

# Chase County Courier.

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.

## THE WORLD AT LARGE.

### Summary of the Daily News.

#### WASHINGTON NOTES.

A WOMAN calling herself "Mrs. Cleveland" was reported fleeing 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 \$18,896,540.

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 notified of the alarm.

OFFICIALS of the lower house of congress have prepared an unofficial list 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 suggestions 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 939,544. The estimated amount for pensions for the fiscal year is \$140,000,000; pensioners added to the roll during the year, 39,053; 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, \$52,318,029. On October 1 the army numbered: Officers, 2,136; 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 three 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 fuse.

OFFICIAL returns from all the counties in Nevada are in and show that 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 returning to Peking.

WORK at the sugar refineries which 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 work.

At South Bridge, Mass., on the 29th the Worcester football team was to 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, populist, of Montgomery, 9 votes in the senate and 24 in the house. A joint convention was held and declared Morgan re-elected. Reese will, however, contest the seat.

ENGINEERS are surveying for an air line to pass through Chicago from New York to San Francisco. An English syndicate, it was said, would take \$150,000,000 worth of the bonds. The construction is to begin next spring and the division between New York and Chicago finished within five years.

A DISTINCT earthquake shock, accompanied by a rumbling sound like distant 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 destroyed 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 refused 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 the 400-foot freight house went down into the ground and fire broke out and the pump station disappeared in the debris. Loss, about \$50,000.

CLEARING house returns for the principal 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 5.7.

THE failures for the week ended November 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 1 1/2 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.

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.

At Chicago, Frederick Freisch, a carpenter, and his son-in-law, Thomas Eckhardt, after a bitter quarrel clinched and fell to the floor. Mrs. Eckhardt, fearing that her husband would be badly beaten, secured a revolver and opened fire, wounding her father. Freisch wrested the revolver from her, fired two bullets into her body, shot her fleeing husband and ended the affair by sending a bullet into his own head.

The officials of the Marine hospital service have been notified that a large firm of manufacturing chemists at Detroit, Mich., was making preparations for the manufacture of anti-toxins, the new remedy for diphtheria which has created such widespread interest in Europe.

A DISPATCH from New York of the 29th said that the bankers who united to purchase the whole \$50,000,000 issue of the new government bonds sold \$3,000,000 of them at 119 1/2. They had previously sold \$5,000,000 at 119 and had but \$2,000,000 more to offer at 119 1/2. What price they will ask for the rest of them had not been announced. If they succeeded in selling the whole issue at 119 to 119 1/2 they would make over \$1,000,000 clear profit on the transaction.

GEN. BOOTH, the head of the Salvation army, who is now visiting America, sent a cable dispatch to Czar Nicholas, saying that the Salvationists throughout the world greeted his imperial majesty with the assurance of their heartfelt sympathy with him in his recent bereavement, and offered up prayers for his happiness with Princess Alix and for a long reign of usefulness and benevolence. The czar sent the reply: "I am deeply touched by your kind greeting and wishes."

The Chief of Police union, of Illinois, recently appointed a committee to draft a bill for the removal of police matters from politics. The bill will provide for a non-partisan police commission to be appointed by the governor and confirmed by the senate. The committee was instructed to employ the best legal talent in the state for drafting the bill and to do everything in its power to get it before the next legislature and to secure its passage.

THE reported Chinese atrocities at Port Arthur are confirmed from various sources. On the battle field, it appears, the Chinese did not take prisoners, and from the dead and wounded and vanquished they sheared off the heads, mutilated them in various ways and strung them together with a rope passed through their mouth and gullet. A barrel full of mutilated remains was found by the Japanese after the battle of Ping Yang.

EIGHT masked men rode up to the wine house of Jose Chavez Romero, near Los Lunas, N. M., recently and calling Romero out, threw a lariat around his neck, dragged him to a bridge, stripped him of his clothing and whipped him unmercifully. They then hung him to a beam until he was nearly dead and rode off after warning him to leave Los Lunas. No reason for their action was known.

J. M. RAPPORT, who has walked across the continent from New York, arrived at San Francisco. Reports 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 1, 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 outgoing 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 4 1/2 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.

EMILIO DE LEON arrived in San Francisco on the 2d from Guatemala on 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 September 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-bye to Centrell, to which he remarked to the sheriff: "Oh, that woman makes me tired."

REV. I. N. MERRIFIELD has returned to Guthrie, Ok., from a three months' trip to South America looking up a location for a co-operative colony on the "Looking Backward" plan. He succeeded in getting conditional grants to 900,000 acres in Venezuela and Columbia.

At Perry, Ok., Frank Gillett, a railroad man living at Arkansas City, was horribly mangled on the 28th. Gillett was a brakeman on the Santa Fe and was assisting in switching some cars when he fell across the track and several freight cars passed over his legs, crushing them to mincemeat.

ADDITIONAL DISPATCHES.

THE recently closed fat stock and horse show at Chicago lost money. There was a deficit of \$6,000. The exhibition was a success so far as the presentation of exhibits was concerned, but the attendance outside of the night shows was poor.

MAGGIE JOHNSON, one of the most singular of human beings, the daughter of a farmer living near Judsonia, Ark., is dead. She was 17 years old and had the head of an adult and the body of an infant. She had no bones, her body being a mass of muscles.

At Duluth, Minn., recently, Arthur M. Bailey cut his throat with a razor and died instantly. The police think a suicide club is in existence, for there have been several suicides within the last month, the majority of which were unaccountable.

Two masked men went to the dug-out of T. P. Hedington, who lives in the northern part of G county, Ok., and at the point of a revolver compelled him to hold up his hands while they relieved him of all the cash he had, then taking his team of horses they left for parts unknown. Five men have been arrested, but upon examination they were released for want of evidence.

It was reported that William Jackson, a negro desperado, wanted for various crimes, committed a criminal assault upon a negro woman near Martel, a small village near Ocala, Fla. He was arrested by a constable, but was met by a large armed body of negroes and hanged to the nearest tree.

KING HUMBERT opened parliament on the 3d with a touching reference to the suffering and ruin caused by the recent earthquakes. He added that national industry was reviving, that the credit of the country had improved and that the confidence manifested toward Italy rendered it her duty to attain a balance of the budget. The king also said that imperious measures would be presented to parliament for the amelioration of the monetary circulation and to improve credit.

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND went to the white house on the 3d. It was the first visit he had made to Washington 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.

## 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.

P. I. Bonebrake, treasurer of the republican state central committee, officially reports that the entire expense of the campaign was \$16,000.

At the second trial of A. W. Little, at Olathe, for the killing of Lawyer Johnson at Kansas City, Kan., the jury returned a verdict of not guilty.

Dr. J. H. McCasey has tendered his resignation as superintendent of the state insane asylum at Topeka, and the resignation was promptly accepted.

Forty years ago November 24, Topeka 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 \$500 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 seated at the supper table.

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.

Lawlessness has become so frequent at Atchison of late that the police had more than they could do to keep down thieves and other law-breakers, hence private citizens have organized for the purpose of guarding the residence portion at night. The citizens will take turns in patrolling the streets.

Contests have begun in Haskell 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 representative to his opponent, to whom the certificate was awarded, but who refused to take his seat.

The body of Louis Lindenwood was found beside the railroad track near Medina the other day with three bullet holes through it. There was no clew whatever to the killing. This is in the same neighborhood that William Ward, a wealthy farmer, was mysteriously shot ten days previous, and people living in the vicinity believe that the same parties did both deeds.

In his report to the governor Secretary of State Osborn will recommend, among other things, a change in the office of state printer. He believes that the present 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 Portis 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 Leaveworth 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 Leaveworth 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 4,675,701 acres, yielding 38,175,656 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 second session in Hutchinson, recommended that "the proper authorities of the state so broaden the functions of the state board of agriculture as to enable it to fully cover all that the state ought to perform in behalf of this great agricultural interest and to provide it with ample means for the prosecution of such work—the collection and dissemination of facts representing water supply, rainfall, evaporation, 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 proportion of the funds annually paid to the state of Kansas by the general government for agricultural purposes be utilized in practical irrigation in central and western Kansas, in addition to specific state appropriations for this purpose."

## CONGRESS CONVENES.

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 yesterday. Promptly at 12 o'clock Vice President Stevenson called the senate to order and Chaplain Milburn offered the opening prayer. The secretary of the senate was directed to give the usual notice to the house of representatives that the senate was now ready to proceed to business. Then Mr. Harris, of Tennessee, offered the customary resolution asking that a committee be named for the notification of the president that the senate was in session and 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 appropriations, 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 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.

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, which was adopted, fixing December 20 as a day for the reception of the states of Daniel Webster and Gen. John Stark, which are to be placed in Statuary hall.

Mr. Hoar offered a resolution, which was adopted, requesting the president for information not incompatible with the public service, concerning the recent massacres of Armenians in Turkey, and as to what protest, memorials, etc., had been presented by American citizens.

Mr. Lodge offered a resolution calling on the secretary of state for particulars concerning the execution of two Japanese students by the Chinese authorities at Shanghai when the students had been given the protection of the United States. At the request of Mr. Gorman the resolution went over.

Mr. Blanchard presented a resolution protesting against the recent Turkish atrocities against Armenians and directing that the remonstrance of this government be communicated to Turkey. The resolution went to the committee on foreign relations.

Mr. Peffer offered two resolutions. 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. Brownwell, 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 desired to make. Several other resolutions fixing the hour of meeting, etc., were adopted. At 12:30 the house took a recess until 1 p. m. to await the president's message. At 1 o'clock, the committee not yet having arrived, another recess until 1:15 was taken. When the committee at last walked down the aisle the house was all attention 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. Several routine reports were presented, after which Mr. Scranton, of Pennsylvania, announced the death of P. Wright, late representative from the Fifteenth district of Pennsylvania, and the house adjourned.

## ALFALFA.

Some Interesting Facts in Regard to It 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 its value 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 clay, "gumbo" or "hardpan," or any stratum through which the roots penetrate with difficulty, although occasional exceptions to the latter are claimed 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 alfalfa 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 "Colorado's" 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 muscle-forming 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 milk-making 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 quite 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, ill 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.

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.

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 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 dreaded to see any of the boys start 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 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, showed 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 it. It's 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 years!"

"Poor Mary!" and as he continued a tender light came into the hard gray eyes. "I can see her now, as she stood that night after they were all gone. How good she was! how hopefully she talked! 'You'll soon have the roof on, John,' she said, 'and then you can take it easier. Shan't be glad when 'tis all over with?' Yes, yes, we thought then that some time 'twould be all over with, but that time seems never to come."

The sunlight on the floor moved farther along. Little Bright had lain down for his midday nap, and still the gray head was bowed, and no fresh water found its way back over the hills to the boys.

Thus an hour passed. Then old Kit,

who had stopped chewing and with drowsy eyes was living over colthood days, was suddenly brought back to the present by the old man hurriedly getting to his feet.

"Beats all! beats all what I've been thinking about all these years!" he burst out. "We've had enough 'n' ter spare for the last fifteen of 'em, and here I am working 'em all to death, 'n' myself, too—for—well, for nobody knows what. I'll stop it—yes, I declare I will! Mary's too old to work this way, an' I oughter seen it before. I'll turn over a new leaf, see 'I don't—half a dozen of 'em. Wilson can have that forty if he wants it, an' if I only dared to I'd go clear down ter Widder Baldwin's an' tell 'em I'm ashamed of myself, blamed if I wouldn't!"

Here he stopped a moment for breath, then went on: "Praps 'tain't jist the thing ter go pokin' down there 'thout bein' asked, after all's been said; but I'll go, yes, I will. They can't more'n tell me ter leave."

Here the old man hurried out and, casting a side glance at the sun, at once set out for the kitchen door.

"No mistake," he repeated as he walked along. "I was a little too hard on the boy. Will worked hard and was good to me, always was. I took a poor girl when I started, an' I've never seen a rich one I'd trade her for," and on he went up the cool back steps into the kitchen.

"Mary!"

"Yes, John!" came from the cellar-way, whence Mrs. Sanbourn was bringing a large pan of potatoes, a half-dozen turnips and a cabbage.

"What did you want, John?" she asked, placing the future dinner on the table, and resting her hands on the sides of the pan.

"Oh, nothin'." Only wanted to know where ye was, kinder," and then, seeing the worn look on the once handsome face, added:

"Ain't you pretty tired, Mary?"

"Well, no, not more than usual, but somehow, John, I'm always tired nowadays."

"Well, Mary, ye look tired, that's sartin; but I— Here the old man found it hard to proceed, for visions of the Mary in the past, and the Mary now, of the little Will and the Will to-day, came too vividly before his troubled gaze.

Mrs. Sanbourn, noticing this, hastened to ask if anything was wrong.

"Oh, no, dunno's there is. Thought I'd stop in an' rest a bit. Somehow, I don't seem ter stand as much this spring's common. But as I's goin' ter 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 I—"

Here the old man choked up again, and seeing the great tears starting to Mary's faded eyes, caught up the big dipper, saying something about a cool drink at the spring, and hurried out. When he got to the spring, he didn't drink at all, but leaving the dipper on the stone, passed out of the big gate into the road. Here he stopped, looked up and down the way, went on allittle, then stopped again.

"Wonder 'I'd better? Can't hear from Will 'I don't, that's sartin." Then after a moment's pause: "Yes, I'll go—go now! If it's put off 'twon't be done, that's all. I can tell 'em jist how 'tis. Mother's dyin' ter see Will, an'—well, yes, an' I am, too, for that matter. I'll tell 'em 'twas I made the rumpus. They'll know where Will is, an' I'll know, too, 'fore this road sees my boots ag'in, see 'I don't!"

With this he gave the old hat a vigorous jam to gain courage and started off with long strides toward the clump of maples that hid the widow's cottage.

"Good mornin', Wilson!" he called to a passing neighbor. "I'd like ter speak to ye jist a moment."

With a puzzled look the driver stopped and gazed earnestly at the old man.

"Well, Wilson, how 'bout that forty acres—want it yet?"

"Want it? I supposed you knew I wanted it badly enough. But what's the use? I can't pay all down, and you can, so of course you'll get it."

"Well, I do 'know 'bout that, Wilson. It would square out your sixty, and make ye an even hundred. Ye oughter have it, and ye can for all me. I've got two hundred now—an' it's goin' 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 soon let ye have two or three hundred for a year or so's not. I'm in something of a hurry, but I mean what I say. Good mornin'."

"Good mornin'," repeated the astonished Wilson, as with open mouth he looked after the retreating figure of the farmer.

"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 suspenders—both fastened to one overworked button.

Though Neighbor Wilson was completely thunderstruck, and rode with his head twisted round looking after the object of his astonishment till he was nearly thrown from his wagon by a bad stump, he was still the happiest man in all the Badger state. Then he turned and drove furiously back home to astonish his family with the glad news.

The cause of his past misery and present happiness was making good time toward the dreaded interview. He had not intended to stop again, but a cheery "Good mornin', Mr. Sanbourn," from the yard of a poor renter near the Maples, broke the current of his thoughts just as he was preparing himself to meet the worst.

"That you, Martha? Well, good mornin'. I'm in a hurry, but glad ye spoke after all. How'd ye like 'goin' up an' helpin' Mrs. Sanbourn for a couple of weeks or such a matter, praps longer? That is if yer mother can spare ye. I'll do what's right by ye—two dollars a week—if that'll do. It's most too much for Mary to feed 'n' run us all. Go right up an' help her get din-

ner, ef yer can, 'n' I'll pay ye from this mornin'."

The girl was as much astonished as the Neighbor Wilson had been. She had helped them once before in "threshing time," and got only a dollar for a week's hard work. Compared with this, the present offer was dazzling. So before her employer was many rods away, she was off, with a light heart, to help at the great white house.

Naturally a bashful man, Farmer John, as he opened the gate, almost wished himself at work again in the pasture. But his mind was made up, and brushing the hayseed from his overalls, he readjusted the old hat, rolled down his sleeves and started in.

The neat appearance of the walk and other evidences of thrift which abounded were not lost on the visitor. He knocked on the door and Mrs. Baldwin met him with a puzzled look on her face, but gave him a kindly "good morning," and when he entered Helen herself offered him the great arm-chair.

The pale face and troubled eyes of the girl were kind enough, but something in them sent a pang of pity into the old man's softened heart. He had always said it was only the money Will might get that made her partial to him, but during the day he had thought there might be something else, and now he knew there was.

"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.

He would not have said even this had he known what the weather was, for a strong spring shower had been gathering and was about to break on the cottage. A moment later it did break, and what to do or say next the old man did not know.

When he came in they were about to spread the table for dinner, and after some delay country manners demanded that they should proceed. Farmer John watched them closely, hoping a third plate would not make its appearance on the snowy cloth. But it was placed there, and when dinner was ready Mrs. Baldwin, with a pleasant smile, asked him to sit up and eat with them.

In vain the old man declared he was not hungry—that he had just eaten a very late breakfast—and that he hadn't a very good appetite anyway. The rain kept pouring down, and in spite of himself Farmer John found himself seated at a table with Helen and her mother.

As soon as they were seated Mrs. Baldwin glanced quietly at her neighbor, and then proceeded to ask a plain, old-fashioned blessing. Farmer John had asked blessings—but that was before the new barn was built—for some time during the hurry and worry of the time blessings were often left out, and finally dropped altogether. To be sure they were renewed the spring before the Ben's sleeping place was changed from the warm room off the kitchen to the narrow bed in the old orchard, but only for a year or so, and now it was never done.

Of course, Mrs. Baldwin and her daughter were puzzled as to the object of the old man's visit. Mrs. Baldwin thought possible it was some matter of business, but his evident embarrassment about introducing it was inexplicable.

"I do 'know but I might jist's soon tell ye what I come for first as last. 'Taint no pleasant job, I know, but I felt's though I didn't do jist right to ward ye in the matter 'bout Will, an' I want to tell you that I'm ashamed up myself. I—I was too hasty altogether."

This was not exactly what he had meant to say, but it was all he could say, 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 do better by Will, the dark eyes filled and the girl's form shook with emotion.

Mrs. Baldwin was about to make some further remark, when a step on the front porch 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 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 same back field, mending the old pasture wall. The other boys are away at school, and as we are passing so near the old farm house let us peep in to the open door of the long front room.

The two elderly ladies by the window have been seen before. And the restful peace on the face of one of 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. But you can always tell when the thin locks are pulled a little too hard, by the way the old man says: "Johnny!" —Youth's Companion.

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 and the fruit. Can they be preserved from mutilation by persons climbing and beating them for fruit? I have been surprised to observe how very little damage of this sort is done to apple trees standing along a very much traveled road. When the fruit ripens in summer it is mostly taken 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. London 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 grow. When these are anxious to preserve 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 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 peculiarly adapted to street planting. For a narrow lane there could be nothing better than the Buffam pear which grows very erect, like a Lombardy 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 Cox'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 trees are equally desirable, but not any better for shade if judgment is used in the selection of kinds. I know a most charming avenue of seedling 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 carefully 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.

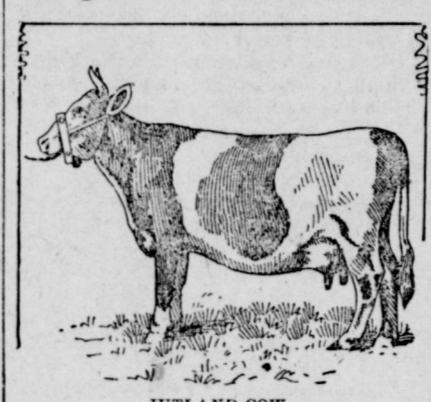
Along Truckee river and its tributaries, a huge steam road wagon is used for conveying logs and lumber to the mills and to the Central Pacific railroad, at Verdi, Washoe county, for shipment to market. The traction power of these steam road wagons is very great, enabling them to climb very steep grades. In cases where the mountain-side is not thickly sprinkled with fallen trees and boulders 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 steam-wagon 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 often prevents the building of good roads.

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 the dairy industry became most profitable. Their origin is unknown. They are native to the location, and have very slightly modified by the introduction of foreign blood. The majority resemble the Holsteins in color. The head is usually black and 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



JUTLAND COW.

herd, the average will go as high as 6,500 pounds, for cows in good condition. One of the best cows of the breed, which is shown in the accompanying illustration, has, in the years 1885-89 inclusive, given respectively 9,273 pounds, 10,488, 10,719, and 9,903 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 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 Run 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 bad 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 of gestation. If the cow is skin poor at the time the calf is dropped she will not give as much milk as she would if in good condition, nor can 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 give 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 keeping the cow.—Prairie Farmer.

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 other "artificial," access to water is of special importance, and failure to provide it prejudicially affects both sheep and sheep owner—injuring the health of the one and curtailing the profits of the other. Free access to water, in addition to preventing outbreaks 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 these get on to other animals. The remedy is to apply a solution of bichloride of mercury, or mercuric ointment, to the spots after washing them with 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 butternut. Give three or four times a day. I have cured calves that could not stand up in this way."

THE CITY'S ROAR.

It May Be Notated and Heard Again in Future 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-whooping note coming up the clouds. "What note is that he asks?" of the mate. The mate puts the electro-tuning pipe to his ear and hallooos back. "It is BBB flat below the staff. 'Triple B flat below the line,'" says the captain, "and this is Sunday, November 4. 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.—N. Y. Sun.

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.

Little Glyde Suffered With scrofula or salt rheum on the top of his head. One bottle of Hood's Sarsaparilla perfectly cured and the disease has never reappeared. He is five 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 Cream Balm and in three weeks could hear as well as ever.—A. E. Newman, Granting, Mich.

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Opens and cleanses the Nasal Passages, Allays Pain and Inflammation, Heals the Sores, Protects the Membrane from colds, Restores the Senses of Taste and Smell. The Balm is quickly absorbed and gives relief at once.

A particle is applied into each nostril and is agreeable. Price 50 cents at Druggists or by mail. ELY BROTHERS, 56 Warren Street, New York.

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### BUT, HE CAN'T TALK.

I am an old horse from a livery stable; I could tell a lot of things, if I were able; How, in the soft September night, John Henry found supremest 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 giddy Hiram Brown Went driving just outside the town, To where a bridge, beyond a knoll, Could not be crossed, unless a toll Were paid to him; though there was none When Hiram drove across alone.

How, when the sweet June roses bloomed, And all the darkness was perfumed, That sentimental Fairfax White Would hire me every other night, And through the lanes go driving slow, The mean while 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 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.

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 Hoodley'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 case 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 maudering and driveling 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 of 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 fellow-creature is the place from which Lucy Howell escaped—a lunatic asylum."

In an instant the other reeled as if under the force of a violent blow. Then she recovered herself and, glaring venomously 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 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 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 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. "I 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 I 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 night. I did not. I did not. I did not." She repeated the words rapidly, and shook her head like a child the while.

"Yes, you did," returned Mary, calmly. "And what is more, it will be proved that you were together; and if you persist in swearing what is not true you will be put in prison yourself."

"Have you not had warning enough?" Savannah said, angrily. "Do you want me to do you a real mischief? Go, before I do it. I won't be forced to speak by you or anyone. Go away," and she pushed back the chair on which she sat as if making ready for a fresh attack.

Mary's heart sank then.

"I have tried to be your friend, Savannah, and you won't let me," she said, resolutely. "It is not my fault if you drive me to other steps. The story you can tell is necessary to prove Tom's innocence, and tell it you shall, if it has to be dragged from you. I know your secret, and, if you will not speak without my using it, then I warn you I shall use it. I will give you till tomorrow night to make your decision."

Savannah sprang to her feet.

"Go!" she cried. "You dare to threaten me? If you want to leave this room alive go at once, or I'll twist my fingers round your throat again, and not to release them."

"I am going," answered Mary, quite steadily. "But remember what I have said. I shall keep my word," and with that she left.

Mary hurried home, and when she reached there she began to feel the effects of the interview.

"Gibeon was right," she said to herself. "Savannah is mad, and probably she is Lucy Howell. But how is that to help us, supposing she will not speak?"

"The deuce you have!" said Gorringe, hastily. "You've not been idle."

Then with a slight laugh, as of annoyance or admiration: "What have you found out about her?"

"The secret of her life," said Mary. "Do you know anything of her past life?" she asked. "I will not tell you all I know, because I do not wish to betray her if she tells the truth. But she is not what she pretends to be."

The man stared long and earnestly at the girl before he replied:

"You are wrong. The man who has caused all this trouble is Tom Roylance."

"Well, we shall see. I say that I have the evidence that will clear him even from suspicion."

"Evidence!" cried Gorringe, "what evidence have you? If, as you say, Savannah Morbyn is mad, how will she be believed?"

"Mad!" cried Mary, looking at him very suspiciously. "I did not say she was mad. Do you think she is?"

"You said so—eh? Oh, well, I thought you did," answered Gorringe, with confusion, which did not escape his companion's notice. "Well, it's the same thing if she has some disreputable secret."

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

"How on earth should I know? I know nothing about her and her secret. But I say I should not accept her evidence in Tom's favor against the other evidence."

"It's not for you to say what evidence may be given," answered Mary, warmly. "You are not the judge. What I have now found out will make Tom's innocence clear no matter what other evidence may be given."

"Do you mean that you do not mind the evidence I have to give?"

"I mean that we shall prove that Tom was not in the mill—was not anywhere near it when the deed was done," 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 you more than that Tom's innocence should be proved, and that I should be happy with him."

"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 be trusted," continued Gorringe, doggedly.

"And I am sure she is not," returned Mary, with as much emphasis. "Now, wherever can Mr. Charnley be? He must have gone. I cannot stay. What ever it is he wants to say must wait till the morning."

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

"Don't go, Mary," said Gorringe, standing in front of the door. "Don't go. It isn't often I get the chance of having you to myself. Stay awhile here." He spoke with gentle persuasion.

"This is no time for yielding to feelings of friendship," replied Mary. "There is work to be done—serious and important work."

"But Mr. Charnley will be disappointed. Stay a little longer. It is such a pleasure for me to have you alone, all to myself; to look at you, to feel 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 Roylance's promised wife."

"But Tom is not free yet, lass. He has to think about getting away from 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 crossing her thoughts.

She was alone with him in a great building, in a room shut away in the 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 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.

"Do you mean that you have lured me here with a lie in order to try and force me to be your wife?"

"I have brought you here to tell you of my love, Mary," he said.

"Love!" she cried, with ineffable scorn. "Love! Why, you are the basest coward and villain I have ever known."

And she stood before the man, drawn to her full height, and she looked him dauntlessly and resolutely in the face. He gazed at her for a moment with passionate admiration and love in his eyes, and then rushed forward to take her in his arms.

For a moment she was panic-stricken, but the next her eyes fell on the deadly iron bar which lay on the table. She snatched it up and held it aloft threateningly.

"Stand back!" she cried.

And Reuben Gorringe quailed before the dangerous light which flashed from her eyes, and for a moment hesitated. Then he darted forward, and with a quick movement wrested the bar from the girl's hand and tossed it to the other end of the room.

Then he turned and faced her, and stretched out his hands to take her to his heart.

But she drew back as dauntlessly as ever.

### TO BE CONTINUED.

## A CANINE CASABIANCA.

How Spot Showed the Stuff of Which He Was Made.

"Spot" was a Brooklyn dog, without noted ancestors or pedigree; but he had something better—a worthy character. He might pass as a kind of Casabianca among dogs.

Each morning before going to business in New York his master conducted family worship, to which "Spot" was admitted, though ordered to take his seat on a chair and remain quiet until his master should tell him to come down. The dog learned to obey, and would not desert his place no matter who called, or what inducement was offered, until his master allowed him to move away.

One morning the master was suddenly summoned away, and "Spot" was forgotten. All that day the poor fellow 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 it would be all right; and the children tried to persuade him that his master had forgotten to permit him to leave his place; "Spot" remained where he had been ordered to stay.

When the owner returned at night, and was told of the dog, he hurried to the room to see what "Spot" would do. The dog was on the chair waiting for his master, whose steps he recognized, but he did not offer to jump to the floor. Wagging his tail as though he would wag it off, the dog waited for the command that should set him free.

When that was given, there was a streak of dog between the chair and the feet of the master. Then, at his owner's feet, "Spot" gazed up into the face of the man with a look that said plainly: "I obeyed, master, but it has been a hard day. Please do not let it happen again."—St. Nicholas.

## HINTS FOR GIRLS.

A Talk on Manners and Customs Observed at the Dinner Table.

To be a pleasing guest it is necessary to do more than talk, and particularly necessary to abstain from anything out 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 and shook the crumbs over her plate, then folded it carefully and laid it 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 teaspoon on the opposite side of the table. There is no necessity for a guest to fold the napkin after using. It should be left loosely on the table.

I think the most awkward course at a dinner table is the soup, and many young ladies cannot be tempted to taste this appetizer from this very fact. To sit erect, 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 attempting by our young lady novice. 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 cataplectic 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 (4½) 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 lifeless.

## 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?"

"Why, yes, you don't have to store the stuff you give away."—Detroit Tribune.

## THE FARMING WORLD.

### BUTTER IN WINTER.

Cream Must Be Fresh and Uniform to Secure a Good Article.

If of good quality, butter sells more rapidly and at a better price during the winter than at any other season. Therefore, when it can be done, it is quite an item to use all reasonable care to make all that is possible and to have it in good condition and of good quality. The conditions that are to be observed in summer will not do in winter. At all times if good butter is desired the cream must be fresh and uniform. As ordinarily managed, whether in winter or in summer, cream has a way of getting sour or becoming old, getting dry upon the surface and depositing bitter water at the bottom of the cream jar, while if left a little too long patches of blue mold will appear upon the surface, all of which will detract from the quality of the butter.

In the winter, if proper care is taken to keep the cream uniformly very 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 long-handled paddle or ladle, so that the cream can be stirred well from the bottom. This will give a more uniform ripening. Neither in winter nor in summer is it advisable to let the cream become sour. Slightly acid is the best condition. Some good butter makers salt their cream in order to hold fermentation in check until cream enough is obtained to churn, but in doing this care must be taken not to use too much salt.

When cream enough has been obtained for a churning bring the cream into a warm room, where it will rise rather above the churning point. Let it stand until the proper acidity or ripeness is reached, and then it should be churned at once, always allowing it 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 because the cream is too cold.

The only safe plan of managing the cream in winter is by using a good thermometer, in order to be sure that the temperature is always right. By holding the cream in a warm room, occasionally 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 warming up saves time and labor in churning.

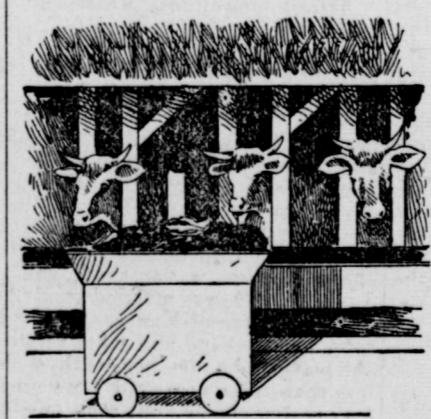
With care in keeping the milk and cream at an even temperature, not keeping the cream too long or letting it get too sour, stirring well so as to have it ripen evenly and having the cream at the right temperature when churned, good butter, with good color, can be secured instead of the soft, white mess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

The churning should be the same in winter as in summer. Stop the churn when the butter grains are the size of grains of wheat. Wash out the buttermilk with clear, cold water, add the proper quantity of salt and work it in well. This can be done in the churn. Then take out and mold the butter into the shape desired to send to market.—St. Louis Republic.

## ROLLING FEED CAR.

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

Where a large herd of cows are stabled, 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. A 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 the grain as pushed. When the silo is some distance from the stock such a car is invaluable.—Farm and Home.

## Soup for the Herbivora.

At the meeting of the Yorkshire Veterinary Medical association, Mr. S. Chambers said that in his district he 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 for animals in case of illness, or of wasting, is doubtless beneficial. Soup is a great recuperative for man. It is easily digested, nutritive and invigorating. It seems well suited to the stomachs of cattle, horses and sheep, and its administration in case of general debility and emaciation might well be more frequently adopted.—Agricultural Gazette.

## There May Be Something in This.

Ennisi is one of the most powerful causes of ill health. Has ever thought of the companion of your youth, now silently sleeping in yonder churchyard on the hill, would to-day be with you to advise and assist, but for the absence of social conditions that good roads only can bring?—Good Roads.

## 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.

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 trees low; not only will this save considerable work in gathering the fruit when the trees come into bearing, but the trees will be less liable to be injured by hard winds.

IMPROPER pruning often ruins the appearance of a tree after it has begun to bear. One advantage in pruning 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 may 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.

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. Wheat-growers 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 again. It is very hard for many people 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 diminishing future production.—N. Y. World.

## Good Way to Keep Apples.

A correspondent of the National Stockman who cares for a large quantity of apples yearly says: "I have found a cool, moderate damp cellar the best place to keep them. After rejecting all unsound fruit I store immediately in cellar if it is a cool one; if not in an outbuilding constructed of heavy lumber, the object being to keep them cool. They must be cool if expected to keep. Warmth hastens 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 and large boxes; I have succeeded best in using boxes holding about ten bushels, having kept them until May with a loss of only three bushels in 500. In a continued experiment of sixteen years I saved one-third more using the ten-bushel boxes than with barrels. The reason is obvious."

The Chase County Courant.

W.E. TIMMONS, Editor and Publisher. Issued every Thursday.

The suffragists were only beaten 25,000 in the late election, and profess themselves to be anxious to try it again.

Yes; give us a rest.

It will no longer do to tell the people who read the newspapers and do their own thinking that the fear of tariff revision caused the panic and hard times.

No party has ever won on a general revision of the tariff taking effect shortly before the election.

The A. P. A., the most un-American of all associations—political or otherwise—in this country, claims the credit of the Republican victory.

Some rascal from this part of the State is working the good people of Pennsylvania. Papers received from Dunkard localities in that State contain the most pitiful pleas for aid for the people of McPherson, Marion, Saline and the neighboring counties.

The Democratic party is not without hope. Already the misguided and erring voters who "tricked" the Administration for the prevalence of drought and pernicious Republican legislation are falling over each other in their mad scramble to get back into the great party of the constitution.

THEY DID THEIR DUTY. In speaking of the course the loyal Democrats of Kansas pursued in the last campaign the Kansas City Times says: "The true Democrats of Kansas deserve the highest praise for their manly behavior during the recent campaign and their sterling action on election day."

But the Democrats achieved the greatest and grandest victory that was scored in Kansas that day. They re-habilitated the Democratic organization and created the nucleus upon which that great party will plant its self and from which it will multiply and increase until it has attained its full stature and proportions.

Both the Republican and Populist tickets were tainted with fraud and crime. To have voted for either was to share the shame of their misdeeds.

THE QUARTETTE.

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

LIDZY-STRAITON. Married, at the residence of the bride at the M. E. Parsonage, in this city, on Wednesday evening, November 28, 1894, Miss Florence Lidzy and Mr. Albert J. Stratton, of Reading, Kansas.

THE HAPPY COUPLE. The happy couple have the thanks of the COURANT for some of the wedding cake, and our best wishes for a long, happy and prosperous wedded life.

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 presence of a number of friends and a few invited guests Mr. M. R. Dinan, of Strong City, Kansas, and Miss Eleanor Rooney, of Bloomington, Wisconsin.

OBITUARY.

After a long illness, which she bore with Christian fortitude, Mrs. Louise Hickman, consort of Mr. E. P. Hickman, of Strong City, passed from this life into the world beyond, at 9:45 o'clock, on Thursday morning, November 29, 1894, aged 23 years, 2 months and 24 days, she having been born on September 5, 1871, in Denver, Colorado.

THIS SHOULD INTEREST YOU

It is just as necessary for a man to get good reading matter as it is to get good food. We have just made arrangements which may be of interest to you, dear sir, who are glancing down this column of type.

GOING 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 quick-witted managers can devise.

THE FARMERS' PROBLEM. The period has been reached in the history of this country when producers in every industry must figure on close margins of profit.

YOU NEED A VACATION. Just a suggestion: Why not try the Rocky Mountains? No better medicine exists than the dry, clear balneic air of that region.

THANKS. The Ladies of the Benevolent Society wish to extend their thanks to the pupils of the Primary and Intermediate departments of our schools.

LETTER LIST.

Letters remaining in the postoffice at Cottonwood Falls, Kansas, Dec. 5, 1894: Mrs. Jane Smith, J. H. Stone.

MUSIC FREE TO YOU.

We will send 19 Popular Songs, words and music, sentimental, pathetic and comic, absolutely free if you send 10 cents for three months' subscription to AMERICAN NATIONS.

DENTIST.

S. E. NORTINGTON, of Emporia, will be at his branch office in COTTONWOOD FALLS, on Thursday of each week for the practice of his profession.

BABYLAND THE BABIES' OWN MAGAZINE.

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



"Hullo, Fatty, where are you going?" Fatty—"Down in town to get fine oysters at Bauerle's."

SHERIFF'S SALE.

STATE OF KANSAS, County of Chase. In the District Court of the Twenty-fifth Judicial District, sitting in and for Chase County, State of Kansas.

PHYSICIANS.

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

DR. HERBERT TAYLOR, M. D.

Office and Residence at Dr. J. T. Morgan's late office, BROADWAY.

BOOKS & FREE

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

POPULAR NOVELS

BY POPULAR AUTHORS.

We have secured from one of the largest publishing houses in New York City a list containing 100 Novels by the most popular authors in the world.

Little Men and Women.

\$1.00 A YEAR. ENLARGED.

An Illustrated Magazine for Children from Seven to Eleven.

THE NEW VOLUME BEGINS WITH NOVEMBER.

SPECIAL FEATURES:

POLLY AND THE OTHER GIRL. Serial. By Miss Sophie Sweet. THE KNOT HOLE IN THE FENCE. Boys' Serial. By Beth Day.

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 our splendid assortment, which has been replenished by a new line, you will soon make your selection and be more than pleased.

At the beginning of the season, we told you about our Mens' Underwear, and that we could save you 25 per cent. The people found it just as we told them, and the way they have bought, it shows they appreciate a good thing.

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 complete stock of Men's and Boys' wear will be found at our store.

HOLMES & GREGORY, Clothiers and Outfitters.

Notice by Publication.

In the District Court of Chase County, Kansas. G. W. Shurtliff, Plaintiff, vs. Leonidas W. Coleman, Alice Coleman, G. W. Perkins, L. B. Johnson, W. W. Phelps and John Mott, Defendants.

Notice of Final Settlement.

STATE OF KANSAS, County of Chase. In the Probate Court in and for said County. In the matter of the estate of Catherine Collett, deceased.

Notice of Final Settlement.

STATE OF KANSAS, County of Chase. In the Probate Court in and for said County. In the matter of the estate of C. S. Boles, deceased.

Notice of Final Settlement.

DEXTER SHOE CO., Inc. Capital, \$1,000,000. BEST \$1.50 SHOE IN THE WORLD. This Ladies' Solid French Dongola Kid Button Boot delivered free anywhere in the U.S., on receipt of cash, Money Order, or Postal Note for \$1.50.

The Chase County Courant.

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANS. THURSDAY, DEC. 6, 1894.

W. E. TIMMONS, Ed. and Prop.

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

Terms—per year, \$1.50 cash in advance; for three months, \$1.75; for six months, \$3.00. For six months, \$1.00 cash in advance.



TIME TABLE.

Table with columns for station names and times for various routes including Atchison, Col., Chi., and K.C.

Table with columns for station names and times for routes including Atchison, Col., Chi., and K.C.

LOCAL SHORT 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. Rollie Watson left, Monday, for British Columbia. A team and bureau for sale, cheap, Apply at the Eureka House. Frank Miser, of Diamond Springs, was in town, last week, on business. First-class room and board at the Hinkley 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 by the box. Apply at the COURANT office. Mrs. W. E. Timmons and her son, William, are both very sick, with pneumonia. Dr. W. H. Cartter returned home, Sunday night, from his visit at Washington. Fred Cahone has bought the A. H. Smith property in the southwest part of town. "Chub" Gruwell, of Kansas City, is visiting his father until after the holidays. Wm. Rettger, of Strong City, was down to Kansas City, last week, on business. Mrs. T. J. Brownja 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 Dumas, Mo., where he was working for L. W. Lewis. School may begin again, next week, if the scare about diphtheria gets over in time to do so. You can get reply postal cards, also photograph envelopes, at the post-office, in this city. 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 of 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. B. Winters and Miss Rida Winters are enjoying a visit from their father, R. K. Winters. 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. Walters, arrived at Strong City, overland, last week, from Enid, Oklahoma. FOR SALE.—A good second-hand piano, cheap. Apply to Henry Bone-well, at the Eureka House, this city. B. Lantry, of Strong City, has engaged 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.

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 wintering. M. W. Heald left, on the 3 o'clock train, this morning, for Perry, Oklahoma, 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. If you want a good job of plastering done call on W. E. Braze, Cottonwood Falls, Kansas, who also does paper-hanging. After being shut down for a short time, the electric light plant is again 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 accessories. 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 see. Mrs. Dr. R. C. Hutchison and child, of Coats, Pratt county, who were here visiting at Mrs. Hutchison's parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Kerr, have returned home. The Board of Pardoners have set December 20th for the hearing of the application of Wm. Hoffman for pardon, who was sent to the penitentiary, from this county. The schools in this city 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 McNece received a telegram, yesterday, from Wisconsin, announcing the death of his daughter-in-law. In his sad afflictions, Mr. McNece has 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 thanks. I. G. Williams, of Emporia, brother-in-law of Mrs. Jas. O'Byrne, of Emporia, has purchased the restaurant property of Mr. O'Byrne, in Strong City, and will hereafter conduct the business. James McNece has purchased three quarter sections of land near the Wilson ranch, which, added to the Wilson ranch that he now owns, will make him a most excellent cattle ranch and farm. F. P. Cochran, attorney for the Chase County Stone Company, (Duchasno, Jones & King), has filed papers with the Railroad Commissioners, to compel a right of way for a switch at their quarry east of this city. While hunting, Thanksgiving day, on Diamond creek, with a son of Wm. Harris, Frank Johnson, son of Dr. E. 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, D. C., and you will receive four copies of Kate Field's Washington, containing matter of special interest. Give name and address, and say where you saw this advertisement. For Sale or Trade.—A ten room residence, conveniently located to business, 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. T. Edgar W. Jones, of Guthrie, Oklahoma, 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 Guthrie, 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 Miller, Phil Goodreau and Arwed Holmberg, employed, respectively, on the Leader, Reveille and COURANT. These "prints" retain their homes in Strong.—Strong City Derrick. And why shouldn't they? What fight has Cottonwood Falls on Strong City.

The secretary of the Elkhart Carriage and Harness Mfg. Co., of Elkhart, Ind., informs us that their prices will be lower for 1894 than ever. He wishes to ask our readers not to purchase anything in the line of carriages, wagons, bicycles or harness until they have sent 4 cents in stamps to pay postage on their 112 page catalogue. We advise the readers of the COURANT to remember this suggestion. Died, at their home west of this city, on Friday morning, November 30, 1894, after two days' illness with croup, Margaret, the youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James McNece, aged six years and two months. "Maggie," as she is commonly called, was a bright and amiable child, and her death is severely felt by her parents. The funeral services were conducted by the Rev. 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. GREAT MUSIC OFFER. Send us the names and addresses of three or more performers on piano or 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 only five cents each; \$100 and \$50 bills, ten cents each. 25 and 50 cent stamps, ten cents each. \$1 and \$2 bills, 35 cents 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 in winter. The Santa Fe is offering some low rate tickets with liberal conditions as to limit. Texas may be just the place you are looking for, as a home or for investment. IF IT GROWS IN TEXAS, IT'S GOOD. The Texas soil produces such a variety of crops in raising pears, grapes and strawberries. The 1893 record of H. M. Springfellow, Hitchcock, Tex., is a most interesting and profitable record. He raised 100 bushels of pears from 15 acres, can be duplicated by you. G. T. Nicholson, G. P. A. Santa Fe route, Topeka, Kas., will be glad to furnish you with a copy of an illustrated pamphlet telling about Texas. PATENTS. CAVEATS, TRADE MARKS, COPYRIGHTS. CAN I OBTAIN A PATENT? For a prompt answer and an honest opinion write to MUNN & CO., who have had nearly fifty years' experience in this line. A Handbook of Information concerning Patents and how to obtain them sent free. Also a catalogue of mechanical and scientific books sent free. Patent taken by Munn & Co. receive special notice in the Scientific American, and thus are brought before the public with the widest circulation. The Handbook of Information, 25 cents. Every number contains beautiful plates, in colors, and photographs of new inventions, with plans, enabling you to see the latest designs and secure copyright. Address: MUNN & CO., New York, 361 Broadway. WITCO HAZEL OIL. THE PILM OILMENT. SPECIFICS. THE MILD POWER CURE. MARLIN SAFETY RIFLES. THIS PAPER is on file in Philadelphia at the Copyright Office.

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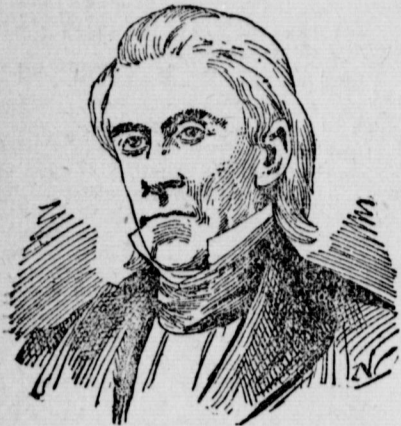
ROAD NOTICE. STATE OF KANSAS, County of Chase. Office of County Clerk, Cottonwood Falls, Chase County, Kansas, Oct. 2nd, 1894.

**TO BE SOLD AT AUCTION.**

**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.

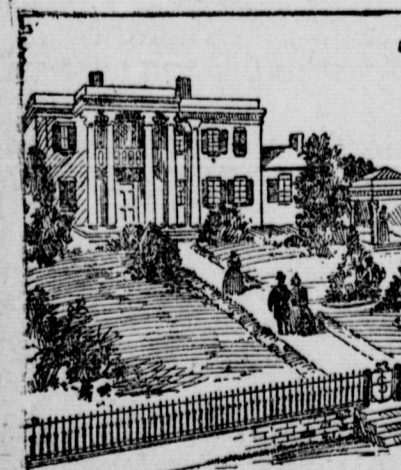
possession of the white house, and the mansion which now occupies the spacious grounds was begun during the time of the Polks at Washington and was sufficiently completed for residence before the president's retirement from office. This time embraced the years 1847 and 1848.

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 gravelled 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 imposing 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 L-shaped hall, embracing in its angle the reception room, and running into the ample west parlors, with twenty-foot 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 during 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 fifty-four. 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



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 virtue. Rare pictures and hangings adorn the walls. Bibelots, insigria 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

old mansion an air of elegance and imparts 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 they were removed to the state capitol grounds, stands on the east side of the grounds to the right of the walk alluded to above as the favorite entrance of the family and the convenient approach for visitors. The tomb was constructed beneath an open temple formed by four columns with entablatures. An inscription of the name and dates of birth and death of the ex-president is upon one of the columns, while an epitaph of some length, taken from the official announcement of the death, made to the court of England by George Bancroft, then American minister, appears on the monolith which rests between the columns.

For forty-two years the remains of the ex-president lay in sacred seclusion, and when Mrs. Polk died her remains, in compliance with her last request, were wrapped in a plain white silk winding sheet and quietly placed beside those of her husband. Two years later, the remains of both were borne thence, and with much impressiveness and military pomp, reinterred in the capitol grounds a few hundred yards away. And now within a short time the heirs will give the estate, real and personal, over to private and public auction, and Polk place, which, for so many years has stood as a public attraction in Nashville, will become only a beautiful memory. One writer says: "As it stands, stately and solemn and deserted, it is an august monument to two illustrious lives, and the people of Nashville, 'the Athens of the South,' will see with sad hearts the rending asunder of this masonry, the associations of which have so long been an inspiration to many lofty sentiments and deeds to those who have daily been accustomed to contemplate its hallowed site." Yet with all the beautiful sentiment, touchingly expressed, there has been an utter failure of all efforts to save this historic spot to the city and



MRS. SARAH C. POLK.

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 merchandise to be disposed of on the most liberal terms that can be secured.

GEORGE S. McDOWELL.

**Making Artificial Clouds.**  
Artificial clouds were recently made for the protection of vines from frost at Oaeleain, on the Swedish-Norwegian frontier. In carrying out this novel innovation, liquid tar was ignited in tin boxes placed along the vine rows, and large sections of solidified petroleum were fired at various places in the vineyard. From these combustibles large clouds of smoke arose and thoroughly protected the particular vineyard in which the experiment was being tested, although vines in the immediate neighborhood were badly injured by the frost. One of the European metropolitan weeklies, in commenting on the utility of the method, spoke very unfavorably of it, declaring that it could only prove effective in very calm weather. If the editor of that journal will brush up a little on meteorology he will learn that calm weather is about the only time in which killing frosts occur.

**Told of an Intelligent Pony.**  
Dick is the name of a pony owned by a Baltimore man, and he is one of the greatest of pets. He is small enough to go through the little door out in the big stable door, and he prefers to enter that way. Sometimes he tries to take the carriage in with him, which, of course, results in failure. Dick will not have his harness put on in the stable, but must be taken in the office for that purpose, and at the same time given at least six peppermint drops. When out driving, he goes along sedately enough, but when his owner stops and alights, Dick puts his forefeet on the pavement and occasionally walks up to the door and enters the shop, as far as the carriage will admit. If it is a candy shop, he will not retreat until he receives a handful of sweets; then he gravely backs into the street. These are only a few instances of Dick's almost human intelligence.

**Porous Glass Grows in Paris.**  
The latest hygienic craze in Paris is the use of porous glass for windows. 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 common glass, the "porous" further admits common air, too, the minute holes with 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 beyond a depth of two or three feet. Bodies of men buried 200 years ago have recently been examined and found unchanged, being frozen perfectly solid.

**STEVE ELKINS AGAIN.**

**Harrison's Henchman Again in the Political 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 Elkins, lately of New Mexico, Missouri, and more recently of Broadway, is a candidate for United States senator. His friend Edwards, a member-elect of the legislature, is a candidate for speaker of that body, and the plan is, according to the best advice, to make Edwards speaker, then elect Elkins senator, and then when the time comes for Mr. Faulkner to retire to make Edwards the other senator. Of course there are a number of ambitious aspirants for the first United States senatorship, the one to take the place of Mr. Camden, who was so much disgraced in the sugar trust investigation, who have announced themselves. Hon. Nathan Goff, ex-secretary of the navy and now a United States district judge, is a candidate without so many pretensions, but perhaps with the best chance of all to be elected. He was chosen governor of West Virginia, as the republicans of that state firmly believe, once upon occasion, and is probably deepest in the hearts of his party.

Mr. Elkins has much in his favor. He and his father-in-law, Henry G. Davis, and his old-time star route partner and business partner, have invested some money of their own, in developing the timber and coal lands of West Virginia. They have built a railroad or two and some handsome residences, for Mr. Elkins' palatial home at Elkins, a town on his own railroad and named after himself, is said to be worth two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, though I believe it is returned to the tax gatherer as worth but twenty-five thousand dollars. But the Elkins, Davis and Kerens combination, with which senators like Gorman and Bruce are thought to have more or less close affiliations, has spent money, employed large numbers of men, helped to develop the state, and, of course, established itself pretty firmly in politics. Mr. Elkins understands how powerful the fugacious dollar is. He helped 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 carpet-bagger and they will have nothing to do with him. It is thought to be true that the numerous aspirants for the senatorship are all intending to help Judge Nathan Goff get the prize when the time comes. The republican managers in the state have been willing enough to use Mr. Elkins' money, or the money of others which he has been able to collect; but they hardly feel like passing Mr. Goff by for this newcomer. However, the ex-secretary of war has practiced before every court in the country, business, social, political, if not judicial, and he is unusually nimble and, as his friends say, he has such a taking way with him, seeming to be the friend of everybody.

It is thought that Mr. Elkins, if he came to the senate, would not allow his public duties to interfere with his private business. He could conduct that just the same, and even if he were not to continue to make money he could probably get along comfortably, being considered by most people to be worth two million dollars, though the estimate in the mountains of West Virginia is eight million dollars. The ex-secretary is most familiar to old habits of Washington as "counsel" in large cases before the departments or congress. It is said that he had a stake of one hundred thousand dollars in the far seal contract awarded by Mr. Windom. That may have been a mere exaggeration by persons who failed to get the contract. It is also said that he came to Washington during the progress of sugar legislation last winter to see that the republicans were nicely kept in line, and it was known that he was here and much interested in the topic. It is hardly likely that he was in charge of the republican end of the thing. In the first place, nobody was in charge of it, much, and Mr. Elkins would hardly be the man whom the sugar trust people would select.

If Mr. Harrison's ex-secretary came to the senate he could take his same interest as formerly in the political management of the republican party. He could collect funds for use in West Virginia or for the general use of the committee. It is related that he and one of his friends secured each a campaign subscription of twenty-five thousand dollars on the supposition that a valuable 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 different 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, the chairman of the finance committee of the last republican national committee, had great trouble in inducing Mr. Elkins to give up a subscription of twenty-five thousand dollars which he

had collected for the committee and was intending to divert to the uses of the West Virginia committee or of himself in the campaign there or elsewhere.

Mr. Elkins is said to be for the renomination of Mr. Harrison for president, and he is helping along his candidate, as some of the republican papers daily charge, by throwing bricks at Gov. McKinley. If Mr. Elkins is for Gen. Harrison, that is very important to the cause of Mr. Harrison. He knows everybody, and by reason of his wealth, as well as his acquaintance, is a good man in convention. He used to help Blaine in older times, but finally lost his confidence, even before he deserted him for Harrison.—Chicago Times.

**NO MORE CALAMITY HOWL.**

**The Sudden Disappearance of Republican Hard Times Waiters.**

Some time before election Oliver & Co., of Pittsburgh, were engaged in the erection of a one-million dollar tinplate mill. The foundation had been laid, contracts had been let and workmen were busy on the immense structure. The great enterprise was referred to as indicating the revival of business, the restored confidence of capital and the awakening of industrial operations. It is a big undertaking, and special significance attached to the fact that it was made immediately upon the adoption of a "ruinous free trade policy," as the calamity howlers were wont to designate the tariff legislation perfected by the present congress.

Now these waiters and political claqueurs appear in an entirely different role. A republican victory changes the whole face of events. To them the future is rose-tinted and touched with the light of hope. They have gone from the depths of despondency 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 appreciation of the humor of the thing, he announces that the republican victory is what assures the completion of the new plant. It was projected before the election and while the new tariff bill was pending in congress; thousands of dollars were expended and the corporation obligated itself to the extent of the entire cost of construction, and now the country is gravely informed that the mill will be erected because the republicans were successful on November 6.

Oliver & Co. have for years done a business amounting to millions annually. They have never followed the dictates of sentiment or changed their plans in deference to ill-omened calamity shouters. They know that it will be impossible to change existing tariff legislation before the summer of 1897, and that if done then it must be by a congress committed to at least some of the heresies of McKinleyism. Yet we are informed that these careless, not to say reckless, business men are willing to risk one million dollars upon the extremely remote contingency that some years hence the Wilson bill may be repealed to make way for such legislation as the country has declared twice, in manner unmistakable, that it will not have.

The correspondent with his republican victory theory only succeeds in making ridiculous the cause which he seeks to advance. Under the new law the tin-plate industry has all the protection that it needs, and there could be no more conclusive proof of the fact than in the enterprise conceived and put in motion before the republican-victory dodge was available. The plain fact is that by repealing the McKinley duty on block tin the new tariff law confers a great boon upon the domestic manufacturers of tin plate, as it does upon all other consumers of raw material in the production of manufactured articles for the markets of the world. Those who but a few days ago could see nothing but want and discouragement confronting the entire country, have suddenly grasped the fact that prosperity is returning, and like the Pittsburgh correspondent they credit it all to the republican victory. Let the good times return and the people can be relied upon to discover what wrought the welcome change.—Detroit Free Press.

**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 modestly would not prevent his making ample reply.—Chicago Herald.

—Democracy again has a golden opportunity to display the wonderful recuperative 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 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 party 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 distress in the hope to reap partisan advantage thereby.—Philadelphia Record.

**CHAIRMAN WILSON'S VIEWS.**

**Hard Times the Greatest Cause of Defeat—Tariff Reform Not Rejected or Discarded.**

The New York Press of Nov. 12, contains a long letter from William L. Wilson on the recent "election and the defeat of tariff reform." He says in part:

"It is the duty of the democratic party after such a reverse to make deliberate, honest and unsparring scrutiny into the causes and forces which wrought its overthrow, and into the condition upon which it may regain its ascendancy with the American people.

"Undoubtedly there were local influences, as there were individual candidacies 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 greatest of all these forces was the severe industrial depression that for a year or more past has hardened the lot and made anxious the lives of a large section of our people. Hard times is an enemy before which no political party in America has ever been able to make a successful stand when in power. The great but empty whig victory in 1840, the democratic triumphs in 1874, 1876, 1882, and even in 1884, were either brought about or materially aided by the financial and industrial suffering of the people.

"This is, and perhaps always will be, a weak point in popular government. When labor is out of employment, when farm products are low, when our financial system is disorganized, the wisest administration of government and the most wholesome laws do not avail to save a party from temporary and disastrous overthrow. The opposition, of whatever name, always seizes 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 counsels of calamity are seldom wise,' and a multitude of voters rush blindly and passionately into the assailing ranks, with no clear idea of what they are to gain by doing so, and with only the consciousness of their own hurt, for which they are eager to punish somebody, and that somebody is necessarily the ruling—not the minority—party. Moreover, the whole teaching of the protective system trains men to depend not on individual effort, the plain virtues of industry, thrift, and temperance, for business prosperity and material comfort, but on government aid and laws of congress. We may rally a majority against the system itself, but it is a much harder and longer task to purge their minds of a generation's false teachings. To-day it is the republican party that is the beneficiary of this popular discontent; more than once in recent elections it has been the victim of it.

"I do not believe the people have rebelled or discarded tariff reform in their action of November 6, for when I look over the whole country I do not find that to have been the common ground of their action. To suppose such a thing would be to accuse the American people of a levity and fickleness of purpose utterly inconsistent with capacity for self-government. No question ever was so well and so thoroughly fought out in popular discussion before them as the question of reforming and reducing the tariff. In every campaign, from that of 1886 to that of 1892, it has been the great issue, every campaign except that of 1888 the democratic party has won a decided victory on that issue. To contend, therefore, that the people have chastised the democratic party for doing what they put it into power to do is to question their honesty and intelligence. If they have indicted chastisement, because of its dealing with the tariff, it has been rather because the party did not carry out with sufficient promptness and thoroughness the work they committed to it, and because they have held the whole party responsible for the action of a few of its representatives in thwarting, delaying and maiming this great work.

"Those representatives failed utterly to comprehend how sincere and earnest the democratic masses were in their demand for reform. The long and indefensible delay in the senate, the sinister suspicions that gathered around certain schedules and duties as there framed—nowhere more vigorously denounced than in the democratic press of the entire country—kindled a disappointment and a disgust among the rank and file of the party that led to apathy and even misjudged hostility in the recent elections. There are no democrats in the country more unanimously and ardently in favor of tariff reform than those of Missouri. But it seems that thousands of them deliberately stayed away from the polls and suffered the elections to go by default. It is hazardous, of course, to indulge in hypotheses, 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 other sections of the country would have been reversed and the democratic party might even have weathered the industrial storm with credit, if not with success.

"Not only did this long delay and the mutilation of the house bill chill and anger the democratic masses, but it kept the business of the country in the torture of suspense and uncertainty, thus hardening and exasperating the crisis, and storing up wrath against the whole party for the actions of a small number of its public servants. The bill, as finally passed, though a vast improvement' on the McKinley bill, was still so obnoxious in some of its features that the president allowed it to become a law without his signature, and it had been in operation too short a time before the elections for the people to see and appreciate its benefits.

"Again, I do not accept the view of

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, and declaimed against some rates which they deemed locally objectionable, but nowhere presented an affirmative platform demanding its repeal and a return to prior conditions. In tariff reform, as in reforms generally, it is the first step that is hardest, and I have always contended, in congress and on the hustings, that if we could once make a substantial breach in the protective system, the momentum of the 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 which dreads nothing so much as 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 temporary scare and resentment against it will have spent their force, and I do not believe the republican 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 protectionists 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 this tariff question is a simple one, and millions of intelligent persons already have clear ideas on the subject and are 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 millionaires of some and paupers of others all of whom are equally deserving. Protection would be no more for it is made up of nothing but special privileges. It confers upon a few favored industries the special privilege of taxing all other industries. Every industry should be compelled to stand or fall entirely upon its own merits. To add 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.

Some day we will fully realize the necessity of denying special privileges to any individual or industry. It is the way and the only way by which all can obtain their equal and exact rights. It means the greatest good to the greatest number, and therefore if for no other reason than that of enlightened self-interest, it must finally receive the full approval of the people.

B. W. H.

**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 160,000 votes. Allowing for a reasonable increase in the vote since then, and we have 165,000 as the full republican vote of the state. At the late election the republican vote for the congressional candidates was about 98,000 or 2,000 less than in 1888. It seems, therefore, that even all the republicans did not vote for protection. The democratic vote in 1892 for Cleveland may be regarded as a full vote of the party. It was about 114,000. The democratic vote on the 6th was about 96,000, or 18,000 short of the party strength. Why did these 18,000 democrats remain away from the polls? They staid away from the polls to rebuke the democratic party for its broken promises, for its failure to give that measure of relief from odious tariff exactions which had been promised and denied to the people. It may have been a mistaken method of venting their displeasure, but that was in their mind.—Baltimore Sun.

# LOVED IN SILENCE.



ferently—turned away with a white lip and a choking in his throat.

The weeks flew by—Christmas came. The house was full of company—smiling 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 had just kissed Violet under the mistletoe, when the door swung open, admitting a new arrival—a young man of one-and-twenty, handsome, healthy, debonair.

"Brother John!"

"Herbert!"

It was the young musician from Germany. Fresh and ardent, he was one of them immediately. In the confusion 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 reason calmly.

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

"Only she is all the world to me, and another fair face will please Herbert 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 its way into the darkness:

"But she has been happy with me until that boy came. Might she not be willing, if she knew—ah! if she knew but half my love? Oh! I cannot, cannot lose her!"

And yet, to all observant eyes, he was the grave, reserved, quiet John Steele—courteous with his equals, kind to his inferiors. He was, as ever, the thoughtful host, the indulgent, the steady friend.

The hidden war with himself went on for weeks. At last he made his decision.

"When Herbert asks her hand of me I shall know whether or not she truly loves me. If all her heart is not his I will hope—I will offer my love to her. If she confesses to loving him I will be silent forever."

The holidays went by, the house grew quiet—Herbert sought an interview with his elder brother.

John listened quietly.

"I have expected this, Herbert. I will talk with Violet."

"But you can give me your consent."

"I can say nothing now."

With a look of surprise Herbert withdrew—went down the wide oak stair, crossed the terrace, whistling.

John rang the study bell.

"Pompey, ask Miss Vane to come to me."

He turned faint at the sound of her light step on the velvet of the hall, yet fought off the weakness successfully 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.

"What is all this that Herbert tells me, Violet?" with a forced smile, a steady voice.

"He has told you?" with a swift blush.

"Told me what, Violet? Come closer, little one, and let me look into your 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 your heart to this young brother of 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 together. I have been—I am so happy with him, guardy!"

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

"Ah! that is different."

A little silence. He quietly and forever put away all hope.

"Yes, very different, my Violet. Kiss me, little one—only once. There; thank you, dear. Go now and say to Herbert that I give you to him, and to the life you have chosen, as his wife."

She slipped away, like a beam of light. But Caliph, for the first time in his life, when permitted, did not follow her. He pressed closer to John's knee and uttered a pitiful whine. Gaining no attention, he joined the silence of the stately room, casing his troubled heart by the employment of lapping up with his slender tongue the tears that fell on the folded hands of the master of Lakehome.—Pleasant Hours.

## IN THE ELECTRICAL WORLD.

The New York & Philadelphia Traction Co. proposes to construct an electric road from New York to Philadelphia, 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 organized at several points in the city, as well as in Brooklyn and surrounding towns. Another office has been opened in Philadelphia, in the Drexel building, 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, aggregating 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 manufacturer made a number of experiments to determine the best method of illuminating his cloth mills. Gas jets, incandescent lamps and arc lights were all tried and found wanting. Finally a novel idea was adopted. The walls and ceiling of a room were painted white, and under each of a number of arc lights was suspended a reflector, which threw all the light up to the white ceiling, from which it was reflected to the room below. This system was successful from the outset, and has attracted considerable attention among English weavers. It has 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 system of illumination, as there are no columns 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 of dusk disappears in the unusually even, steady illumination.

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

# Royal Baking Powder

## ABSOLUTELY PURE

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 attention, and I just revelled in Harry's conversation."—Boston Transcript.

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

A Child Enjoys The pleasant flavor, gentleness and soothing effect of Syrup of Figs, when in need of a laxative, and if the father or mother be costive or bilious, the most gratifying results 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 preparation.

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

## THE GENERAL MARKETS.

KANSAS CITY, Dec. 3.	
CATTLE—Best beefs	3 70 @ 5 30
Stockers	2 00 @ 3 35
Native cows	2 20 @ 2 65
HOGS—Good to choice heavy	4 90 @ 4 65
WHEAT—No. 2 red	50 @ 50 1/2
No. 2 hard	43 @ 43 1/2
CORN—No. 2 mixed	41 1/2 @ 42
OATS—No. 2 mixed	30 @ 30 1/2
FLOUR—Patent	47 @ 48
Fancy	1 00 @ 2 00
HAY—Choice timothy	7 00 @ 8 50
Fancy prairie	7 00 @ 9 00
BRAN—sacked	18 @ 20
BUTTER—Choice creamery	17 @ 20
CHEESE—Full cream	10 @ 11
EGGS—Choice	17 1/2 @ 18
POTATOES	45 @ 50
ST. LOUIS.	
CATTLE—Native and shipping	3 00 @ 4 25
Texas	2 00 @ 3 00
HOGS—Heavy	4 00 @ 4 70
SHEEP—Fair to choice	2 00 @ 2 65
WHEAT—Choice	2 00 @ 2 45
WHEAT—No. 2 red	51 1/2 @ 52
CORN—No. 2 mixed	41 1/2 @ 45
OATS—No. 2 mixed	39 @ 39 1/2
WHEAT—Choice	42 @ 52 1/2
BUTTER—Creamery	16 @ 23
LARD—Western steam	6 80 @ 6 97
PORK	12 35 @ 12 37 1/2
CHICAGO.	
CATTLE—Common to prime	3 75 @ 5 50
HOGS—Packing and shipping	4 00 @ 4 75
SHEEP—Fair to choice	2 50 @ 3 50
WHEAT—Winter wheat	3 30 @ 4 25
WHEAT—No. 2 red	54 1/2 @ 55 1/2
WHEAT—No. 2	47 @ 47 1/2
OATS—No. 2	31 @ 31 1/2
RYE	49 @ 50
BUTTER—Creamery	13 @ 22 1/2
LARD	6 85 @ 6 90
PORK	12 00 @ 12 01
NEW YORK.	
CATTLE—Native steers	4 00 @ 5 25
HOGS—Good to choice	4 00 @ 5 00
WHEAT—No. 2 red	56 1/2 @ 57
CORN—No. 2	38 @ 38 1/2
OATS—Western mixed	31 @ 34
BUTTER—Creamery	18 @ 23 1/2
PORK—Mess	13 50 @ 14 00

## PROGRESS.

People who get the greatest degree of comfort and real enjoyment 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 and improved products of modern inventive genius which best serve the needs of their physical being. Accordingly, 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 they 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 pills found in the market. In curative virtues, there is no comparison to be made between them and the ordinary pills, as any one may easily learn by sending for a free sample, (four to seven doses) of the Pellets, which will be sent on receipt of name and address on a postal card.

ONCE USED THEY ARE ALWAYS IN FAVOR.

The Pellets cure biliousness, sick and bilious headache, dizziness, costiveness, or constipation, sour stomach, loss of appetite, coated tongue, indigestion, or dyspepsia, windy belchings, "heart burn," pain and distress after eating, and kindred derangements 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 unequalled. They are tiny, sugar-coated granules; any child will readily take them. Accept no substitute that may be recommended to be "just as good." It may be better for the dealer, because of paying him better profit, but he is not the one who needs help. Address for free sample, WORLD'S DISPENSARY MEDICAL ASSOCIATION, 663 Main Street, Buffalo, N. Y.

## 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?"

"Yes, sir."

"And now and then you leave your fireside and go out to take a walk?"

"Exactly."

"And the hours pass so swiftly by 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 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 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 until 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 Be 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 "papa'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.

## The Greatest Medical Discovery of the Age.

# KENNEDY'S MEDICAL DISCOVERY.

DONALD KENNEDY, of ROXBURY, MASS., Has discovered in one of our common pasture weeds a remedy that cures every kind of Humor, from the worst Scrofula down to a common Pimple.

He has tried it in over eleven hundred 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 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 stomachic 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 bedtime. Sold by all Druggists.

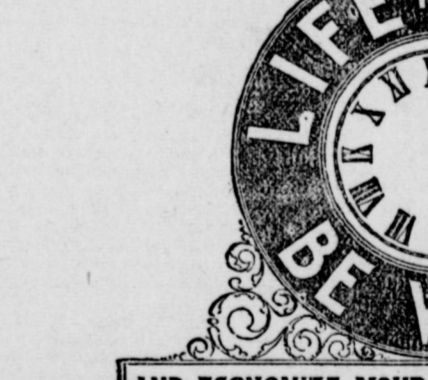
## GIVE ST. JACOBS OIL A CHANCE TO CURE YOUR RHEUMATISM

It will give you a chance to GO TO WORK CURED



It's a cold day for the housekeeper when Pearlina gets left. Take Pearlina from washing and cleaning and nothing remains but hard work. It shows in the things that are washed; it tells on the woman who washes. Pearlina saves work, and works safely. It leaves nothing undone that you want done well; what it leaves undone, it ought not to do.

## Beware



AND ECONOMIZE YOUR TIME, HUSBAND YOUR STRENGTH & INCREASE YOUR PLEASURE BY USING CLAIRETTE SOAP.

BEST, PUREST & MOST ECONOMICAL SOLD EVERYWHERE MADE BY THE N.K. FAIRBANK COMPANY, ST. LOUIS.

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FOR DURABILITY, ECONOMY AND FOR GENERAL BLACKING IS UNEQUALLED. HAS AN ANNUAL SALE OF 3,000,000. ALSO MANUFACTURE THE 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. MOISE EROS, PROP'S, CANTON, MASS.

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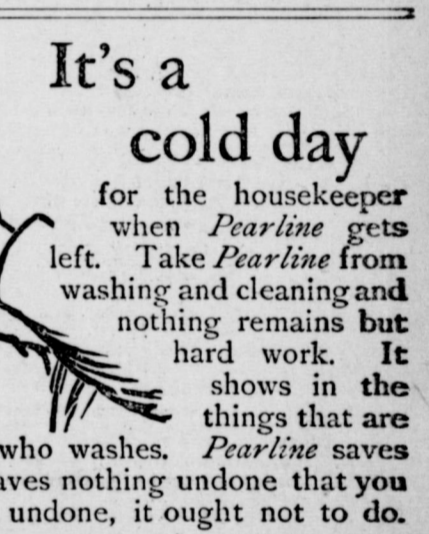
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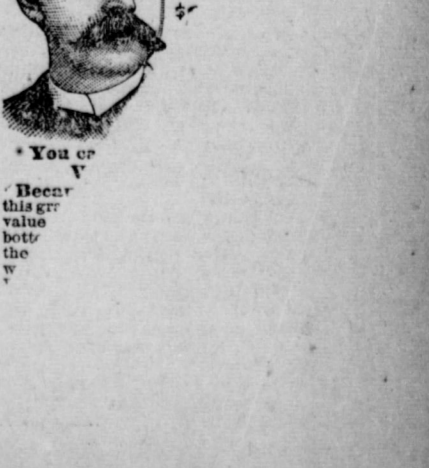
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# TO CONGRESS.

## 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 congress:

To the Congress of the United States: The assembling of the nation's legislative 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 inexcusable responsibility incurred in the discharge of that duty. 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 advantage of consistently adhering to a firm but just foreign policy, free from evasions and ambitious 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 importation of certain of our food products and have strongly urged that the rigid supervision and inspection under our laws are amply sufficient to protect the health of the people of this country of diseased cattle and unwholesome meat.

On the 17th of March last a new treaty with China in relation to the opium trade was signed at Washington and on August 13th I received the sanction of the senate.

Acting upon the reported discovery of Texas fever in cargoes of American cattle the German prohibition against the export of such stock and fresh meats from this country has been revived. It is hoped that Germany will soon become convinced that the prohibition is as needless as it is harmful to mutual interests. The German government has protested against that provision of the customs tariff act which imposes a discriminating duty of one cent on a pound on sugars coming from the Hawaiian Islands. It is to be regretted that the extension of such duty fits 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 possibility of a violation of the statute as imposed that duty and I invite attention 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 the event of a collision in the North Pacific ocean. For their guidance in the execution of the award of the Paris tribunal of arbitration and the enforcement of the regulations therein prescribed for the protection of seal fisheries in the Bering sea.

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 wise discretion of the executive organization of a government in place of the provisional arrangement which followed the deposition of the queen has been announced with evidence of the increasing interest and recognition usual in such cases has been accorded the new government.

Apart from the war in which the island empire of Hawaii is engaged, the attention 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 for the recognition of her rights as a nation. The Japanese empire of to-day is no longer the Japan of the past and our relations with this progressive nation should not be confined to the narrow limits of trade and commerce. Good will, fostered by many interests in common, has marked our relations with our nearest southern neighbor.

Peace being declared in her northern frontier, 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 in 1858. The friendly relations of the intercourse between the two countries is attested by the fact during this long period. The commerce of each has steadily increased and the rules of mutual confidence, being neither stimulated by conventional arrangements nor returned by jealous rivalries or selfish desires.

Peru, I regret to say, shows symptoms of domestic disturbance. Her recent weakness and slowness of her recuperation from the war of 1881. Weakened in resources, her difficulties in facing international obligations invite our kindly sympathy and just our forbearance in pressing claims. It is our duty to be constrained to testify this sympathy in connection 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 Bering sea are second only to our own. A modus vivendi has been concluded with the imperial government restrictive of poaching on Russian rookeries and of sealing in waters which were not comprehended in the protected area defined in the Paris award. The Russian government has urged upon the Russian government equality of treatment for our great life insurance companies whose operations have been extended throughout Europe. Admittedly, as we do not export our goods 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 injury to our citizens have been reported during the current year. One Kremeniski was arrested last summer in a Polish province, on a reported charge of unperturbed removal of Russian allegiance, but it transpired that the proceedings originated in alleged malfeasance committed by Kremeniski 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 Venezuela for the arbitration of a long disputed claim growing out of the seizure of certain vessels, the property of citizens of the United States. Although signed, the treaty of extradition with Venezuela is not yet in force, owing to the insistence of that government that, while its surrender to us shall in no case be liable to capital punishment.

The rules for the prevention of collision at sea, which were framed by the maritime conference of 1864 and have since been amended, are currently incorporated in the statutes of the United States and Great Britain, have been announced to take effect March 1, 1895, and inquiries have been extended to all maritime powers to adhere to them. Favorable replies have thus far been received from Australia, Portugal, Spain and Sweden. My last annual message I referred briefly to the satisfactory progress of the Samoa arbitration under the provisions of the Berlin treaty. Illustrating the policy of entangling ourselves with foreign powers; and on May 9, 1894, in response to a resolution of the senate I have signed the ratification of the Berlin treaty. Some subject which emphasized my views on the correspondence in regard to which I will be before congress, further demonstrating the government which was devised

by the three powers and forced upon the Samoans against their inveterate hostility, be maintained only by the continued presence of foreign military force and at no small sacrifice of life and treasure. The suppression of the Matafua insurrection by the powers, and the subsequent banishment of the leader and seven other chiefs, as recited in my last message, 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 \$372,812,489.29 and its expenditures to \$412,505,738.87, leaving a deficit of \$39,693,248.58. There was a decrease of \$15,933,577.66 in the ordinary expenses of the government, as compared with the fiscal year 1893. There was collected from customs \$131,818,539.62, and from internal revenue \$147,168,449.27. The balance of the revenue for the year amounting to \$63,517,977.00, was derived from the sales of lands and other sources. The value of our total dutiable imports amounted to \$73,199,986, being \$146,625,165 less during the fiscal year 1894 than during the preceding year. The receipts from customs were \$73,363,483.11 less and from the tariff \$72,333,337.97 less than during the preceding year. The total tax collected from distilled spirits was \$85,359,202.25, on manufactured tobacco, \$28,617,808.62, and on fermented liquors, \$31,414,788.94.

Our exports of merchandise, domestic and foreign, amounted during the year to \$92,140,572, being an increase over the preceding year of \$14,465,378. The total amount of gold exported during the fiscal year was \$7,838,961, and the amount imported during the fiscal year 1893, \$21,174,881 during the previous year. The imports of silver were \$13,286,532, and the exports were \$9,451,235. The total bounty paid upon the production of sugar in the United States for the fiscal year was \$12,100,238.89, 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 1894, were \$12,100,238.89. It is estimated that upon the basis of the present revenue laws the receipts of the government during the current fiscal year ending June 30, 1895, will be \$414,447,748.44, and its expenditures \$444,477,748.44, resulting in a deficit of \$30,000,000. The first day of November, 1894, the total stock of money of all kinds in the country was \$2,349,738,888, as against \$2,294,551,000 on the first day of November, 1893, an increase of \$55,187,888. The circulation or not included in the treasury holdings was \$1,672,093,412, or \$24.27 per capita upon an estimated population of 68,887,000. At the same date there was held in the treasury \$676,645,476, and the money of all kinds in circulation or not included in the treasury holdings was \$1,672,093,412, or \$24.27 per capita upon an estimated population of 68,887,000. At the same date there was held in the treasury \$676,645,476, and the money of all kinds in circulation or not included in the treasury holdings was \$1,672,093,412, or \$24.27 per capita upon an estimated population of 68,887,000.

The purchase of silver bullion under the act of July 14, 1890, ceased on the first day of October, 1893, and since that time there had been purchased during the fiscal year 1894, \$1,917,658.78 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 first day of July, 1894, to the date mentioned was 168,674,682.33 fine ounces, which cost \$125,901,925.25, the average price per ounce being \$0.744. 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 \$378,103,703 were coined under the provisions of that act, \$38,825,042 under the provisions of the act of July 14, 1890, and \$55,627,663 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 dollars, valued at \$108,214,730.00, and there was \$99,474,912.50 in gold coined, \$758 in standard silver dollars, \$6,044,140.30 in subsidiary coin and \$716,919.20 in minor coin. During the calendar year 1893 the production of gold in the United States was estimated at 1,739,323 fine ounces of gold of the commercial and coinage value of \$35,935,000 and 60,000 fine ounces of silver of the bullion or coin value of \$4,830,000 and the coinage value of \$7,570,000. 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 \$1,251,641,913.3, and \$27,927,391 was gold and \$324,917,738 was silver.

Fifty national banks were organized during the year ended October 31, 1894, with a capital of \$3,385,000, and seventy-nine, with a capital of \$2,825,000, were organized in the voluntary liquidation. Twenty-one banks, with a capital of \$2,770,000, were placed in the hands of receivers. The total number of national banks in existence on the first day of October 31, 1894, being 43 less than on the first day of October, 1893, of which total stock paid in was \$72,671,335, being \$9,678,491 less than at the same time in the previous year, and the surplus and undivided profits, \$10,214,929.31, amounting to \$84,121,682.10, which was \$16,059,780 less than on October 31, 1893. The circulation has decreased \$1,741,563. The obligations of the banks to each other were increased \$1,229,331, and the individual deposits were \$277,294,865, less than at the corresponding date in the previous years. Loans and discounts were \$101,293,293 more than at the same time in the previous year, and checks and other cash items were \$30,349,963 more. The total sources of the banks at the date mentioned amounted to \$3,472,923.95, as against \$3,109,563,384 in 1893.

**Army Affairs.** From the report of the secretary of war it appears that the strength of the army on September 30, 1894, was 2,135 officers and 55,705 enlisted men. Although this is apparently a very slight decrease compared with the previous year, the actual effective force has been increased to the equivalent of nearly two regiments, through the reorganization of the system of recruiting and the consequent release of the regular army of the large force of men hitherto serving at the recruiting departments. The abolition of these departments, it is predicted, will furthermore effect an annual reduction approximating \$200,000 in the direct cost of the army, besides promoting general health, morals and discipline of the troops. The execution of the policy of concentrating the army at important centers of population and transportation, foreshadowed in the last annual report of the secretary, has resulted in the abandonment of fifteen of the smaller posts, which was effected under a plan which assembles organizations of like 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 extent of territory under protection without diminishing the security heretofore afforded by any locality; improves the discipline, training and esprit de corps of the army, besides considerably 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 interests of the general welfare from the small force comprising our regular army should not 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 legal strength of the army is 25,000 men the effective strength, through various causes, is but little over 30,000 men. The purpose of congress does not, therefore, seem to be fully attained by the existing condition, while no considerable increase in the army is in my judgment demanded by recent events.

The policy of sea coast fortifications in prospect 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 the year, as indicated, have already suggested and the secretary of war presents a plan, which I recommend to the consideration of congress, to attain the desired end. Economies effected in the department in other lines of its work will offset to a great extent the expenditure involved in the proposition submitted. Among other things this contemplated the adoption of the three battalion formation, 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. 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