W.E. TIMMONS, Editor and Proprietor.

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

VOL. XXI.

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 6, 1894.

NO. 11.

ALFALFA

Some Interesting Facts in Regard to ft Gathered from the State Agricultural Report.

The November report of the secretary of the state board of agriculture contains some valuable suggestions as-to the cultivation of alfalfa and itsvalue as a farm product.

Alfalfa thrives best in a warm and friable soil, above a subsoil porous or gravelly-the opposite of a stiff, compact elay, "gumbo" or "hardpan;" or any stratum through which the rootspenetrate with difficulty, although oc-easional exceptions to the latter are elaimed as having been observed: A sandy loam soil appears to afford the most favorable conditions for alfalfa growth where not irrigated. More than almost any other plant, it depends. for its prosperity upon a subterranean

rather than a surface water supply. For seeding a loamy soil to alfalfa it. should have been in cultivation a sufficient length of time to thoroughly subdue or eradicate its "wild" nature; it should be deeply plowed, and, if not to be irrigated, subsoiled as deep as possible; the surface should be thoroughly pulverized and made smooth by a plank drag or similar implement. In sandy soils some of the best results have come from seeding on sod, especially where the subsoil is also quite sandy and porous. Such a soil might be injured rather than benefited by subsoiling, and where such land has been in cultivation for several years a thorough preparation of the surface only will probably give best results.

The seed used should be free from seeds of weeds or other plants, and may be sown broadcast or with a drill, and should be covered, approximately, with an inch of fine soil. The quantity of seed varies; if the crop is chiefly intended for seed-raising twelve pounds is often found sufficient, while, if a fine quality of hay is desired sometimes as much as thirty pounds is sown; yet twenty pounds represents nearly the quantity used by the generality of those who raise the crop for both hay and seed. If sown in the spring, it should be sown as early as danger from frost is past. Alfalfa will neither flourish nor long

survive in a soil with water standing upon or near the surface.

The cultivation for young alfalfa, or rather its kindly protection against being crowded or overshadowed by high weeds, and its encouragement to stool and spread, is the use of the mowing machine with its sickle bar set high enough to prevent cutting near the ground. The clippings made in this way serve, in some degree, as a valuable mulch.

Under some conditions, sowing alfal-

THE WORLD AT LARGE. A DISTINCT earthquake shock, accom-

Chase County

Summary of the Daily News.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

A woman calling herself "Mrs. Cleveland" was reported fleecing ignorant Washingtonians by procuring money from them ostensibly for charitable institutions.

THE secretary of agriculture, in his annual report, reviews the subject of foreign markets. He reports a large increase in the exports of beef and hog products over the previous year and a marked decline in the exports of wheat and warns American farmers to no longer depend on wheat as a staple export crop. He commends the work of the weather bureau and the bureau of animal industry and thinks the owners of meat inspected ought to pay for the inspection

JOSEPH S. MILLER, the commissioner of internal revenue, in his annual report shows the total receipts from all sources for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1894, to have been \$147,168,449, a decrease for the year of \$13,836,540.

SECRETARY SMITH has received a telegram from Gov. West, of Utah, concerning the Great Southern Ute Indians fighting settlers in San Juan county. The secretary referred the telegram to the war department with the suggestion that Gen. McCook be potified of the alarm.

OFFICIALS of the lower house of congress have prepared an unofficial list the 400-foot freight house went down of members of that body to send to the printers and showed 244 republicans, 104 democrats, six populists, one silver and one vacant. The republicans will constitute more than two-thirds of the members.

THE secretary of the interior in his report deals largely with Indian affairs and presents some practical sugges-tions for the civilization of the Indians. He also recommends that the surveying of public lands should be done by the government, as it would be more satisfactory and save both time and money. Money is asked to protect our forest reservations from wanton destruction. His report on pensions shows that the entire number of names on the roll on June 30, 1894, was 969,-544. The estimated amount for pensions for the fiscal year is \$140,000,000; pensioners added to the roll during the year, 39,055; number dropped, 37,951.

THE report of Secretary Lamont on the war department shows the expenditures for the last fiscal year were \$56,-039,009; the appropriations for the current year, \$52,429,112; estimates for the next year, \$52,318,629. On October 1 the army numbered: Officers, 2,136;

panied by a rumbling sound like dis-tant thunder, was felt at Pittsfield, Ill., on the 2d. The vibration seemed to be from north to south.

In Flint, Mich., the Thread flouring mills were destroyed by fire. Upwards of 5,000 bushels of wheat and 500 barrels of flour were also burned. Loss, \$45,000. IN Flagstaff, Ariz., an incendiary fire

which started in a vacant residence destroved five houses and two saloons. In one of the residences destroyed A. C. Potter was burned to a crisp, and his sister was badly burned.

UNDER a pouring rain the Yale football eleven vanquished the Princeton Tigers at New York on the 1st in a well fought game, whose final score was 24 to 0. Gov. FLOWER, of New York, has re-

fused to issue requisition papers for John D. Rockefeller and others of the Standard Oil Co. to the governor of Texas on the ground that the papers presented are not sufficient.

AMID the roar of a tidal wave 600 feet of docks at Tacoma, Wash., plunged into Commencement bay on the 28th. Two steamships were tossed about like chips and disabled. Alger's boathouse, containing Alger, his wife and six children, was turned upside down and all spilled out into the icy water and it was feared one was drowned. It was thought the big wheat elevators and coal bunkers would pitch into the bay, owing to the ground settling. All the cattle pens of the Northern Pacific and into the ground and fire broke out and

the pump station disappeared in the debris. Loss, about \$50,000. CLEARING house returns for the prin-

cipal cities of the United States for the week ended November 30 showed an average increase as compared with the corresponding week last year of 2.9; outside New York the increase was

THE failures for the week ended Norember 30 (Dun's report) were 289 in the United States against 271 last year. Dun's Weekly Review of Trade on

the 1st, said the success of the government loan had not perceptibly affected business. Wheat was 11 cents higher than a week . ago and western receipts exceeded last year's. Corn had advanced a fraction. There was a larger demand for iron but the prices were weaker.

head.

Europe.

to secure its passage.

Ex-Gov. JOSEPH E. BROWN died at Atlanta, Ga., on the 30th, aged 73. He was the war governor of Georgia and has been United States senator.

for the manufacture of anti-toxine, the

J. M. RAPORT, who has walked across the continent from New York, arrived at San Francisco. Raport said he made a bet of \$5,000 that he would leave from New York in May and walk to San Francisco before midnight December 1. He arrived about 7 o'clock December , and therefore wins the bet.

THERE was no trouble at Montgomery, Ala., at the inauguration of Gov. Oates on the 1st. Kolb, the populist, who claimed to have been elected governor, was sworn in privately, but the firm stand taken by the out-going governor restrained the populists from committing any act of violence.

Among the passengers on the Cunard steamer Etruria, which arrived in New York on the 2d, was John Burns, M. P., the great socialist and labor leader of London. A delegation from the labor organizations of New York city met him at quarantine.

J. W. SHOWALTER played on seventeen boards simultaneously at the Brooklyn Chess club on the night of the 1st. He won eight games, lost four and drew five.

A DISPATCH from Berlin stated that China had accepted the English offer of a 41/2 per cent. loan of £1,200,000. WAITE has made a reply to a petition from the business men of Denver, Col., asking that gambling houses be reopened. In his communication the governor attacks those who signed the petition and says that the Denver clergy were in league with the worst element, before election, to defeat him because he had endeavored to suppress gambling.

EMILO DE LEON arrived in San Francisco on the 2d from Guatemala on private citizens have organized for the his way to Mexico. De Leon has been appointed minister to Mexico and has received authority from the Guatemalan government to negotiate a treaty which will settle the boundary dispute between the two countries.

JAPAN advices to the end of Septemper showed that the war had been less injurious to trade than was expected and that the rice crop promised to be from 10 to 20 per cent. above the average.

THE board of trustees of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen voted to remove headquarters to Peoria, Ill. GEORGE CENTRELL was hanged at Belleville, Ill., on the 30th. He confessed that he and Annie Kahn murdered the latter's husband August 7.

Mrs. Kahn was at the hanging and shouted good-by to Centrell, to which he remarked to the sheriff: "Oh, that woman makes me tired."

REV. I. N. MERRIFIELD has returned At Chicago, Frederick Freisen, a chicago, Frederick Frederick Freisen, a chicago, Frederick Fred

KANSAS STATE NEWS.

Senator Solon O. Thacher was recently reported quite ill at his home in Lawrence. Charles Sederstrom, a carpenter, was

killed the other day at Topeka by the falling of a scaffold. day. Promptly at 12 o'clock Vice Presi-P. I. Bonebrake, treasurer of the redent Stevenson called the senate to orpublican state central committee, ofder and Chaplain Milburn offered the ficially reports that the entire expense opening prayer. The secretary of the

of the campaign was \$16,000. At the second trial of A.W. Little, at notice to the house of representatives Olathe, for the killing of Lawyer that the senate was now ready to pro-Johnson at Kansas City, Kan., the jury

ceed to business. Then Mr. Harris, of Tennessee, offered the customary resoreturned a verdict of not guilty. lution asking that a committee be Dr. J. H. McCasey has tendered his resignation as superintendent of the named for the notification of the presistate insane asylum at Topeka, and the dent that the senate was in session and resignation was promptly accepted.

Forty years ago November 24, Tope ta was "discovered" by Col. Holliday and other pioneers and two weeks later the town was formerly laid out. The governor has offered a reward of \$300 for the arrest and conviction of the person who murdered William Ward, a Jefferson county farmer, on the night of November 11. Ward was shot while

Jacob Bush, residing near Pomeroy, was recently exhibiting a pistol to a friend, supposing it to be unloaded, and snapped it, when the weapon was discharged and the ball took effect in the leg of Bush's 19-year-old daughter.

at Atchison of late that the police had more than they could do to keep down thieves and other law-breakers, hence purpose of guarding the residence portion at night. The eitizens will take turns in patrolling the streets.

county over the offices of county attorney and clerk of the district court. The county gained some notoriety two years ago when the county clerk transferred Rosenthal's majority for repre-

fused to take his seat. The body of Louis Lindenwood was and as to what protest, memorials, etc.

clew whatever to the killing. This is in the same neighborhood that William Ward, a wealthy farmer, was mysteriously shot ten days previous, and peo-ple living in the vicinity believe that the same parties did both deeds.

students had been given the protection In his report to the governor Secreof the United States. At the request tary of State Osborn will recommend, of Mr. Gorman the resolution went among other things, a change in the office of state printer. He believes that the profits of the office under the presprotesting against the recent Turkish

ready to receive such communication as he might wish to make. On adoption of the resolution the presiding officer named Messrs. Harris, of Tennessee, and Manderson, of Nebraska as the committee. Mr. Cockrell (dem.), of Missouri, chairman of the committee on appro-

priations, offered a resolution, which was adopted, providing that the daily sessions of the senate begin at 12 noon. The vice president then directed a roll seated at the supper table. call, which developed the presence of

sixty-six senators, considerably more than a quorum. The senate then took a recess until 12:30 p.m. On reassembling the message was received and read Lawlessness has become so frequent

Mr. George presented a resolution directing the committee on rules to report a comprehensive revision of the rules with a view to expediting business and compelling a vote. The resolution was referred to the committee on rules.

Mr. Chandler offered a resolution, Contests have been begun in Haskell which was adopted, fixing December 20 as a day for the reception of the statues of Daniel Webster and Gen. John Stark, which are to be placed in Statuary hall. Mr. Hoar offered a resolution, which

sentative to his opponent, to whom the was adopted, requesting the president certificate was awarded, but who refor information not incompatible with the public service, concerning the recent massacres of Armenians in Turkey,

found beside the railroad track near Medina the other day with three bul-let holes through it. There was no had been presented by American citiing on the secretary of state for par-ticulars concerning the execution of

zens

Scenes Attending the Meeting of the Second Session of the Fifty-third Congress. WASHINGTON, Dec. 4.-The opening of the second session of the Fifty-third congress, after a recess of three months made the big white marble capitol building a center of interest yester-

Courant.

CONGRESS CONVENES.

senate was directed to give the usual

enlisted men, 25,772.

THE comptroller of the currency has made his report. The defects were pointed out, especially those in the note issuing power of banks, and several changes in laws were recommended, one permitting the issue of notes against assets.

THE United States civil service commission has made its eleventh annual report. It says but few unimportant branches remain yet unclassified.

REPRESENTATIVE MCCREARY, of Kentucky, will modify to some extent and reintroduce his bill for a financial committee which he presented at the last session of congress.

GENERAL NEWS.

THE wife and thee children of Henry Mudea, a laborer, were burned in their dwelling at Chicago. One child was dead when taken from the ruins and the others, with their mother, were so badly burned that recovery is impossible. The building was fired by a defective flue.

OFFICIAL returns from all the counties in Nevada are in and show that action. the silver party elected every officer on the state ticket and all but three in the state senate and nine in the house. This is the first time in years any party has made a clean sweep of the state ticket.

A DISPATCH from Chee Foo says that terms of peace between China and Japan have been almost arranged through the intervention of the United States. It is added that the feeling of security is now so strong that foreign ladies are and benevolence. The czar sent the returning to Pekin.

WORK at the sugar refinerics which kind greeting and wishes." recently shut down in the eastern district of Brooklyn has been resumed. It was promised that 1,000 men additional would be given employment. Fourteen hundred men were set to a non-partisan police commission to be work.

AT South Bridge, Mass. on the 29th firmed by the senate. The committee the Worcester football team was to was instructed to employ the best legal play a game with the South Bridge team and in crossing over a railway track in wagons a train struck the South Bridge wagon, demolishing it and scattering its occupants in every direction, three members of the eleven being killed outright. The Worcester wagon escaped by a miracle.

A BALLOT was taken in both houses of the Alabama general assembly for United States senator, to succeed Senator John T. Morgan, democrat. Morgan received 23 votes in the senate and 61 in the house; Warren Reese, popuate and 24 in the house. A joint con- of Ping Yang. vention was held and declared Morgan re-elected. Reese will, however, contest the seat.

York to San Francisco. An English bridge, stripped him of his clothing syndicate, it was said, would take and whipped him unmercifully. They \$150,000,000 worth of the bonds. The then hung him to a beam until he was construction is to begin next spring and the division between New York him to leave Los Lunas. No reason and Chicago finished within five years. | for their action was known.

ceeded in getting conditional grants to fearing that her husband would be badly beaten, secured a revolver and 900,000 acres in Venezuela and Columopened fire, wounding her father.

AT Perry, Ok., Frank Gillett, a railreisch wrested the revolver from her, road man living at Arkansas City, was fired two bullets into her body, shot horribly mangled on the 28th. Gillett her fleeing husband and ended the afwas a brakeman on the Santa Fe and fair by sending a bullet into his own was assisting in switching some cars

THE officials of the Marine hospital when he fell across the track and several freight cars passed over his legs, service have been notified that a large crushing them to mincement. firm of manufacturing chemists at Detroit, Mich., was making preparations

ADDITIONAL DISPATCHES.

THE recently closed fat stock and new remedy for diphtheria which has horse show at Chicago lost moneycreated such widespread interest in There was a deficit of \$6,000. The ex. A DISPATCH from New York of the hibition was a success so far as the

29th said that the bankers who united presentation of exhibits was concerned, but the attendance outside of the night to purchase the whole \$50,000,000 isshows was poor. sue of the new government bonds sold

\$3,000,000 of them at 1191/2. They had MAGGIE JOHNSON, one of the most previously sold \$5,000,000 at 119 and had singular of human beings, the daughter but \$2,000,000 more to offer at 119 %. of a farmer living near Judsonia. Ark. What price they will ask for the rest is dead. She was 17 years old and had of them had not been announced. If the head of an adult and the body of they succeeded in selling the whole isan infant. She had no bones, her body sue at 119 to 1191/2 they would make being a mass of muscles over \$1,000,000 clear profit on the trans-

AT Duluth, Minn., recently, Arthur M. Bailey cut his throat with a razor GEN. BOOTH, the head of the Salva and died instantly. The police think a tion army, who is now visiting Amersuicide club is in existence, for there ica, sent a cable dispatch to Czar have been several suicides within the Nicholas, saying that the Salvationists last month, the majority of which were throughout the world greeted his imunaccountable. perial majesty with the assurance of

Two masked men went to the dugtheir heartfelt sympathy with him in out of T. P. Heffington, who lives in his recent bereavement, and offered up the northern part of G county, Ok., prayers for his happiness with Princess and at the point of a revolver com-Alix and for a long reign of usefulness pelled him to hold up his hands while they relieved him of all the cash he reply: "I am deeply touched by your had, then taking his team of horses they left for parts unknown. Five men THE Chief of Police union, of Illinois, have been arrested, but upon examrecently appointed a committee to draft ination they were released for want of a bill for the removal of police matters evidence.

from politics. The bill will provide for It was reported that William Jackon, a negro desperado, wanted for vaappointed by the governor and conrious crimes, committed a criminal assault upon a negro woman near Martel, talent in the state for drafting the bill a small village near Ocala, Fla. He was arrested by a constable, but was and to do everything in its power to get it before the next legislature and met by a large armed body of negroes and hanged to the nearest tree.

KING HUMBERT opened parliament on THE reported Chinese atrocities at Port Arthur are confirmed from vari- the 3d with a touching reference to the ous sources. On the battle field, it apsuffering and ruin caused by the recent pears, the Chinese did not take prisonearthquakes. He added that national ers, and from the dead and wounded industry was reviving, that the credit and vanquished they sheared off the of the country had improved and that heads, mutilated them in various ways the confidence manifested toward Italy and strung them together with a rope rendered it her duty to attain a balance passed through their mouth and gullet. of the budget. The king also said that A barrel full of mutilated remains was imperious measures would be presentlist, of Montgomery, 9 votes in the sen- found by the Japanese after the battle ed to parliament for the amelioration of the monetary circulation and to im-

EIGHT masked men rode up to the prove credit. wine house of Jose Chavez Romero,

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND went to the near Los Lunas, N. M., recently white house on the 3d. It was the ENGINEERS are surveying for an air and calling Romero out, threw a lariat first visit he had made to Washington line to pass through Chicago from New around his neck, dragged him to a in two weeks past. The president looked very well considering the severe illness he has suffered from, and the only outward sign of his ailment was the pronounced limp which characterized his walk from the carriage into the house.

ent system are too large and he suggests that the constitution be amended so as to make it an elective office. He thinks the office ought to be salaried and that the change would reduce the cost of the state printing to a maximum of \$50,000 a year.

A. R. Niblo, of Dodge City, was arraigned in the United States court at Topeka a few days ago and pleaded guilty to the charge of stealing a registered package from the post office at Portis about a year ago. At that time Niblo was station agent for the Rock Island at Dodge City. He went to Por-tis to visit his friend, the postmaster, and while intoxicated stole the package. Judge Foster gave him the minimum sentence-thirteen months in the penitentiary.

Eugene Hagan, special master in the case of the United States against the Leavenworth Coal Co., has filed his report in the United States circuit court at Topeka. According to the findings of fact, the plaintiff is entitled to a judgment of \$60,000. It is understood that the findings are concurred in by both plaintiff and defendant, and the case will be finally submitted on questions of law. The award is for royalty on coal mined under the Fort Leaven-

worth reservation and the Missouri river. A late bulletin issued from the office of the secretary of the state board of agriculture, gives the average of winter wheat in 1894 at 4,675,704 acres, yielding 28,175,656 bushels, valued at \$11,-285,804.80. The spring wheat crop is valued at \$11,992.33, making the total value of the wheat crop in Kansas for the year \$11,297,797.13. The corn crop is valued at \$25,354,190.27, and the oat crop at \$5,071,543.74. The total value of farm products for 1894 is estimated

at \$61,154,139.26, to which should be added the wool clip, butter, cheese, poultry, etc., to the total value of \$52,-201,756.76, making a grand total of \$113,355,896.02. The value of live stock returned by the assessors is \$78,738,754. The state irrigation convention, at its recent session in Hutchinson, recom-

tion, storage of water, the recovery of underflow, the production and utilization of profitable crops, the establishment and maintenance of such experimental works as may be expedient and

proper, and we recommend that a large portion of the funds annually paid this purpose."

atrocities against Armenians and directing that the remonstrance of this government be communicated to Tur-The resolution went to the comkey. mittee on foreign relations. Mr. Peffer offered two resolutions.

Mr. Blanchard presented a resolution

Mr. Lodge offered a resolution call-

two Japanese students by the Chinese authorities at Shanghai when the

The first directs the judiciary committee of the senate to investigate the circumstances and legal authority under which the secretary of the treasury made the last two issues of the bonds. The second resolution calls on the president for information concerning the circumstances and necessity for sending United States troops to Chicago during the pendency of the Pullman strike. Both resolutions went over. The annual report of the government directors of the Union Pacific railroad was received from the secretary of the

interior. The annual reports of the various departments and bureaus were received. Then, at 4 o'clock, on motion of Mr. Gorman, the senate adjourned.

THE HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4.-The house was called to order promptly at noon. The roll call developed the presence of 216 members, forty-seven more than a quorum. The speaker announced the fact that several members elected to fill vacancies occurring by death or resignation were present and George P. Harrison, of Alabama;, John S. Little, of Arkansas; William L. Henry, Charles E. Coffin and William Laird, of Maryland; W. M. Beckner, of Kentucky; J. H. Bromwell, of Ohio, and Michael Griffin were escorted to the bar of the house and were sworn in. The speaker announced the resignation of Amos J. Cummings, of New York, who resigned to accept an appointment as subway commissioner of New York

city. Upon motion of Mr. Wilson, of West Virginia, a committee, consisting of himself, Mr. Holman and Mr. Reed, were appointed to join a similar committee from the senate and inform the president that a quorum of both houses was present and congress was ready to receive any communication he mended that "the proper authorities of desired to make. Several other resoluthe state so broaden the functions of tions fixing the hour of meeting, etc., the state board of agriculture as to were adopted. At 12:30 the house took enable it to fully cover all that the a recess until 1 p. m. to await the state ought to perform in behalf of president's message. At 1 o'clock, the this great agricultural interest and to committee not yet having arrived, anprovide it with ample means for the other recess until 1:15 was taken. When prosecution of such work-the collec- the committee at last walked down tion and dissemination of facts repre- the aisle the house was all attention senting water supply, rainfall, evapora- while Mr. Wilson announced that the president would communicate his views in writing. At 1:35 Mr. Pruden, the president's executive clerk, appeared with the message, which was read by the clerk of the house, Mr. Kerr.

The reading of the message occupied an hour and forty-five minutes. Sevto the state of Kansas by the general eral routine reports were presented, government for agricultural purposes, after which Mr. Scranton, of Pennsylbe utilized in practical irrigation ir, vania, announced the death of P. central and western Kansas, in ad. ii- Wright, late representative from the tion to specific state appropriations for Fifteenth district of Pennsylvania. and the house adjourned.

fa in connection with a nurse crop, such as oats or barley, is found very satisfactory; this is practiced most in California. These serve to protect the tender alfalfa plants, at a critical period, from injury by the sun.

As a renovator and enricher of the soil, it is conceded the equal if not superior of red clover, for, as has been well said, it is "a nitrogen gatherer of the first magnitude, and the long roots draw ash elements from depths where no other crops could feed, storing them up until, by their decay, they again give them up to succeeding crops.' Owing to the toughness and size of its roots, it is difficult to plow under, and is eradicated only with much effort. Good examples of alfalfa as a soil improver are seen in Weld county, Col., where are raised the large yields of superior potatoes, which have made 'Colorados" almost a synonym for potato perfection.

Owing to its containing 72 per cent. water, (1 per cent. more than red clover), green alfalfa requires care, considerable time and drying weather to evaporate from it the extremely large percentage of moisture necessary to be gotten rid of before it is properly-cured hay, and without getting rid of which it is not safe from heating or molding in stack or mow; although, as is well known, a very important drying and curing process takes place after storing hay that at the time appeared far from sufficiently, or even safely, dry.

Either green, or cured as hay, the nutritive qualities of alfalfa are surpassed by few other plants, red clover not exceeding it in protein or muscleforming elements. Farm animals of all kinds relish and thrive, and, in many instances, actually become quite fat, upon dry hay alone, and cows kept upon it demonstrate its value for milkmaking in both quantity and quality of product.

To cattle or sheep, unless very gradually accustomed to it, rank alfalfa pasturage, by causing "bloat" or 'hoven," is always dangerous, and extremely and quickly fatal, if they are given access to it when guite hungry or the alfalfa is wet with dew, rain or frost.

A proper stand of alfalfa furnishes a great quantity of extremely valuable and much-relished pasturage for swine and horses during a large part of the year, and if the swine are, about once a week, shifted from one pasture to another, when it is all heavily stocked, the change is beneficial to the animals and the pasture. For horses, idle or at slow work, the hay is also highly esteemed, but for those used in rapid driving or road work, it is often found. too "washy," or laxative.

The ripened alfalfa from which seed has been thrashed is counted of little value by some feeders, yet many others esteem it almost or quite as highly as if cut earlier for hay alone. That it has considerably feeding value can scarcely be controverted.

THE COTTONWOOD FALLS COURANT

W. E. TIMMONS, Publisher. COTTONWOOD FALLS, - - KANSAS

FARMER JOHN.

BY MILLARD GREELEY.

Old John Sanbourn-"Farmer John," his neighbors called him-was an energetic and successful farmer in the great wooded belt of central Wisconsin.

The heavy timber of nearly two hundred acres had melted before his brawny arm, and for months at a time the ring of his heavy ax had accompanied the sun from its rising to its going down. Great farm buildings had risen slowly by the rude sheds which were first called home, and droves of sheep and cattle fed where the one cow and unbroken steers first found pasture.

wouldn't!"

can't more'n tell me ter leave."

at once set out for the kitchen door.

her for," and on he went up the cool

"Yes, John!" came from the cellar-

where ye was, kinder," and then, see-

"Ain't you pretty tired, Mary?"

back steps into the kitchen.

dozen turnips and a cabbage.

the sides of the pan.

some face, added:

troubled gaze.

adays."

wrong.

1-I--'

then stopped again.

hen after a m

my boots ag'in, see 'f I don't!"

speak to ye jist a moment."

res-want it yet?"

say. Good mornin'."

the farmer.

news.

man.

"Good mornin', Wilson!" he called to

With a puzzled look the driver

"Well, Wilson, how 'bout that forty

"Want it? I supposed you knew I

"Well, I do' know 'bout that, Wil-

the use? I can't pay all down, and you

son. It would square out your sixty,

and make ye an even hundred. Ye

oughter have it, and ve can for all me.

I've got two hundred now-an' it's go-

in' ter kill me an' all the rest of 'em ter

run that. An' 'bout the money-ef ye

ain't got nuff, why I have, an' jist's

for a year or so's not. I'm in some-

thin' of a hurry, but I mean what I

ished Wilson, as with open mouth he

looked after the retreating figure of

"What under the sun's got into him?

can it really be the old man?" he

thought to himself. Yes, there was no

mistaking those home-made suspen-

ders-both fastened to one overworked

Though Neighbor Wilson was com-

"Good morning," repeated the aston-

can, so of course you'll get it.'

stopped and gazed earnestly at the old

a passing neighbor. "I'd like ter

"Mary!"

Farmer John had fairly met all the discouragements usual in pioneer life, and, aided only by his equally energetic wife, had honestly acquired a competence. That he was an honorable neighbor and a fair dealer none could deny, but somehow, as the years passed and the farm was improved, there had grown up toward him on the part of his neighbors a feeling of distrust and aversion.

As a rule, they called him honest but "close." Some of them thought him selfish. "The almighty dollar's all he's after," was the often repeated remark of uncharitable neighbors, who, less thrifty and industrious than he, found it hard work to feed their large families, much less accumulate stock buildings and machinery, as Farmer John had done.

The fact was, when John Sanbourn came into the new country, times were extremely hard, and it required strict economy to make the few dollars he had brought with him from the east provide for his wants until he raised the first crop. A poor harvest and a still poorer market the second year caused Farmer John to pinch almost to the verge of nakedness and starvation. A habit of closeness was thus formed which time did not diminish, and which grew in the eyes of his neighbors into a fault of exaggerated dimensions.

On this particular morning he appeared rather more surly and gloomy than usual. It was just as the spring work was beginning, and the never ending round of toil was swelling into even greater proportions than usual. On every hand, look where he would, there was something to be done, and to his business eye there was no more chance of a resting spell than there had been thirty years before.

"Something must be wrong, yes, something must be wrong," he repeated to himself, as he walked on up the wide lane leading to the old barn.

Something was wrong. Like a good many men who are anxious to do well, and have little to do with, Farmer John had worked and saved till he thought of nothing but saving and working. Ambitious as he was, he

ded to see any of the boys start

who had stopped chewing and with ner, ef yer can, 'n' I'll pay ye from this drowsy gyes was living over colthood mornin'.

days, was suddenly brought back to The girl was as much astonished as the present by the old man hurriedly Neighbor Wilson had been. She had getting to his feet. helped them once before in "threshing "Beats all! beats all what I've been time," and got only a dollar for a thinking about all these years!" he week's hard work. Compared with burst out. "We've had enough an' this, the present offer was dazzling. ter spare for the last fifteen of 'em, So before her employer was many rods and here I am working 'em all to away, she was off, with a light heart,

death, 'n' myself, too-for-well, for nobody knows what. I'll stop it-yes, I declare I will! Mary's too old to Jehn, as he opened the gate, almost work this way, an' I oughter seen it wished himself at work again in the before. I'll turn over a new leaf, see pasture. But his mind was made up, 'f I don't-half a dozen of 'em. Wilson and brushing the hayseed from his can have that forty if he wants it, an' overalls, he readjusted the old hat, if I only dared to I'd go clear down rolled down his sleeves and started in. The neat appearance of the walk ter Widder Baldwin's an' tell 'em I'm

ashamed of myself, blamed if I and other evidences of thrift which abounded were not lost on the visitor. He knocked on the door and Mrs. Here he stopped a moment for breath, then went on: "P'raps'taint | Baldwin met him with a puzzled look jist the thing ter go pokin' down there on her face, but gave him a kindly "good morning," and when he entered thout bein' asked, after all's been Helen herself offered him the great said; but I'll go, yes, I will. They arm-chair.

The pale face and troubled eyes of Here the old man hurried out and, the girl were kind enough, but somecasting a side glance at the sun, at thing in them sent a pang of pity into the old man's softened heart. He had "No mistake," he repeated as he always said it was only the money walked along. "I was a little too hard on the boy. Will worked hard and was good to me, always was. I Will might get that made her partial to him, but during the day he had thought there might be something took a poor girl when I started, an' else, and now he knew there was. I've never seen a rich one I'd trade

"Pretty fair weather for the time of year," he at length said, after an awkward silence in which the measured tick of the old clock seemed to gain in volume at every swing.

way, whence Mrs. Sanbourn was bring-He would not have said even this ing a large pan of potatoes, a halfhad he known what the weather was, for a strong spring shower had been "What did you want, John?" -she gathering and was about to break on asked, placing the future dinner on the cottage. A moment later it did the table, and resting her hands on break, and what to do or say next the old man did not know. "Oh, nothin'. Only wanted to know

When he came in they were about to spread the table for dinner, and ing the worn look on the once handafter some delay country manners demanded that they should proceed. Farmer John watched them closely, "Well, no, not more than usual, but hoping a third plate would not make omehow, John, I'm always tired nowits appearance on the snowy cloth. But it was placed there, and when "Well, Mary, ye look tired, that's sartin; but I-" Here the old man dinner was ready Mrs. Baldwin, with a pleasant smile, asked him to sit up found it hard to proceed, for visions of and eat with them.

the Mary in the past, and the Mary In vain the old man declared he was now, of the little Will and the Will of not hungry-that he had just eaten a to-day, came too vividly before his very late breakfast-and that he hadn't a very good appetite anyway. The Mrs. Sanbourn, noticing this. rain kept pouring down, and in spite hastened to ask if anything was of himself Farmer John found himself seated at a table with Helen and her "Oh no, dunno's there is. Thought mother. I'dstop in an' rest a bit. Somehow, I

As soon as they were seated Mrs. don't seem ter stand as much this Baldwin glanced quietly at her neighspring's common. But as I's goin ter bor, and then proceeded to ask a plain, say, I'm—I'm goin' ter turn over a new leaf, Mary—an'—an' Will—Will didn't do so very bad, after all. You know old-fashioned blessing. Farmer John had asked blessings-but that was before the new barn was built-for somehow during the hurry and worry of the Here the old man choked up again, time blessings were often left out, and seeing the great tears starting to and finally dropped altogether. To be Mary's faded eyes, caught up the big sure they were renewed the spring litdipper, saying something about a cool tle Ben's sleeping place was changed drink at the spring, and hurried out. from the warm room off the kitchen to When he got to the spring, he didn't the narrow bed in the old orchard, but drink at all, but leaving the dipper on only for a year or so, and now it was the stone, passed out of the big gate never done.

into the road. Here he stopped, looked Of course, Mrs. Baldwin and he up and down the way, went on a little, daughter were puzzled as to the object of the old man's visit. Mrs. Bald-"Wonder 'f I'd better? Can't hear win thought possible it was some matfrom Will 'f I don't, that's sartin." ter of business, but his evident embarrassment about introducing it was I'll go-go now! If it's put off 'twon't inexplicable. be done, that's all. I can tell 'em jist

FARM AND GARDEN. TREES FOR HIGHWAYS.

Apple and Pear Trees Might Be Planted to Good Advantage.

The use of fruit trees in highways is not for shade only, but for the flowers been surprised to observe how very little damage of this sort is done to troduction of foreign blood. apple trees standing . along a very much traveled road. When the fruit by tramps and travelers, but the trees are not injured. I think the fruit is mostly allowed to fall off. I know other places where cherry trees are very freely planted in the highway. The fruit is frequently taken, but the trees seem quite as wholesome as those in the gardens. In the south persimmons and wild plums grow by the roadside, and not seldom apricots and peaches. They are respected about as much as those inside inclosures. Lon-

don tells us that the cherry is used very freely in Germany and all over Europe for avenues. "In some countries the road passes for miles together through an avenue of cherry trees. In Moravia the road from Brunn to Olmutz passes through such an avenue extending upwards of sixty miles. The avenues in Germany are not only for shading the traveler but that the poor pedestrian may obtain refreshment. All persons are allowed to partake of the cherries on condition of not injuring the trees, but the main crop of cherries is gathered by the proprietors of the land on which they

to these appropriating marks." There seems to be a general tendency in human nature to defy bounds and get over fences, but to return confidence for confidence. The original removal of fences has done nothing to increase marauding, but has worked to the contrary. But there should be an element of positive generosity in such tree planting, an intention to share to some extent with hungry travelers. There are some of our fruit trees pe-

culiarly adapted to street planting. For a narrow lane there could be nothing better than the Buffam pear which grows very erect, like a Lom-bardy poplar. In the selection of apple trees, those that spread low, like the Greening, are unsuitable; while the Astrachan and Northern Spy are peculiarly adapted to such purposes There is a sweet apple of delicious quality called the Rag apple, that has a most decided upward growth. Among the plums, Washington and Coe's Golden Drop are good upright growers, while such as Green Gage and Pond would be too spreading. It is very important to understand these points and observe them in any effort to use fruit trees in the streets. Nut

DANISH DAIRY COWS. Description of a Breed Indigenous to the Peninsula of Jutland.

These cattle are black and white, and the dairy qualities are not quite so well developed as those of the red cattle of the islands. They have been

handled more as a half breed, until and the fruit. Can they be preserved the dairy industry became most profitfrom mutilation by persons climbing and beating them for fruit? I have are native to the location, and have been very slightly modified by the in-The majority resemble the Holsteins in color. The head is usually black and ripens in summer it is mostly taken legs and tail white. They are a little smaller than the red cows, and are very hardy and thrive well on moderate feed. The milk yield is also somewhat less than that given for the red cattle. On many farms the average yield of all ages will not much exceed 3,500 pounds per year, and on other farms the average reaches 4,500 pounds. This is for common, unimproved stock. In some exceptional cases, where special attention has been given to the selection of the



herd, the average will go as high as 6,500 pounds, for cows in good condi- the clouds. "What note is that he asks?" tion. One of the best cows of the of the mate. The mate puts the elecbreed, which is shown in the accompanying illustration, has, in the years 1886-89 inclusive, given respectively 9,. 273 pounds, 10,488, 10,719, and 9,905 pounds avoirdupois; but this is an exceptional animal. On the farm where she belongs, the average for the same years was 6,176, 6,799, 7,317 and 7,334 pounds per cow. One of the best herds of this breed, ranging from 122 to 145 N. Y. Sun. cows, has averaged from 5,610 pounds

up to 6,380 pounds during the period of 1880 to 1890 inclusive. The last year 142 cows averaged 6,380 pounds, and 43 cows of the herd exceeded 6,600 pounds.

REGARDING DRY COWS.

Why It Does Not Pay to Let Them Ran Down in Flesh

A cow that is dry should be fed with such food as will furnish an abundance of nutrition without largely increasing the proportion of fat. It is the poorest kind of economy to let a dry cow run down in flesh, and it is almost as had to make her fat. She should be kept in a good, thrifty condition and as healthy as possible, for not only the health of her offspring and its future value of beef or milk depend on these things, but the value of the cow as a milker is affected for good or bad by her condition during the period to use fruit trees in the streets. Into trees are equally desirable, but not any better for shade if judgment is used in the selection of kinds. I know used in the selection of seedling she be fed so as to increase her flow to what it would have been if she had been properly cared for. It is quite a common thing to have cows come in in the fall for winter milkers, and these are drying during that part of the year when pasturage is at its poorest and insects are most numerous, and from these two causes dairy cattle are likely to become reduced in flesh. I dry cows are not attended to at this time and given a supplementary ration they often become thin and out of condition, and when once this happens it is hard to bring them back. It follows that the best course is to prevent this from occurring, for upon attention to this matter depends the profit from fectly cured and the keeping the cow.-Prairie Farmer.

THE CITY'S ROAR.

It May Be Notated and Heard Again in Fre-ture Years. I see, said a well-known musician,

that the Sun has been publishing the opinion of some artist fellow that each city has its color tone. I suppose he's right; I don't know much about red splashes and green smears. But the publication of that item brings up to utterance point something that I've had in my mind for many years and that is the actual tone, the sound tone, the keynote of cities.

You know every sound of nature has its notation, whether it is the buzz of insect life in August or the roar of Niagara in late April. So, too, I believe that every city has its especial sound, and that the roar of its traffic could be reduced to notation and individualized. I am positive that the roar of no two cities is alike, any more than the roar of two lions is alike.

Of course, the roar of a city differs in depth and intensity according to the time of the year, week and day. The roar of New York on Sunday morning in August, for instance, is a very different thing from that of New York on Saturday morning in October, and, again, very different from that of any time in the dead of winter, when all the streets are covered with snow. But these different sounds can be catalogued, and herein will lie the practical utility of the thing. Travel and warfare in the air are bound to come, you know, and when they do the catalogue of city notes will be as much of a necessity as a compass and barometer.

Take an example now. You are traveling in a balloon and the wind has been blowing a gale for a week. The captain doesn't know how much he is out in his reckoning, when he hears a. loud-booming note coming up through tro-tuning pipe to his ear and halloos back that it is BBB flat below the staff. "Triple B flat below the line," says the captain, "and this is Sunday, November Why, that's New York. Let out the gas there, my hearties." And in five minutes more you're safe at the Central Park Aerial Landing Inclosure. Why, sir, it's the thought of the age .-

England's Safe Railways. England has the advantage of us in safety of railroad travel. In 1893 not a

single passenger of the 40,000,000 conveyed during the first six months of the year was killed while traveling on. the trains. It must be remembered. that the English trains are more crowded and run at more frequent intervals than any others in the world. But then, too, England fences in her tracks .- Springfield Republican.

-Voluntary muscles are almost always red: involuntary muscles are generally white, the most notable exception in the latter case being the heart.



grow. When these are anxious to pre serve the fruit of any particular tree, a wisp of straw is tied in a conspicuous part. So grapes in France are protected by sprinkling a plant with lime water, leaving white blotches on the leaves. Everyone who has traveled on the continent in the fruit season must have observed the respect that is paid

out in life unless he started well, and above all, he could not bear the thought of one of them marrying into a family not well supplied with money or land. So when the oldest boy, Will, had reached his twenty-second year, and began to call occasionally on Widow Baldwin's bright little Helen, it surprised no one to hear that his father had told him to stop going there or to leave the farm.

Will was attached to the old place, and had worked faithfully every day tage. since he was big enough to pile brush. So one morning, when the old man found the breakfast a little late, and Will's mother trying to hide the tears when she called him, he was not prepared to hear that he had gone-gone no one knew where.

Thus things stood when we find the old man talking to himself along the path to the great red barn. The boys had gone over to the hill pasture to repair the wall before turning in the stock, which, impatient to go, was still fed at the barn.

Farmer John had come up in the middle of the forenoon to look after things, and carry back a jug of fresh water, and while there he stopped at the barn to feed out a little before going to the house. He had thrown some stalks over to the sheep and cows. shoved a bright bit of hay to the new bossy, and now, after giving old Kit all the oats she needed, found himself with a large forkful left.

Just what to do with it did not seem to come to him at once. So, mechanically leaning his fork against the pile, he sat down.

"Well! well!" he exclaimed, as he removed the worn straw hat and rested the sunburned arms on his knees, "there's no use talking! I've had about all I can stand of this. It's button. nigh onto thirty years since we rolled up the old log stable that used to stand here, and, sakes alive! we thought then I couldn't stand much more.

Here he paused, and while the cool breeze through the great doors fanned the wrinkled face his mind seemed away back-back "nigh onto thirty to astonish his family with the glad years!"

"Poor Mary!" and as he continued a present happiness was making good tender light came into the hard gray eyes. "I can see her now, as she stood time toward the dreaded interview. He had not intended to stop again, that night after they were all gone. How good she was! how hopefully she but a cheery "Good morning, Mr. Sanbourn," from the yard of a poor renter talked! 'You'll soon have the roof on, John,' she said, 'and then you can take near the Maples, broke the current of it easier. Shan't we be glad when 'tis his thoughts just as he was preparing all over with?' Yes, yes, we thought himself to meet the worst. then that some time 'twould be all "That you, Martha? Well, good over with, but that time seems never | mornin'. I'm in a hurry, but glad ye spoke after all. How'd ye like goin' up to come.

The sunlight on the floor moved an' helpin' Mrs. Sanbourn for a couple farther along. Little Bright had lain of weeks or such a matter, p'ra'ps down for his midday nap, and still the longer? That is if yer mother can spare gray head was bowed, and no fresh ye. I'll do what's right by ye-two But you can always tell when the thin water found its way back over the hills dollars a week-if that'll do. It's most locks are pulled a little too hard, by to the boys.

9

"I do' know but I might jis' 's soon how 'tis. Mother's dvin' ter see Will. tell ye what I come for first as last. an'-well, ves, an' I am, too, for that 'Taint no pleasant job, I know, but 1 matter. I'll tell 'em 'twas I made the felt's though I didn't do jist right torumpus. They'll know where Will is, ward ye in the matter 'bout Will. an' an' I'll know, too, 'fore this road sees I want to tell you that I'm ashamed uv myself. I-I was too hasty alto-With this he gave the old hat a viggether."

orons jam to gain courage and started This was not exactly what he had off with long strides toward the clump meant to say, but it was all he could of maples that hid the widow's cotsay, and it had to do.

Mrs. Baldwin, greatly astonished, managed to say that there was nothing for him to be ashamed of. They always believed he did what he thought would be for the best, and had no reason to think he had done otherwise in this matter. Helen was too much overcome to speak, but when the old farmer extended his hand and asked her to overlook the past and he would wanted it badly enough. But what's do better by Will, the dark eyes filled and the girlish form shook with emotion.

Mrs. Baldwin was about to make some further remark, when a step on the front stoop attracted their attention, and in a moment more Will Sanbourn stood before the astonished trio. Helen sprang toward him first, but Farmer John was a close second and grasping him warmly by the hand soon let ve have two or three hundred extended a hearty welcome.

An hour later the sun broke through the clouds, and shortly after two men could be seen dodging the puddles along the road leading by one of the best farms in central Wisconsin. One of the men was a little bowed, with one hand resting on his back just where two wide, knit suspenders met. The other, a little taller, upright and strongly built, was trying to keep up with him. Which was the happier of the two it would be hard to tell.

It is four years since then, and Will, with a strong hired man, is in the pletely thunderstruck, and rode with same back field, mending the old pashis head twisted round looking after ture wall. The other boys are away the object of his astonishment till he at school, and as we are passing so was nearly thrown from his wagon by near the old farm house let us peep ina bad stump, he was still the happiest to the open door of the long front man in all the Badger state. Then he room. turned and drove furiously back home

The two elderly ladies by the window we have seen before. And the restful peace on the face of one of The cause of his past misery and them tells that the time when "'twill be all over with" has really come.

A young woman with dark, earnest eyes is flitting back and forth to the kitchen, helping the girl with the dinner, while every step is taken lightly, as off and on furtive glances are cast toward the well-worn lounge in the corner. For don't you see a chubby two-year-old, with a pair of gold-bowed spectacles in his dimpled fist, has fallen asleep on grandpa's arm, and grandpa is sleeping, too?

We did not intend to say anything about the baby's name, and will not. Thus an hour passed. Then old Kit, all. Go right up an' help her get din-Youth's Companion.

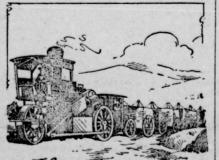
apple trees. In flower it is a sight worth traveling miles to see. There are shades from pure white to very deep red. In fruit, these are apples only fit for cider, and other sorts quite acceptable to pedestrians. The advantage of these trees is, they are very clean and healthy.

A farmer not far from here has care fully staked trees that came up along a retired roadway, and grafted them. He gathers heavy crops from the street, but passers-by also help themselves freely. There are many places where the street may be thus utilized for profit. That our people would respect the owner's marks and reserve trees for his special use is not likely. We are not yet educated to such courtesy. Would not fruit growing in the streets educate us in that line?-E. P. Powell, in Prairie Farmer.

STEAM ROAD WAGON.

Used to Haul Logs and Lumber in Far-Away Nevada

C Along Truckee river and its tributaries a huge steam road wagon is other "artificials." access to water is used for conveyingl ogs and lumber to of special importance, and failure to the mills and to the Central Pacific provide it prejudicially affects both railroad, at Verdi, Washoe county, for



THE STEAM ROAD WAGON.

power of these steam road wagons is very great, enabling them to climb very steep grades. In cases where the mountain-side is not thickly sprinkled with fallen trees and bowlders it is not necessary to follow any particular line of road, the ordinary undergrowth of chaparral, etc., cutting no figure in impeding the progress of the steamwagon and its train of carts. These road wagons are inexpensive to operate, and are said to be cheaper in the long run than horses, mules or oxen. It requires only a few men to operate a train, and, to an observing

stranger it is a very curious sight to witness a train coming down or ascending the side of a mountain, apparently with no effort to the steam-wagon. The capacity of the train depends entirely upon the conditions of the surrounding country.-Harper's Weekly.

The Curse of Cupidity. Cupidity is the canker worm that too

roads

Water Supply for Sheep.

Sheep can subsist longer without water than any of our other domesticated animals, but even in their case an abundant supply of the pure and wholesome fluid is desirable. In the case of ewes rearing lambs, and sheep being fattened by the aid of grain and sheep and sheep owner-injuring the shipment to market. The traction health of the one and curtailing the profits of the other. Free access to water, in addition to preventing out-breaks of certain troubles, also enables the shepherd in many cases to detect the presence of one fell disorder-liver rot-at an early stage of its existence. If sheep are observed to be very frequently sipping water, one may rest assured that that trouble is in existence.-Farmer's Voice.

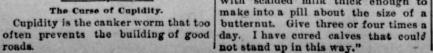
Bald Spots Around the Eyes.

The round bald spots on a heifer's face, often near the eyes, are caused by a parasitic disease, a plant that grows in the skin and destroys the

hair roots, thus causing baldness. It is infectious, for it produces seed, very minute and invisible to the eye, but having great vitality, nevertheless, so that wherever the animal rubs itself these germs gather, and from thence get on to other animals. The remedy is to apply a solution of bichloride of weeks could hear as well as mercury, or mercurial ointment, to the spots after wasning them with ling, Mich. warm water. To paint the spots with

tincture of iodine will also cure the disease.

How to Treat Scours in Calves. Writing of a cure for scours in calves an Otsego county farmer gives the following: "I have a recipe that I have used for the last ten years, and it has never failed. I had trouble with my calves one spring in scours and so I tried this recipe. Take wheat flour and scorch it until it is all thoroughly scorched to a dark brown; then mix with scalded milk thick enough to make into a pill about the size of a



000'S Sarsa-Lonor parilla ures disease has never reappeared. He is five Ann years old and as healthy as any child. We praise Hood's highly. CHARLES STANLEY, Glendale, Mich. Hood's Pills are safe, harmless, sure.

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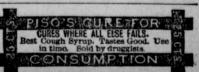
I suffered terribly from roaring in my head during an attack of catarrh, and because very deaf, used Ely's HAYFEVER OL Cream Balm and in three ever.-A. E. Newman, Gra-



ELY'S CREAM BALM Opens and cleanses the Nasal Passages. Allays Pair and Inflammation, Heals the Sores, Protects the Membrane from colds. Restores the Senses of Taste The Baim isquickly ab

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AGENTS make % profit. 25c Political Novelty. Sam-TNAME THIS PAPER every time you write



BUT, HE CAN'T TALK.

I am an old horse from a livery stable: I could tell a lot of things, if I were ablo How, in the soft September night, John Henry found supreme delight In driving me to Thompson's farm, And back again with but one arm, Although John Henry, when alone, Was wont to drive with more than one.

How, when the moon with yellow light Put golden edges on the night, That gay and gildy Hiram Brown Went driving just outside the town, To where a bridge, beyond a knoll, Could not be crossed, unless a toll Wave prid to him: though there was not Were paid to him: though there was none When Hiram drove across alone.

fresh attack.

steadily.

speak?

himself.

Savannah.

then.'

looms.

the office.

that she left.

Mary's heart sank then.

Savannah sprang to her feet.

again, and not to release them."

Tom might get convicted.

twist my fingers round your throat

"I am going," answered Mary, quite

Mary hurried home, and when she

reached there she began to feel the ef-

self had said, he would have been a

fool to interfere and run the risk of

drawing attention and suspicion to

to speak to her during the afternoon

Mary asked him whether he had seen

"I have not," said Gorringe. "She

say is that Mr. Charnley wants to see

you in the office now. There is some-thing fresh about Mr. Coode's death. I

Mr. Charnley was the new proprie

"I shall have finished this cut in a

Mary followed in about a quarter of

an hour, but Mr. Charnley was not in

few minutes," she said, pointing to

one of her looms, "and will come

tor-Mr. Coode's nephew and heir.

think it is good news.'

"But remember what I have

How, when the sweet June roses bloom And all the darkness was perfumed. That sentimental Fairfax White Would hire me every other night, And through the lanes go driving slow. The meanwhile murmuring soft and low; To whom I never could exactly see-But Fairfax didn't talk to me.

In winter time, across the snow, With jingling bells I've had to go; And, though I'd pull the sleigh with case, We'd go so slow I'd nearly freeze. And yet in any kind of storm That Henry Black kept nice and warm; Except one night-he was alone-Just why to me was never known; I know he ran me out of breath. And Henry nearly froze to death.

Oh! I'm an old horse from a livery stable; I could tell a lot of things, if I were able. --Will J. Lampton, in Puck.

THE OLD MILL MYSTERY

By Arthur W. Marchmont, B. A.

Author of "MIser Hoadley's Secret," "Madeline Power," "By Whose Hand," "Isa," &c., &c.

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CHAPTER XXV-CONTINUED.

"You want to anger me, Savannah," said Mary, at length; "and if it were for myself that I am pleading you would have succeeded. But in this cause I have no feeling but determination that the truth shall come out. I want to win you to speak the truth for no reasons but love of the truth. Why will you persist in keeping silent?"

"Oh, don't sit maundering and drivelling there. Go away. It's a pity you're not both going to be hanged instead of only one of you. If you want a reason why I don't mean to go up and tell what you call the truth, and I call lies, I'll give you one. I hope Tom will be hanged. When it's over he'll be a great deal happier out of the world than in it, especially with you," and she laughed again.

"That's the reason of a mad woman." said Mary, firmly and deliberately.

In a moment all the assumed calmness of the other vanished. She tossed the work from her to the ground and, with a fierce wrath blazing from her eyes and flaming in her cheeks, rose and faced the other.

"Take care! Take care! You may go too far," she cried, stretching out her hand and threatening Mary. "There is a limit to my patience, and if you go too far I won't answer for myself.

Mary returned her fierce, burning, threatening glances with steady, unflinching gaze, watching every movement the other made.

'You will not frighten me," she said, quietly. "I tell you again that if the reason you give for your strange and guilty silence is what you really think, you are a mad woman. The proper place for anyone who takes pleasure in the death of a fellowcreature is the place from which Lucy

Howell escaped-a lunatic asylum." In an instant the other reeled as if

"The, deuce you have!" said Gor-ringe, hastily. "You've not been idle." proved that you were together; and if you persist in swearing what is not true you will be put in prison yourself." Then with a slight laugh, as of annoyance or admiration: "What have you "Have you not had warning enough?" Savannah said, angrily. "Do you want me to do you a real mischief? found out about her?" "The secret of her life," said Mary.

"Do you know anything of her past Go, before I do it. I won't be forced life?" she asked. "I will not tell you to speak by you or anyone. Go away," all I know, because I do not wish to and she pushed back the chair on betray her if she tells the truth. But which she sat as if making ready for a she is not what she pretends to be."

The man stared long and earnestly "I have tried to be your friend, Saat the girl before he replied: vannah, and you won't let me," she said, resolutely. "It is not my fault if "You are wrong. The man who has

of my love, Mary," he said.

known.

her in his arms.

threateningly.

among dogs.

him to move away.

"Stand back!" she cried.

TO BE CONTINUED.]

A CANINE CASABIANCA.

Was Made.

caused all this trouble is Tom Royyou drive me to other steps. The story lance. "Well, we shall see. I say that I

you can tell is necessary to prove Tom's innocence, and tell it you shall, if it have the evidence that will clear him even from suspicion." "Evidence!" cried Gorringe, "what has to be dragged from you. I know

your secret, and, if you will not speak evidence have you? If, as you say, without my using it, then I warn you Savannah Morbyn is mad, how will she I shall use it. I will give you till tomorrow night to make your decision." be believed?"

"Mad!" cried Mary, looking at him very suspiciously. "I did not say she "Go!" she cried. "You dare to threaten me? If you want to leave was mad. Do you think she is?" to the other end of the room. this room alive go at once, or I'll

"You said so-eh? Oh, well, I thought you did," answered Gorringe, with conhis heart. fusion, which did not escape his companion's notice. "Well, it's the same thing if she has some disreputable ever. said. I shall keep my word," and with secret.'

"I did not say even that it was disreputable," answered Mary. "But you seem to have thought she was mad. Did you?"

fects of the interview. "Gibeon was right," she said to her "How on earth should I know? I know nothing about her and her seself. "Savannah is mad, and probably she is Lucy Howell. But how is that cret. But I say I should not accept her evidence in Tom's favor against the He might pass as a kind of Casabianca to help us, supposing she will not other evidence."

Then it flashed upon her that this "It's not for you to say what eviconfirmation of Gibeon Prawle's story dence may be given," answered Mary, "You are not the judge. was also a proof that he had been makwarmly. What I have now found out will make ing inquiries; and that she had wronged him in supposing he had been Tom's innocence clear no matter what merely wasting the time in order that other evidence may be given."

"Do you mean that you do not mind This brought about a fresh revulsion the evidence I have to give?" of feeling. If Gibeon was really

"I mean that we shall prove that om was not in the mill-was not any-was offered, until his master allowed anxious to get Tom acquitted, it seemed Tom was not in the mill-was not anyperfectly clear that he himself could where near it when the deed was not be the murderer, since, as he himdone," answered Mary.

"You set me at defiance, then?"

"Set you at defiance? What can you mean? How strange you are. You said before that nothing would please

Next day she caught sight of Savanyou more than that Tom's innocence should be proved and that I should be nah walking in the direction of the happy with him." mill. She was not at her looms, however, and when Reuben Gorringe came

'I am not altogether well," he said, "I'm worried, too, a bit. You are quite wrong about Savannah. I know that she is quite respectable and is to had been ordered to stay. be trusted," continued Gorringe, dog-

sent word this morning that she could gedly. "And I am sure she is not," returned the room to see what "Spot" would do. not come to work to-day. She is not very regular now. What I want to Mary, with as much emphasis. "Now, The dog was on the chair waiting for wherever can Mr. Charnley be? He his master, whose steps he recognized. must have gone. I cannot stay. What- but , he did not offer to jump to the ever it is he wants to say must wait till floor. Wagging his tail as though he the morning."

She got up from her chair and walked towards the door.

free. DWhen it was given, there was a "Don't go, Mary," said Gorringe, streak of dog between the chair and the standing in front of the door. "Don't feet of the master. Then, at his own go. It isn't often I get the chance of er's feet, "Spot" gazed up into the face having you to myself. Stay awhile of the man with a look that said plainhere." He spoke with gentle perly: "I obeyed, master, but it has been a hard day. Please do not let it happen suasion. "This is no time for yielding to feelagain."-St. Nicholas.

ings of friendship," replied Mary. "There is work to be done-serious "He has had to go out," said Gorringe, "and will not be back for an and important work." hour or two. He was sorry, but said

"But Mr. Charaley will be disapit must keep until he came back," and with that Mary went back to her pointed. Stay a little longer. It is such a pleasure for me to have you alone, She waited anxiously, expecting a

all to myself; to look at you, to feel summons to the office, but none came; you are close by me, to know you trust me." "I cannot let you talk to me like that

again, Mr. Gorringe. I am Tom Roy-"He was so positive and said he must tell you to-night, as it was important. "But Tom is not free

"But Tom is not free vet

"I have brought you here to tell you THE FARMING WORLD. "Love!" she cried, with ineffable scorn. "Love! Why, you are the basest coward and villain I have ever

BUTTER IN WINTER. Cream Must Be Fresh and Uniform to Se

cure a Good Article.

And she stood before the man, drawn If of good quality, butter sells more to her full height, and she looked him rapidly and at a better price during the dauntlessly and resolutely in the face. winter than at any other season. He gazed at her for a moment with Therefore, when it can be done, it is passionate admiration and love in his quite an item to use all reasonable eyes, and then rushed forward to take care to make all that is possible and

to have it in good condition and of good quality. The conditions that are For a moment she was panic-stricken. but the next her eyes fell on the deadto be observed in summer will not do ly iron bar which lay on the table. in winter. At all times if good butshe snatched it up and held it aloft ter is desired the cream must be fresh and uniform. As ordinarily managed, whether in winter or in summer, And Reuben Gorringe quailed before cream has a way of getting sour or bethe dangerous light which flashed coming old, getting dry upon the surfrom her eyes, and for a moment hesface and depositing bitter water at the bottom of the cream jar, while if left itated. Then he darted forward, and with a quick movement wrested the a little too long patches of blue mold bar from the girl's hand and tossed it

will appear upon the surface, all of which will detract from the quality of Then he turned and faced her, and the butter.

stretched out his hands to take her to In the winter, if proper care is taken to keep the cream uniformly very But she drew back as dauntlessly as cool, it may often be kept several days without detriment. But when this is done every care should be taken to stir the whole together. using a longhanded paddle or ladle, so that the How Spot Showed the Stuff of Which H cream can be stirred well from the bottom. This will give a more uni-"Spot" was a Brooklyn deg, without form ripening. Neither in winter nor in summer is it advisable to let the noted ancestors or pedigree; but he had something better-a worthy character. cream become sour. Slightly acid is the best condition. Some good but-

Each morning before going to busihold fermentation in check until cream ness in New York his master conductenough is obtained to churn, but in ed family worship, to which "Spot" doing this care must be taken not to was admitted, though ordered to take use too much salt. his seat on a chair and remain quiet

When cream enough has been obuntil his master should tell him to tained for a churning bring the cream come down. The dog learned to obey. into a warm room, where it will rise and would not desert his place no matrather above the churning point. Let it stand until the proper acidity or

be churned at once, always allowing One morning the master was suddenit to cool down to the proper temperature for churning, which is 60 or 62 degrees. The churn should always be warm, as pouring the cream into a cold churn will often lower the temperature several degrees, and the butter will be long in coming, simply be-

> The only safe plan of managing the cream in winter is by using a good thermometer, in order to be sure that

When the owner returned at night, holding the cream in a warm room, ocand was told of the dog, he hurried to casionally stirring thoroughly from the bottom, a finer flavor is developed in the butter than is possible when the cold cream is simply brought into the room and warmed up to the proper temperature, while the longer time in would wag it off, the dog waited for warming up saves time and labor in the command that should set him

With care in keeping the milk and cream at an even temperature, not keeping the cream too long or letting it get too sour, stirring well so as to have it ripen evenly and having the cream at the right temperature when churned, good butter, with good color. can be secured instead of the soft. white mess that is too often made and

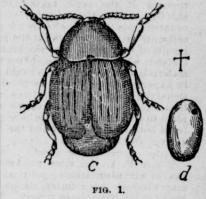
The churning should be the same in A Talk on Manners and Customs Observed To be a pleasing guest it is necessary to do more than talk, and particularly necessary to abstain from anything outre or uncalled for. A lady came to lunch the other day who is remarkable for a very tidy and well appointed table. After the meal she took her napkin by the four corners

WEEVILS IN PEAS.

A Destructive Insect and the Best Way of Exterminating It.

When peas or beans are stored over winter to be planted the following season they become infested with weevils of a similar nature to the ones which are found in corn and other grain. While the weevils in peas and beans are of different species scientifically from the weevils in corn, yet to all intents and purposes they are the same so far as their destructive influences are concerned. The common bean weevil is shown much enlarged at c in Fig. 1, d showing a bean in which the weevil has been at work. The species which works in our cow peas is very similar to this, and as a rule the peas are infested with weevils when they are gathered from the field. The weevils continue their growth and propagate in the peas when stored, and in many cases by the time spring opens the peas will be destroyed.

There is no occasion for any loss by these insects, for the simple remedy usually applied for the corn weevils is also applicable to these pea weevils. So the remedy is simply this: Pour a small amount of bisulphide of carbon



over the infested peas. This is best done by placing the peas in a box or a grain bin, so that the fumes of the bisulphide will be confined as much as possible. But a small amount of the bisulphide will be needed in the treatment of a large bin of the peas, so that the cost of treatment is very little .--Southern Cultivator.

ORCHARD AND GARDEN.

Moss is the best of all materials for packing trees and plants, as it retains moisture for a long time and never heats.

EXPERIENCED pear-growers recommend applying manure the latter part of summer or early fall on the surface under the trees.

ESPECIALLY when trees are to be shipped any considerable distance it is often best to have them come in the fall and heel in carefully.

WHERE the grape vines have been trained on high frames for arbors they are less subject to rot than vines that have been trained close to the ground. GENERALLY the better plan is to train the apple tress low; not only will this save considerable work in gathering the fruit when the trees come into bearing, but the trees will be less lia-

ble to be injured by hard winds. IMPROPER pruning often ruins the appearance of a tree after it has betermilk with clear, cold water, add the gun to bear. One advantage in prunproper quantity of salt and work it in ing during growth is that if properly done very little pruning will be necessary after the tree comes into bearing. and especially can the removal of large limbs be avoided.

OLD and neglected orchards ma often be renovated by thorough cultivation, manuring after plowing in the fall, cutting out all the sprouts, pruning wherever necessary, rubbing off the old bark, whitewashing the trunk, cutting out all dead or diseased wood and removing any indications of insect or other pests. ALL fall-planted trees should have a small bank of earth around the stems as a protection against mice, and later on, after the ground freezes, it will pay to mulch as a protection against heaving. Small fruit plants of all kinds will be the better if well-mulched also. This work should be done as soon as the ground freezes.-St. Louis Republic.

ly summoned away, and "Spot" was forgotten. All that day the poor felit would be all right; and the children cause the cream is too cold.

low kept his place; now sitting, again standing, then, for a change, lying down, but never leaving the chair. His mistress tried to convince him that

tried to persuade him that his master had forgotten to permit him to leave his place; "Spot" remained where he the temperature is always right. By

churning.

is not marketable at any price.

winter as in summer. Stop the churn when the butter grains are the size of grains of wheat. Wash out the butwell. This can be done in the churn. Then take out and mold the butter into the shape desired to send to mar-

ket .- St. Louis Republic.

ter makers salt their cream in order to

ripeness is reached, and then it should

under the force of a violent blow. Then she recovered herself and, glaring vengefully at Mary, with a storm of passion disfiguring her handsome face: "You she-devil, what do you mean?"

The words came from between her clenched teeth, and, rushing suddenly and swiftly upon Mary, she seized her by the throat, as though to strangle her, shaking her violently in the fierce frenzy of furious wrath that possessed her.

CHAPTER XXVI. AT BAY.

The struggle between the two girls was short and sharp. Mary was like a child in Savannah's grasp, and having office. been caught unawares had not even power to call out. After a single effort she ceased to resist, and concentrated all her power to prevent herself from yielding to fear and from losing her presence of mind.

Savannah's flood of passion ebbed almost as suddenly as it had risen. Her hands relaxed their hold, and, letting the other slip from her grasp, she to me?" she asked. hid her face and burst into a storm of tears.

Mary felt instinctively that was just the critical moment, in which the greatest tact was necessary if she was to "Is there any fresh news, Mary?" he hope to accomplish the object of her visit; and she waited in silence for Savannah to speak.

Impulsively the latter dashed the tears from her eyes, and turned to Mary.

"Why do you come here to try me like this? Why do you say such things to provoke me and drive me out of all self-restraint? Go away. If you are hurt I am sorry; but anyone would flare up at being called such things. You brought it on yourself. Go away."

"Will you not say what you know about Tom, Savannah?" asked Mary. "1 am sorry, very sorry I angered you. But if you will but speak what you know, we can forget all this."

Savannah cast a quick, furtive, suspicious look at Mary, which the latter affected not to see.

"I cannot, I cannot!" she exclaimed, wringing her hands and weeping again. "You do not know-you cannot know. I cannot."

"You cannot! Why not? Who's to prevent you? It is only the truth that want you to tell," said Mary, astonished at her answer.

"I have told the truth. Tom was not with me. I never saw him that they were from the first." night. I did not. I did not. I did She repeated the words rapidly, Tom wasn't in the mill, then?" not." and shook her head like a child the while.

"Yes, you did," returned Mary, calmly. "And what is more, it will be 'truth."

I should think he will be sure to find some way of telling you. He may call at your cottage."

and when the day's work ended Mr.

"I am surprised," said Gorringe.

Charnley had not returned.

But no message came until it was growing dark, and then Reuben Gorringe came himself with a letter from the mill owner asking Mary to go to the mill at once, as the writer had good

and important news to tell. The girl was in a flutter of excitement, and went at once. When they reached the mill Gorringe closed and locked the yard gates behind them, and did the same with the large heavy doors which led in to the factory itself.

Then he led the way through the now gloomy and deserted building to the

"Where is Mr. Charnley?" asked Mary, stopping on the threshold when she saw the office was empty and the gas turned down.

"He must have gone out for a moment. Never mind, he'll be here directly," said Gorringe, leading the way "Sit down." in.

"Was he here when you left to come

"Certainly he was. Don't worry yourself;" and having turned up the gas he took a position between the girl and the door, leaning against the wall. asked, in as indifferent a tone as he could assume. "You know that I am bound to speak at the next hearing. I

cannot put it off any longer. Have you found out anything?" "I have found out everything," an-

swered Mary.

"How do you mean everything?" asked Gorringe, sharply.

"I know who murdered Mr. Coodeor at any rate I know who broke into the mill on the night of his murder," answered the girl.

"Who was that?" "Gibeon Prawle. It was he who was

in the mill that night." "What!" exclaimed Gorringe, excitedly. "No, it can't be; you're mistaken," he added after a moment, in a quieter manner.

"No, I am not mistaken. He knows that I know it."

"But it's impossible. It must be possible," said Gorringe.

"Why impossible for Gibeon if possible for Tom? How can that be?" "Eh? Oh, I mean all the other things prove that it was Tom. They all point to one conclusion."

"Then they are all wrong, as I said

"How are you going to prove that "By Savannah's evidence," answered

Mary, confidently. "I have found out a means of making her speak the

and shook the crun has to think about getting away from then folded it carefully and laid it this charge before he thinks of a promised wife."

"But I shall free him. Let me go, please."

"I cannot let you go like this," he said, his voice trembling. "What do you mean?" she cried, a

shadow of fear for the first time cross- loosely on the table. ing her thoughts.

She was alone with him in a great building, in a room shut away in the young ladies cannot be tempted to very heart of the mill, where not even a sound could possibly reach the outside.

"I mean that I cannot let you go from me without an answer to the questions I have been asking you for some days. If I consent not to give attempting by our young lady novice. the evidence will you promise not to see Tom again?"

"No, certainly not-a thousand times no! If you will give the evidence you must give it; though be sure it is evidence, and not such rubbish as you made up at Tom's cottage."

"Made up at Tom's cottage! I don't understand you."

"I mean when you mistook red paint for blood, and a broken piece of iron with which he was making an experiment for a dangerous weapon."

Without a word he turned to the safe, and took out the packet she had brought to him before. When he saw what she had done he held it out in front of him, looking from it to the girl and back again.

"I see what you have done," he said, in a hard, firm tone. "This is your work to cheat me. You will repent it," he said. deliberately.

"You have cheated yourself." she answered. "But I have given you my answer. I will go."

He was silent for a lengthy pause as if in thought. Then he looked up and spoke:

"You have mistrusted me and tried to trick me. You have succeeded in that; but you have made my task easier than I thought to find it, Mary. I also have cheated you. It was I who wrote the note in Mr. Charnley's name to get you here alone in the mill with me. I also have succeeded. I have brought you here to tell you that you must be my wife. You are in my power here: and if you will not be mine, then

the consequences will be on your own head." He spoke with deep earnestness and

concentrated passion, made more impressive by his calm manner. She stepped back a couple of paces and then faced him, her features white and full of determination.

force me to be your wife?"

down as if it might serve another turn. The contents of the napkin did not fall however entirely on the plate, some of them reaching my teacup on the opposite side of the table. There is no necessity for a guest to fold the napkin after using. It should be left

s over h

er nlate

HINTS FOR GIRLS.

at the Dinner Table.

I think the most awkward course at a dinner table is the soup, and many taste this appetizer from this very fact. To sit crect, yet not to spill the savory drink, to take it from the further side of the plate with the further side of the spoon, to sip delicately from the side without noise, is an art worth Leaving the table leisurely and not in a huddled crowd is another difficult attainment. I once heard a remark made by a lady on leaving the table that would have brought about confusion but for the tact of the hostess. The speaker called loudly: "You may be proud of your dinner, Mrs. Recherche: it was awfully nice." The hostess smiling gravely said distinctly: "Thanks," then led the way out with the guest, engaging her in deep conversation in order to draw attention from the uncalled-for remark, and at the same time not to disconcert the guest .--- Christian at Work.

Longest Sleep on Record.

The longest continuous cataleptic sleep known to medical science was reported from Germany in the spring of 1892; the patient-a Silesian miner -having remained absolutely unconscious for a period of four and a half (41/2) months. The doctors in attendance could not report anything in the way of symptoms which would suggest that there was something out of the ordinary in the man's slumbers, excepting a complete rigidity of the limbs. One peculiarity which was much commented upon was that the hair grew naturally during the whole of the extended nap, but his beard remained perfectly stationary and life-

Veal. Coleridge, the poet, while a student at Cambridge university, affected a peculiar style of conversation. At the dinners in the hall where the students dined, the veal served up was large and coarse. Speaking of it, Coleridge said: "We have veal, sir, tottering on the edge of beef."-Youth's Companion.

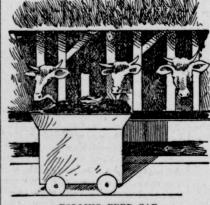
Those Useful Presents. "Do you believe it is really 'more blessed to give than to receive?

"Do you mean that you have lured "Why, yes, you don't have to store me here with a lie in order to try and the stuff you give away."-Detroit Tribune.

ROLLING FEED CAR.

Where Many Cows Are Stabled It Will Save Time and Labor.

Where a large herd of cows are sta bled, much time and labor may be saved in feeding ensilage, hay, stover, grain or roots by a push cart in front of the stalls. Construction is easy by placing four small iron wheels from six to eight inches in diameter on a



ROLLING FEED CAR.

track of thin iron or hard wood. large-sized box may be placed on the axles. It should be large enough to contain a single feeding of grain. The car, when kept oiled and the track clear, is easily pushed along, feeding car is invaluable.-Farm and Home.

Soup for the Herbivora.

At the meeting of the Yorkshire Veterinary Medical association. Mr. S. heard of many farmers who obtained sheep's liver, lungs, heart, etc., boiled them down and gave the soup to cattle inclined to be tubercular, wasting, or thin; and he was told that such treatment acted very well. Animal soup stomachs of cattle, horses and sheep, and its administration in case of genricultural Gazette.

There May Be Something in This.

Ennui is one of the most powerful causes of ill health. Hast ever thought in using boxes holding about ten bushthat the companion of your youth, els, having kept them until May with now silently sleeping in yonder churchyou to advise and assist, but for the absence of social conditions that good roads only can bring?-Good Roads. I rels. The reason is obvious."

Why Changes Should Be Gradual. Human beings are often likened to a flock of sheep-where one leads all will follow. But there is always a stampede in some quarter. Just at present this is away from wheat and in the direction of pork. This is a great misfortune, as it always results in a shortage of the abandoned crop and an overproduction of the other. Wheatgrowers who are now turning aside to raise better paying crops will probably wish a year hence that they had remained in the business; the hog-raisers will bewail falling prices and both parties will start off with the crowd in another direction, only to get left the grain as pushed. When the silo is again. It is very hard for many peosome distance from the stock such a ple to learn that radical changes are injurious. They should be made gradually, with due thought for the future and a recollection that the best time to continue in any business is when others are, by leaving it, assisting in Chambers said that in his district he diminishing future production .- N. Y. World.

Good Way to Keep Apples.

A correspondent of the National * Stockman wno cares for a large quantity of apples yearly says: "I have for animals in case of illness, or of found a cool, moderate damp cellar wasting, is dou'stless beneficial. Soup the best place to keep them. After is a great recuperative for man. It is rejecting all unsound fruit I store imeasily digested, nutritive and invigor- mediately in cellar if it is a cool one; ating. It seems well suited to the if not in an outbuilding constructed of heavy lumber, the object being to keep them cool. They must be cool it eral debility and emaciation might expected to keep. Warmth hastens well be more frequently adopted.-Ag- ripening and eventually decay. When there is danger of freezing, remove to the cellar. I have kept them on shelves, in barrels, in small medium in using boxes holding about ten busha loss of only three bushels in 500. yard on the hill, would to-day be with In a continued experiment of sixteen years I saved one-third more using the ten-bushel boxes than with bar-

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

The suffragists were only beaten 35,000 in the late election, and profess themselves to be anxious to try it again. The next time they will be beaten 60,000. The suffrage enthu-siasts had better subside.—McPkerson Demonst Democrat.

Yes: give us a rest.

It will no longer do to tell the peo-ple who read the newspapers and do their own thinking that the fear of tariff revision caused the panic and hard times. The tariff has been re-vised and business has begun to im-prove. To deny that the hard times resulted from Republican legislation is rendered difficult when hard times begin to dissuper as scop as Republi-

and State, and the influence of the re-ligious proscriptionists can only be ephemeral at best. The Republican party secured the influence of the A P. A. at the last election by surrepti-tious manipulation on the part of the managers whilst publicly disclaiming any relation to that potential agency. The Republican party will not always succeed in fooling the people—it is doomed to go down with its A. P. A. and other knownothing consorts.-New ton J urnal.

Some rascal from this part of the State is working the good people of Pennsylvania. Papers received from Dunkard localities in that State con-tain the most pitiful pleas for aid for the people of McPherson, Marion, Saline and the neighboring counties. The appeal sets forth that not a bus hel of wheat or corn has been raised and that many are starving to death. Instances are given where families have lived all summer on corn meal and roots, and the people are begged to make up car loads of provision and send to the farmers of central Kansas This sounds very funny to people liv ing in this part of Kansas where it is known that each one of the counties referred to raised at least a million bushels of wheat and not a case of destination is known, and if there was it would be promptly attended to with out appealing to outside charities -

THE QUARTETTE.

A bright quartette at the organ :-Blue eyes and brown eyes and gray; Four girls, dressed in blue ginghams;-Young, and noisy, and gay.

Ina, light-hearted, and dimpled, Blue-eyed and jolly and fair; Maud, a shy little maiden, With wealth of nut-browm hair.

May, brown eyes, proud of spirit, Thoughtful and loving withal; Leona, impulsive, ambitions,

Grayeyes and slender, and tall. A chorus of sweet girl voices Floats out through the open door,

While the bright sun of September Casts golden glints on the floor.

And I beg of the dear loving Father A blessing for each bonny head; Two are my own winsome girlies, And two are their sisters ' dead.

By AUNT LEOUISA, Hymer, Kas.

LIDZY-STRATTON.

is rendered difficult when hard times begin to dissapear as soon as Republi-can legislation begins to be undone.— Louisville Courier Journal. No party has ever won on a general revision of the tariff taking effect shortly before the election. The country feels the evil effects of un-certainty, without time to get the good results of the change. In the present instance, while the benefits of free raw materials and reduced taxes could not materials and reduced taxes could not be experienced before the early elec-educational circles, and a worthy mate

tions, the shame of the exactions en-forced by the trust combinations was plain to all. The Democrats have suf-fered both from the delay and the dis-grace.—Newton Journal. The A. P. A., the most un-Ameri-can of all associations—political or otherwise—in this country, claims the the wedding. Among those from can of all associations—political or otherwise—in this country, claims the credit of the Republican victory. The Democratic party is proud of A. P.A. opposition and if success is dependent upon the endorsement of A. P.A. prin-ciples then the governmental party will never again succeed. The cons-titution of the fathers provides for the absolute divorcement of Church and State, and the influence of the re-ciples then the influence of the re-diverse diverse diverse

DINAN-ROONEY.

Married, in St. Malachy's church, in Chicago, Illinois, by the Rev. Father Hodgnett, Pastor thereof, assisted by the Rev. Father Sheedy, in the presnee for a number of friends and a few invited guests Mr. M. R. Dinan, of Strong City, Kansas, and Miss Elea-nor Rooney, of Bloomington, Wiscon sin, the highly cultured and estimable daughter of one of the pioneers of Wiscousin, Mr. P Rooney, at present a prominent and well to do farmer of Grant county, in that State. Mr. Di-nan has lived in Strong city for a num ber of years, where he has been in the moley of the large radroad contract ing frue of B Lantr. & Sons, as their had book keeper and where he is well and favorably known as a man of ster ing integrity and excellent business qualities, which position he still hold . | eases can call at my office, at Safford besides now being the postmaster at ville, Kans., and receive all the infor-that place Mr and Mrs. Dinan ar mation in regard to these cures from

COING 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 on time. The line is run as straight as modern engineering could make it. Track is laid with heavy steel rails. No prettier, cosier and more comfortable trains leave Kansas City than the two fast vestibulied daily expresses over the Santa Fe Routeat 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 sleepers.

Inquire of nearest agent. THE FARMERS' PROBLEM.

The period has been reached in the history of this country when producers in every in-dustry must figure on close margins of pro-ft. It is thus the more necessary that every dustry must hgure on close margins of pro-fit. It is thus the more necessary that every farmer who expects to prosper in his busi-ness, avail himself of all the aid and infor-mation 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 es-tablished in Kansas in 1863. It ranks above most of the journals of its class, and no en-terprising farmer can afford to deprive him-self or family of it. Every issue has infor-mation worth the price of a year's subscrip-tion. 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 'or the CHASE COUNTY COURANT and the KANSAS FARMER, both papers for one year for only \$2.25.

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. Anywhere around Pike's Peak, or further into the range (like Glenwood Springs) will do. Did you whisper trout fish-ing? Yes, plenty of it, off the rail-roads, in secluded nooks.

Camping out in tents, living in cot

ate departments of our schools, for their generous Thanksgivins offerings. By their contributions the society was enablad to send many baskets of food

to needy homes. MRS. M. J. ROCKWOOD. Pres. MRS. L. W. MCWILLIAMS, Sec. LETTER LIST. Letters remaining in the postoffice at Cottonwood Falls, Kansas, Dec.

5, 1894:

Mrs. Jane Smith, J. H. Stone, All the above remaining uncalled for, December 19, 1894, will be sent to

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

KEELEY DOUB & CHLORIDE OF GOLD CURE for druckenness and opium and to bacco habit. Any person wishing to be cured of either of the above dis-



oysters at Bauerle's."

Fatty.-"I think you do for your fine stomach." your fine stomach."

Leany. -"What difference is there Fatty.—"They make a better stew; they are better raw; they make a bet-ter fry. Good bye." dec-6 in it?

First published in the Courant, Nov. 29, 1894. SHERIFF'S SALE.

STATE OF KANSAS, | SS. County of Chase,

In the District Court of the Twenty-fifth Judicial District, sitting in and for Chase County, State of Kansas. Warren K. Southwick, pla intiff,

V8. Catherine Hayden, Geo. M. Hayden, Dora J. Hayden. Adolphus Hayden, Herbert Hay-den, Jennie Hayden, Charles Hayden. Edith M. Thomas and W. E. Denman, were Defen-dants.

By virtue of an order of sale issued out of the District Court of the Twenty-fifth Judi-cial District, in and for Chase county, State of Kansas, in the above entitled cause, and to me directed, I will, on MONDAY, THE 7TH DAY OF JANUARY, 1895

MONDAY, THE 7TH DAY OF JANUARY, 1895, at 10:30 o'clock, a.m., of said day, at the front door of the Court-house, in the city of Cot-tonwood Falls, Kansas, offer for sale and sell, at public auction, to the highest and best bidder, for eash in hand, the following described lands and tenements, situate in Chase county, Kansas,—crops reserved—to-wit: wit: The southwest quarter of section four (4) township nineteen (19), range seven (7), E. o.



CAREFUL attention to the practice of medicine in all its branches-Extracting OFFICE and private dispensary in the Court-house Residence, first house south Cottonwood Falls. Kansas DR. HERBERT TAYLOR, M. D Office and Residence at Dr. J. T. Morgan late office. BROADWAY BOOKS * FREE

MORE TO FOLLOW.

We have fitted out many Men and boys with Overcoats already, this fall. yet there are many more to follow, and as soon as you see "Hallo, Fatty, where are you going?" Fatty.-"Down in town. to get fine our splendid assortment, which Leany.—"I like fine oysters myself? has been replenished by a new line, you will soon make your sel-Leany.—"Yes.'" Fatty.—"But what I call a fine oys-ter is a large, fresh oyster, too big for The values are better than ever before shown. Our Men and Boys' SUITS are in the lead. Latest Styles, perfect fitting, splendidly tailored, and low price.

At the beginning of the sea-son, we told you about our Mens' Underwear, and that we could save you 25 per cent. The peo-ple found it just as we told them, and the way they have bought, it shows they appreciate a good thing. We have some of it left, and if there are any more to fol-by man by interest (19), range seven (1), z. of g m. Shariff or chase county, Kansas, Sheriff's office, Cottonwood Falls, Chase county, Kansas, November 27(h, 1894. Bother of chase County, Kansas, Sheriff's office, Cottonwood Falls, Chase county, Kansas, November 27(h, 1894. Bother of chase County, Kansas, Sheriff's office, Cottonwood Falls, Chase county, Kansas, November 27(h, 1894. Bother of chase County, Kansas, Sheriff's office, Cottonwood Falls, Chase county, Kansas, November 27(h, 1894. Bother of chase County, Kansas, Sheriff's office, Cottonwood Falls, Chase County, Kansas, November 27(h, 1894. Bother of chase County, Kansas, Sheriff's office, Cottonwood Falls, Chase County, Kansas, November 27(h, 1894. Bother of chase County, Kansas, Sheriff's office, Cottonwood Falls, Chase County, Kansas, November 27(h, 1894. Chase County, Kansas, Sheriff's office, Cottonwood Falls, Chase County, Kansas, November 27(h, 1894. Chase County, Kansas, Sheriff's office, Cottonwood Falls, Chase County, Kansas, November 27(h, 1894. Chase County, Kansas, Sheriff's office, Cottonwood Falls, Chase County, Kansas, November 27(h, 1894. Chase County, Kansas, Sheriff's office, Cottonwood Falls, Chase County, Kansas, November 27(h, 1894. Chase County, Kansas, November 27(h, 1894

Geisecke's Boots and Shoes, for fit, for wear, for economy have no equal. Be sure to see the Geisecke \$3 Boot that beats all others.

Rubber Boots, Overshoes, Gloves, Mittens, Heavy lined duck Coats, Double front Overalls, Flannel Overshirts, and all that goes to make a com-plete stock of Men's and Boys' wear will be found at our store.

HOLMES & GREGORY. Clothiers and Outfitters.

First published in the Courant, Nov. 29, 1894.

Notice by Publication.

The Democratic party is not with out hope. Already the misguided and erring voters who "rebuked" the Ao ministration for the prevalence of drouth and permissions Republican legislation are falling over each oth in their mad scramble to get back into the great party of the constitution. In substantitation of this statement, we instance the fact that at the gener al election on the 6th of November, the city of Cincinnati. Ohio, gave the Republican ticket a majority of nearly 25,000. but at a special election held one week later, the Democrats carried the city by five thousand. A change of 30,000 votes in a week in a single municipality, in favor of a party that was 'irredeemably snowed under' is September 5, 1871, in Denver, Colorasufficiently encouraging for present needs If that ratio of gain in favor of the Democratic party is kept up up til '96, there won't be enough of the other parties remaining to tell the tale. -Newton Journal.

THEY DID THEIR DUTY.

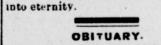
In speaking of the course the loyal Democrate of Kansas pursued in the last campaign the Kansas City Times says: "The true Democrats of Kansas last Friday afternoon, the Rev. Thos. Lidzy officiating; and all that was mordeserve the highest praise for their manly behavier during the recent cam paign and their sterling action on election day David Overmyer and his associates on the ticket received fully 27.000 votes, and more than that number deserted to one or the other canditates at the last moment. Many mistekenly preferred Morrill to Lewelling, and others preferred Lewelling good food. to morrill, and both these elements realized that there was no chance for the Domocratic candidates.

But the Democrate achieved the greate t and grandest victory that was scored in Kansas that day. They re habilitated the Democratic organization and created the neucleus upor which that great party will plant it self, and from which it will multiply the State. Both the Republican and Populist

to share the shame of their mis deed-The 27 000 sturd m n. gord and true. who voted for Overmver have no stain of this kind on their garments. They umph. All honor to those heroes of a one year. Address peaceful battle.

9

rived at Strong City, on the Widnes ne, free of char hy evening train, last week, and, as the Strong City Dervick has it, were eccorded a right toval welcome by beir many friends, who, with the OURANT, wishes them a most happy and prosperous "voyage down the stream of life, and a blissful entrance



After a long illness, which she bore with Christian fortitude, Mrs. Louise Hickman, consort of Mr. E P. Hick do, her parents being Mr. and Mrs S. F. Jones, who, when she was yet a child, moved to Strong City. where mc8m1 she grew into womanhood, and, June 12, 1889, was married to Mr.E.P. Hickman, then of Kansas City. Be-

ides her husband and other relatives. she leaves to mourn her death, a child

less than three years old, too young to ever realize the loss of a mother's love. The funeral took place from the M. E. church, in this city, at 3 o'clock, tal of this gentle, loving and faithful daughter, wife and mother was laid to est in Prairie Grove Cemetery, west of this city, amid the tears of many oving relatives and friends.

THIS SHOULD INTEREST YOU

It is just as necessary for a man to get good reading matter as it is to get

We have just made arrangements which may be of interest to you, dear OF THE GRANDMOTHERS. ir, who are glancing down this column i type. The arrangement is this: We will give you that greatest of all

Democratic papers, the New York Weekly World, and this paper, both for one year each, for \$2 15, or we will send you this paper for one year and and increase until it has attained its The Weekly World for six months for full statures and proportions. This is 35 cents in addition to the a consummation that is greater and regular yearly price of this paper accomplished or any other party has alone. The campaign now begun is achieved It is comething that prom going to be a very important onel going to be a very important onel ices good to the people and honor to Here is the opportunity to get your own local paper and the leading met-

tickets were tainted with frand and ropolitan journal of the country at ex-orime. To have voted for either was traordinarily low rates.

Does this incerest you?

If it does, and you think it worth while to take advantage of this great are free from the taint, and stand out special offer while it lasts, send \$185 in the light of day as honest citizens, and get The Weekly World six months To h m belongs the honor of the and get the Weekly World six months greatest and the most enduring tri CHASE COUNTY COUBANT.

TO THE PUBLIC. We shall do a strictly cash business after January 1 1895 We have done a credit business for 21 years, and wish a change. We believe we can make it for your interest to deal with us. Give us a chance and we will con-ROCKWOOD & CO. vince you.

for such serv

MUSIC FREE TO YOU.

MUSIC FREE TO YOU. We will send 1²³ Popular Songs, words and music, sentimental, pathetic and comic. ab-solutely free if you serd 10 cents for three months' subscription to AMERICAN NATION, our charming illustrated magazine. The music includes Little Fisher Maiden, Ta ra Room de äy. 1 Whistle and Wait for Katie, After the Ball. Comrades, Iittle 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. mc8ml

DENTIST. S. E. NORTHINGTON of Emporia, will be at his branch office in COTTONWOOD FALLS. on Thursday of each week for the practice of his profession. Does bridge and crown

work. Teeth extracted without pain.

BABYLAND THE BABIES' OWN MAGAZINE. 50C. A YEAR. ENLARGED.

THE NEW VOLUME. BEGINNING NOVEMBER, 1894,

will contain the best things in reading and pictures for childrep from one to six years old. Among them will be

THE HOUSE

By Mrs Ella Farman Pratt. A humorous serial of baby life. ARCHING PLAYS.

By Grey Burleson. For nursery entertainments, kindergartens and primary schools; to develop the natural friendliness of little children toward ani-mals. Elaborately illustrated.

EQUELS TO MOTHER GOOSE. Ry Mrs. Clara Doty Bates. New adventures of old friends. Told in verse.

THE NIMBLE PENNIES

By "Boz." Aseries of curious drawing lesson, using a large and small copper cent. "C'HILDREN'S MENAGERIE"

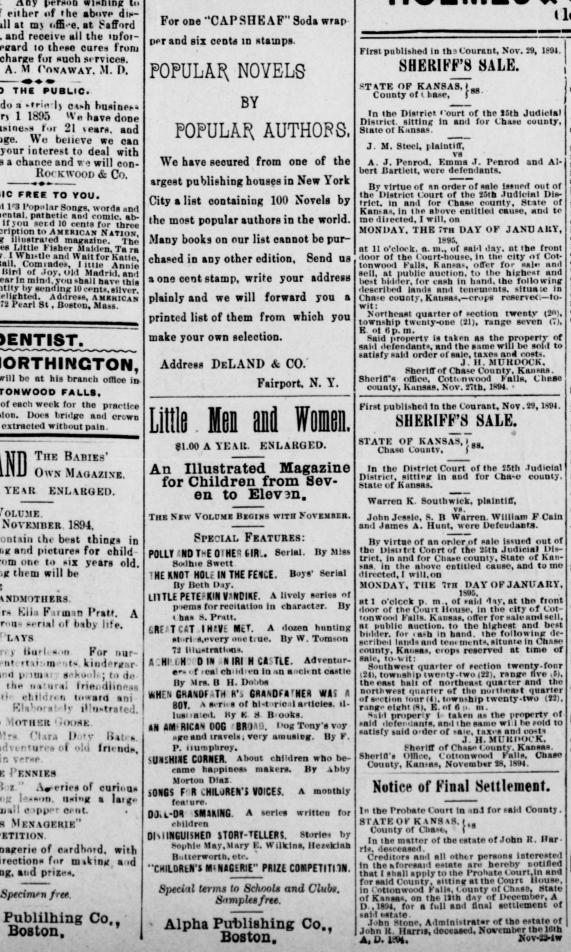
PRIZE COMPETITION.

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

Specimen free.

Alpha Publilhing Co.,

Boston.



In the District Court of Chase County, Kan-

G. W. shurtliff, Plaintiff,

Vs. Leonidas W. Coleman. Alice Coleman, G. W. Perkins, L B Johnson, W. W. Phelps and John Mott, Defendants. To Leonidas W. Coleman and Alice Cole-

To Leonidas W. Coleman and Alice Cole-man: You and each of you are hereby not-fied, that you have been sued in the above named Court, where the plaintiff's petition is now on file. That the names of the parties are as above stated, and you must answer said petition filed by the plaintiff on or before the list day of February. 1895.or said petition will be taken as true, and judgement rendered for plaintiff, accordingly, against you and each of you for the sum of two thousand dol-lars (\$2,000), with interest thereon, at the rate of eight per cent. (S per cent.), per annum, from June 18t, 1895, and costs of suit and fore-closing a mortgage exceuted by you and each of you, on the southeast quarter of sec-tion twelve, in township nineteen, range eight east of the sixth principal meridan, contain-ing one hundred and sixty acres, more or less, situated in Chase county, Kansas; and bar-ring you and each of you from setting up or claiming any interest or estate in said prop-ery, as against said blaintiff. G. W. SHURTLFF, Plaintiff.

MADDEN BROS., Att'ys for Piff. Attest: GEO. M. HAYDEN, Clerk.

Notice of Final Settlement.

STATE OF KANSAS, }es.

In the Probate Court in and for said County. In the matter of the estate of Catharine Col-

In the matter of the estate of Catharine Col-lett, deceased. Creditors and all other persons interested in the aforesaid Estate are hereby notified that I shall apply to the Probate Court, in and for said County, sitting at the Court House, in Cottonwood Falls.county of Chase, State of Kansas, on the 28th day of Decem-ber, A. D. 1894 for a tult and final settlement of said estate. Richard Cuthbert, Executor of the estafe of Catharine Collett, deceased. December 3rd A. D. 1894. dec-6-4w

Notice of Final Settlement.

STATE OF KANSAS, | 88 County of Chase, | 88

In the Probate Court in and for said County.

In the Probate Court in and for said County. In the matter of the estate of C. S Boles, deceased. Creditors and all other persons interested in the aforesaid estate are hereby notified that I shall apply to the Probate Court, in and for said county. sitting at the Court House, in Cottonwood Falls, county of Chase, State of Kansas, on the 28th day of Decem-ber, A. D. 1894, for a full and final settlement of said estate. C. Pendergraft, anministrator of the estate of C. S. Boles, deceased. December 5th, A. D. 1894. dec 5.4w

f C. S. Boles, deceased. December 5th, A. D. 1864,

dec 6.4w

or send anoth Toe or Co widths C ther pair. our size; fit you

143 FEDERAL ST., DEXTER SHOE CO., 143 FEDERAL ST., Epecial terms to Dealers.



The Bhase County Courant, COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANS THURSDAY, DEC. 6, 1894.

W.E. TIMMONS, Ed. amd Prop.

"No fear shall awe, to favor sway; How to the line, let he chips fail where they may."

Terms-peryoar. \$1.50 cash in advance; af-ter three months, \$1.75; aftersix months, \$2.00, For six months, \$1.00 cash in advance.



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

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LOOAL SMORT STOPS

Diphtheria is reported in Strong City.

E. F. INGRAM, Successor to G. W Harlan.

Mrs. T. H. Grisham is visiting in Colorado.

Thos. I. Henderson is now located at St. Joseph. Mo.

British Columbia.

A team and phæton for sale, cheap Apply at the Eureka House. je28-tf Frank Miser, of Diamond Springs,

was in town, last week, on buisness. First-class room and board at the Hinckley House at \$3.50 per week.

Mesdames E. F. Bauerle and G. W. Hays were down to Emporia, Monday.

Raisins For Sale, by the pound or for white by the box. Apply at the COURANT thanks.

Talkington & Son, of Matfield Green, have a large stock of hats which they wish to close out at cost Sheriff J. H. Murdock has gone to the Territory, south of Barber county, where he has a herd of cattle winter-ing. M. W. Heald left, on the 3 o'clock train, this morning, for Perry, Okla-

homa, where he has a claim contest case Mrs. Fitch, who is wintering in the Cartter house, north of the Cartter

bridge, is seriously affected with paralysis.

After being shut down for a short ly felt by her parents. The funeral time, the electric light plant is again services were conducted by the Rev. running under the management of O. K. Johnson.

The county officers elected at the recent election will not assume the duties of their respective offices until January 15th.

Mrs. Dr. W. H. Cartter and daughter, Miss Nettie, left, yesterday afternoon, for a visit at Mrs. Cartter's old Florida home.

I have refitted the photograph gallery-new backgrounds and accesso-ries. Give me a call when you want first-class photographs. D. H. McGinley has sold his blacksmith shop in Strong City, to R. A.

McRoberts, and retired from business, on account of ill health.

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

Mrs. Dr. R. C Hutcheson and child, of Coats, Pratt county, who were here visiting at Mrs. Hutcheson's parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Kerr, have return ed home.

The Board of Pardons have set December 26th for the hearing of the application of Wm. Hoffman for pardon, who was sent to the penitentiary. from this county.

The schools in this eity have been closed until after the holidays, unless otherwise ordered, on account of there being several cases of diphtheria among the children of this city.

James McNee received a telegram. yesterday, from Wisconsin, announc-ing the death of his daughter in law.

In his sad affictions, Mr. McNee has Rollie Watson left, Monday, for the sympathy of this community. Found, on Union street, in this city.

this morning, a blanket, which the owner can have by calling at the home of Axel Anderson, in this city. proving property and paying for this notice

Since the last issue of the COURANT. we have received, in subscription therefor, a load of wood from R. H. Johnson and \$150 from H. S. Fritz, for which these gentlemen have our

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 uggestion.

Died.at their home west of this city on Friday morning, November 30,1894 after two days'illness with croup, Mar-garet, the youngest daughter of Mr. If you want a good job of plastering done call on W. E. Brace, Cottonwood Falls, Kansas, who also does paper-hanging. jy20tf gate, the youngest daughter of hit. and Mrs James McNee, aged six years and two months. "Maggie," as she is commonly called was a bright and amiable child, and her death is severe-

C. C. Hoffmeister, of this city, and her remains were laid to rest in Prairie Grove cemetery west of this city.

THE WEEKLY KANSAS CITY STAR Addresses the farmer as a business man and a citizen. Doesn't tell him how to farm, but how to sell, and where and when, and keeps a vigilant eye upon his rights as a shipper, a producer and a tax payer. All the news, too, and plenty of "good reading" for the family. Now read in 100.000 farm houses. Fifty-two big eight page newspapers for 25 cents, To any one who sends the WEEKLY STAR five yearly subscribers, together with \$1.25 the paper will be sent one year free.

CREAT MUSIC OFFER. Send us the names and addresses of three or more performers on piano cr organ together with eight cents in

postage and we will mail you one copy Popular Music Monthly, containing ten pieces, full sheet music, consisting of popular songs, waltzes, marches, etc., arranged for the piano and organ. Address: Popular Music Monthly, Indianapolis Ind.

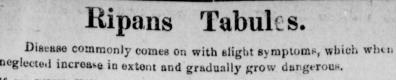
\$10 and \$20 Genuine Confederate Bills \$5, only five cents each; \$100 and \$50 bills only five cents each. 25 and 50 cent shin-plasters ten cepts each \$1 and \$2 bills 25 Sont securely sealed on receipt plasters ten cents card of and ye one a ents each. Sent securely sealed on receipt of price. Address,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

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

IF IT CROWS IN TEXAS, IT'S COOD. The Texas Coast country vies with Califor nia in raising pears grapes and strawberries The 1893 record of 11. M Stringfellow, Hitch ock, Tex., who raised nearly \$6,000 worth pears from 13 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 tell-ing about Texas. ing about Texas.



by the box. Apply at the COURANT office. Mrs. W. E. Timmons and her son, William, are both very sick, with pneu-monia. Dr. W. H. Cartter returned home, Sunday night, from his visit at Wash-ington. Fred Cahoone has bought the A. H. Smith property in the southwest part of town. "Chub" Gruwell, of Kansas City, is visiting bis father until after the holidays.



IT YOU SUFFER FROM HEADACHE, DYSPEPSIA OF TAKE RIPANS TABULES.

DISORDER ED LIVER. OF HAVE A TAKE RIPANS TABULES. COMPLEXION IS SALLOW, OF JOU SUFFER TAKE RIPANS TABULES.

FOR OFFENSIVE BREATH and ALL LISORDERS OF TAKE RIPANS TABULES. THE STOMACH. .

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

Ripans Tabules are prepared from a prescription widely used by the best physicians, and are presented in the form most approved by modern science.

If given a fair trial Ripans Tabules are an infallible cure; they contain nothing injurious and are an economical remedy.

On Gives Relief.

A quarter-gross box will be sent, postage paid, on receipt of 75 cents by the wholesale and retail agents,

McPIKE & FOX, Atchison, Kansas.

Local druggists everywhere will supply the Tabules if requested to do 80.

They are easy to take, Quick to Act and Save Many a Doctor's Bill.

SAMPLES FREE ON APPLICATION TO THE RIPANS CHEMICAL CO., NEW YORK CITY.



THE LEADING FARM WEEKLY OF THE WEST.

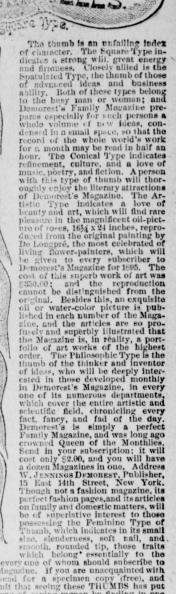
Eight pages, fifty-six columns of the choicest reading for old or young. Fourteen distinct, ably edited departments, and a superb corps of carefully assembled, paid Western contributors. The JOURNAL OF AGRICULTURE, above all things, is PRACTICAL. It is a recognized authority and safe guide in all the varied interests within its scope. No farmer, dairyman, stock or poultry raiser, or fruit grower, who intends to succeed in his business, should be without it. It is the MOST INTERESTING, and in it's practical teachings the MOST VALUABLE, of any Farm and Home weekly in the world. (Every subscriber gets the new and wonderfully popular Journal of Agriculture Cook Book, 328 pages, nearly 2,000 original, competitive cash prize Receipts, for only 30 Cents. The most complete, practical and economical of all Cook Books.)

OUR GREAT COMBINATION OFFER! The Journal of Agriculture Being \$1.00, the Two Papers, Singly, Would Be \$2.50.

JOURNAL OF AGRICULTURE and THIS PAPER, TOGETHER, for \$1.90. Or, THE TWO PAPERS ONE YEAR and THE NEW COOK BOOK, \$2.20. Do not delay! Remember our arrangement covers a limited time only.

ALL SUBSCRIPTIONS under above Great Combination Offer hand or send to





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10

Philosophi

Feminine.

a specimen copy (free), and seeing these THUMBS has put e way of saving money by finding in one everything to satisfy the literary wants of the whole family.



blidays. Wm. Rettiger, of Strong City, was Chase County Stone Company, (Duchabusiness.

Mrs. T. J. Browniag returned home. Monday, from a two weeks' visit in Missouri.

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

C. C. Smith, of Cedar Point, has gone on a visit to Carter's Mills, Patrick county, Va.

M. W. Heald is at home, again, from

if the scare about diphtheria gets over and address, and say where you saw in time to do so.

You can get reply postal cards, also

Ed. Fink arrived at Strong City, last night, from Texas, on a visit to relatives and friends.

There will be a Christmas tree at the M. E. church, in Strong City, Christmas Eve night.

Cora Howard, daughter of A. S. Howard, who was sick with diphtheria. is again up and about.

S. B. Wood, son of S. M. Wood, of Elmdale, is studying law in the law office of Madden Bros.

The three children of H. F. Gillett, who have been sick with diphtheria, are all well or about well.

Paul Schriver, of Cedar Point, is getting better fast and will soon be out again, so we understand.

There was a most enjoyable dance, last Thursday night, at the home of E. D. Jones, east of this city.

The child of J. J. Comer, that was very sick, last week, with supposed diphtheria, is about well again.

The Morris Bros., of Diamond creek recently bought 600 head of cattle from Texas, to feed this winter.

There were no services at any of the churches in this city, last Sunday, because ot diphtheria being in town,

C. W. White, of the Strong City Derrick, was down to Kansas City. the fore part of the week, on business.

Mrs. J.M. Tuttle, C.R. Winters and Miss Rida Wintern are enjoying a vis-it from their father, R. K. Winters. fight has Cottonwood Falls on Strong City.

W. H. Johnson has bought the T. O. Kelly property, in the southwest part of town, and moved into the same.

George Maule, accompanied by Wm.

down to Kansas City, last week, on nois, Jones & King), has filed papers with the Railroad Commissioners, to condemn a right of way for a switch at their quarry east of this city.

While bunting, Thanksgiving day. on Diamond creek, with a son of Wm.

Harris, Frank Johnson, son of Dr. F. T. Johnson, of this city, had the misfortune to get two joints of his left fore finger shot off while crossing a hedge fence.

Send twelve cents in postage stamps to 39 Corcoran Building, Washington, M. W. Heald is at hour, the working D. C., and you will receive four copies of Kate Field's Washington, containing School may begin again, next week, matter of special interest. Give name

> this advertisement. For Sale or Trade-A ten room resi

photograph envelopes, at the post-office, in this city. dence, conveniently located to busi-ness, with good well, and cistern in kitchen, good cellar, and storm cave, closets, etc. Will be sold at a bargain. Apply at the Eureka House, Cottonwood Falls; Kansas.

FOR SALE-A good hotel, furnished throughout, doing a good business, centrally located, opposite Court house, with a good stable; price\$,6,000; \$2,000 down, balance on easy payments. Inquire at the Eureka House,

Cottonwood Falls, Kansas. 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.

Edgar W, Jones, of Guthrie, Okla-homa, visited his sister, Mrs. J. H. Doolittle, the fore part of the week, returning home, Tuesday, accompanied by his mother, Mrs. Capt. T.S. Jones Mrs.Doolittle and her son Dudley will go to Gnthrie, to morrow, on a visit to

her parents. Three printeries in Cottonwood Falls, still that town is compelled to import all its printers from Strong City-three of them, Miss Nona Mil-ler, Phil Goodreau and Arwed Holm-

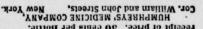
berg. employed, respectively, on the Leader, Reveille and COURANT. These "prints" retain their homes in Strong -Strong City Derrick.

And why shouldn't they? What

NOTICE!

On January 1, 1895, we will change our business to Walters, arrived at Strong City, over-land, last week, from Enid, Oklahoma. FOR SALE.—A good second-hand piano, cheap. Apply to Henry Bone-well, at the Eureka House, this city. Will Charles to the the second band well, at the Eureka House, this city.

B. Lantry, of Strong City, has en-gaged the services of L. S. Palmer, of this city, to break and train horses for him this winter, and Mr. Palmer will move to the Lantry farm in a few days. SMITH BROS., Grocers, Cottonwood Falls, Kas.



HILE FILE ON PREVIOUS PREVIOUS

THE PILE OINTMENT. WITCH HAZEL OIL

HUMPHREYS'

SPECIFICS HCMPHREYS' MED. CO., 111 & 113 William St., Xew York. Sold by Druggleis, от sent post-paid on receipt (Da. Номриккуз' Мамиль (144 ракез.) млики чаки.

32-Diseases of the Heart, Palpitation 1,00 33-Epilepsy, Spaans, St. Vitus' Dance...1,00 ĐÔ 28-Nervous Debility, Seminal Weak-

 11-Речетя, Оспедендов, Гила ор ячилявы
 сима
 на
 на

 1-Речетя, Оспедендов, Ілбаталацова, Осійс.
 Устав, Устав, Усла, Рече, Усла, Осой, Сугад, Улакетицаева
 Варака, Остав, Усла, Гула, Г EXTRA NUMBERS:

22222 CORES. THE OF NUMBERS.

Dr. Humphreys' Specifics are scientifically and currently provide the endlose used for years in private practice and for over thirty years by the people with authe accesses. Eacy thirds by special as special curre for the disease named. They currently and are in fact and deed the Sovereign the system, and are in fact and deed the Sovereign Bennedics of the World.



lern. For sale by all dealers in arm ies mailed free by

The Marlin Fire Arms Co., NEW HAVEN, CONN., U. S. A.



TO BE SOLD AT AUCTION. old mansion an air of elegance and im-

The Famous Polk Place at Nashville and Its Contents.

Provisions of James K. Polk's Will to Be Carried Out to the Letter-A Reproduction of the White House on a Smaller Scale.

[Special Nashville (Tenn.) Letter.] The old homestead of James K. Polk, the eleventh president of the United States, is at this time, as it has been for some time past, an object of particular interest, owing to the fact that in the will of this distinguished statesman the necessary division of the estate among the thirty-two heirs requires demolition. This property was purchased before President Polk took



PRESIDENT JAMES K. POLK.

possession of the white house, and the mansion which now occupies the spacious grounds was begun during the time of the Polks at Washington and was sufficiently completed for residence before the president's retirement from office. This time embraced the years 1847 and 1848. .

The mansion presents two facades, with great Corinthian columns supporting verandas, and has approaches from each of the four streets forming the square it crosses, in the very heart of the city of Nashville, Tenn. The main front is to the south and is reached through the principal business thoroughfare of the city, from which the carriage drive sweeps through immense iron gates.

The Vine street approach, however, has always been the preferred approach of the family and pedestrian visitors. A graveled walk, bordered with heavy twining shrubbery, lends an attractiveness to the entrance that is the secret of its popularity. To the family it was the most convenient approach to the living portion of the house from the center of the city, though in later years this feature has been much modified by the spread of the city. This walk also connected with the one leading from the house to the tomb, which has been the Mecca of the great majority of those visiting the place

It is doubtful if there is a more impos ing family mansion in the whole south than Polk place, even in the latter's decline. The exterior design and the interior arrangements were all planned to make the change from the white house less noticeable to Mrs. Polk, and the great white house of the nation's capital is the model after which the Polk mansion was built. The long aped hall, embracing in its angle the reception room, and running into the ample west parlors, with twentyfoot ceilings, gives to the whole a palatial effect peculiar to the white house. The dining-rooms, guest chambers, upper hall and even the servants' quarters are arranged on the same generous scale. In the southeast corner of the house, on the upper floor, is the room used by the president as his office doing the short time allotted him to live in the new home after he surrendered the presidential chair March 4, 1849. Three months after this date he was seized with a sudden illness and only lived a few days. He died at the age of fiftyfour. The widow continued to live in the great house until her death in August, 1891, forty-two years the survivor of her distinguished husband, than whom she was not less brilliant or talented. The great pleasure of her life through these many years of widowhood was to care for this favorite room of her husband, in which he

parts to it a charm irresistible and a value not measurable in silver or gold. All these must be sold, according to the will of the deceased president,

with the real estate, and the only way they can be kept in the family is by purchase by the heirs. The family tomb, which contained the remains of husband and wife until itol grounds, stands on the east side of alluded to above as the favorite entrance of the family and the ccntomb was constructed beneath an open entablatures. An inscription of the

columns. save this historic spot to the city and the fugacious dollar is. He helped



the country. How long the grounds and mansion may remain intact is now simply a legal and financial indulgence, and all the treasures so generously collected by President Polk, and so jealously cared for by his widow, are only him. It is thought to be true that the merchandise to be disposed of on the most liberal terms that can be secured. GEORGE S. MCDOWELL.

STEVE ELKINS AGAIN.

Henchman Again in the Po-Harrison's litical Procession

Not all eyes, but many eyes, especially many republican eyes, are turned toward West Virginia. A republican legislature has been elected, and "Hon." Steve Eikins, lately of New Mexico, Missouri, and more recently of Broadway, is a candidate for United they were removed to the state cap- States senator. His friend Edwards, a member-elect of the legislature, is a the grounds to the right of the walk candidate for speaker of that body, and the plan is, according to the best advices, to make Edwards speaker, venient approach for visitors. The then elect Elkins senator, and then when the time comes for Mr. Faulkner temple formed by four columns with to retire to make Edwards the other senator. Of course there are a name and dates of birth and death of number of ambitious aspirants for the the ex-president is upon one of the first United States senatorship, the columns, while an epitaph of some one to take the place of Mr. Camden, length, taken from the official an- who was so much disfigured in the nouncement of the death, made to the sugar trust investigation, who have court of England by George Bancroft, announced themselves. Hon. Nathan then American minister, appears on Goff, ex-secretary of the navy and now the monolith which rests between the a United States district judge, is a candidate without so many preten-For forty-two years the remains of the ex-president lay in sacred seclusion, chance of all to be elected. He was and when Mrs. Polk died her remains, chosen governor of West Virginia, as in compliance with her last request, the republicans of that state firmly bewere wrapped in a plain white silk lieve, once upon occasion, and is probwinding sheet and quictly placed be-side those of her husband. Two years Mr. Elkins has much in his favor. Mr. Elkins has much in his favor. later, the remains of both were borne He and his father-in-law, Henry G. thence, and with much impressiveness Davis, and his old-time star route and military pomp, reinterred in the partner and business Louis, have incapitol grounds a few hundred yards vested other people's money, and posaway. And now within a short time sibly some money of their own, in dethe heirs will give the estate, real and veloping the timber and coal lands of personal, over to private and public West Virginia. They have built a auction, and Polk place, which, for so railroad or two and some handsome many years has stood as a public at- residences, for Mr. Elkins' palatial traction in Nashville, will become only home at Elkins, a town on his own a beautiful memory. One writer says: railroad and named after himself, is "As it stands, stately and solemn and said to be worth two hundred and deserted, it is an august monument to fifty thousand dollars, though I betwo illustrious lives, and the people of lieve it is returned to the tax gatherer Nashville, 'the Athens of the South.' as worth but twenty-five thousand will see with sad hearts the rending dollars. But the Elkins, Davis and asunder of this masonry, the associa- Kerens combination, with which sentions of which have so long been an ators like Gorman and Brice are inspiration to many lofty sentiments thought to have more or less close affiland deeds to those who have daily been intions, has spent money, employed accustomed to contemplate its hallowed large numbers of men, helped to desite." Yet with all the beautiful senti- velop the state, and, of course, estabment, touchingly expressed, there has lished itself pretty firmly in politics. been an utter failure of all efforts to Mr. Elkins understands how powerful

> Blaine make money, in some of these same West Virginia enterprises in fact, and Blaine liked him for it. He invested money in Russell Harrison's Montana Cattle company and lost it if it was his own, and Mr. Harrison is said to be the real reason why Mr. Elkins was made secretary of war. and for the reason, too, that he pretended to be able to head off the Blaine presidential movement.

But with the power of money in West Virginia there also comes a weakness to Mr. Elkins. This is caused by his use of money also. He said several years ago, in one of the presidential campaigns, I think, that it was easy enough to carry West Virginia; it was only a matter of the use of money. And this statement the democrats posted in big black letters all over the state, and it was very harmful to the republican campaign. So, many of the old-time republicans look upon Mr. Elkins as a carpetbagger and they will have nothing of numerous aspirants for the senatorship are all intending to help Judge Nathan Goff get the prize when the The republican manager. time comes. in the state have been willing enough

It is thought that Mr. Elkins, if he

that just the same, and even if he were

could probably get along comfortably,

Virginia is eight million dollars. The

ex-secretary is most familiar to old

habitues of Washington as "counsel"

had collected for the committee and | was intending to divert to the uses of intending to divert to the uses of West Virginia committee or of -Tariff Beform Not Rebuked or Disthe himself in the campaign there or else-

where Mr. Elkins is said to be for the redidate, as some of the republican pa-pers daily charge, by throwing bricks "It ship, is a good man in convention. He with the American people. used to help Blaine in older times, but cago Times.

NO MORE CALAMITY HOWL. The Sudden Disappearance of Republican

Hard Times Wailers. workmen were busy on the immense to the fact that it was made immediately upon the adoption of a "ruinous of the people. free trade policy," as the calamity ent congress.

Now these wailers and political claquers appear in an entirely differthe whole face of events. To them to the extreme heights of rejoicing. As illustrative of this, a Pittsburgh correspondent has been industriously circulating a revised story of what Oliver & Co. are doing, and as to the reasons in which they found justification for so large an expenditure of money. Without apparent appreciais what assures the completion of the sands of dollars were expended and extent of the entire cost of construcinformed that the mill will be erected because the republicans were successful on November 6.

mer of 1897, and that if done then it least some of the heresies of McKin- victim of it. leyism. Yet we are informed that have. the the new tariff law confers a great boon upon the domestic manufacturers of tin plate, as it does upon all cles for the markets of the world. see nothing but want and discouragement confronting the entire country, wrought the welcome change .- Detroit Free Press.

The correspondent with his repub question ever was so well and so thorlican victory theory only succeeds in oughly fought out in popular discusmaking ridiculous the cause which he sion before them as the question of reseeks to advance. Under the new forming and reducing the tariff. In law the tin-plate industry has all the every campaign, from that of 1886 to protection that it needs, and there that of 1892, it has been the great issue, could be no more conclusive proof of every campaign except that of 1888 the the fact than in the enterprise con- democratic party has won a decided ceived and put in motion before the revictory on that issue. To contend, publican-victory dodge was available. therefore, that the people have chas-The plain fact is that by repealing tised the democratic party for doing McKinley duty on block tin what they put it into power to do is to question their honesty and intelligence. If they have inflicted chastisement because of its dealing with the tariff, it other consumers of raw material in has been rather because the party did the production of manufactured artinot carry out with sufficient promptness and thoroughness the work they Those who but a few days ago could committed to it, and because they have held the whole party responsible for the action of a few of its representahave suddenly grasped the fact that tives in thwarting, delaying and maimprosperity is returning, and like the ing this great work. Pittsburgh correspondent they credit it all to the republican victory. Let to comprehend how sincere and earnest the good times return and the people the democratic masses were in their decan be relied upon to discover what mand for reform. The long and indefensible delay in the senate, the sinister suspicions that gathered around

CHAIRMAN WILSON'S VIEWS.

carded. The New York Press of Nov. 12, con-

Mr. Elkins is said to be for the re-nomination of Mr. Harrison for presi-Wilson on the recent "election and the which they deemed locally objectiondent, and he is helping along his can- defeat of tariff reform." He says in

"It is the duty of the democratic party at Gov. McKinley. If Mr. Elkins is after such a reverse to make deliberate, for Gen. Harrison, that is very impor- honest and unsparing scrutiny into the it is the first step that is hardest, and I tant to the cause of Mr. Harrison. He causes and forces which wrought its have always contended, in congress and knows everybody, and by reason of his overthrow, and into the condition upon on the hustings, that if we could once wealth. as well as his acquaintance- which it may regain its ascendency

finally lost his confidence, even before ences, as there were individual candihe deserted him for Harrison .- Chi- dacies and factional fights, that contributed to and emphasized the general result; but it must be admitted that there were strong forces, everywhere operative, that really shaped and brought about that result. And the

Some time before election Oliver & greatest of all these forces was the se- which dreads nothing so much as Co., of Pittsburgh, were engaged in vere industrial depression that for a the erection of a one-million dollar year or more past has hardened the lot tinplate mill. The foundation had and made anxious the lives of a large been laid, contracts had been let and section of our people. Hard times is an enemy before which no political party structure. The great enterprise was in America has ever been able to make temporary scare and resentment referred to as indicating the revival of a successful stand when in power. The against it will have spent their force, referred to as indicating the revival of a successful stand when in power. The business, the restored confidence of great but empty whig victory in 1840, and I do not believe the republican capital and the awakening of indus- the democratic triumphs in 1874, 1876, trial operations. It is a big undertak- 1882, and even in 1884, were either ing, and special significance attached brought about or materially aided by the financial and industrial suffering "This is, and perhaps always will be,

howlers were wont to designate the a weak point in popular government. tariff legislation perfected by the pres- When labor is out of employment, when farm products are low, when our financial system is disorganized, the wisest administration of government ent role. A republican victory changes and the most wholesome laws do not avail to save a party from temporary the future is rose-tinted and touched and disastrous overthrow. The oppowith the light of hope. They have sition, of whatever name, always seizes gone from the depths of despondency eagerly upon popular discontent and masses it successfully and with tremendous effect against the parties in control of the government.

"It may be Macaulay's picture over again of the statesman preaching patience and the demagogue ranting about the wrongs of the people; the result is always the same. 'The countion of the humor of the thing, he sels of calamity are seidom wise,' and announces that the republican victory a multitude of voters rush blindly and passionately into the assaulting ranks, new plant. It was projected before with no clear idea of what they are to the election and while the new tariff gain by doing so, and with only the bill was pending in congress; thouwhich they are eager to punish somethe corporation obligated itself to the body, and that somebody is necessarily the ruling-not the minority-party. tion, and now the country is gravely Moreover, the whole teaching of the protective system trains men to depend not on individual effort, the plain virtues of industry, thrift, and temper-

Oliver & Co. have for years done a ance, for business prosperity and mabusiness amounting to millions an-nually. They have never followed the and laws of congress. We may rally dictates of sentiment or changed their a majority against the system itself, plans in deference to ill-omened but it is a much harder and longer task calamity shouters. They know that to purge their minds of a generation's it will be impossible to change exist ing tariff legislation before the sum-publican party that is the beneficiary of this popular discontent; more than must be by a congress committed to at once in recent elections it has been the

"I do not believe the people have rethese careless, not to say reckless, buked or discarded tariff reform in business men are willing to risk one their action of November 6, for when I million dollars upon the extremely re- look over the whole country I do not mote contingency that some years find that to have been the common hence the Wilson bill may be repealed ground of their action. To suppose to make way for such legislation as such a thing would be to accuse the the country has declared twice, in American people of a levity and ficklemanner unmistakable, that it will not ness of purpose utterly inconsistent ness of purpose utterly inconsistent with capacity for self-government. No have clear ideas on the subject and are

"Those representatives failed utterly

certain schedules and duties as there

framed-nowhere more vigorously de-

of the entire country-kindled a disap-

the recent elections. There are no

democrats in the country more unani-

ately staved away from the polls

default. It is hazardous, of course,

to indulge in hypothetics, but I have

no doubt that had the bill which passed

the house on the first day of February

passed the senate as early as April or

May in substantially its original shape,

the result in Missouri and in many

party might even have weathered the

with success

the New York press that reform has suffered 'a defeat' because I have not anywhere found republican candidates advocating a repeal of the new law. They have denounced it in general, declaimed against some rates able, but nowhere presented an affirmative platform demanding its repeal and a return to prior conditions. In tariff reform, as in reforms generally, make a substantial breach in the protective system, the momentum of the

"Undoubtedly there were local influ- first reform and its visible benefits would carry with them the gradual overthrow of the entire system, without any general agitation such as must precede and mark a first victory, and without the turmoil and uncertainty which array against such a movement that part of the business community change.

"By 1896 let us hope that present clouds, already breaking, will have vanished from our skies. The new bill will then have shown its merits, the programme will call for its repeal and a relapse to McKinleyism and 'mad protection.' Everyone knows that such a reaction would not mean peace, but a fierce and unrelenting renewal of the old struggle."

WHAT MAJORITIES CANNOT DO. They Cannot Change Facts or Make Truth

Out of Falsehood. Majorities can't make wrong right. They can't change facts or make truth out of falsehood. It is probable that if all of the inhabitants of this earth were to vote on the question, "is the earth round?" a majority would vote that it is not. But would such a declaration make the world flat, or change the opinion of geographers and astronomers who can demonstrate, to the satisfaction of all intelligent men, that the earth is a globe?

Supposing that the overwhelming majority at the last election was in favor of high protection-which it certainly was not--would that in any way change the fact that "protection" is an unwise and costly policy? Would it shake the faith of any of the great authorities in political economy in their theory that trade is a blessing and should be left as free as possible? They all agree upon this theory and can demonstrate its truth as fully as they could demonstrate that the stones to which many heathen pray do not answer prayer. But the heathen continue to worship false gods and the protec-

tionists to worship false theories. Ignorance and superstition make lots of trouble and lots of majorities. This would be a better and a happier world if it were more intelligent. We are an enlightened people in' many ways, and have solved many scientific problems, but it is only in recent years that large numbers of people have begun to study political economy, and the majority may not yet have arrived at the correct solution of the tariff question. As certain as twice two are four will protection be discarded when the people understand their own interests. There will then be a great democratic victory. We won't have to wait long, for



POLK PLACE, NASHVILLE, TENN. spent so much time in reading, study and writing, along the line of his earnest literary pursuits. The room was held sacred from curious intrusion for nearly half a century, and in it to-day are the desk and furnishings as they were during the occupancy and use of

the eminent owner. The upper south hall leading to this room is shelved from floor to ceiling to accommodate the extensive collection of books which compose a library complete alike for statesman and litterateur.

Every nook of the great house, in the rooms and halls, abounds in choice statuary and other articles of virtu. Rare pictures and hangings adorn the walls. Bibelots, insignia of office and rank, relics of public life and of public men, historical memorials, the gifts of patriots and foreigners, are arranged in their abundance with a harmonious taste that lends to the interior of the

Making Artificial Clouds Artificial clouds were recently made

for the protection of vines from frost to use Mr. Elkins' money, or the money of others which he has been able to at Oaeleain, on the Swedish-Norwegian frontier. In carrying out this novel innovation, liquid tar was ignited in However, the ex-secretary of war has ing Mr. Goff by for this newcomer. tin boxes placed along the vine rows, and large sections of solidified petroleum were fired at various places in the not judicial, and he is unusually country, business, social, political, if vineyard. From these combustibles nimble and, as his friends say, he has large clouds of smoke arose and thorsuch a taking way with him, seeming oughly protected the particular vineto be the friend of everybody. yard in which the experiment was being tested, although vines in the immecame to the senate, would not allow diate neighborhood were badly injured his public duties to interfere with his by the frost. One of the European private business. He could conduct metropolitan weeklies, in commenting on the utility of the method, spoke very unfavorably of it, declaring that it hat just the same, and even if he were not to continue to make money he and even if he were not to continue to make money he could only prove effective in very calm being considered by most people to be weather. If the editor of that journal worth two million dollars, though the will brush up a little on meteorology estimate in the mountains of West he will learn that calm weather is about the only time in which killing frosts occur.

Told of an Intelligent Pony.

in large cases before the departments Dick is the name of a pony owned by or congress. It is said that he had a a Baltimore man, and he is one of the stake of one hundred thousand dollars greatest of pets. He is small enough in the fur seal contract awarded by to go through the little door cut in the Mr. Windom. That may have been a big stable door, and he prefers to enter mere exaggeration by persons who that way. Sometimos he tries to take failed to get the contract. It is also the carriage in with him, which, of said that he came to Washington durcourse, results in failure. Dick will ing the progress of sugar legislation not have his harness put on in the last winter to see that the republicans stable, but must be taken in the office were nicely kept in line, and it was for that purpose, and at the same time known that he was here and much ingiven at least six peppermint drops. terested in the topic. It is hardly When out driving, he goes along se- likely that he was in charge of the redately enough, but when his owner publican end of the thing. In the first stops and alights, Dick puts his fore- place, nobody was in charge of it feet on the pavement and occasionally much, and Mr. Elkins would hardly be the man whom the sugar trust people walks up to the door and enters the would select. shop, as far as the carriage will admit. If Mr. Harrison's ex-secretary came If it is a candy shop, he will not retreat until he receives a handful of

to the senate he could take his same interest as formerly in the political sweets; then he gravely backs into the management of the republican party. street. These are only a few instances He could collect funds for use in West of Dick's almost human intelligence.

Virginia or for the general use of the committee. It is related that he and

one of his friends secured each a camthe use of porous glass for windows. paign subscription of twenty-five thouvaluable contract which the war department was able to give out could be influenced to come their way by this liberality-in each of the two difmits common air, too, the minute holes ferent directions, that is to say. But it turned out to be necessary that a third bidder should get the contract; whereupon the other two threatened to sue the secretary of war and his

friend, and make a thorough exposure of the game unless the money was

given back to them, which, the story concludes, was done. It is well known that Thomas Dolan, of Philadelphia, of the last republican national com-

PARAGRAPHIC POINTERS.

--- Democrats may be a little discouraged now, but not so much so that a few of Czar Reed's old-time speeches will not get them back into a fighting humor. And as everybody knows, a fighting humor means a winning humor with democrats .- N. Y. World.

-Benjamin Harrison says he has no words to express his sentiments about the recent elections. If asked, however, as to whether he knows a likely republican presidential candidate for 1896 even modesty would not prevent his making ample reply .- Chicago Herald.

-Democracy again has a golden opportunity to display the wonderful cuperative power for which it has long been distinguished. It has taken more kinds of whippings than any other kind of political organization in existence, but never has lost faith in sand dollars on the supposition that a the justice of its cause or in its ultimate triumph.-Detroit Free Press.

-The republican party, having flooded the country with a paper and silver currency, which is kept at a parity with gold only by resort to borrowing and increasing the public debt, it requires unbounded gall on the part of republican organs to inveigh against the efforts of the democratic administration to protect the public credit. But the organs are equal to the task. The issues of bonds are denounced as a wanton speculation in the interest of the banks. This course of criticism is on a par with the recent effort to prolong the period of business dis-

"Again, I do not accept the view of their mind .- Baltimore Sun.

instructing their neighbors. BYRON W. HOLT.

Equal Privileges to All.

Thanks to a few incompetent and dishonest leaders, the democratic party must take a back seat for the next two years. But the democratic principles are as sound as ever and must, in the not distant future, become the foundation for all legislation. "Equal rights for all, special privileges for none," is one of the fundamental doctrines that has held the party together since Jefferson first gave it birth. This apparently simple statement means everything in the science of government. If it were made the test for all legislation we would cease to make raillionaires of some and paupers of others all of whom are equally deserving. Protection would he no more for it is made up of nothing but special privileges. It confers upon a few favored industrias the special privilege of taxing all other industries. Every industry should be compelled to stand or fall entirely upon its own merits. To aid some at the expense of others is to depart from the safe line of action to the dangers of legislation in favor of selfish interests.

nounced than in the democratic press Some day we will fully realize the necessity of denying special privileges pointment and a disgust among the to any individual or industry. It is rank and file of the party that led to the way and the only way by which all apathy and even misjudged hostility in can obtain their equal and exact rights. It means the greatest good to the greatest number, and therefore if for no mously and ardently in favor of tariff other reason than that of enlightened reform than those of Missouri. But it self-interest, it must finally receive the full approval of the people. B. W. H. seems that thousands of them deliber-

and suffered the elections to go by Maryland Democrats Staid at Home. The total registered vote of the state is, in round numbers, 250,000. Of these, 110,000 are probably republicans. But the highest republican vote polled in the state was in 1888, when Harrison for president got 100,000 votes. Allowing for a reasonable increase in the other sections of the country would vote since then, and we have 105,000 as have been reversed and the democratic the full republican vote of the state. At the late election the republican vote industrial storm with credit, if not for the congressional candidates was about 98,000 or 2,000 less than in 1888. "Not only did this long delay and the mutilation of the house bill chill and It seems, therefore, that even all the anger the democratic masses, but it republicans did not vote for protection. kept the business of the country in the The democratic vote in 1892 for Clevetorture of suspense and uncertainty, land may be regarded as a full vote of thus hardening and exasperating the the party. It was about 114,000. The crisis, and storing up wrath against democratic vote on the 6th was about the whole party for the actions of a 96,000, or 18,000 short of the party small number of its public servants. strength. Why did these 18,000 dem The bill, as finally passed, though 'a ocrats remain away from the polls? vast improvement' on the McKinley They staid away from the polls to rebill, was still so obnoxious in some of buke the democratic party for its its features that the president allowed broken promises, for its failure to give it to become a law without his signa- that measure of relief from odious ture, and it had been in operation too tariff exactions which had been promshort a time before the elections for ised and denied to the people. It may the people to see and appreciate its have been a mistaken method of vent-benefits.

Porous Glass Graze in Paris The latest hygienic craze in Paris is This is declared to possess all the advantages of the ordinary window framing, and, while light is as freely admitted as through the medium of com-

mon glass, the "porous" further adwith which it is intersected being too fine to admit of any draught, while they provide a healthy, continuous ventilation through the apartment.

Preserved in Tombs of Ice.

The preservation of the flesh of the mammoth for ages in Siberia is not remarkable. In most northern districts of that country ground never thaws be- the chairman of the finance committee yond a depth of two or three feet. Bodjes of men buried 200 years ago have mittee, had great trouble in inducing tress in the hope to reap partisan ad-recently been examined and found un- Mr. Elkins to give up a subscription of vantage thereby. -Philadelphia Recchanged, being frozen perfectly solid. I twenty-five thousand dollars which he | ord.



wax. A package of yellow letters fell into his hand; closely united was also a velvet miniature case and an oldfashioned English locket.

He turned the open face of the lock et to the light.

It revealed a curious face-an aquiline nose, an artist's eye, the mouth of reason calmly. a ravening animal, half concealed by a beard of silk. John Steele looked at it long and earnestly. "Poor Bert! fitting. He'll do better now that he is out of "Only the body," he said.

He had always been the friend of his old schoolmate, discerning the delicate soul enthralled by the law of a depraved physical nature inherited from a line of debauched men.

"Fortunately, the child is a girl," murmured Steele thoughtfully, taking up the case of purple velvet. It opened softly. The face of an

angel smiled upon him.

It was the portrait of Bert Vane's daughter, taken in her seventh year. its way into the darkness: Her father's brow and eyes in fairy tracery, the dead mother's sweet until that boy came. Might she not mouth, the curls of beauty and the be willing, if she knew-ah! if she smile of innocence.

"We called our child Violet, John," cannot lose her!" "We called our child Violet, John," said the letter. "You see she is a deli-cate thing to be left unsheltered. God was the grave, reserved, quiet John cate thing to be left unsheltered. God forgive me my life-for if I did not Steele-courteous with his equals, kind tell you, you would know that folly to his inferiors. He was, as ever, the has shortened my days. But 1 was thoughtful host, the indulgent, the never fit to be a father.

"Will you take my little girl into your keeping? She is a good child, for on for weeks. At last he made his dethe blood that flows in her veins seems cision. to be that of her mother's family, with a little of the best of mine-enough to meet again-

"My daughter has a fortune. I trust you with her and it, as I would trust grew quiet-Herbert sought an interno other man on earth. John-noble view with his elder brother. John Steele! my weak hand trembles -my dying, dying sight fails me-"

That letter was Bert Vane's final not, written in the last hour of his life.

The child was at school in New Ergland, and, after mature thought, John Steele decided that she had better stay there for the present. He was about to embark for a trip to Europe, and had no person with whom to leave her if he had her brought to Lakehome. But he wrote to the matron of actions of the matter and then took

lip and a choking in his throat. The weeks flew by-Christmas came. The house was full of company-smil-ing matrons, gay girls, indulgent papas, favorite sons and brothers. It was a happy time. Alas! alas! that earthly happiness is so short. It was Christmas eve, and in the midst of the merriest game John Steele

ferently-turned away with a white

had just kissed Violet under the mistletoe, when the door swung open, ad-| mitting a new arrival-a young man of added John one-and-twenty, handsome, healthy, Steele.

It was the young musician from Germany. Fresh and ardent, he was one of them immediately. In the confumoment he sion John did not see that, from the first, he admired Violet.

He had come and seen, and he conquered. John observed, with a sharp surprise, the change in Violet. She was another being to his young brother from what she had been to him. He was incredulous. It could not-must not be. Then he forced himself to

What right had he to rebel? They were both young and happy. It was

"Only she is all the world to me, and another fair face will please Her-bert as well!" his tortured spirit cried. "But 'tis a dangerous thing to play with souls." He dreaded to interfere-he dared not confess.

"Fool! I should only frighten and wound her, my little dove! What am I in her eyes! A dull, plodding graybeard! Why should I scare her in her

happy dream?" Then a gleam of hope would force "But she has been happy with me until that boy came. Might she not

knew but half my love? Oh! I cannot,

steady friend. The hidden war with himself went

"When Herbert asks her hand of me I shall know whether or not she endear her to you, for you always loved me, believed in me, John, when I did not believe in myself. When we will be silent forever."

The holidays went by, the house John listened quietly.

"I have expected this, Herbert. I will talk with Violet." "But you can give me your con-

sent." "I can say nothing now."

withdrew-went down the wide oak stair, crossed the terraces, whistling.

"Pompey, ask Miss Vane to come to me.

He turned faint at the sound of her the school, inclosing a kind note for the child, settled the business trans-yet fought off the weakness success-

IN THE ELECTRICAL WORLD.

-The New York & Philadelphia Traction Co. proposes to construct an electric road from New York to Philadeiphia, with lines running down from Trenton on both sides of the Delaware through the groups of towns which dot the banks of that waterway.

-Officials in Philadelphia say that the passenger business, which was diverted by the trolley lines, is coming back, and that the receipts are beginning to show an improvement. The introduction of trolley lines has, however, checked the construction of short lines by the steam roads. An illustration of this is found in the prospective abandonment by the Pennsylvania of a line from a point on the Germantown branch to the Trenton cut-off.

-There is a wonderful artesian well at Pierre, S. D. Its temperature is 100 deg. It is so highly magnetic as to magnetize a knife blade in a few minutes, and it has almost precisely the medical qualities of the Carlsbad water of Europe. Its flow is about one thousand gallons a minute, or 1,500,000 gallons per day. Natural gas to the amount of about 25,000 cubic feet per day comes up with the water, being thoroughly mixed with it, rising from the water as it leaves the pipe, where it will burn continuously with a large flame. The well is 1,190 feet deep, and is a six-inch bore.

-The National School of Electricity has recently established headquarters in New York city at the Decker building, Union Square. Classes will be or-ganized at several points in the city, as well as in Brooklyn and surrounding towns. Another office has been opened in Philadelphia, in the Drexel build-ing, and a Boston office is also to be opened. From the western office at Chicago, classes have been organized in seven western and middle states, ag-grecerting, in membership something in seven western and middle states, ag-grecerting, in membership something in seven western and middle states, aging, Union Square. Classes will be orgregating in membership something over 1,500 students. Tesla, Edison and others eminent in electrical science have been announced as the "faculty" of this school, and the inference has been drawn that these people are to be the actual teachers. But this is not so. These, according to the Electrical World, are only an honorary body, though some of the members will prepare the lesson sheets in departments assigned to them. -Some months ago an English man-

-Some months ago an English man-ufacturer made a number of experi-OATS-No.2 mixed...... ments to determine the best method of illuminating his cloth mills. Gas jets, incandescent lamps and are lights were PORK. all tried and found wanting. Finally a novel idea was adopted. The walls CATTLI and ceiling of a room: were paint-HOGSed white, and under each of a number FLOUR of arc lights was suspended a reflector, WHEAT which threw all the light up to the CORNwhite ceiling, from which it was reflected to the room below. This sys-tem was successful from the outset, LARD. BUTTE and has attracted considerable atten- PORK. tion among English weavers. It has CATTL been adopted also by a braid mill in Pawtucket to light a braiding room 50 feet wide and 200 feet long. The room is admirably adapted for such a CORN system of illumination, as there are no | OATScolumns in it, and but few belts near one wall. On entering it, it is said, there seems to be an absence of proper light, but in a few minutes the feeling



ETHEL—"How did you like the play last night?" Maud—"Oh! above everything. Harry was with me, and you know what company he is? Well there was nothing whatever in the play to distract my atten-tion, and I just reveled in Harry's conver-sation."—Boston Transcript.

Weak as a Cat Weak as a Cat Is a bad simile, for the cat is a very muscu-lar animal for its size. But to be as weak as a convalescent after a wasting and pro-tracted disease is to be weak indeed. Noth-ing in the way of a tonic promotes conval-escence, hastens a gain in strength, like Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. It increases appointe, helps digestion and induces sleep. Nervous invalids derive from it unspeaka-ble benefit. It cures malaria, rheumatism, constipation.

constipation. JACK FORD—"I say, old man, is there any-thing between you and that little Laughton girli" Reggy Westend—"Only a little mat-ter of \$100,000 I haven't got."—Smith, Gray & Co.'s Monthly.

A DOSE in Time saves Nine of Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar for Coughs. Pike's Toothache Drops Cure in one minute.

THE GENERAL MARKETS.

KANSAS CITY, Dec. 3. 10 @ 17% 10 45 @ CATTLE-Native and shipping. 3 00 @ 4 25

 CATTLE-Native and shipping.
 3 00
 6 4 20

 Texans.
 2 00
 6 3 00

 HOGS-Heavy.
 4 00
 6 4 70

 SHEEP-Fair to choice.
 2 00
 6 2 65

 FLOUR-Choice.
 2 00
 6 2 45

 WHEAT-No. 2 red.
 51426
 52

 CONV
 50 and 50
 51426
41%@ 45 30 @ 30½ 52 @ 52½ 16 @ 30 RYE-No. 2. BUTTER-Creamery.....

BUTTER-Creamery		10	(0)	23
LARD-Western steam	6	89	@ 6	90
PORK	12	35	@12	37%
CHICAGO.				
CATTLE-Common to prime	3	75	@ 5	50
HOGS-Packing and shipping	4	00	@ 4	75
SHEEP-Fair to choice				
FLOUR-Winter wheat	3	20	6. 4	25
WHEAT-No. 2 red				
CORN-No 2				
OATS-No. 2.				
RYE				
BUTTER-Creamery		19	6	001/
LARD			@ 6	
PORK	12	00	@12	05
NEW YORK.				
CATTLE-Native steers	4	00	@ 5	25
HOGS-Good to choice	4	00	@ 5	0)
FLOUR-Good to choice	2	50	@ 4	50
WHEAT-No. 2 red		59	3600	60%
CORN-No. 2				
OATS-Western mixed		33		
BUTTER-Creamery		15		25%
PORK-Mess	13	50	@14	00

PROGRESS.

Se-

TEACHER-"How is it that you don't know your lesson?" Boy-"I can't learn it." Teacher (angerily)-"If it were not for me you'd be the biggest blockhead on earth." . A Child Enjoys

The pleasant flavor, gentle action and sooth-ing effect of Syrup of Figs, when in need of a laxative, and if the father or mother be costive or bilious, the most gratifying re-sults follow its use; so that it is the best family remedy known and every family should have a bottle.

BEFORE THE COURT.- Judge - "Are you guilty or not guilty?" Prisoner-"That's what I'm here to find out."-Detroit Free Press.

Double the Quantity, Same Price.

Such is the highly important change made by the proprietors of that standard remedy, Perry Davis' Pain-Killer, for internal and external use. This will be very acceptable to the public, and will doubtless result in a largely increased demand for this justly popular preservation. popular preparation.

"In the course of time everything will be utilized, and even the barber will give one a cut for the hair."-Galveston News.

Hall's Catarrh Cure Is a Constitutional Cure. Price 75c.

The phonograph is something like the dude in that although it has no brains it talks freely.

AFTER six years' suffering, I was cured by Piso's Cure.-MARY THOMSON, 29½ Ohio Ave., Allegheny, Pa., March 19, '94.

It is the business of the newspaper editor to "make a long story short."-Texas Sift-



FOR DURABILITY, ECONOMY AND FOR GENERAL BLACKING IS UNEOUALLED HAS AN ANNUAL SALE OF 3.000 TONS.

SUN PASTE STOVE POLISH FOR AN AFTER DINNER SHINE, OR TO TOUCH UP SPOTS WITH A CLOTH MAKES NO DUST, IN 5&10 CENT TIN BOXES. THE ONLY PERFECT PASTE. MOTSE BLOS, PROPS. CANTON, MASS.

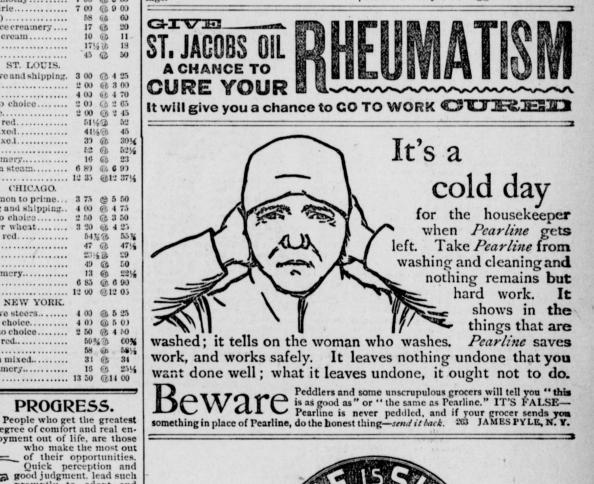
The Greatest Medical Discovery of the Age.

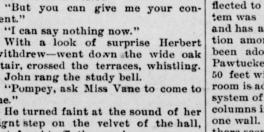
KENNEDY'S MEDICAL DISCOVERY.

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 cases, 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 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.





115

"Brother John!" "Herbert!"

passage on board the Europia, with his young brother Herbert, destined for a musical education.

He was absent two years.

Leaving his stepbrother in Germany, he returned to Lakehome. For months he was much engrossed by business; then he found a spare opportunity to visit the Westerly academy.

The matron received him with dignity. But he had not much time to spend on ceremony.

"I should like to see the little girl." he said, "and I should like to talk with her alone"-looking at his watch. Madam stared and withdrew.

A few moments and the door swung open again. A girl of seventeen, with clustering curls and the trailing robes of womanhood swept softly toward him.

He looked into the oval face, chaste as a flower, and saw the lineaments of the child's portrait.

"But-" he stammered.

"You thought I was a little girl, Mr. Steele? No; papa thought me only a child when he died, but I was fifteen.

"I have wanted to see you so much, Mr. Steele," she said. "That note, so kindly worded to the comprehension of a little child, made me love you."

"I am so old and ugly, she does not think that I have a heart," he thought, the blood receding again, and leaving an aching void. "I am her guardianthat is all. I must not forget.'

It was decided that she was to go to Lakehome. The inmates of the academy parted from her as if they loved little one, and let me look into your her. But it did not need the beaming looks of teachers or the clinging embraces of the pupils to show John what a treasure she was. He was lost in a kind of maze for days.

She stole quietly as a sunbeam into her place at Lakehome. She brought flowers into the house, she opened the your heart to this young brother of grand piano, she sang to its music the sweetest words. Finding that she had been taught to ride, John gave her the little brown pony, Barley, who had hitherto consumed his useless together. I have been-I am so happy days in idleness, and every night as he drove out from the city, Barley and his mistress came to meet the buggy. So fair the sweet face under the

plumed cap, its frank eyes nearly drove wild her guardian. If he but told the truth, he knew that he should acknowledge himself her slave.

The summer went by. Winter came. "Will you stay here, Violet, or shall Herbert that I give you to him, and to

we go into the city for the season?" "Which would you like?"

"I have no choice but to satisfy light. But Caliph, for the first time

you." "Then we will stay here—it is home. follow her. He And we will have company and keep John's knee and uttered a pitiful the holidays-make time fly. in short. whine. Gaining no attention, he How I love this old mansion! Do you joined the silence of the stately room, know it, guardy?"

He did not look at her, though she ployment of lapping up with his slen-



WHAT IS ALL THIS HERBERT TELLS ME?

fully before she came in. The pain remained, but she saw no sign of it.

She wore a dress of blue, her bronze curls clung about her shy face, her pet greyhound Caliph followed close at her side. He motioned her gently to a seat.

For a moment he did not speak-he felt tired with suffering. Her dog which he had given her

crossed the room, and, laying his slender head upon his knee, looked up wistfully into his face.

tells me, Violet?" with a forced smile, a steady voice. "He has told you?" with a swift

blush. "Told me what, Violet? Come closer.

face. What could he tell me?" "That we love each other." She was on her knees beside his

chair, her blushing, bright features hidden on his shoulder. She could not see his face. His face?-no. ah! no!

"My child, have you quite given mine so soon! It is but a little while that you have known him."

"Utterly! A little while - but it seems a long while that we have been with him, guardy!"

"But you have been happy with me -have you not?"

"Ah! that is different." A little silence. He quietly and for-

ever put away all hope. "Yes, very different, my Violet. Kiss me, little one-only once. There; thank you, dear. Go now and say to

the life you have chosen, as his wife ' She slipped away, like a beam of

in his life, when permitted, did not pressed closer to

easing his troubled beart by the em-

twined her little hands over his arms. der tongue the tears that fell on the He did not say that of late it had folded hands of the master of Lake-been a paradise. He responded indif-

of dusk diss pears in the even, steady illumination.

TACITLY UNDERSTOOD.

The Officer Knew That the Combination Had Failed.

A patrolman on Third street saw a man the other night fussing away at the front door of a house in what seemed to be a suspicious manner, and he felt it his duty to approach and demand:

'Say, now, but what are you trying to do there?'

The man came down to the sidewalk and took a squint at the officer and replied;

"Policeman, eh? Sir, you are doubtless a husband?"

your fireside and go out to take a walk?"

that before you realize it the bells are tolling the hour of midnight?"

"That's the way of it. I've been caught that way a score of times. It's funny how it comes midnight so soon ONCE USED THEY ARE ALWAYS IN FAVOR. after ten o'clock."

"Officer," continued the citizen as he reached out to shake hands, "some wives are kickers."

"Alas, yes!"

"My wife is one. At half-past ten "What is all this that Herbert she locked this door and went up stairs, saying to herself that I might roost on the steps or go to a hotel." "And that's my wife to a dot," sighed the officer.

"I have been home for half an hour. I have tried all the doors and windows. I have softly called the name of my Maria. I have thrown pebbles at her window "

"And you are still on the outside?" "I am, and it may be tacitly understood between the two of us that I'll have to remain on the outside until the hired girl gets up in the morning if this button hook won't work the lock.

Officer, good night." "Good night, sir."

"Tacitly understood, and you needn't worry over burglars and skeleton keys. I may want you in the morning to swear that we stood talking on the corner when the bells struck 10, but

uutil then farewell." An hour later the officer returned, and through the frosty curtain vailing the night he made out a figure humped up against the front door. He made no halt, and uttered no word. He tacitly understood that the button hook hadn't worked and the man who took a walk was still on the outside .-Detroit Free Press.

Can This Re True?

One of the curious facts of domestic life is that a daughter will stand to her mother to pull lamb's wool over her "pa's" eyes; but once let a father say to his son, "You needn't mention this to your mother," and he may expect to be blackmailed from that on .-- Judge.

degree of comfort and real en-joyment out of life, are those who make the most out of their opportunities. Quick perception and good judgment, lead such promptly to adopt and make use of those refined make use of those refined and improved products of modern inventive genius which best serve the needs of their physical being. Accordingly, the most intelligent 10 the most intelligent and progressive people are found to employ the most refined and perfect laxative to regulate and tone up the stomach, liver, and bowels, when in need

bowels, when in need of such an agent—hence the great popularity of Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets. These are made from the purest, most refined and concentrated vegetable extracts, and from forty - two to forty - four are contained in each vial, which is sold at the same price as the cheaper made and more ordinary wills could be merched. In exciting the pills found in the market. In curative virpills found in the market. In curative vir-tues, there is no comparison to be made be-tween them and the ordinary pills, as any one may easily learn by sending for a free sample, (four to seven doses) of the Pel-lets, which will be sent on receipt of name and address on a postal card.

The Pellets cure biliousness, sick and bilious headache, dizziness, costiveness, or constipation, sour stomach, loss of appetite, constipation, sour stomach, loss of appetite, coated tongue, indigestion, or dyspepsia, windy belchings, "heart-burn," pain and distress after cating, and kindred derange-ments of the liver, stomach and bowels. Put up in glass vials, therefore always fresh and reliable. One little "Pellet" is a laxative, two are mildly cathartic. As a "dinner pill," to promote digestion, take one each day after dinner. To relieve distress from over-eating, they are un-equaled. They are tiny, sugar-coated granules; any child will readily take them. Accept no substitute that may be recom-mended to be "just as good." It may be better for the dealer, because of paying him a better profit, but he is not the one who needs help. Address for free sample, WORLD'S DISPENSARY MEDICAL ASSO-CIATION, 663 Main Street, Buffalo, N. Y.

Weak Mothers

and all women who are nursing babies, derive almost inconceivable benefits from the nourishing properties of

Scott's Emulsion

This is the most nourishing food known to science. It enriches the mother's milk and gives her strength. It also makes babies fat and gives more nourishment to growing children than all the rest of the food they eat.

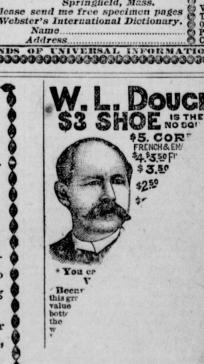
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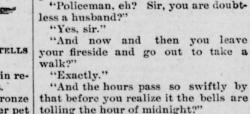
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TO CONGRESS.

President Cleveland's Annual Message on National Affairs.

AT PEACE WITH THE WORLD.

The Condition of the Treasury-Our Army -Mail Matters-The Navy and Construction of Ships-Interior and Agricultural Departments-Tariff -Finance.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3.-Following is President Cleveland's message to the second session of the Fifty-third con-

To the Congress of the United States The assemblage within the nation's legisla-tive halls of those charged with the duty of making laws for the benefit of a generous and free people impressively suggests the exacting obligation and inexorable responsibility involved in their task. At the threshold of such labor now to be undertaken by the congress of the United States, and in the discharge of an executive duty enjoined by the constitution, I submit this communication, containing a brief statement of the condition of our national affairs and recommending such legislation as seems to me necessary and expedient. Our Foreign Relations.

The history of our recent dealings with other nations and our peaceful relations with them at this time additionally demonstrated the ad-vantage of consistently adhering to a firm but just foreign policy, free from envious or am-bitious national schemes and characterized by

entire honesty and sincerity. I have endeavored to impress upon the Belgian government the needlessness and positive harmfulness of its restrictions upon the im-portation of certain of our food products and have strongly urged that the rigid supervision and inspection under our laws are amply suf-ficient to prevent the deportation from this country of diseased cattle and unwholsome

On the 17th of March last a new treaty with China in further regulation of emigration was signed at Washington and on August 13 it received the sanction of the senate.

Acting upon the reported discovery of Texas fever in cargoes of American cattle the German prohibition against importations of live stock and fresh meats from this country has been revived. It is hoped that Germany will soon become convinced that the inhibition is as needless as it is harmful to mutual inter-ests. The German government has protested against that provision of the customs tariff act which imposes a discriminating duty of one tenth of one cent a pound on sugars coming from countries paying an export bounty thereon, claiming that the exaction of such duty its in contravention of articles five and nine of the treaty of 1828 with Prussia. In the interests of the commerce of both countries and to avoid even the accusation of treaty violation, I recommend the repeal of so much of the statute as imposes that duty and I invite at-tention to the accompanying report of the secretary of state containing a discussion of

the questions raised by the German protests. Early in the present year an agreement was reached with Great Britain concerning instructions to be given to the naval commanders of the two governments in Behring sea and the contiguous North Pacific ocean for their guid-ance in the execution of the award of the Paris tribunal of arbitration and the enforcement of the regulations therein prescribed for the pro-tection of seal life in the waters mentioned.

Since communicating the voluminous correspondence in regard to Hawaii and the action taken by the senate and house of representatives on certain questions submitted to the judgment and wider discretion of congress the organization of a government in place of the provisional arrangement which followed the deposition of the queen has been announced with evidence of its effective operation. The recognition usual in such cases has been accorded the new government. Apart from the war in which the island em-

pire is engaged, Japan attracts increasing at-tention in this country by her evident desire to cultivate more liberal intercourse with us and to seek our kindly aid in furtherance of her laudable desire for complete autonomy in her domestic affairs and full equality in the family of nations. The Japanese empire of to-day is no longer the Japan of the past and our relations with this progressive nation should not be less broad and liberal than those with other wers; good will, fostered by many interests common, has marked our relations with our

by the three powers and forced upon the Samoans against their inveterate hostility can be maintained only by the continued presence of foreign military force and at no small sacriof foreign military lore and a ho small sach-flee of life and treasure. The suppression of the Mataafa insurrection by the powers, and the subsequent banishment of the feader and seven other chiefs, as recited in my last mes-sage, did not bring lasting peace to the islands.

Treasury Statement. The secretary of the treasury reports that the receipts of the treasury from all sources of revenue during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1894, amounted to \$372,802,489.39 and its expend-itures to \$442,505,758.87, leaving a deficit of \$69,-803,200,5842,305,768.87, leaving a denicit of \$607, \$603,200,58. There was a decrease of \$15,952,674.-66 in the ordinary expenses of the government, as compared with the fiscal year 1893. There was collected from customs \$131,818,530,62, and from internal revenue \$147,168,449.80. The bal-ance of the income for the year, amounting to \$20,216,510,77, mag desired from the sales of \$93.815.517.97, was derived from the sales of lands and other sources. The value of our to-tal dutiable imports amounted to \$275,199,086, being \$146,657,625 less than during the preceding year and the importations free of dut amounted to \$379,795,536, being \$64,748,675 les duty than during the preceding year. The receipts from customs were \$73,536,483.11 less and from internal revenue \$13,835,539.97 less than in 1893. The total tax collected from distilled spirits was \$85,259,250.25, on manufactured tobacco, \$28,617,898.62, and on fermented liquors, \$31,414,-788.04.

788.04. Our exports of merchandise, domestic and foreign, amounted during the year to \$392,140,-572, being an increase over the preceding year of \$44,495,378. The total amount of gold exported during the fiscal year was \$76,898,061, as against \$108,650,444 during the fiscal year 1893. The amount imported was \$72,419,119. as against \$21,174,381 during the previous year. The im-ports of silver were \$13,286,552, and the exports were \$50,451,265. The total bounty paid upon the production of sugar in the United States for the fiscal year was \$12,100,208.89, being an increase of \$2,725,078.01 over the payments made during the preceding year. The amount of bounty paid from July 1, 1894, to August 28, 1894, the time when further payments ceased by operation of law, was \$966,185,84. The total expenses incurred in the payment of the bounty upon sugar during the fiscal year was \$130,140.85. It is estimated that upon the basis of the present revenue laws the receipts of the government during the current fiscal ending June 30, 1895, will be \$424,427,748.44, and its expenditures \$444,427,748.44, resulting in a deficit of \$20,000,000. The first day of No-vember, 1894, the total stock of money of all kinds in the country was \$2,240,773,888, as against \$2,204,651,000 on the first day of November, 1893, and the money of all kinds in circulation or not included in the treasury holdings was \$1,672,093,422, or \$24.27 per capita upon an estimated population of 68.887.000. At the same date there was held in the treasury gold bullion amounting to \$44,615,107.55 and silver buillon which was purchased at a cost of \$127,779,988. The purchase of silver bullion un-der the act of July 14, 1890, ceased on the first day of November, 1893, and up to that time there had been purchased during the fiscal year 11,917,658.78 fine ounces at a cost of \$8,715,-521.32, an average cost of \$0.7313 per fine ounce The total amount of silver purchased from the time that law took effect until the repeal of its purchasing clause on the date last mentioned was 168,674,682.53 fine ounces, which cost \$155,-931,002.25, the average price per ounce being \$.9244. The total amount of standard silver dollars coined at the mints of the United States since the passage of the act of February 28, 1893, is \$421,776,408, of which \$378,165,793 were coined under the provisions of that act, \$38, 531,143 under the provisions of the act of July 14, 1880, and \$5,078,478 under the act providing for the coinage of trade dollar bullion; the total coinage of all metals at our mints during the last fiscal year consisted of 63,485,220 pieces, valued at \$106,216,730.08, of which there was \$99,474,912.50 in gold coined, \$758 in standard silver dollars, \$5,034,140.30 in subsidiary coin and \$716,919.26 in minor coin. During the calendar year 1893 the production of precious metals in the United States was es-timated at 1,739,323 fine ounces of gold of the commercial and coinage value of \$35,955,000 and 60,000,000 fine ounces of silver of the bullion or market value of \$46,800,000 and of the coinage value of \$77,576,000. It is estimated that on the first day of July, 1894, the stock of metallic money in the United States, consisting of coin

and bullion, amounted to \$1,251.64),9.3, of which \$627,923,201 was gold and \$624,347,758 wa silver.

Fifty national banks were organized during They hadronal banks were organized during the year ended October 31, 1894, with a capital of \$5,285,000, and seventy-nine, with a capital of \$10,475,000, went into voluntary liquidation. Twenty-one banks, with a capital of \$2,779,000, were placed in the hands of receivers. The to-tal number of national banks in existence on the Site of October last was 3,756, being 40 less were placed in the hands of receivers. The to-tal number of national banks in existence on the 31st of October last was 3,756, being 49 less than on the 31st do to be a state of things which should be then on the 31st do to be a state of things which should be than on all grounds, public and private, ital stock paid in was \$672,671,365, being \$9,678,-491 less than at the same time in the previous year, and the surplus and undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid, amounted to \$344,121,082.10, which was \$16,089'780 less than on October 31, 1893. The circulation has decreased \$1.741,563. The obligations of the banks to each other were increased \$117,269.334, and the individual deposit: were \$277,294,489, less than at the corresponding date in the previous years. Loans and dis counts were \$161,205,923 more than at the same time the previous year, and checks and other cash items were \$90,349,963 more. The total resources of the banks at the date mentioned amounted to \$3,473,922,055, as against \$3,109, 563,284.36 in 1893.

ments: and the fact that every other nation, with a single exception, has adopted this for-mation to meet the conditions of modern war-fare, should alone secure for the recommenda-tion an early consideration. It is hardly nec-essary to recall the fact that in obedience to the constitution and the laws and for the pur-pose of protecting the property of the United States aiding the process of federal courts and removing lawless obstruc-tions to the performance by the government of its legitimate functions it became necessary in various localities during the year to employ a considerable portion of the regular troops. The

various localities during the year to employ a considerable portion of the regular troops. The duty was discharged promptly, courageously and with marked discretion by the officers and men and the most gratifying proof was thus at-forded that the army deserves that complete confidence in its efficiency and discipline which the country has at all times manifested.

the country has at all times manifested. The total expenditures for the war depart-ment for the year ending June 30, 1894, amounted to \$56,039,009.34. Of this sum \$2,000,-614.99 was for salaries and continent course 614.99 was for salaries and contingent expen-ses; \$23,665,156.16 for the support of the military establishment; \$5,001,682.23 for miscellaneous objects, and \$25,371,555.96 for public works. This latter sum includes \$19,494,037.49 for river and harbor improvements and \$3,947,863.56 for fortifications and other works of defense. The appropriations for the current year ag-gregate \$52,229,112.78, and the estimates submitted by the secretary of war for the next fiscal year call for appropriations amounting to \$52,318,529.55

The skill and industry of our ordnance offi-cers and inventors have, it is believed, overcome the mechanical obstacles which have heretofore delayed the armament of our coasts, and this great national undertaking upon which we have entered may now proceed as rapidly as congress shall determine, with a supply of finished guns of large caliber already on hand to which additions should now rapidly follow. The wisdom of providing carriages and em-placements for their mount cannot be too strongly urged. The total enrollment of the militia of the several states is 117.753 officers and enlisted men, an increase of 5,343 over the number reported at the close of the previous year. The reports of militia inspection by regular army officers show a marked increase in interest and efficiency among the state organizations, and I strongly recommend a continuance of the policy of affording every prac-tical encouragement possible to this important auxiliary of our military establishment. The condition of the Apache Indians, held as prison ers by the government for eight years at a cost of half a million dollars, has been changed during the year from captivity to one which gives them an opportunity to demonstrate their capacity for self-support and at least partial civilization. Legislation enacted the late session of congress gave war department authority to transfer the In recognition of the long and distinguished military services and faithful discharge of delicate and responsible civil duties by Maj.-Gen. John M. Schofield, now the general commanding the army, it is suggested to congress that the temporary revival of the grade of lieutenant general in his behalf would be a just and gracious act, and would permit his re-tirement now near at hand with rank befitting his merits.

The Department of Justice.

The report of the attorney-general notes the gratifying progress made by the supreme court in overcoming the arrears of its business and in reaching a condition in which it will be able to dispose of cases as they arise without any unreasonable delay. This result is of course very largely due to the successful working of the plan inaugurating circuit courts of appeals. In respect to these tribunals the suggestion is made in quarters entitled to the highest con sideration that an additional circuit judge for each circuit would greatly strengthen these courts and the confidence reposed in their adjudication, and that such an addition would not create a greater force of julges than the increasing business of such courts requires. The perma-nent solution of what is called the Indian problem is probably not to be expected at once, but meanwhile such ameliorations of present con-ditions as the existing system will admit ough not to be neglected. I am satisfied there should be a federal court established for the territory with sufficient judges and that this court should sit within the territory and have the same jur isdiction as to territorial affairs as is now vested in the federal courts sitting in Arkansa

and Texas. Another subject of pressing moment referred to by the attorney-general is the reorganiza-tion of the Union Pacific Railroad Co. on

a basis equitable as regards all private inter-ests and as favorable to the government as existing conditions will permit. The operation

more than \$12,300,000, and under existing legis-lation this item of expenditure is subject to constant increase. The estimated cost of run; free delivery generally is so very large that it ought not to be considered in the present con-dition of affairs. During the year \$30 addi-tional domestic money order offices were es-tablished. The total number of these offices at the close of the year way 19,294. There were 14,304,041 money orders issued during the year, being an increase over the preceding year of 904,305. The value of these offices amounted to \$133,793,573.49, an increase of \$11.217,245.84. There were also issued during the year postal notes amounting to \$12,240,044.85. During the tional domestic money order ondees were es-tablished. The total number of these offices at the close of the year was 19,294. There were 14,304,011 money orders issued during the year, being an increase over the preceding year of 994,306. The value of these ordes amounted to \$138,793,579.49, an increase of \$11.217,245.84. There were also issued during the year postal notes amounting to \$12,649,094.85. During the

year 218 international money order offices were added to those already established, making a total of 2.625 such offices in operation June 30, 1894. The number of international money or-ders issued during the year was 917,828, a de-crease in number of 138,176, and their value was \$13,792,455.31, a decrease in amount of \$2,-\$49,332.93. The number of orders paid was 331,-180, an increase over the preceding year of 60.-263, and their value was \$6,563,493.78, an in-crease of \$11,285,118,05. From the foregoing statements it appears that the total issue of money orders and postal notes for the year amounted to \$165,235,129.35. The number of let-

ters and packages mailed during the year for special delivery was 3,436,970. The special de-livery stamps used upon these letters and packages amounted to \$343,657. The messenpackages made for their delivery amounted to s261,206.70, leaving a balance in favor of the government of \$82,487.30. The report shows most gratifying results in the way of economies in the cost and amount of supplies used in the service, amounting in all to \$16,619,017.42. The report also contains a valuable contri-bution to the history of the universal postal mion, an arrangement which amounts prac-

ically to the establishment of one postal sysem for the entire civilized world. There are now connected with the post offic

establishment 32,661 employes who are in the classified service. This includes many who have been classified upon the suggestion of the postmaster-general. He states that an-other year's experience at the head of the de-partment serves only to strengthen the conviction as to the excellent working of the civil service law in this branch of the public serv

Our Navy.

Attention is called to the report of the sec-tary of the navy, which shows very gratifying progress in the construction of ships for our navy. All the vessels now building, including the three torpedo boats authorized at the last session of congress, and excepting the firstclass battleship Iowa, will probably be com-pleted during the coming fiscal year. The es-timates for the increase of the navy for the ear ending June 30, 1896, are large, but they aclude practically the entire sum necessary to complete and equip all the new ships now in commission; so that, unless new ships are au-thorized, the appropriation for the naval servce for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1897 should fall below the estimates for the coming year by at least \$12,000,000.

The secretary presents with much earnest-ness a plea for the authorization of three ad-litional battleships and twelve torpedo boats. If we are to have a navy for warlike operations offensive and defensive, we certainly ought to ncrease both the number of battleships and torpedo boats.

I feel it my imperative duty to call attention to the recommendation of the secretary in re-gard to the personnel of the line of the navy The stagnation of promotion in this the vita branch of the service is so great as to seriously impair its efficiency. I consider it of the ut most importance that the young and middle-aged officers should before the eve of retire-ment be permitted to reach a grade entitling them to active and important duty. The system adopted a few years ago regu-lating the employment of labor at the navy yards is rigidly upheld and has fully demonstrated its usefulness and expediency. It is within the domain of civil service reform in as much as workmen are employed through a board of labor selected at each navy yard and are given work without reference to poli tics and in order of their application, preferences, however, being given to army and navy veterans and those having former navy yard experience

The Interior Department.

The report of the secretary of the interio exhibits the situation of the numerous and in teresting branches of the public service con nected with his department. I recommend this report and the valuable recommendations of the secretary to careful attention of congress. The public land disposed of during the year amounted to 10,4'0,100.77 acres, including 2,887,605 of Indian lands. including 2,887,605 of Indian lands. It is estimated that the public domain still remaining amounts to a little more than 600,000, 000 acres, excluding, however, about 350,000,000

causes during the year numbered 37,951. Amo our pensioners are nine widows and three daughters of soldiers of the revolution, and forty-five survivors of the war of 1812.

The completion of the eleventh census is now in charge of the commissioner of labor: The total disbursement on account of the work for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1894, amount-ed to \$10,365,676.81. At the close of the year the number of persons employed in the census office was 679. At present there are about 400. The whole number of volumes necessary to comprehend the eleventh census will be twenty-five and they will contain 22,270 printed pages.

Agricultural Matters.

The secretary of agriculture in his report reviews the operations of his department for the last fiscal year; and makes recommendations for the further extension of its usefulness. He reports a saving in expenditures during the year of \$600,000, which is covered back into the treasury. This sum is 23 per cent. of the entire appropriation, as special study has been made of the demand for Amer-ican farm products in all foreign markets, especially in Great Britain.

That country received from the United States during the nine months ending September 30, 1894, 305,901 live beef cattle, valued at \$26,500,-000 as against 182,611 cattle, valued at \$16,634,-000 during the same period for 1893. During the first six months of 1894 the United Kingdom took also 112,000,000 pounds of dressed beef from the United States valued at nearly \$10,000,000.

The report shows that during the nine months nmediately preceding September 30,1894, the United States exported to Great Britain 222 .-676,000 pounds of pork, of apples 1,900,000 bushels, valued at \$2,500,000 and of horses 2,811 at an average value of \$139 per head. There was a falling of in Amer-ican wheat exports of 13,500,000 bushels and the secretary is inclined to believe that wheat may not in the future be the staple export cereal product of our country, but that corn will continue to advance in importance as an export on-account of the new uses to which it is con-stantly being appropriated. The exports of agricultural products from the United States for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1894, amount-ed to \$628,363,038, being 72.28 per cent. of American exports of every description, and the United Kingdom of Great Britain took more thon 54 per cent. of all farm products finding foreign markets.

The amount appropriated for the weather bureau was \$951,100. Of that sum \$138,500, or 14 per cent., has been saved and is returned to the treasury. The appropriation to the bureau of animal industry was \$850,000 and the expenditures for the year were only \$495,429 24, thus leaving unexpended \$354,570.76. The in-spection of beef animals for export and inter-state trade has been continued and 12,944,056 head were inspected during the year at a cost of 1% cent per head against 4% cents for 1893.

The secretary of agriculture recommends that the law providing for the microscopical inspection of export and interstate meat be so amended as to compel owners of the meat inspected to pay the cost of such inspection and I call attention to the arguments presented in his report in support of this recommendation. The live beef cattle exported and tagged during the year numbered 363,535. This is an in-crease of 69,533 head over the previous year.

The office of experiment stations, which is a part of the United States department of agri-culture, has during the past year engaged itself almost wholly in preparing for publication works based upon the reports of the agricult-ural experiment stations and other institutions for agricultural inquiry in the United States and foreign countries.

and foreign countries. The department expended in the fiscal year 1892, \$2,354.809,56 and out of that sum the total amount expended in scientific research was 45.6 per cent. But in the year ended June 30, 1894, out of a total expenditure of \$1,945,988.38 the department applied 51 per cent. of that sum to scientific reader and investigation.

It is department appreciat per cent. of that sum to scientifie works and investigation. It is deemed possible that an agricultural census may be taken each year through the agents of the statistical division of the depart-ment. Such a course is commended for trial by the chief of that division. The work done by the department of agriculture is very superby the department of agriculture is very super-ficially dealt with in this communication and I

registry to ships built abroad and owned by Americans appears, in the light of present conditions, not only to be a failure for good at every point, but to be nearer a relic of barbar-ism than anything that exists under the per-mission of statute of the United States. I carnestly recommend its prompt repeal

The Bond Issue.

The Bond issue. During the last month the gold reserves in the treasury for the purpose of redeeming the notes of the government circulating as money in the hands of the people became so reduced, and its further depletion in the near future seemed so certain, that in the near future seemed so certain, that in the exercise of proper care for the public weifare it became necessary to replenish this reserve and thus maintain popular faith in the ability and de-termination of the government to meet, as agreed, its pecuniary obligations. It would have been well if in this emergency authority had existed to issue the bonds of the gov-

have been well if in one emergency autority had existed to issue the bonds of the gov-ernment bearing a low rate of interest and maturing within a special period, but the congress having failed to confer such authority resort was necessarily had to the re-sumption act of 1875, and pursuant to its provision, bonds were issued drawing interest at

the rate of 5 per cent. per annum and maturing ten years after their issuing, that being the shortest time authorized by the act. I am glad to say, however, that on the sale of these bonds the premium received operated to reduce the rate of interest to be paid by the government to less than 3 per cent. Nothing could be worse or farther removed from sensible finance than the relations existing between the currency the government has issued, the gold held for its redemption and the means which must be resorted to for the purpose of replen-ishing such redemption fund when impaired. Even if the claims upon this fund were confined to the obligations originally intended, and if the redemption of these obligations meant their cancellation, the fund would be

very small. But these obligations when received and redeemed in gold are not cancelled, but may be reissued and may do duty many

times by way of drawing gold from the treas-ury. Thus we have an endless chain in opera-tion constantly depleting the treasury's gold and never near a final rest. As if this was not bad enough, we have by a statutory declara-tion that it is the policy of the government to maintain the parity between gold and silver aided the force and momentum of this exhaust-ing process and added largely to the currency obligations claiming this peculiar gold redemption. Our small gold reserve is thus subject to draw from every side. The demands that in-crease our danger also increase the necessity of protecting this reserve against depletion, and it is most unsatisfactory to know that the pro-tection afforded is only a temporary palliation. the contract is only a temporary paination. It is perfectly and palpably plain that the only way under present conditions by which this reserve, when dangerously de-pleted, can be replenished is through the issue and sale of the bonds of the government for gold, and yet congress has not only thus far declined to authorize the issue of bonds best splited to such a purpose but there

only thus far declined to authorize the issue of bonds best suited to such a purpose, but there seems a disposition in some quarters to deny both the necessity and power for the issue of bonds at all. I cannot for a moment believe that any of our citizens are deliberately willing that their government should default in its pecuniary obligations, or that its financial operations should be reduced to a silver being operations should be reduced to a silver basis. At any rate I should not feel that my duty was done if I omitted any effort I could make to avert such a calamity. As long, therefore, as no provision is made for the final redemption or the putting aside of the currency obligation now used to repeatedly and constantly draw from the government its gold, and as long as no better authority for oond issues is allowed than at present exists such authority will be utilized whenever and as often as it becomes necessary to maintain a sufficient gold reserve and in abundant time to save the credit of our country and make good the financial declarations of our government.

Questions relating to our banks and currency are closely connected with the subject referred to; they present some unsatisfactory features. Prominent among them are the lack of elasticity in our currency circulation and its fre-quent concentration in financial centers when it is most needed in other parts of the country.

The absolute divorcement of the government from the business of banking is the ideal rela-tionship of the government to the circulation of the currency of the country. This condition cannot be immediately reached but as a step in that direction and as a meaus of securing a more elastic currency and obviating other ob-

jections to the present arrangement of bank circulation the secretary of the treasury presents his reported scheme modifying present banking laws and providing for the issue of circulating notes by state banks free from taxation under certain ficially dealt with in this communication and I commend the report of the secretary and the very important interests with which it deals to him with such remarkable clearness that any

nearest southern neighbor. Peace being restored along her northern fron-

tier, Mexico has asked the punishment of the late disturbers of her tranquility. There ought to be a new treaty of commerce and navigation with that country to take the place of the one which terminated thirteen years ago. The friendliness of the intercourse between the two countries is attested by the fact during this long period. The commerce of each has steadily increased under the rule of mutual consideration, being neither stimulated by conventional arrangements nor returned by jealous rivalries or selfish desires.

Peru, I regret to say, shows symptoms of domestic disturbance, probably due to the slowness of her recuperation from the war of 1881. Weakened in resources, her difficulties in facing international obligations invite our kindly sympathy and justify our forbeara long pending claims. I have felt in pressing strained to testify this sympathy in connec tion with certain demands urgently preferred by other powers. The recent death of the czar of Russia called

forth appropriate expressions of sorrow and sympathy on the part of our government with his bereaved family and the Russian people. As a further demonstration of respect and friendship our minister at St. Petersburg was directed to represent our government at the funeral ceremonies. The sealing interests of Russia in the Behring sea are second only to our own. A modus vivendi has therefore been concluded with the imperial government restrictive of poaching on Russian rookeries and waters which were not comprehended in the protected area defined in the Paris award. Occasion has been found to urge jupon the Russian government equal-ity of treatment for our great life inrance companies whose operations have extended throughout Europe. Admitting, as we do, foreign corporations to transact business in the United States, we naturally expect no less tolerance for our own in the ample fields of competition abroad. But few cases of interference with naturalized citizens returning to Russia have been reported current year. One Krzeminski was arrested last summer in a Polish province, on a reported charge of unpermitted re-nunciation of Russian allegiance, but it transpired that the proceedings originated in alged malfeasance committed by Krzeminsk with an imperial official a number of years ago Efforts for his release, which promised to be successful, were in progress when his death

was reported. A convention has been concluded with Ven-ezuela for the arbitration of a long disputed claim growing out of the seizure of certain vesproperty of citizens of the United Although signed, the treaty of extra-States. dition with Venezuela is not yet in force, ow ing to the insistence of that government that, when surrendered, its citizens shall in no case e liable to capital punishment.

The rules for the prevention of collision at ea, which were framed by the maritime con-rence in this city in 1889, having been concently incorporated in the statutes of the ted States and Great Britain, have been punced to take effect March 1, 1895, and intions have been extended to all maratime ons to adhere to them. Favorable re-reshave thus fac ocen received from Aus-

the operation of the Berlin tractional here's illustrating the policy of entangling acces with foreign powers; and on May 9,

Army Affairs.

From the report of the secretary of war is appears that the strength of the army on Sep-tember 30, 1894, was 2,135 officers and 25,765 en-listed men. Although this is apparently a very slight decrease compared with the previou year, the actual effective force has been in creased to the equivalent of nearly two regiments, through the reorganization of the sys tem of recruiting and the consequent release to regimental duty of the large force of men hitherto serving at the recruiting departments The abolition of these departments, it is pre-dicted, will furthermore effect an annual reduction approximating \$250,000 in the direct expenditures, besides promoting generally the health, morals and discipline of the troops The execution of the policy of concentrating the army at important centers of lation and transportation, foresha lation and transportation, foreshadowe in the last annual report of the secre foreshadowed tary, has resulted in the abandonment of fifteen of the smaller posts, which was effected under a plan which assembles organizations of the same regiments hitherto widely separated. This renders our small forces more readily effective for any service which they may be called upon to perform in cases over the ex tent of territory under protection without diminishing the security heretofore afforded to any locality: improves the discipline, training and esprit decorps of the army, besides consid-erably decreasing the cost of its maintenance Though the force of the department has been somewhat increased, more than three-fourths of the army is still stationed west of the Mississippi. This carefully matured policy which secures the best and greatest service in the in-terests of the general welfare from the small force comprising our regular army should no be thoughtlessly embarrassed by the creation of new and unnecessary posts through acts of congress to gratify the ambitions or interests

of localities. While the maximum lega strength of the army is 25,900 men the effe strength, through various causes, is but little over 20,000 men. The purpose of congress doe not, therefore, seem to be fully attained by the existing condition, while no considerable increase in the army is in my judgment demand-

ed by recent events. The policy of sea coast fortifications in prosecution of which we have been steadily engaged for some years past has so far developed as to suggest that the effective strength of the army be now made at least equal to the legal strength Measures taken by the department during year, as indicated, have already augmented the effective force, and the secretary of war pre sents a plan, which I recommend to the consid eration of congress, to attain the desired end Economies effected in the department in other lines of its work will offset to a great exten the expenditure involved in the pr submitted. Among other things this

t the earliest possible moment. It is not my purpose at this time to repeat the considerations which make an inpregnable case in favor of the ownership and management by the government of the penal institu-tions in which federal prisoners are confined

I simply desire to again urge former recom endations on the subject and to particularl call the attention of the congress to that part of the report of the secretary of war, in which he states that the military prison at Fort Leavenworth, Kan., can be turned over to the government as a prison for federal convicts without the least difficulty and with an actua saving of money from every point of view.

Post Office Affairs.

The report of the postmaster-general presents a comprehensive statement of the opera-tions of the post office department for the last iscal year. The receipts of the departmen uring the year amounted to \$75,080,479.04 and the expenditures of \$84,324,414.15. The trans actions of the postal service indicate with barometric certainty the fluctuations in busiesses of the country. Inasmuch, therefore, as business complications continued to exist the last year to an unforeseen extent it is not surprising that the deficiency of revenue: to meet the expenditures of the post office department, which was estimated in advance at about \$8,003,003, should be exceeded by nearly \$1.250,000. The ascertained revenues o the last year, which were the basis of calcula-tion for the current year, being less than estimated, the deficiency for the current year will be correspondingly greater, though the post-master-general states that the latest indications are so favorable that he confidently pre dicts an increase of at least 8 per cent. in the revenues of the current year over those of the last year. The expenditures increase steadily necessarily with the growth and of the country, so that the defiand needs of the country, so that my year ciency is greater or less in any year depending upon the volume of receipts. The epending upon the volume of receipts. The ostmaster-general states that this deficiency s unnecessary and might be obviated at once if the laws regulating rates upon mail matter of the second class was modified. The rate re-ceived for the transmission of this second-class matter is I cent per pound, while the cost of such transportation to the government is eight times that amount. In the general terms of the law this rate covers newspapers and periicals. The extensions of the meaning of ese terms from time to time have admitted odicals to the privileges intended for legitimate news papers and periodicals a surprising range of publication, and created abuses the cost of

which amounts in the aggregate to the total leficiency of the post office department. Pretended newspapers are started by business houses for the purpose of advertising goods, complying with the law in form only, and discontinuing the publications as soon as the period of advertising is over. Another abuse cor on as the pesists in the free carriage through the mails of hundreds of tons of seed and grain, uselessly distributed through the department of

agriculture. The postmaster-general pre dicts that if the law is so amended as to eradicate these abuses, not only will the post office department show no deficiency, he believes that in the near future all egitimate newspapers, periodicals and magazines might be properly transmitted through the mails to their subscribers free of cost. invite your prompt consideration of this sub-ject and fully indorse the views of the postmaster-general. The total number of post offices in the United States on the 30th day of June. 1894, was 69,805, an increase of 1,433 over the preceding year: of these 3.428 were presidencharacterized by the second of the senate I is the adoption of the three battalion for-the state of the senate I is the adoption of the three battalion for-the state of the senate I is the adoption of the three battalion for-the state of the senate I is the adoption of the three battalion for-the state of the senate I is the adoption of the three battalion for-the state of the senate I is the adoption of the three battalion for-the state of the senate I is the adoption of the three battalion for-the state of the senate I is the adoption of the three battalion for-the state of the senate I is the adoption of the three battalion for-the state of the senate I is the adoption of the three battalion for-the state of the senate I is the adoption of the three battalion for-the state of the senate I is the adoption of the three battalion for-the state of the senate I is the adoption of the three battalion for-the state of the senate I is the adoption of the three battalion for-the state of the senate I is the adoption of the the adoption of the three battalion for-the senate of the senate I is the adoption of the three battalion for-the senate of the senate I is the adoption of the three battalion for-the senate of the senate I is the senate of the senate I is the adoption of the senate I is the senate I is the senate I is the senate I is the senate of the senate I is th

acres in Alaska as well as military reservations and railroad and other selections of lands un-adjudicated.

The total cash receipts from sale of lands amounted to \$2,674,285.79, including [91,982.03 re-ceived for Indian lands. Thirty-five thousand patents were issued for agricultural lands and 3,100 patents were issued to Indians on allot-ments of their holdings in severalty, the land so alloted being inalienable by the Indian allottees for a period of twenty-five years after patent. There were certified and patented on account of railroad and wagon road grants dur ing the year, 835,556.45 acres of land and at the close of the year 29,000,000 acres were embraced in the list of selections made by railroad and agon road companies and awaited settlement The selections of swamp lands and that take as indemnity therefor since the passage of the act providing for the same in 1849 amount to nearly or quite 80,500,000 acres, of which 58,000,000 have been patented to states, about 138,000 acres were patented during last year. Nearly 820.000 acres of school and educational grants were approved during the year and at its close 1,

50,362.81 acres remained unadjusted. An exceedingly important recommendation tains. of the secretary relates to the manner in which ontests and litigated cases growing out of efforts to obtain government land are de-termined. I concur in the opinion that the commissioner of the general land office should be relieved of this duty of deciding litigated land cases: that a non-partisan court should b created to pass on such cases and that decis ions of this court should be final, at least so far as the decisions of the department are final. The registers and receivers who originally hear and decide these disputes should be in vested with authority to compel witnesses t attend and testify before them. Though the condition of the Indians shows a steady and healthy progress, their situation is not satisfactory at all points. Some of them to whom allotments of lands have been made are found to be unable or disciplined to follow agricultural pursuits, or to otherwise beneficially man age their land.

I am convinced that the proper solution of the Indian problem and the success of every step taken in that direction depends, to a very large extent. upon the intelligence and honesty of the reservation agents and the interest they have in their work. An unfit agent will make no effort to advance the Indians on his reserva tion toward civilization or preparation for lotment of lands in severalty, and his opinion is to their condition in this and other regards s heedless and valuel s heedless and valueless. The intelligent Indian school managemen

of the past year has been followed by gratifyof the past year has been followed by grathy-ing results. Efforts have been made to ad-vance the work in a sound and practical man-ner. The appropriation for the current year ending June 3), 1895, applicable to the ordinary expenses of the Indian service, amounts to \$6,733,003.18, being less by \$663,240.04 than the sum appropriated on the same account the

previous year. At the close of the last fiscal year, on the Sth day of June. 1894, there were 969,544 per-sons on the pension rolls, being a net increase of 3,532 over the number reported at the end of the previous year. These pensioners may be classified as follows: Soldiers and sailor survivors of all wars, 753,568; widows and rela tives of deceased soldiers, 215,155; army nurses in war of the rebellion. 414. Of these pension-ers, 32,039 are surviving soldiers of Indian and other wars prior to the late civil war and he widows and relatives of such soldiers. The remainder, numbering 937,505, are receiving pensions on account of the war of the

the careful attention of the congress. The Civil Service

The advantages to the public service of an adherence to the principles of civil service reform are constantly more apparent and noth-ing is so encouraging to those in official life who honestly desire good government as the increasing appreciation by our people of these advantages. A vast majority of the voters of the land are ready to insist that the time and the attention of those they select to perform for them important public duties, should not be distributed by doling out minor offices and they are growing to be unanimous in regarding party organization as something that should be used in establishing party principles instead of dictating the distribution of public places as rewards of partisan activity. Numerous addi-tional offices and places have lately been brought within civil service rules and regulations, and some others will probably be in-cluded. The report of the commissioners will be submitted to the congress, and I invite care-ful attention to the recommendations it con-

A Board of Health.

I am entirely convinced that we ought not to be longer without a national board of health or national health officer charged with no other duties than such as pertain to the protection of bur country from the invasion of pestilence and lisease. This would involve the establishdisease. ment by such board or officer of proper quarantine precautions of the necessary aid and coun-sel to locate authorities on the subject, prompt advice and assistance to local boards of health or health officers in the suppression of contagious disease and in cases where there are no such local boards.

The Labor Commission

By virtue of a statute of the United States, passed in 1838, I appointed in July last Hon. J. Keen, D. Keen, of the state of New York, and Hon. Nicholas E. Worthington, of the state of Illinois, to form with Hon. Carroll D. Wright, commissioner of labor, who was designated by said statute a commission for the purpose of making careful inquiry into the causes of the conroversies between certain railroads and their nployes which had resulted in an extensive and destructive strike, accompanied by much violence and dangerous disturbance with con-siderable loss of life and great destruction of property. The report of the commissioners has been submitted to me and will be trans mitted to congress with the evidence taken upon their investigation.

The Tariff.

The tariff act passed at the last session ongress needs important amendments if it is executed effectively and with certainty. In addition to such necessary amendments as will not change rates of duty, I am still very decidedly in favor of putting coal and iron on the free list. So far as the sugar schedule is con cerned, I would be glad, under existing aggra-, to see every particle of differen-duty in favor of refined sugar ken out of our tariff law. tions. stricken I carnestly repeat here the recommendation I have made in another portion of this commu-nication, that the additional duty of one-tenth of a cent per pound laid upon sugar imported from foreign countries paying a bounty on its export be abrogated. It seems to me that ex-ceedingly important considerations point to the propriety of this amendment. With the advent of a new tariff policy not only contemplated to relieve the consumers of our land in the cost of their daily life, but to invite a better development of American thrift, and create

effort on my part to present arguments in its support would be superfluous. I shall therefore content myself with an unqualified indorsement of the secretary's proposed changes in the law and a brief and imperfect statement of their prominent features.

It is proposed to repeal all laws providing for the deposit of United States bonds as security for circulation; to permit national banks to issue circulating notes not exceeding n amount 75 per cent. of their paid up and unimpaired capital, provided they deposit with e government as a guarantee fund in United States legal tender notes, including treasury notes of 1890, a sum equal in amount to 30 per cent. of the notes they desire to issue, this de-posit to be maintained at all times, but when-ever any bank retires any part of its circulation a proportional part of its guarantee fund shall be returned to it; to per-mit the secretary of the treasury to fund shall be returned to it; to per-mit the secretary of the treasury to prepare and keep on hand ready for issue in case an increase in circulation is desired blank national bank notes for each bank having circulation, and to repeal the provision of the present law imposing limitations and restric-tions upon banks desiring to reduce or increase their circulation, thus permitting such increase or reduction within the limit of 75 per cent. of capital to be quickly made as emergency may arise. In addition to the guarantee fund required it is proposed to provide a safety fund for the immediate redemption of the circulating notes of failed banks by imposing a of 1 per cent upon the average circulation of each bank until the fund amounts to 5 per cent

of the total circulation outstanding. When a bank fails its guarantee fund is to be paid into this safety fund and its notes are to be releemed in the first instance from such safety fund thus augmented; any impairment of such fund caused thereby to be made good from the immediately available cash assets of said bank, and if these should be insufficient such impairment to be made good by prorata as-sessment among the other banks, their contributions constituting a first lien upon the assets of the failed bank in favor of the contributing banks.

That each national bank, except in case of a failed bank, shall redeem or retire its notes in the first instance at its own office or at agencies to be designated by it, that no fixed reserve used be maintained on account of deposits. Another very important feature of this plan is the exemption of state banks from taxation by the United States in cases where it is shown to the satisfaction of the secretary of the treasury and comptroller of the currency by banks claiming such exemption that they have not had outstanding their circulating 75 notes exceeding per cent. their paid up and unimpaired capital; that their stockholders are individually liable for the redemption of their circulating notes to the full extent of the ownership of stock: that the liability of such banks upon their circulating notes constitutes under their state law a

Ing notes constitutes under under state law a first lien upon their assets; that such banks have kept and maintained a guarantee fund in United States legal tender notes, including treasury notes of 1890 equal to 30 per cent. of their outstanding circulating notes and that such banks have promptly redeemed their cir-culating notes when presented at their minoiculating notes when presented at their principal or branch office

I conclude this communication, fully appreciating that the responsibility for legislation affecting the people of the United States rests upon their representatives in the congress and ssuring them that whether accordance with ecommendations I have made or not, I shall be glad to co-operate in perfecting any legislation that tends to the prosperity and welfare of our people.

(Signed) GROVER CLEVELAND. Executive Mansion, December 3, 1894.