the Ledger, and at once attracted the greatest Letters remaining in the postoffice attention. A private letter from the at Cottonwood Falls, Kansas, Jan. editor informs us that in order to reach all classes of people, the pub-lishers of the Ledger will mail the opening chapters of the story free of charge to all who send in their names at once. The Ledger is a great paper, All the above remaining uncalled and each week gives story matter for, January 30, 1895, will be sent to enough to make a dollar book. Address, Chicago Ledger, Chicago, Illinois.

EDITED BY BOLTON HALL.

An Open Column.

If any one has an impression that communication s to these "Studies" will not be published unlers they echo the editor's ideas, he is mistaken.

Articles on any side of the question will always be welcome, so they are decent, well written, within reasonmble limits and to the point, except that we do not discuss the tariff.

Land owners especially should be interested, as the principle benefit of any improvement or social advance goes to them in the increase of value given to land. Address this office, or P. O. Box 88, Buffalo, N. Y.

TAXATION.

A Word From the Anti-Double Taxation League-Mind and Conscience.

Mr. Editor:-Your argument would appear to be that there are some towns without "millionaires" where the people have to pay for inferior facilities (schools, roads, fire department, etc.) from \$15 to \$25 per \$1,000 on an over valuation," while in other towns a few millionaires will settle, getting such facilities at an expense of six to ten dollars per \$1,000 of undervalued prop-

It would seem as if the better way to remedy this inequality would be for the less favored town to invite a few "millionaires" to settle there, rather than to drive out or warn off men of wealth by applying to them an unfair and impracticable system of taxation. Of course if double taxation rigidly enforced in such a town would do the needful, this might be a good occasion to do ill that good might ensue; but the league claims, appealing to experience and to human nature, that the effect of double-taxation upon towns rich and poor is to make the rich towns richer and the poor towns poorer, the rich towns being such as are lenient and the poor towns such as are rigid in their application of the unjust law.

You admit that "many of the league's points are plausible," that "its very title appeals to the sympathy of a wide constituency because, superficially speaking, double-taxation seems absolutely wrong," and that "the antidouble taxation theory is beautiful and would be extremely desirable under ideal conditions." * * *

The league's points are plausible be cause double taxation has proved to be unworkable by the very reason of its iniquity, driving out and keeping away from Massachusetts (or from any single town) more in value of its intended victims than is offset by added revenue. This point is more than plausible, it is andeniable either in theory or fact.

Double taxation "seems absolutely wrong" because it is not right, and can not be made to appear right by any argument addressed to the conscience.

The theory of the Massachustts antidouble taxation league is beautiful, and if, as you go on to say, it would be extremely desirable under certain Ideal conditions, it is the aim of the of the estate were as plain as possible, league to help in bringing about just and yet such is the red tape connected such conditions. This is not to be done with the simple act of drawing out a in a day, nor perhaps in one session of dead man's money from a bank that an party hip and thigh. the legislature; but a real advance can one bill calls for \$116 and a second for be made toward such an ideal by the 875 for advertising and "expenses." repeal of those parts of our laws which | Thus the sum of \$1,500, after suffering threaten with a second tax those whose property has already once and fully been levied upon elsewhere. * * *

Taxes can surely and permanently e collected only from tangible property; because intangible property, which is merely the deed to property actually situated outside of the state, withdraws beyond the reach of an unfair tax law, as has been well said, as surely and quickly as a bird flies south in anticipation of the cold weather, and its holder can not be lured back, to spend his income and invest his capital here, where he can watch and guard it, except under laws which seem right because they are just, and seem beautiful because they have been framed by a wise legislature.-H. G. Curtis, Treasurer Massachusetts Anti-Double Taxation League.

A Texas Single Taxer. To the Editor of the Advocate:

Personal property should not be taxed, for experience has shown that it can not be assessed with any degree Land is the surest subject for taxa-

put, while a tax on personal property can, in many cases, be easily shifted.

Who is it that pays the tax on the storekeeper's goods? The consumer always; for the storekeeper must receive a fixed amount over and above expense or fail. Does this rule work the same way in the case of the farmer? I don't think so, for of all classes it is hardest for the farmer to shift his taxes. His property is in the open air; the assessor can see it all merely by turning himself around.

Now, I desire to show that a tax which takes the artificial value of land in lieu of all other taxes is the only just and equitable tax we can have.

The purpose of taxation is to secure to the state a revenue sufficient to carry on the government. The theory of taxation is to require each citizen to pay to the state an amount proportionate to the benefit and protection that he receives from the state. But that class and give unlimited wealth and taxation as now levied does not do this I have shown in the case of the storekeeper and farmer.

To get a system of taxation that will carry out this theory, in a most certain and effective manner, it is only necessary to abolish all taxes except that upon the rent of land, irrespective of all improvements. This would relieve industry from all burden, and further encourage the same by making free to all who are willing to work the natural resources of the country, and choke off those who would appropriate to themselves a thing that all must have in order to gain a living, merely for the power it gives them to make others pay them for the privilege of living on

We will never know what true independence is until we have made to this principle of taxation?

TAX REFORM STUDIES these dogs in the manger pay for the privilege of keeping us from our nat-NEAL MOORE. ural rights.

Waxahackle. There is nothing new in Mr. Moore's such as "land values," "natural more that could be mentioned. But, Advocate.

Reformers and Reformers

longs, our entire expenditure would minds of newspaper readers. be paid by it and no rates or taxes would be required, whilst our Towers of Babel (dens of filth), into which we crowd and deteriorate our most useful classes, could be spread out into de- which he enunciated at the beginning tached houses, with light, sweetness, and beauty around and within them.

We have reformers of different kinds. working out great and good schemes, but which are little better than castles in the air without the foundation which the reform I demand will supsewage, public parks, and pulling down tenement houses, to improve the lives of the people. He alarms his own friends by the cost of his proposals. Every one of these excellent schemes will make the city a more desirable place to live in: that is to say, more will be charged for the ground upon which people wish to live. The occudo not contribute as producers to the bor fighting for subsistence just as now-wages at the starvation point and the workers crowded together, cheap houses to suit their wages being impossible owing to the price of building ground. The enhanced values caused by expenditure of the rates should contribute to the city revenue. There is only one searching remedy—"the single tax." John Ferguson.

Expensive and Annoying. To the Editor of the Tribune-Sir:

end you some cold facts. A gentleman died in Canada, leaving a small estate to be divided between twelve beloved nieces and nephews. One of them is declining with consumption; another, owing to this year's drought in the west, is distressed financially, and all need their little portion. Unfortunately, as the deceased had lived near the border, \$1,500 had been deposited in a Buffalo bank. This sum was taxed five per cent. under the inheritance tax laws of New York, although every dollar had been subjected to an equal taxation under the laws of the Dominion. Passing this by, however, the worst feature of the case is this: The credentials of the executor a loss of five per cent. in Canada, is di-Will it encourage Canadians to patronshould they die taxation and "expenses" may take \$18 out of every \$100? There is a wrong here which makes the blood boil in the veins of the needy heirs, who, in addition, have been compelled, according to the law's requirements, to wait a year and a half for this money. A CLERGYMAN.

New York. A Curious Error.

Who Pays Your Taxes? Edited by Bolton Hall. New York: G. P. Putnams Sons.

This is a valuable book written in a popular style and shows up in all its glaring deficiency, the attempt to reach personalty by the present system. It is issued by the New York Tax Reform association and has as its main object in view, to substitute in place of the present system a single tax on real estate. The best economic thought is opposed to this theory, whose chief advocate is Henry George, because of tion, for such a tax stays where it is the impracticability of the land owner shifting the tax. However, in the exposition of the failure of the general property tax the work is excellent, and if the remedy proposed is inadequate, still benefit is accomplished by pointing out the evils under which we now labor.-Tax Payer, Chattanooga, Tenn.

(Italics are ours.-ED.) The editor means well; but "a single tax on real estate" would be a curious bird. We expect Henry George would faint at being supposed to have hatched

How You Are Oppressed.

The power to tax is therefore the strongest, the most pervading of all rectly or indirectly to all classes of people.

WHAT HAS HAPPENED.

This power can readily be employed favor of another, so as to ruin one prosperity to the other. * * * JUSTICE MILLER,

Loan Ass'n vs. Topeka, 20th Wallace U. S. Reports, p. 655. A Flagrant Injustice.

"To lay with one hand the power of government on the property of the citizen and with the other to bestow it upon favored individuals to aid private enterprises and build up private fortunes is none the less a robbery because it is done under the forms of law and is called taxation."-(Loan Association against Topeka, 20 Wallace 655.

Question Are you in favor of making land values the basis of the city's taxation, and dication of McKinleyism and a change would you support a bill to give effect

POLITICAL UPHEAVALS. Mogleal Reasoning of a Would-De Republican President.

Hon. Thomas B. Reed has an article in the North American Review for We have received letters al- January on "Historic Political Upheavmost identically the same from sever- als." He touches lightly upon the al states and territories. The same changes which followed the French phrases occur in nearly all of them, revolution, notes the execution. Charles I., the rise of Cromwell, the resources," "natural rights" and many restoration of the Stuarts and the complete and permanent revolution of nevertheless, we have published the 1688, and then comes down to our own letter of the lone single taxer of history. Alluding briefly to the large Texas, and we hope he will "enjoy majority east for Franklin Pierce in having it printed."—Editor of the 1852, he says it was then supposed that the slavery question was settled, which everybody knows was a great mistake. Then he tells of the big republican vic-The proper source of public revenue Then he tells of the big republican victis ground rent. Now, if this ground tory of 1872, which was followed by rent were resumed by the city or na- the republican overthrow in 1874, and tion, to which by constitutional law- comes down to the elections of 1890. stated by the highest authrities and 1892, 1893 and 1894. What happened in contradicted by none-it certainly be- these years is, of course, fresh in the

We note in Mr. Reed's article a failure to deduce the logical consequences of the facts which he adduces, and even to apply at the end the principles of his article.

Ali the lessons laid down in the first baseless is the confidence in permanency ply. One seeks, by purification of lution occurred, people thought there Bourbons were restored everybody stay. crease the ground rents for those who last November "seem to have settled of the conservatives and became protaxes. This will leave capital and la- years." This appeared to afford a good 'things are not what they seem," but he failed to utilize it. On the contrary, he concluded his article with a few observations which imply that the republicans are going to rule the country to the end of time.

Mr. Reed's explanation of the disasters of 1890 and 1892 is peculiar. When he says that the passage of the tariff bill should have taken place by the middle of July we understand him well enough. No doubt the republicans suffered in 1890 from delay in passing the tariff bill, just as the democrats did in 1894. But when he brings in the Baring failure to supplement it he reverses history, for that did not occur till after the election. Nor is it true that the "influences which produced the Baring failure," as Mr. Reed expresses it, were discernible before the election of 1890. But after this failure had been influencing business unfavorbly for two years, Mr. Reed says that in 1892 the republicans had to meet "the unrest that comes slowly with too uniform prosperity." Thus the republicans were slaughtered "a-comin' and a-gwine." In 1890 the Baring failure made times hard before it occurred, and in 1892 the too uniform prosperity that the people had enjoyed after the failure made them smite the republic-

This reasoning will strengthen the of all a humorist. This is further reinforced by his saying that the repubminished eighteen per cent. further. lican party suffered in 1892 from gerrymanders of the worst character, ize our banks if they understand that though it is known that gerrymanders do not figure in the choice of presidential electors, in which respect the defeat of the republicans was most conspicuous. Nor did the gerrymanders prevent the republicans from getting a great majority of congressmen at the last election.

It is unfortunate that Mr. Reed was not able to finish his article in the philosophical strain in which he began it; but the reason is clear enough. There was a war between Mr. Reed, the philosopher, and Mr. Reed, the candidate for the presidency. The philosopher said enough in the beginning to warn the republicans that their landslide of 1894 may not avail them in 1896, but the candidate felt impelled to tell them at the close that they will continue to rule the country. "it may be for years, and it may be for-For all that the application of ever." Mr. Reed's facts shows that the result of the election of 1896 is as doubtful as future events generally are; and it is equally doubtful whether a republican victory in that year would inure to the benefit of Mr. Reed.—Louisville Courier-Journal.

PARAGRAPHIC POINTERS.

-Perhaps it will be necessary to hypnotize Benjamin Harrison to get him to accept a presidential nomination in 1896. And perhaps not.-St. Louis Republic.

.-- Both Harrison and McKinley are quoted as willing to accept a United States senatorship if they cannot secure a presidential nomination. They belong to the Burrows class of statespowers of government, reaching di- men who have a good second choice if disappointed in an effort to secure the first.-Detroit Free Press.

-The relief of the government is the relief of the people, and of all of them; against one class of individuals and in and the republicans in congress should not hesitate to unite with the democrats to secure a wise, sagacious settlement of the financial question. Their making it a partisan matter and refusing to aid in any scheme of currency reform is bad politics and vicious pub-lic policy.—Philadelphia Telegraph (Rep.).

It is observed that those republican organs which, during the recent campaign, insisted that the election of the republicans meant absolutely a donothing policy as to the tariff and made their appeal on the ground that a republican house would not be permitted by the senate and the president to do anything as to the tariff, are now the very same organs which are insist ing loudest and longest that the election of the republicans meant the vinof the tariff accordingly .- Louisville Courier-Journal.

DEMOCRACY DEFINED. Purposes and Principles Based Upon Na

tional Welfare. There were some years in the history of the party when it earned the appellation of bourbon and the definition of the word, one who never learns and never forgets. It grew to be considered the conservative party of the union, using the word in its sense of resistance to every progressive movement. It was officered by a lot of eminently respectable old fossils who could not bear the strain on their nerves and intellects that a consideration of any new and better way of doing things involved. They were the statesmen of the rut. They dominated the party before and for long after the war. Principles were too vigorous and exacting for them; they preferred the "lean and slippered pantaloon" of policy.

Judging from words spoken and printed now, there are men who think that they are democrats who assert that the party can have nothing to do with any of the new questions that are coming on, as they have always come on, and always will among progressive races; but that the party must assume a position of opposition and hostility to them. They prate about the traditionhalf of the article tend to show how al policy of the party assuming that its traditions bear no older date than of power for the party which happens the fifties. They are evidently ignorto be the beneficiary of a great politicant that the party in this country had al upheaval. When the French revo- its birth in the first progressive movements that sought to break the crust would be no more kings and nobles. of federalism. The founder of the They were disappointed. When the party was the radical of his day. He stirred the country with new ideas. thought the old days had returned to He was born a revolutionist, and many They, too, were deceived. So it of our most fixed policies are the chilwent all along the line, until the elec- dren of his revolutionary brain. The tion of 1894 was reached, when Mr. divorce of church and state, the blow Reed, instead of warning his party that at oligarchy which his abolition of the this was in no sense a guaranty of its law of primogeniture struck are some piers, of course, will have to pay en- continuance in power, contented him- of these. It was not until in recent hanced rents, and thus will only in- self with saying that the elections of years the party shook off the lethargy the future of this country for many gressive that it has come up out of it deserved subordination. It was when opening for Mr. Reed to add that the mossbacks were sent to the rear that the party inspired the confidence that gained its recruits and gave it victory.

There is no room in any nation for two conservative parties to co-exist. The republican party lost years ago its initiative of progress, and has been contented to merely administer the government, meeting the exigencies as they arose as best it could by temporary expedients. It had a spasm of progress along its chosen line of policy that it regrets the advance it made, and will retreat from it when again in power. It will accept the tariff act of this congress; it will abjure force bills, and it will dodge and hedge on the cur-

This leaves the democracy only the avenue of meeting the new questions of the day frankly, bravely and with a view to examine and test and approve if they chord with the basic principles of the party. To free trade, to the nationalization of railways, to the singletax, the sole question is: Are they democratic? Adapting Paul's counsel it would "prove all things; hold fast those which are democratic." Do they abridge individual freedom? Reject them. Do they take power from the quality? Then frankly account them and advocate them, assured that what definite policy. is right is democratic, and the reverse, wrong and dangerous. Whether the party does this or not, affects only the party. Any idea that establishes its right to live will find a party in good time, and it is only the worse for the party that shuts its door on it .- St. Paul Globe.

SAVED IN CLOTHING.

Beneficent Effects of the Democratic Tar-lff on Wool. With the beginning of the new year the democratic tariff on wool and on clothing takes effect. The provisions of this democratic measure take off the duty on wool and reduce the duty on manufactured clothing. The effect of this measure will be to reduce the cost of the clothing of the people of the United States the amount of two hundred million dollars a year. This is the equivalent of the duties levied on wool and woolen cloths by the McKinley tariff and of the reduction made by the democratic tariff.

It will be easy for anyone who uses wool in any way as an article either of manufacture or personal apparel to prove the amount of this reduction by the d'fference in the market price, not only in the trade, but in the retail stores. Blankets, clothing of all kinds and every other manufacture made of wool are prompt to show the beneficent effeets of the democratic tariff.

This reduction has been accomplished without the closing of any mills or the reduction of any workingman's wages. The American manufacturer and the American workingman is capable of competing with all the other manufacturers and workingmen of the world if he has his raw materials and his sources of production free from taxation. The McKinley tariff put the burden of its high taxation on the raw wool. That increased the price to the manufacturer and made it necessary for him to recoup himself by a tariff on his product. This tariff compounded by interest and profits piled up so high that the American manufacturer was not able to compete in finished cloth in the markets of the world.

Now that wool is free the American manufacturer and the American workingman are unfettered. Not only do the consumers get every article of woolen goods they use at a low rate, but the manufacturers are enabled to compete in the markets of the world and thus give employment to additional workingmen and to return to himself additional profits.-Albany Argus.

-Speaking of treasury depletions it has been shown that the Ohio treasury is short about \$875,000. That is the treasury that is under the administration of the great William McKinley, the Napoleon of protection.-Kansas City Times.

BOLD DEMOCRA

Minnesota Democrats Declare for Fred Trade and Direct Taxation—Reasons for Their Position—Lessons of the Last Elec-

Signs do not point to a cessation of the tariff discussion. It is far more likely that the two great parties will, this question. A few days ago the New England Tariff Reform league declared against tariff protection of all kinds. On December 23 the executive committee of the Minnesota Democratic association, in an address to the democrats of the state, giving its views as to the causes of the defeat of the party at the last election, came out openly and boldly for free trade and direct taxation. It is unlikely that the national democratic platform of 1896 will assent to such radical declarations, but it will harm no one to understand the arguments of these dare-devil Minnesota democrats. Here is the address:

"A magnificent victory has been turned into an astounding defeat. A grand opportunity has been worse than frittered away. A great party sits to-day in humiliation because its representatives refused obedience to its commands. When we measure performance by promise, we of the great rank and file, the helpless victims of timidity, cowardice aed treachery of a handful unfortunately placed where they could manipulate the helm, must admit the justice of the punishment, rough and indiscriminately applied as it was. We promised and our leaders would not perform, and the people cast us out.

"It is well to accept facts, because they teach, and it is useless to indulge in recriminations which teach nothing. It is only useful to trace effects back to causes, if we would use the knowledge gained for further efforts. We face the future, not the past. Democratic principles are not destroyed. The great mass of the party is more loyal to them than ever. The nation never saw the day when there was greater need of the ascendancy in government of democratic policies based on democratic principles.

"Amid the causes of defeat three stand out prominently: "The panic.

"The failure to redeem promises solemnly made.

"Bossism. "For the first we are without fault or responsibility. It was the child of republicanism laid on our doorsteps and its paternity maliciously charged on us. That has passed. The other in 1890, but the evidence is plentiful two causes remain. If democracy is to regain its lost station it must address itself to the task of removing the cause for which it is responsible. It must be honestly democratic, and being so will remove both.

"Why was the pledge made at Chicago not redeemed? What was the tection and won by convincing the majority of its wrongfulness. We did not win because we had presented and revenue tariff; we had no precise policy to offer; we simply attacked the other position. We could offer none, because a revenue tariff is incapable of precise

"When congress met to reform the and that what is not democratic is tariff there was no unanimity of pur- country. pose or action. A tariff for revenue covered the ideas of men as far apart as our own Free Trade Hall and Collarsprotective one as far as it goes. The virus of protection lurks in the system ception.' The outcome was a protec-

> "What lessons does this teach us? Is it not the danger of an indefinite in the new year, and more tonnage is policy, one incapable of precise definition; the absolute need of adopting one that is both precise and democratic? We cannot again win by merely opposing protection. That is dead. Republicans will not dare make its resurrection an issue. We have got to present a policy of our own, one we can argue and explain and defend as democratic and right. A revenue tariff is not these or either of them. It is not democratic to tax men on what they consume and exempt all other forms of property. There is but one thing to We must declare openly and boldly for free trade under which no import will be taxed except its like is taxed for internal revenue. We must accept frankly the resultant of a direct tax levied as provided in the constitution of the United States sufficient to compensate for the tax removed. "We must take up the work of edu-

cation again. We taught the people that protection is wrong. We must teach them that free trade is right. It will be the easier task. It will be an appeal to the conscience of the nation to recognize a right so inherent in any conception of freedom that it is a marvel that it can be doubted or denied, the right of a man who earns a dollar to buy with it what he will, where he will and of whom he will, without its being tolled by or through the government. It offers to the manufacturer materials at their normal cost; to the business man, cessation of injurious agitation that attends changes in the tariff rates; to the farmer, the purchase of what he needs in which he must sell, and to the lathe same free market in which he now sells his labor.

shut our products in more than they shutdowns and combinations. But become. - Cayuga Chief.

dom o as freedo with the 1 should go in our state the work ganization. To make effective new forces gathered under our banner in 1896, be divided, as never before, on an organization that could not become a machine to work out some bosses' will, the plan must be based on the democratic principle of recognition and of home rule by the majority. It must be built on the broad base of the rank and file of the party, each stage of superstructure being built by that below, until it forms one connected and related whole, from the precinct committee to the national committeeman, the latter not an autocrat, but a responsible and representative head.

"Thus equipped the democracy of Minnesota can enter on a new and vigorous campaign, armored in invincible right, and with forces marshaled for effective effort. It can make its mission to be the pathfinder to lead the national democracy out of the wilderness and the bogs of a false economy onto the solid ground, the fair uplands of an economy based on natural right, and into the sunlight of a large freedom for man.'

The address is issued by order of the executive committee, and signed by P. Smalley, secretary.

Prices of Woolens.

At midnight on December 31 the McKinley tariff breathed its last breath, and its terribly high rates of duty on all imported manufactures of wool will be greatly reduced by the Wilson tariff.

The reduction of the tariff ought to effect and must soon effect a considerable reduction in the prices of all manufactured articles of which the hair of the sheep is a component of chief value. As the new tariff gives American manufacturers free wool, they will be able to make better and cheaper woolen goods than formerly, and thus better able to compete with imported woolens. Foreign goods, therefore, will certainly meet a very powerful rival in domestic fabrics. The foreigner will have to tax his ingenuity to the utmost and be content with slim profits if he expects to sell his products in our markets. Home-made goods will have an equally hard fight. The competition will be fierce, indeed. But consumers will fare better than they have ever done. They will get better goods for

less money. If American manufacturers are to hold their own ground in the home market, they must have their coal and other raw materials free of duty .- N. Y. Herald.

Tom Johnson Was Right.

On Christmas eve the Carnegie Steel Co. closed a contract with the Johnson pledges? To eliminate protection Co., of Lorain (near Cleveland) O., by from our tariff system and lay taxes which the Carnegie Co. acquires a large for revenue only. We attacked pro- amount of land adjoining Black river, opposite the Johnson plant, on which large steel works, to employ 3,-000 men, will be erected during the explained and defended our policy of a coming year. The Johnson works, not yet completed, will be even larger. This looks as if the steel industry had been ruined by the reduction of duties. Rails sell for less and more will be limitation. Concepts of it are as various | made. Labor benefits by this as by all state and transmute it into liberty for as the men who form them. It is a other tariff reductions. It will be rethe citizen? Do they take from priv- vague, misty, meaningless expression. membered that Hon. Tom L. Johnson, This reasoning will strengthen the current opinion that Mr. Reed is first gained and unjustly holds, and restore deemed. We were a party of aggressible that there should be free trade both in said free trade might hurt the trust but it would bless the workers and the

Steel Rail Prices A conference of steel rail manufacturers, recently held in Chicago, and-Cuffs Haines, of New York. This fixed the price for heavy sections of was inevitable. A revenue tariff is a rails, for mill delivery, at \$22 per ton. The minimum price for street girder rails was placed at \$24. The new tariff and is ineradicable. The result of all law is partly responsible for this drop this diversity was the haggling of com- in prices. It reduced duties from \$13.44 promise, the 'moral mushiness of con- to \$7.84 per ton. Under the new duties \$22 is the highest price obtainable tive tariff act, enacted by a party without danger of importation into pledged to destroy protection. It some of the southern states and into burned our candle at both ends. It the Pacific states. The beneficial efdrove away the protectionists in our fect of the reduction is already eviparty and the free trade republicans dent. Bradstreet's says: "These are we have converted, and it attracted no the lowest prices ever known, and already a good deal of business has been booked at the mills for early delivery

> under consideration.' A Protectionist Paradox

The Boston Commercial Bulletin remarks that labor is cheaper and raw cotton costs less at the south than in the north. Here are two factors to drive the cotton industry of the latter section out of existence. If we may believe our protectionist friends, it could not contend against one of them in a foreign country without government aid, even with all the advantage of transportation across the ocean both ways in its favor. Yet the cotton industry has maintained itself in the north with signal success. Why not admit that capacity and skill on the part of those engaged in manufacturing is the chief key to success, and that the rate of wages plays but a subordinate part in the comparison?-Boston Herald.

Shelter Trusts-That's All. A new steel company is to be organ-

ized at Pittsburgh, with a capital of \$1,800,000. There appears to be prospective profit enough in the iron business to attract loose capital, notwithstanding the reduction of tariff rates. There is no remaining doubt that iron can be produced in this country at prices which defy foreign competition. Tariffs only serve as a shelter for combinations arranged to pluck the home consumer. They are no longer needed to prevent importations. -Philadelphia

Shy of the Income.

The income tax remains the law of the land, and will be enforced. Big in the same open competitive market capitalists and great corporations do not like it, but it commends itself to borer for wages, the right to buy in the common people. The politicians are afraid to touch it. They would like to please the money power-but "It breaks away the barriers which there are the people behind a law that taxes in proportion to the ability of keep foreign products out, and relieves the taxee to pay. It is very amusing the home congestion that results in to notice how shy the politicians have

Episcopal Hospital Sald She Had Consumption.

(From the Record, Philadelphia, Pa.) Last July the Episcopal hospital admitted a woman whose pale and emaciated face and a woman whose pale and emaciated face and racking cough proclaimed her the victim of consumption. She gave her name as Mrs. Sallie G. Bowen, wife of Wm. G. Bowen, residence, 1849 Meighan St., Philadelphia. The case was diagnosed and she was told plainly that she was in an advanced stage of consumption. The examining physician even showed her the sunken shows in her beyond the freshly steeped black tea drop a thin shows modest mission was to sell a support and one table and

"The first symptoms of consumption came n the form of terrible sweats, both night and day. From April until September 1 was constantly cold and kept wrapped up dried apples soaked over night. Chop my limbs were like cold clay. The hardest rubbing with the coarsest towel would not create the slightest flush, and the least exertion would so exhaust me that I could

barely gasp for water.
"I went to the hospital in July and they diagnosed my case as above stated. It was when the clouds were the darkest that the first glint of sunshine came. Mr. Shelmerdine a friend, who lives around at 1844 Clementine St., said to me one day:
Mrs. Bowen, did you ever try Dr. Williams'
Pink Pills for Pale People? I had never
heard of the medicine, but in my condition
could not turn a deaf ear to anything that offered relief. It was after considerable thought and investigation that I concluded to discontinue all the medicine I was taking, to discontinue all the medicine I was taking, including cod liver oil, and depend entirely upon Pink Pills. I began to take the Pills, at first with but little encouragement. The first sign of improvement was a warmth and a tingling sensation in my limbs. Finally the cough disappeared, my chest lost its soreness and I began to gain flesh until I was fifteen pounds heavier. All this I owe to Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and I cannot praise them too highly."

Mrs. Bowen is a kindly faced lady of middle age, a church member well-known and highly esteemed. She looks to-day well and strong, and it seems almost impossible that she was ever given up by eminent physicians as an incurable con sumptive. Yet such is the case beyond all dispute.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills contain all the elements necessary to give new life and richness to the blood and restore shattered nerves. They are for sale by all druggists, or may be had by mail from Dr. Williams Medicine Co., Schenectady, N. Y., for 50c per box, or six boxes for \$2.50.

wheels are placed. Standing in the power house of the paper mill and looking down into the pit, it seems almost as though we were gazing into the mouth of the infernal regions. The workmen light a piece of tow sat-urated with oil, and when it has flamed up into a huge torch, let it down by a rope to the bottom of the pit. Then the visitor may see by the ghastly light of this torch the rushing of the water as it escapes from the wheel, and, coming up from the depths, he hears an infernal diapason. The force of the water is so great that if a man re-ceived it upon his body he would be crushed and shattered as though blown from the mouth of a cannon. The power is so great that turbine wheels of almost perfect resisting tensile strength have had to be made in order to receive the force with safety. Some of them are so large that it is possible for a man to stand between the blades. and one photograph has been taken in which Mr. Stetson and some of the offramed by these bronze blades. The that the patient will thrive under engineers had estimated it would.

designed by Stanford White, and sug. an open window and inhales the sharp gesting in its unique and impressive outside air for hours at a time. This generated within, and giving in itself thing, but from this state of affairs the right side and the cab on the left stands it is one hundred and forty feet long, but the company designs ulti-mately to extend it three hundred feet. so in others. They seem to lose sight enough to contain ten turbine wheels and ten dynamos, each of five wheeled in by these open windows. thousand horse-power. The water they may sleep there or sit there as wheels at the bottom of the pit are connected by steel shafts to the dynamos, two hundred feet upon the wheels is exposed to the atmosphere in any danconveyed back to the surface and trans. gerous way. formed by the dynamos into electricity, The dynamos are probably the finest and largest of all the mechanical implements now employed for the develop. quently we find extremely delicate ment of electrical power. They are built after the design of the Westinghouse company, and embody the very latest improvements in works of their class. For the present only enough of air is one thing, and may be beneficial, them are to be set up to produce electricity equivalent to fifteen thousand horse-power, and it is the design to de. liver the greater part of this to the city congealing condition, is quite anof Buffalo.-McClure's Magazine.

Cleansing Rugs. Ingrain rugs and even Brussels equares may be much improved by the following process: After the rug has been thoroughly beaten, it should be spread on a clean, bare floor; wash with soap and hot water, using a new, small scrubbing brush, the spots that are most soiled, even going all over the it is better to sleep in a room as nearly surface if possible, Wipe off the soap places with a clean cloth wrung out of one company the company of the soap as possible of the temperature of the cloths. The best soap is ox gall, which been cleaned in this way, open the windows and keep off from it for a day or so. The improvement will pay for the hard work.—N. Y. World.

-In 1876 the Jablochoff electric candle was invented and shown to the safer and wiser method of procedure.

USEFUL AND SUGGESTIVE.

-To prevent lamp glasses breaking by the sudden contact with heat, the best way is to cut or scratch the base of the glass with a glazier's diamond. Another method is to put the glasses into a saucepan of water and boil them. That seasons them.

-Crystalized Popcorn.-Boil a teacupful of granulated sugar, three tablespoonfuls of water and one table-

freshly steeped black tea drop a thin place in her breast where the cavity in her lung was supposed to exist. She went home slice of lemon, peel and pulp, but no to her family a broken, disheartened woman seeds. The tea may be taken plain or with death staring her in the face. That was the beginning of the story, the end was told milk is to be used. This is the popular by Mrs. Bowen, who no longer expects to die, to a reporter who visited her home.

"The first symptoms of consumption came pleased.—Good Housekeeping.

in blankets through the hottest weather. A terrible cough took possession of me, my breast was sore to the slightest touch, and cold add one egg, one-half cup of butcold add one egg, one-balf cup of butter, one teaspoon of soda dissolved in one-half cup of sour milk, one and onehalf cups of flour, and three-fourths of a cup of raisins, currants and citron, mixed. Bake in a loaf.-Housekeeper.

-Chocolate Caramels.-One cupful of molasses, two cupfuls of brown sugar, one-fourth pound of butter, one-fourth pound of grated chocolate, scant cupful of cream, mix together, cook slowly until it crackles when poured into water; when done add two teaspoonfuls of vanilla extract, pour into greased pans, and when partly cold, with a greased knife mark into squares. when hard break into squares and wrap each in waxed paper.—N. Y. Ob-

-Mincemeat. - Six pounds raisins seeded, six pounds currants cleaned, one pound citron cut fine, three pounds tart apples pared, cored and chopped fine, four pounds beef marrow or best suct chopped fine, three beef tongues, in peace. What can be more pathetic boiled, skinned and minced. Moisten with sirup of quinces or peaches. Add five nutmegs grated, six teaspoonfuls each of powdered mace and cinnamon; stir well together, then add one pint of the best French brandy (if you use it). Pack away in earthen jars. When bers of the grate, and who, like Faust's baking moisten with wine (if you use it). -Boston Budget.

the Company.

Next to the canal or reservoir to be observed are the great and gloomy pits at the bottom of which the turbine wheels are placed. Standing in the power house of the paper mill and power house of t roll it out one-eighth of an inch thick, cut this again into strips two inches long by one inch wide, lay these on a wetted baking tin, and bake for fifteen which he lived was unfavorable to the or twenty minutes in a moderate oven. full development of such lawless fan-They should be quite crisp. If you choose you can again cover them quickly with bloated paste, and arrange on Good Protestants may have rejoiced in it some stiffy whipped cream, seasoned with cayenne and salt.-Pittsburgh ples; but it is not the place of appari-

COLD BED ROOMS.

the intelligent laymen to give a little being lured to their destruction by the thought to their own conditions and new semi-scientific methods of research, ascertain if possible by careful and which beguile them with a show of reprudent experiments just what is best spect and a little worthless notoriety, for them. One class of physicians will but which in the end will rob them of advocate cold rooms, abundance of out- their heritage-that shadowy power of-door air and what would seem to be which has come down from the dim almost fatal exposure, and will insist ficers of the company are pictured thus that this is conducive to health and Esau's birthright, for a mess of potpits are cut out of the solid rock, and such heroic treatment. A medical man the work was very expensive and diffi. claims to be able to cure consumption cult, consuming more time than the and all pulmonary troubles by keeping the patient for a goodly portion of the Over the greater of these pits is built day in an atmosphere of intense cold. the electrical power house, a building In mid-winter the sufferer is put by architecture the enormus power to be is all very well and no doubt a good some hint of the capacity of man to people who have neither the experimaster the forces of nature. As it now ence nor the facilities take their cue imagine that extreme cold, if applicamately to extend it three hundred feet. so in others. They seem to lose sight cab, and omnibus, or either, or any At the same time the main wheel pit of the fact that these invalids are put two, and which of them respectively or will be extended until it is large upon wheel carriages, tucked up as how it was."-Philadelphia Times. They may sleep there or sit there as times perhaps longer than the sick one which are upon the main floor, so that desires, but, under no circumstances, the power of the water falling nearly are these people even for an instant,

But, on the theory, somebody thinks people going into cold rooms and getting into beds that are just about as comfortable and safe as an ice house. To inhale prodigious quantities of cold but to retire in a room with a temperaother. With an abundance of hot- F water bags and warm blankets, it is possible to get into a cold bed and finally become comfortable; but when, after a night's rest, one rises in the morning and comes suddenly in contact with the freezing air of such an apartment, even though one goes immediately into a warm room, it is little short of suicide. Under ordinary circumstances, hot water and then dry with other dry cloths. The best soap is ox gall, which in very cold rooms. They are restless, But the caynet has one occupied during the day. Chiland almost always get more or less uncovered, and get colds that start a long train of ills. All things being equal, the use of a moderately warm room with fresh air brought in by a tube from out of doors is much the

GHOSTS IN ENGLAND.

They Are as Numerous Now as They Were in Scott's Day.

Ghosts enjoy a curious popularity in England to-day. Years ago they fell into unmerited disfavor, and for a century and a half they battled with scant success against that arrogant wave of reason and common sense which chilled the fair field of poetry, swept romance from the land, and left the somber glades of superstition tenantless and whose modest mission was to sell a volume of dull sermons upon death, or to stir up a clamorous mob in Cock lane, could scarcely aspire to a dignified position in the spirit world. Even their local coloring, though it lent them a transient estimation with the public, told against them in the end; for the city streets and that highly vaunted bulwark of the nation, the great respectable middle class, are not narmonious accessories of the supernatural. As for the educated people, who now reverently await each new development of the impossible, theirs was a different attitude 100 years ago. Men who read Pope and Swift and Addison, whose heads were clear, whose hearts were bold, whose faith was limited, and whose digestions defied high living, could ill attune their minds to the "dark sweet horror" of medieval ghost lore. "The deevil never appears to a man that's so frightened aforehaun out o' his seven senses," says the Ettrick Shepherd; and he lived in Scotland, where skepticism failed to attain the easy supercilious composure of her English sister; in Scotland, where the exiled fairies and witches shared with the exiled Stuarts the just affection of a loyal race.

There is little doubt that Sir Walter was secretly enamored of the superstition which he affected to disregard, and which the stupid prejudices of his day would not permit him to enjoy than the contrast between his robust denials and his quick, half-smothered sympathy for all cerie things? How well he tells the tale of the apparition seen by Lord Londonderry—the naked me go?" She—"Oh, no. Would that you were green by Lord Londonderry—the maked me go?" She—"Oh, no. Would that you were green." child who emerged from the dying emterrible hound, increased in size as he or may be had by mail from Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Schenectady, N. Y., for 50c per box, or six boxes for \$2.50.

THE CAPTURE OF NIAGARA.

The Great Wheel Pits and Power House of the Company.

Next to the capal or reservoir to be scant gill of cold water; then roll it horror and humor and pathos of Wandering Willie's Tale have never been surpassed, but because the atmosphere in which he lived was unfavorable to the full development of such lawless fancies. The White Lady of Avenel is one of the tamest spirits in all fiction. Good Protestants may have rejoiced in ing Willie's Tale have never been surthe soundness of her religious princitions to be progressive and enlightened. If they know what is best for them, they will cling to the old order, for when it passes away it takes their PINCKARD, Springfield, Ills., Oct. 1, 1894. strongest constituency along with it. 4 When doctors disagree, it is time for sometimes fear that modern ghosts are

tage.-Atlantic.

past to be bartered away at last, like

"My good woman," said the learned judge, "you must give an answer in the fewest possible words of which you are capable, to the plain and simple question whether, when you were crossing the street with the baby on your arm and the omnibus was coming down on and the brougham was trying to pass the omnibus, you saw the plaintiff between the brougham and the cab, or whether and when you saw him at all, and whether or not near the brougham,

THE GENERAL MARKETS.

	2750
KANSAS CITY, Jan. 14.	
CATTLE-Best beaves \$ 3 70 @ 5 00	
Stockers 2 00 @ 3 75	
Native cows 2 20 @ 3 50	107
HOGS-Good to choice heavy 4 90 @ 4 45	
WHEAT-No. 2 red 511/6 52	6.213
No. 2 hard 521/200 53	
CORN-No. 2 mixed 41 @ 4114	
OATS-No. 2 mixed 31 % 31%	
RYE-No. 2 521/2 53	/
FLOUR-Patent, per sack 1 40 @ 1 50	
Fancy 1 90 @ 3 00	
HAY-Choice timothy 8 50 @10 00	Frage.
Fancy prairie 7 50 @ 8 50	
BRAN-(sacked) 65 @ 67	
BUTTER-Choice creamery 17 @ 22	
CHEESE-Full cream 10 @ 11	
EGGS-Choice 15 @ 151/6	97.3
POTATOES 45 @ 50	
ST. LOUIS.	
CATTE F Native and shipping 200 @ 400	

ST. LOUIS.						
ATTLE-Native and shipping.	3	00	0	4	90	
Texans	3	00	@	4	10	
IOGS-Heavy	4	00	0	4	45	
HEEP-Fair to choice	2	00	0	3	60	
LOUR-Choice	2	00	0	3	20	
VHEAT-No. 2 red		521	1/200		53	
ORN-No. 2 mixed		421	200		43	
ATS-No. 2 mixed		30	0		3314	
YE-No. 2		51	400		52	
UTTER-Creamery		16	(0)		23	
ARD-Western steam	6	70	0	6	81	
ORK	11	75	@1	11	871/4	
CHICAGO.					7	
1 mmr 13 O		44				

M	11	10	COLL	01/2
CHICAGO.				
TTLE-Common to prime	3	60	@ 4	75
OGS-Packing and shipping	3	00	@ 4	55
HEEP-Fair to cheice	2	50	@ 3	60
OUR-Winter wheat	3	20	@ 4	25
HEAT-No. 2 red		5414	6	54%
RN-No. 2		45%	100	451/2
TS-No. 2		29	0	291/
Œ		53	0	54
JTTER-Creamery		13	@_	221/2
ARD				
ORK	11	50	w11	621/2
NEW YORK				

JRK	11 50	WII	021/2	
NEW YORK.				d
TTLE-Native steers	4.00	@ 5	10	ă
OGS-Good to choice	4 00	60 4	7)	ä
LOUR-Good to choic	2 50	@ 4	50	ä
HEATNo. 2 red	613	(D)	621/2	ä
DRN-No. 2	52	@	5234	ä
TS-Western mixed	344	600	3114	ä
JTTER-Creamery	16	0	25%	ä
ORK-Moss	12 50	@11	00	

The Rise of the **Buckwheat Cake**

The leaven of yesterday ruins the cake of to-day. Don't spoil good buckwheat with dying raisingbatter—fresh cakes want Royal Baking Powder.

Grandma used to raise to-day's buckwheats with the souring left over of yesterday! Dear old lady, she was up to the good old times. But these are days of Royal Baking Powder-freshness into freshness raises freshness.

And this is the way the buckwheat cake of to-day is made: Two cups of Buckwheat, one cup of wheat flour, two tablespoons of Royal Baking Powder, one half teaspoonful of salt, all sifted well together. Mix with milk into a thin batter and bake at once on a hot griddle.

Do not forget that no baking powder can be substituted for the "Royal" in making pure, sweet, delicious, wholesome food.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 106 WALL ST., NEW-YORK.

were gone."-Exchange.

The True Laxative Principle

Of the plants used in manufacturing the

\$5.00 to California

Is price of double berth in Tourist Sleep-

Wisdom of the Aztecs.—An Aztec maxim reads: "Woe to the man who finds himself the giddy people's idol."—Yonkers Gazette.

CHECK Colds and Bronchitis with Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar. Pike's Toothache Drops Cure in one minute.

There's

Hard

From early child-

spent a fortune trying to cure me of this disease. I visited Hot Springs and was treated by the best medical men, but was not benefited. When all things had termined to failed I determined to failed I have enever had any return of it left. My general health built up, and I have never had any return of the disease. I have often recommended S.S.s. and have never yet known a failure to cure.

GEO. W. IRWIN, Irwin, Pa.

Never fails to cure, when all other

A PLEASANTRY.—He—"I never smoke a cigarette without thinking what a fool I am." She—"I didn't know before that there was any virtue in cigarettes, at all."—Detroit Free Press. No enjoyment, however inconsiderable, is confined to the present moment. A mare is the happier for life from having made once an agreeable tour, or lived for any length of time with pleasant people, or enjoyed any considerable interval of innocent pleasure.—Sydney Smith.

MINNIE—"I want to introduce you to a young lady—a very nice girl—and she's worth her weight in gold." Bob—"Stout girl, I hope?"—Puck.

"Does he know anything about art?"
"Not a thing. Why, he doesn't even know enough about it to lecture on it."—Wash-

CZEMA From early child-hood until I was grown my family spent a fortune

Work on Hand

without Pearline. Your

show the wear.

wears; it saves the work

that tires. It is cheap, safe

and convenient. Get the best,

Spoil the Wash

when you get something to wash with. Soap has been but Pearline is.

Spare Pearline

when you try to wash

hands show the hard

work; your clothes

Pearline is harm-

less to the hands or

fabric. It saves the

Rub, Rub, Rub that

* WORLD'S-FAIR * :HIGHEST AWARD:

"I SUPPOSE Newriche's new house is sumptuously fitted up?" "Yes, indeed. He has everything you can think of that is costly. Why, his fire-extinguisher is keps full of champagne all the time."--Harper's-

Has justly acquired the reputation of being The Salvator for

INVALIDS The-Aged.
AN INCOMPARABLE ALIMENT for the

GROWTH and PROTECTION of INFANTS and OHILD REN

A superior nutritive in continued Fevers, And a reliable remedial agent in all gastric and enteric diseases ; often in instances of consultation over patients whose digestive organs were reduced to such a low and sensitive conditions that the IMPERIAL GRANUM was the only nourishment the stomach would tolerate when LIFE seemed depending on its retention;— And as a FOOD it would be difficult to conceive of anything more palatable. Sold by DRUGGISTS. Shipping Depot.

JOHN CARLE & SONS, New York. WALTER BAKER & CO.

The Largest Manufacturers of PURE, HIGH GRADE COCOAS AND CHOCOLATES HIGHEST AWARDS Industrial and Food EXPOSITIONS In Europe and America.

SOLD BY GROCERS EVERYWHERE. WALTER BAKER & CO. DORCHESTER, MASS.

AGENTS make % profit. 25c Political Novelty. Barn-ple, etc., 10c. P. M. Pub. Co., Trenton, N. J.



1535 WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE

of Cod-liver Oil, with Hypophosphites of Lime and Soda, is a constructive food that nourishes, enriches the blood,

creates solid flesh, stops wasting and gives strength. It is

Scott's Emulsion

Wasting Diseases

like Consumption, Scrofula, Anamia, Marasmus; or for Coughs and Colds, Sore Throat, Bronchitis, Weak Lungs, Loss of Flesh and General Debility. Scott's Emulsion has no equal as Nourishment for Babies and Growing Children.

Buy only the genuine put up in salmon-colored wrapper. Send for pamplet on Scott's Emulsion. FREE.

Scott & Bowne, N. Y. All Druggists. 50 cents and \$1.

MORRILL SWORN IN

He Is Inducted Into Office as Chief Executive of Kansas.

HE DELIVERS A BRIEF ADDRESS.

The Governor Reviews the History of Kansas Since She Entered the Sisterhood of States-Other State Officers Sworn In.

TOPEKA, Kan., Jan. 15 .- Shortly after noon yesterday, in the presence of a host of people from all parts of the state, who crowded representative hall, which was gaily decorated, Maj. E. N. Morrill was sworn in as governor of the



state of Kansas. His appearance at the stand to deliver his inaugural ad- aged by wise legislation and prudent dress was the signal for applause, and administration, known in the experiat 12:10 o'clock he began to read from manuscript as follows:

"Fellow Citizens: A third of a cen tury has passed since Kansas entered the sisterhood of states. It is an an propriate time to review its history and to mark its progress. I ask your in-dulgence, therefore, while I briefly compare its status on the 29th of January, 1861, with the conditions which now surround it.

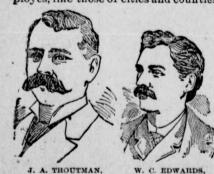
"The measure of dignity and strength in statehood attained by a common wealth will ever be found co-equal with the measure of love and devotion borne to it by its citizens. The respect of mankind for a state can no more rise above the respect of the state for itself, than can public respect for a man rise above his own self-respect. It may well be said that the duty of a man to defend and protect the good name of his family can only be second to his duty to defend and protect the good name of his state.

"The life and experience of Kansas has fairly verified the legend upon its has indeed, 'climbed up to the stars through difficulties.' In its progress it of \$502,927.35; a state university fund great seal as an inspired prophecy. It has met and mastered obstacles that would have crushed and conquered a loss formed by the state university fund of \$140,731, and a state university fund of \$137,211. The state university less forceful and selfreliant civilization. Faithful to its divine purpose, Kansas put more volunteer soldiers in the union army than it had male citizens of military age: and no stronger proof



O. L. ATHERTON, G. E. COLE,

State Treasurer. State Auditor of their devotion to the old flag and their bravery on the field of battle could be given than the simple fact that the rate of mortality of the Kansas soldiers was greater than that of env other state. At the close of that great struggle it found its industries decimated; it had neither agriculture, trade or commerce. Its chief city, on its eastern border, contained more than a fifth of the capital and productive industries of the state. There existed neither publie nor private credit wherewith to enter upon a new career of prosperity. A state bond could not have been placed at less than a ruinous discount, if at all, in any money market of the country, and municipal credit was a thing unknown, outside of our own boundaries. State officers and em ployes, like those of cities and counties,



Lieutenant-Governor. Secretary of State. were paid in promises to pay. Orders were drawn on an empty treasury, which, under the provisions of the law, could be presented to the treasurer, and when by him indorsed "not paid for want of funds," bore interest at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum until paid. The interest-bearing scrip was old upon the street at a discount from its face value of 10 to 20 per cent., al- generations to follow us. though provided for by a current levy were issued for the construction of schoolhouses under the authority of the statutes, bearing Interest at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum for a period of not more than five years, and their sale forbidden at a price less than 80 cents on the dollar. Many could not place their bonds at all gather comfort and courage." under this 20 per cent. limit of discount. Even as late as 1868 the city of Leavenworth, with its known wealth new governor and the other state offiand prestige as the metropolis of Kan- cers were sworn in by Chief Justice sas, found it difficult to sell \$50,000 of Horton.

its bonds to erect a high school building at this legal limit of discount.

Yet, with all this, the fact remains, that Kansas has moved steadily on its course 'up to the stars.' It is safe to say as a truth that so large a measure of prosperity, so rapid an accumulation of wealth and surrounding physical comforts has never realized from a like investment of money and labor, in the history of human endeavor, as has been accomplished here in Kansas since her admission into the union. Then we had scarcely 100,000 population, now we have 1,400,000. Then the total assessed valuation of property was \$24,744,563, now it is \$337,501,722. The total taxes of 1861 was only \$76,335.53, in 1893 it was \$13,-102,794. The entire wealth of the state as shown by the United States census reports was about \$1,800,000,000. The center of population was at the east boundary line of Douglas county; now it is at the west line of Dickinson county. Then there was not a line of

"On these lines of transcontinental and lateral railways have sprung up more than 100 centers of population and business, cities, the least of which contain more than a thousand people, and in the aggregate 381,173, domiciled in thrift and comfort, with churches, school houses, court houses, water and light plants, not equalled in towns of like populations in any of the original states of this union. More than twothirds of these cities have increased in population during the past year, notwithstanding the existing depression. The national land endowment of our educational institutions has been manence of no other state, until we have an interest-bearing common school

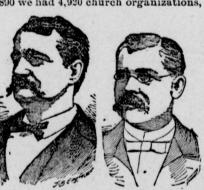


W. A. JOHNSON. Associate Justice Supreme Court.

fund, in bonds and land contracts, of has received added endowment, by bequest, of a greater sum than that from the government, but which is not included in the aggregate amount of in-terest-bearing funds, making a grand total of all funds, sacred to education.

this embarrassment by the removal of this em-bargo, and to restore us to a condition where we can increase to its utmost limit the exporof \$10,467,852; the annual income from which, at 6 per cent., amounts to the sum of \$628,071.12, as a current fund to the passage of a concurrent resolution by your hopewish badies in the passage of a concurrent resolution by your total of all funds, sacred to education, aid in the problem of education.

There have been constructed 9.088 public school houses, at an aggregate effective remedial legislation in this regard. cost of \$10,703,708, and chiefly by the sale of district bonds, about \$6,000,000 sons for a constitutional convention, of which have been paid and cancelled. saying that the judicial system should In these buildings are employed 11,888 teachers, at a cost of \$3,060,459.45 a year; labor prohibited, the powers of corporthe total tax levied and collected for ations defined and the care of the common school purposes being \$3,539,- school fund changed. He then says 986.11 per annum. The total sum paid for that there is a demand for an appellate educational purposes for the past year court, the supreme court being so far in the state being about \$5,300,000. In behind that if a case was filed now it



Attorney-General. Supt. Public Instruction with 2,854 buildings valued at \$7,447,

"There have been expended for state buildings the following sums, nearly all of which have been paid for from current levies in eash: State university, \$320,000; agricultural college, \$180,930; state normal school, \$127,375; school for the blind, \$85,449, school for the deaf and dumb, \$144,250; asylum the insane at Topeka, \$616,at Osawatomie, \$420,000; asy-378; lum for imbeciles, \$29,078; soldiers' orphans' home, \$49,561; reform school, \$119,863; penitentiary, \$1,659,-700; state house, \$2,000,000; reformatory, \$310,000; industrial school for girls, \$40,700; Grand Army home, \$49,000; making a total of \$6,152,284, to which add state expenditure of \$779,891 in construction of university, normal and agricultural college buildings, and we have a grand total of \$6,932,175, of which but \$560,000 was derived from state bonds not yet due and \$6,372,175 paid from the pockets of the people for the permanent and lasting use of the

"There can be no more complete and practically sure of being paid refutation, no more emphatic condemwithin a year. School district bonds nation of the organized and persistent assaults upon the fair fame, good name and business credit of the people of Kansas than is found in the simple recital of facts I have given in your hearing. In the light of this record of phenomenal progress let every lover of the state, every one with faith in its future,

> THE STATE OFFICEDS SWORN IN. Having concluded his address, the

HIS MESSAGE.

The New Governor of Kansas Gives His Views on State Matters.

PERMANENT SCHOOL FUND.

Foreign Markets-Constitutional Convention-Judicial Districts-Taxation-Insurance-Irrigation-Text-Books-State Institutions-Etc., Etc.

TOPEKA, Kan., Jan. 15.—Gov. Morrill sent his message to the Kansas legislature to-day, which is as follows: To the Senate and House of Representatives of

the State of Kansas:
I think it may not be deemed inappropriate to say to you that while I appreciate the high honor conferred upon me by the people of Kansas in selecting me as the chief executive of the state for the coming two years, I am not unmindful of the grave responsibilities that will devolve upon me, and I should hardly have courage to undertake them county. Then there was not a line of operated railroad within the state; now we have 8,908 miles, only Illinois and Pennsylvania of all the states exceeding this in mileage.

"On these lines of transcontinental into the union and you meet in this session." into the union, and you meet in this session under conditions strikingly in contrast with those that presented themselves to the first state legislature of Kansas. There has been a wonderful increase in wealth and population, a wholly changed condition of things, demanding an entirely different consideration of affairs. You will pardon me if I remind you that weighty responsibilities rest on you, and upon your action will largely depend the suc-cess of the present administration. I am not aware that there is any demand

from the people for a radical change in the laws, but they do ask for relief from excessive taxation; that the expenses of the state shall be reduced to the lowest possible point consistent with a wise and economical administration of the state government. Owing to the financial panic, through which the country has passed during the last years, in some respects the severest that has ever been known, and the partial failure of crops for the same period, there has been a serious depression in values and a decreased demand for labor, which renders our burdens far more oppressive than they would be in years of prosperity. It should be a source of hearty congratulation to all that Kansas has passed through the terri-ble crisis with so few failures, and so little to discourage citizens.

Foreign Markets.

And in this connection I desire to call your attention to one branch of the trade of this country that especially interests our people, and that is the increased demand for our farm products from a foreign market. For several years a steady and determined effort was made to open up the markets of the old country to some of the products in which Kansas excels, especially Indian corn, beef and pork. Under a better light, secured by wise legislation, rejudice and cupidity were gradually yielding, nd our exports of these products were becomng an important factor of great value to our people, and gave a promise of an increased denand for the articles in producing which Kansas can lead the world. But the present con-gress has, in my judgment, by ill-advised and crude legislation, assumed to dictate to foreign nations their internal policy of protection to their home industries by discriminating duties on sugar imported from countries having export duties on that article. This has led to active retaliation on the part of those countries, and all the nations of central Europe have become commercially estranged from our country, and are taking active, and what prove to be effec-tive, measures to prevent the importation of our meats, justifying themselves by a revival of the exploded and senseless claim that our meat animals are diseased. The repeal of the reciprocity provisions of our tariff laws has caused Spain and other countries to make a most unjust discrimination against the importation of our farm products. To relieve us of honorable bodies, instructing our senators and requesting our representatives in congress, to introduce and work for the passage of the most

The governor then gives several reabe reorganized, the letting of convict 1890 we had 4,920 church organizations, would be six years before it could be heard. He then goes on to say:

There ought to be a complete redistricting of the state for judicial purposes, and a reduction of at least twelve districts in number. This would save to the state in salaries of judges alone \$30,000 per year. I am not unmindful of the difficulties in the way of a redistricting of the state, but I have confidence to be-lieve that this legislature has the good judgment, courage and ability to carry out a reform which commends itself to the intelligence of every voter in the state.

Permanent School Fund.
The investment of the permanent school fund of the state is a matter of grave public concern, and it should be guarded very carefully. There are about \$6,000,000 in this fund. Several hundred thousand dollars of this money are reinvested every year. Too much care cannot be taken in the quality of the securities purchased. The safety of the fund is of the highest importance, and should be pro-tected more sacredly than even the funds in

the state treasury.

During the boom period, in Kansas, while values were inflated, large amounts of bonds of various kinds were purchased. I would recommend that a legislative committee be appointed to thoroughly investigate the securities on hand, with instructions to report the actual cash value of each, and to recommend such steps as may be deemed advisable to fix the responsibility of illegal investments, to collect doubtful securities, and to suggest any necessary legislation to guard investments in the future. And I would suggest that this com mittee be appointed early in the session, so that it may report and recommend any amendments to the law that may be necessary for the protection of the fund.

Intemperance.

The blighting influence of intemperance is still seen in our state. There is scarcely a com-munity that does not suffer from this cause. and happy is the family that is not directly affected by it. Its approach is so insidious that its danger is scarcely realized until it is too late to stay its evil effects. How to cure, or even lessen the evil. has commanded the earnest thought of every lover of his race, be he statesman or moralist. Its demoralizing effects are universally conceded, and can hard-ly be exaggerated. Much of the poverty and crime, the suffering and the sorrowing existing to-day can be clearly traced to its evil influ-ence. Whatever tends to refine and clevate a ple-to give them purer and nobler aspira tions—will surely tend to lessen this evil. The great work of removing intemperance from our land must be done through the churches, schools and other elevating helps. Law is only a help—an assistant—and never should be ed before moral influences. It in fact can y be enacted when moral forces have created a healthy public sentiment against intemrance. It is valuable as an aid to help creare and maintain a healthful public sentiment, but ought never to be substituted for it. The eat work of advancing the cause of temperance can only be done by thorough organiza-tion and active effort along the lines of education and moral suasion, aided by laws fully abreast of the public sentiment. In 1836 an amendment to the constitution was

adopted, prohibiting the manufacture and sale tecting the peop of intoxicating liquors, except for medical, sible companies

scientific and mechanical purposes. In 1881, 1885 and 1887, laws were passed providing for the enforcement of this provision of the constitution. Three legislatures have since been elected, and no attempt has been made to repeal or essentially modify these laws. It is, therefore, fair to assume that the people desire this to be the settled policy of the state upon this subject. The only fair interpretation to be placed upon their action is, that the open saloon shall not return to our state, and that they believe that the effect of the prohibitory law has been to lessen the evils of intemperance.

Assessment and Taxation.

There is an almost universal expression of dissatisfaction with our present mode of as-sessing property for taxation. That it is un-equal and consequently unjust, no one familiar with it would for a moment deny. It is probably one of the most difficult matters to provide for in our laws. Our theory of taxation is that property shall pay the tax, and the only safe rule to follow is to assess all property at its actual cash value without regard to its character or the use to which it is applied. To a certain extent, how-ever, the revenue derived from property ought to be taken as a basis upon which to compute its value. If every piece of property in the state were assessed at its actual cash value there would be absolute equality in the payassessed unequally. When one piece of property is assessed at 10 per cent. of what it is really worth and another piece is assessed at its full value, and other property is not as-sessed at all, great injustice is done to some of the taxpayers; and yet that condition of things actually exists in our state to-day. Millions of dollars' worth of property escapes taxation entirely as a result of ignorance, inefficiency or willful dishonesty on the part of assessors, Other property is assessed at from 10 per cent. to 100 per cent. of its actual value, according to the judgment or whim of the assessor. There would be less danger of this inequality

if an honest attempt were made by all assess-ors to place the true value on all property; but before that could be safely done the laws in regard to limitations on levies should be changed. To make the assessment four or five times what it is at present, allowing the limitation on the levy to remain where it is, might prove practical confiscation of property in some school districts, or counties even. After a patient and careful examination of the law. I am unable to see where it fails to provide for an honest, impartial assessment. The fault seems to be rather in the administration of the law than in the law itself. If the proper officers complied strictly with every provision of the laws relating to assess-ment and taxation there would be little cause for complaint. More severe penalties might be attached for violations of the law, but that remedy would hardly accomplish the desired results, for when an assessor makes his return, with property assessed at from 10 to 25 per cent. of its real value, and swears that he has to the best of his judgment given the true value. he knows, and everybody else knows, that he commits willful perjory. But how can

you prove that he has not used his best judg-ment in deciding values? What, then, is the remedy? In the first place, it is impossible to get an equal, just val-uation of property under our present system. When you divide up this assessment of property among a large number of men, you increase in the same proportion the difficulties of get-ting a uniform valuation. It would be a great step in the right direction if there were but one assessor in each county, and he should be ap-pointed for a term of four years by the judge of the district court in which that county is located, the appointment to be approved by the county commissioners, who should also decide the number of deputies that he should have, and should also approve his selections.

Collection Laws.

The legislature of 1893 enacted a law to regulate the sale and redemption of real estate under execution, etc. It was doubtless the pur-pose and desire of the framers of this act to furnish relief to those who had mortgaged their homes and were unfortunately unable to meet their obligations: but the law seems to have had directly the opposite effect from what was intended. Believing that the theory upon which the law is based is a pernicious one, I desire to call your attention to its practical workings.

The past two years have witnessed a rapid withdrawal of capital from the state, and the amount would have been much larger if it could have been collected. It is estimated that have been collected. It is estimated that \$15,000.000 have been withdrawn the past two years by parties in the east, who had loans secured by real estate, and who have lost confidence in Kansas investments: while nearly all the large insurance companies and savings banks which have been accustomed to make loans here, positively refuse to take any new mortgages until the laws are changed.

I take it for granted that there will be no dif-ference of opinion as to the advisability of securing investments of foreign capital. The wonderful development of our grand young state—unparalled in the history of the world has been due, to a very great extent, to the free investment of capital from the eastern part of ly beneficial to both sections. The lender has received a fair rate of interest, and the bor-rower has in most cases made money by his in-vestment, while thousands of others have been greatly benefited by the rapid development of the state and the consequent increased value of all property. Without these investments there would be few miles of railroad in opera

tion in our state to-day.

It is hardly necessary to discuss here the honestly pay their debts at the earliest possithe census returns show three-fourths of the mortgage indebtedness represents either the purchase money of the farms or permanent im-1880 to 1800, the period when most of the debt was created, was largely in excess of the total of all mortgages, and nearly sufficient to without materially diminishing its efficiency is an unfortunate one for the borrowers. While the return of favorable agricultural conditions and good crops will be an important element in restoring confidence, still it is not the principal one, and the strongest proof of this statement is found in the fact that money on real estate oans can be obtained more easily, and at less rates of interest, in Missouri and Nebraska

than it can in Kansas.

The proceedings in foreclosure should be made as simple and inexpensive as it is possi-ble to make them, with a due regard to the rights of the mortgagor. The Missouri form of trust deed has proven after many years of trial, very satisfactory. Something of that character, with a provision that the mortgagor should have the privilege of redemption for twelve months, by paying taxes, insurance and interest, would doubtless be satisfactory to the borrower and lender. I am confident that the best interests of all classes would be promoted by the enactment of such laws as would tend to restore confidence in our ability and willing-ness to promptly meet our obligations.

Insurance Laws and Insurance Department. The laws relating to insurance corporations and the transaction of insurance business in this state ought to be carefully revised and amended. The act creating the insurance department, and most of the laws since passed providing for the creation of insurance com-panies in this state, and their government, contain provisions which ought to be separated.
All provisions relating to the incorporation of grance companies ought to be in a distinct act from the provisions of laws relating to the insurance department. The insurance departIrrigation.

The subject of irrigation is one of vast importance to the people of this state. In nearly one-half of the state the scant supply of the rainfall makes general farming uncertain and precarious business, and renders comparatively valueless, except for grazing purposes, millions of acres of the choicest lands in the state. With an ample supply of wate: at the proper season at least twenty millions of acres of land now not worth on an average more than two-and-a-half dollars per acre, could be given a value of twenty-five dollars per acre, adding at least four hundred millions of dollars to the wealth of the state and making that sec-

dustry and pluck of the people are the real basis of the development of any country, and upon that we must depend for the development of every part of our state. Wise and equitable laws controlling the water supply of the streams that we have, may be necessary, but the chief source of supply, in my judgment, must come from what is known as the "under-flow," and be utilized by pumping. And as every man who owns his farm owns his water, and can own his plant, no legislation is necessary to aid him in the develop-ment of his farm. Experimental stations, how-ever, can be made valuable, and a thorough and systematic survey of that portion of the state may develop some new means of utilizing the present water supply. I most earnestly commend to your careful consideration the subject of reclaiming that beautiful section of our state.

Uniformity of Text-Books.

The question of state uniformity of textbooks is an important one, and should receive your serious attention. As it now is, there is not even county uniformity. Indeed, in many of our counties the text-books change with the school-district lines. In some counties there are from five to ten different kinds of textbooks used in the public schools. A family moving from one district to another is thereby needlessly put to great expense. The result is, that in the aggregate the people of the state expend many thousands of dollars for which they never receive any adequate return, which would be saved the people if we had a uniformity of text-books. This is all the more important because this burden falls usually upon those who are least able to bear it. The farm tenant, who changes his residence from year to year, or the laborer, who seeking employment must may from one who, seeking employment, must move from one city to another, is almost invariably compelled to buy a new set of books for his children. This is imposing upon him an unjust burden, and compelling him to spend quite a large amount of money uselessly, because the books which he is compelled to dispense with are just as valuable, and as useful for the instruction of children, as the new ones which he is compelled to buy. There is no valid argument against the system of state uniformity, and there are many arguments for it, and where it has been tried it has proven very advantageous.

Chickamauga.
Under the act of congress of August 19, 1890, a park has been established at the battlefield of Chickamauga, and the government has purchased, or proceedings are pending for the purchase, of over 6,000 acres of the battlefield. embracing most of the heavy fighting ground. A commission was appointed by the president to take charge of this work, and nearly all of the states whose troops were engaged in that batin conjunction with the United States commissioners in locating the positions of the differ-ent regiments and batteries; and most of the states have provided for the erection of suitable monuments to mark the position occupied by their respective troops on the field.

In that memorable battle Kansas was represented by Gen. Robert B. Mitchell, commanding a division of cavalry: Col. John A. Martin, commanding a brigade, and Lieut.-Col. J. L. Abernathy, commanding the Eighth regiment of Kansas volunteers.

Eighteen states have already appointed comthe work of locating positions. The Eighth Kansas regiment should have one monument near the Viniard place, where it fought on Sat-urday, the 19th, one at Orchard Knob, and one

on Missionary Ridge. I would most earnestly recommend that the m of \$3,500 be appropriated for of these three monuments, and that the further sum of \$400 be appropriated to pay the expenses of three commissioners, to be appointed by the governor, from the survivors of that battle, to select the proper monuments and to decide where they shall be placed.

In the matter of public printing the governor recommends that a thorough revision of the whole subject be made by the legislature, as the state pays too much for its printing, and a lot of matter is printed which is of no importance. The abuses that have grown up in the system of fees and salaries is called attention to, also that of employing enrolling clerks.

State Boards. question of whether the mortgage indebtedness of the state has been a benefit or an injury. It exists, and the great mass of our people desire to the state boards, but I doubt the wisdom of making any radical changes in this respect. Some amendments might be made which would ble moment. It is a gratifying fact that can ble moments might be made which would properly be mentioned in this connection, that would be well for you to consider the propriety of abolishing entirely some of them. It would seem that either the board of public works or provements thereon. And the further fact might be mentioned that the increased value of the real estate in the state from missioner can be abolished without any detriment to the state. The state board of health might be made less expensive pay the entire indebtedness and all of the interest thereon for the ten years. And this inished and the office placed under the control creased value was largely the result of the en- of the professor of veterinary at the agriculterprise and energy that prompted men to buy farms and to place mortgages on the farms is your duty to cut off all expenditures not they already owned, that they might increase absolutely necessary. There has never seemed their acres or make better improvements to me any reason why members of the state thereon. The present condition, with confidence entirely gone on the part of investors, more reasonable and sensible to pay them their necessary traveling expenses actually paid, and their per diem for all time necessarily employed, and I know no good reason why the per diem should be increased. The treasurer of the board of charities handles a large amount of money, and gives only a small bond as member of the board. The business-like way to do would be to abolish all these minor treasurers and require all moneys to be paid by the state treasurer. But if this not done. he ought to be required to give a bond suffi-ciently large to cover any moneys belonging to the state that may come into his hands. There seems to be no system of checks or

counterchecks on any of these boards. board of charities expend about \$350,000 per year. They make their own contracts, audit their own accounts and manage matters after their own will. There is no provision even for the investigation of their accounts, except when the legislature is seized with a spasm of virtue, and examinations of this kind are but of little value. The most critical examinations ought to be made of the accounts of every state institution, at least once a quarter, by an expert accountant, who should visit the institutions at irregular sons without the slightest notice to the officers. He could render valuable assistance by suggesting improved modes of keeping accounts. The governor, as the chief executive of the state, is virtually responsible for the proper management of the state insti-tutions. To enable him to be brought in closer touch with their management, I would suggest that he be authorized to employ an additional next from the provisions of laws relating to the insurance department. The insurance department are insurance department are insurance companies, both foreign and domestic, doing business in this state, and for protecting the people from fraudulent or irresponsible. State boards. He should also be subject to the orders of the governor at all times, with au-

thority to examine the accounts of cour treasurers far enough at least to protect the state in the matter of state taxes and school land funds. The simple fact that there is a difference of almost \$100,000 in these accounts emphasizes the importance of this last suggestion.

Insane and Insane Asylums The dictates of humanity demand that the tenderest care should be given to our unfortunate fellow-citizens who have been bereft of of land now not worth on an average more than two-and-a-half dollars per acre, could be given a value of twenty-five dollars per acre, adding at least four hundred millions of dollars to the wealth of the state and making that section the garden spot of the state. Numerous theories for the prevention of drought have been advocated and tested, but they have proven failures, and the people are now turning to the subject of irrigation. There are some difficulties that confront them. The amount of the water supply, and its availability for irrigation purposes, are the chief problems to be settled.

The western settlers, in their struggles to develop that part of our state, deserve the hearty support of every citizen. A more brave honest and intelligent class of men never cast their and intelligent class of men never cast their fortunes in a new country. An appropriation of the public money to a limited degree, to be the erection of a ward building for women, and of the public money to a limited degree, to be expended under the direction of the state board of agriculture, or the aglicultural college, may be advisable. But we should carefully avoid any extravagant expenditure of public money in visionary experiments. The energy, industry and pluck of the people are the dustry and pluck of the people are the direction of a ward building. When a call the institution was opened in 1879, with a captions for officers were provided in one end of the ward buildings, and they have every dustry and pluck of the people are the direction of a ward building. When the institution was opened in 1879, with a caption of the ward building for women, and a center or administration building. When the institution was opened in 1879, with a caption of the ward building of women, and a center or administration building. When the institution was opened in 1879, with a caption of the ward building of women, and a center or administration building. When the institution was opened in 1879, with a caption of the institution of the provided in the institution of the institution of the institution of the institution of the provided in the institution of the ins greatly lessens the comfort of the patients, and this temporary arrangement should be abolish-

The present laws for the commitment of the insane to the asylum seem to be relics of barbarism. There is something absolutely repulsive to me in the sight of a sheriff taking a young lady from her home as he would take a person accused of a crime, and bringing her before the court, where a gaping crowd of curious people have gathered to see her tried by a jury like a thief. I cannot see where there could be any danger of a per-son being unlawfully deprived of his liberty if the probate judge were authorized to appoint a commission of two or three reputable physicians to go quietly to the home of the unfortunate, and make the necessary examination. tunate, and make the necessary examination.
And when any person is adjudged insane, it
would seem much more appropriate to employ
some friend in whom the insane person had
confidence, to take him quietly to the asylum.
And in case the patient is a female, a lady attendant ought in every case to accompany her.

Reformatory.

The legislature in 1885 appropriated \$60,000 to purchase a site and to commence the erec-tion of buildings for a reformatory, for the confinement of a class of young criminals whom it would be possible to reform and turn to lives of usefulness. It is a startling fact that the number of criminals in the country at large is steadily and surely increasing. There seems to be a large class of vagrant, shiftless tramps, from which the supply is constantly recruited. The effect of confinement in the state prisons seems to make confirmed criminals out of those who in some measure might be called incidental convicts. Primarily, the object of all punishment for crime is the protection of society, but it is oftentimes a better and a cheaper safeguard to society to make a good law-abiding citizen out of the young man who has fallen into evil ways, than it would be by repeated convictions to keep him in the penitentiary. Other states have adopted a system of reformatories with marked success, and I suggest to you a careful investigation of their systems and the results that have followed, with a view of carrying out the original plan for a similar system in this

In pursuance of the act of the legislature of 1885, a commission was appointed, and a site for a reformatory was selected at Hutchinson, the citizens of that county donating 649 acres of valuable land for that purpose. Two hundred thousand dollars have since been appro-priated by the legislature, and nearly the en-tire amount has been expended in the erection of buildings, some of which are completed states whose troops were engaged in that bat-tle have already appointed commissions to act in conjunction with the United States commispriation for the purpose of putting in heating apparatus and completing the cells would render it fit for occupancy, and that the labor of the prisoners could then be utilized in completing the work, giving them constant and healthful employment, and thus avoiding bringing them into competition with other industries of the state. This is a matter that demands your prompt and careful consideration, and some steps should be taken looking to the early opening of the reformatory, in order that youthful prisoners might be removed from the society and influence of hard-

ened criminals. Many of the states have a system of paroling prisoners who have served the minimum sentence provided by law for the crime for which they are sentenced, and who have by their uniform good conduct shown that they are worthy of confidence, and who have the prom ise of steady employment. Your thoughtful attention is invited to this matter, with a view to the enactment of a law providing for a system of this kind in this state

The governor recommends a levy to

complete the state house. State University.

The superior institutions of learning are receiving an attention that was never before bestowed upon them in the history of the country, and there is a spirit of emulation awakening in most of the states to place the state universities upon a high plane. Our uni-versity has always been the pride of Kansas, and it should be the purpose of our state to make it a great university in the widest sense of the term, equal to any in the United States. The university has already accomplished a wonderful work. It has an able and enthus astio faculty, and its business matters have been managed with signal ability. It is the pride of every Kansan who appreciates its great worth, and it is bad policy and worse economy to with-

hold from it any needed aid.

State Board of Agriculture. There is one interest in Kansas overshadowing all others, and that is the interest of the farmer. Whatever promotes that interest develops the state. He is a public benefactor who can, by arousing a new zeal, or by develop-ing a better mode of farming, increase the productions of the soil; and one of the instru-mentalities that have done much to elevate farming in Kansas is the state board of agricultute. The great service rendered to the state by its board of agriculture has long been recognized not only in Kansas and America, but in foreign lands, in all of which its useful publications are sought and studied as the highest authority on matters pertaining to our condition, prosperity and progress. In fact, the high standard of its work and efficiency has become so well understood that older states, dissatisfied with abortive attempts to do a like work with political ma-chinery, are now asking to be shown the methods by which Kansas has been able to accomplish such far-reaching results along these lines at such a minimum of cost. Much of the success of this department is undoubtedly due to its having been held aloof from party poli-tics—maintained as a strictly non-partisan body, a servant of all the people alike; and the highest wisdom suggests its being kept on this

For doing the helpful work, which present conditions are making demand for in greatly increased volume, proper and generous provisions should be made in the line of clerical, printing and postage funds.

A slight change is recommended in the banking law and commodious rooms in the capitol are asked for the State Historical society. The governor also thinks that the three organized medical societies in the state should be equally represented on the board of health. Additional room for old soldiers in the home is asked and measures taken to provide for the

fatherless. The governor thinks the raising of fish should receive attention. He then touches on the coal oil inspector, state institutions, public highways, township officers, state bonds, western counties, lotteries, gambling, bribery law, election laws, commissioner of elections, and concludes by saying he has unbounded confidence in the future of