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W. B. TIMMONS, Editor and Proprietor.

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

VOL. XXI.

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 15, 1894.

NO. 8.

THE WORLD AT LARGE.

Summary of the Daily News.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

In his annual report Quartermaster-General Batchelder earnestly recommends increased appropriations for barracks and quarters, and says the present appropriations are insufficient; to carry out the act providing for the location and preservation of the lines of battles at Antietam, Md., the government must acquire 800 acres of land, necessitating an additional appropriation of \$50,000; at Gettysburg, Pa., the purchase of land for monument sites had been completed, and the sites of commands had been marked on the tablets and guns.

A snail cablegram received by Secretary Gresham recently from United States Minister Denby at Peking, chronicles another important forward movement by the Japanese, reading as follows: "Japanese have taken Foo Chow in the gulf of Liastuno, approaching Shan Kai Kuan. Two campaigns against Moukden and Tien Tsin."

A SCAFFOLD on which four men were working at Washington broke and two of the men, W. J. Thacker and James A. O'Brien, fell 40 feet to the sidewalk. Thacker, who is 26 years old, died in fifteen minutes from fracture of the skull. O'Brien, 35 years old and married, cannot live. The others escaped by climbing on the roof.

FAMOUS have been denied by President Cleveland in the cases of J. M. Greenwood, sentenced in Missouri to two years' imprisonment for passing counterfeit money, and Jacob Pecor, sentenced in Kansas to ten years' imprisonment for manslaughter.

The statistician of the United States department of agriculture recently stated that owing to the comparatively small number of returns as yet received in answer to the special circular in regard to the feeding of wheat to stock, the department would not make a statement as to the same until more extensive returns had been received.

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND will probably accompany Mrs. Cleveland on the 12th to Philadelphia where she will christen the new ocean steamer St. Louis. All the members of the cabinet, with ladies of their families, and private Secretary Thurber are expected to be of the party, which will be accommodated on a special train running directly to the ship yards.

MAJ.-GEN. OLIVER OTIS HOWARD, "the Christian hero," has been placed on the retired list of the United States army, having reached the statutory limit of age.

AGRICULTURAL department officials are watching the progress of negotiations between Germany and the United States over the question of excluding American cattle and incline to the belief that Germany has prepared for a clever stroke of diplomacy. The announcement is made that the German government had agreed to leave the point of dispute—whether or not Texas fever could be communicated to other cattle by the importation of American stock—to the preponderance of expert opinion.

ADM. BANCROFT GERRARD was placed on the retired list at noon on the 10th. His total active service amounted to forty years and five months.

It was reported at Washington on the 9th that the resignation of C. H. J. Taylor, the negro politician of Kansas and recorder of deeds for the District of Columbia, was in the hands of the president.

C. H. J. TAYLOR, recorder of the District of Columbia, has denied that he has any intention of resigning.

The first assistant postmaster-general has made his annual report to the postmaster-general.

According to returns received at Washington the indications are that the average yield per acre for the entire cotton belt is 191.7 pounds, distributed by states as follows: North Carolina, 210; South Carolina, 168; Georgia, 155; Florida, 110; Alabama, 160; Mississippi, 195; Louisiana, 230; Texas, 235; Arkansas, 203; Tennessee, 157; all other states and territories, 200.

It was reported from Washington on the 11th that there was no longer any doubt about an issue of new bonds and that the new securities would be upon the market within the next thirty days. It was the president's conclusion that the order had better be made now in order that the benefits to be derived might be no longer delayed, and the final decision was made and agreed to by all of the cabinet officers at their last meeting.

ATTORNEY-GENERAL OLNEY has telegraphed to the Boston Globe that there is no truth in the rumor that he is about to retire from the cabinet.

BRIG.-GEN. McDOWELL McCOOK has been appointed major-general of the United States army, vice Gen. Howard, retired, and Col. James W. Forsyth, of the Seventh cavalry, has been promoted to brigadier-general to succeed McCook.

GENERAL NEWS.

The failures during the week ended the 9th were 261 in the United States, against 358 last year, and 43 in Canada, against 37 last year.

A LATE Shanghai, China, dispatch said that orders had been issued rescinding the projected dispatch of large supplies of rice for the army at New Chang. This was due to the fact that the board of war has abandoned all hope of staying the progress of the Japanese army in Manchuria.

A DISPATCH from Greenville, Miss., said that a train load of cotton on the Deer Creek branch of the Georgia Pacific railroad caught fire from a blazing forest and was consumed.

A MEETING was held on the 11th under the auspices of the socialist labor party at Chicago to commemorate the hanging of the anarchists. The speeches made were moderate in tone, the belief being expressed that dynamite would not advance their cause, and the audience were urged to put their trust in the ballot box.

A PARTY of tramps, camping outside of Boone, Ia., had a row and one of them was beaten to death with a coupling pin and his body thrown into the fire. The police captured six of the gang.

The Chicago Times said on the 12th that at the proper time and at the proper place a senatorial boom would be started for "Bob" Lincoln which was expected to land the son of Abraham Lincoln in the United States senate as the successor of Senator Cullom.

The revised totals for the consolidation of Brooklyn and other cities with New York stand: For consolidation, 63,959; against, 63,096; majority for consolidation, 871.

A PRIVATE dispatch received at San Antonio, Tex., on the 11th from the City of Mexico stated that President Diaz had commuted the sentence of death against Edward Adams, the American who killed a waiter in a restaurant in that city four years ago, to twenty years' imprisonment.

As one of the evidences that Oklahoma must go it alone on the statehood idea, the Baptists at a recent convention severed their connection in religious matters with Oklahoma, and formed an organization within the five civilized tribes. The Southern Methodists have also expressed themselves in the same way.

The new czar was reported as showing great activity in answering the many telegrams of condolence and expressions of loyalty which he receives and the impression prevailed that he was trying to demonstrate the fact that he was courteous and genial and that Russia was extremely loyal.

CLEARING house returns for the principal cities of the United States for the week ended November 9 showed an average increase as compared with the corresponding week of last year of 1.8; in New York the decrease was 2.9; outside New York the increase was 7.1.

The silver men of Colorado and other mining states were said to be maturing plans for launching a "silver party." They were to co-operate with southern and eastern bimetalists. A call will soon be issued for a meeting to effect an organization.

TWELVE white couples returning home in buggies from a protracted meeting at Trenton, Ky., encountered a negro torchlight procession led by a brass band. The horses of the whites became frightened and the negroes were asked to stop the music till they had passed but refused. A free for all fight then ensued and three ladies were severely hurt. Thirteen negroes were arrested.

The medical students of St. Petersburg made a hostile demonstration against Prof. Zakharin, the late czar's physician. They were dispersed by the police. His house at Moscow was also surrounded by an angry crowd and its windows broken with stones.

An earthquake shock was experienced at Benton Harbor, Mich., on the 9th. Windows rattled and clocks stopped, and the houses shook perceptibly. The vibrations were distinctly noticeable for two or three seconds. They were accompanied by a deep rumbling like thunder. No damage resulted.

FIFTY pounds of dynamite exploded recently on the Hallwood & Keffer sewer contract at Huntington, Ind. John Hartman and Norton Keffer were killed and John Flynn fatally injured. Houses in close proximity were badly wrecked. The men were warning the dynamite when it exploded.

A TROLLEY car on the West End Electric street railway at Pittsburgh, Pa., recently jumped the track, going down the steep grade on Steuben street, and went over a 30-foot wall. Two passengers were badly bruised and the motor man was pinned beneath the car, suffering a badly sprained shoulder and internal injuries. A 10-year-old girl, who was walking up the street at the time, was thrown over the embankment and badly hurt.

The most interesting feature in the election in Lafayette, Ind., was the appearance of Mrs. Helen M. Gougar at a ward voting precinct, demanding the privilege of suffrage. By previous arrangement with the election board, every courtesy was extended and she was permitted to enter the booth, ask for state, county and township ballot, and she was refused each on the ground of sex. She then demanded the privilege to make an affidavit of her citizenship which was denied her on the same ground. This is a test vote for a case to be carried to the supreme court of the state.

THE cotton and cornfields around Ripley, Tenn., were reported on the 11th as being destroyed by fire, with little hope of checking the flames, as water was very scarce. A later dispatch said the fires had about spent their fury.

A SPECIAL train on the Chicago & Northern Pacific, carrying passengers from Chicago to Waldheim cemetery, was derailed on the 11th. Fortunately only two trainmen suffered bruises.

AMOS McINTOSH, prosecuting attorney, shot Lee Adkins, tax collector, at Chetopa, I. T. Both were prominent citizens of the Creek nation. An old Gov. FLOWER, of New York, has expressed his willingness to allow experts to make a test whether a man electrocuted can be resuscitated, so as to settle the controversy on the subject.

A CONVENTION, representative of all the states and cities of the union, has been called to meet at St. Louis on December 11 to formulate a plan for the care of the homeless and indigent children found in American cities.

LATE returns in the Texas gubernatorial situation show Culberson's majority to be between 40,000 and 60,000. The democrats elected all the congressmen but the one in the Twelfth where Noonan, republican, was elected with a plurality of 550.

A BIG fire in London on the 10th burned out a tea company and two cork factories. Loss, \$400,000.

FIRE did damage to the amount of \$50,000 at Fisher's shoe and rubber factory in New York.

C. F. AYCOCK, county treasurer at Harrison, Ark., was found lying on the floor of his office, with his hands and feet tied, a pocket handkerchief stuffed into his mouth and another bound over his face. As he was returning home the other night from Lead Hill he was intercepted by two men who compelled him to return to the courthouse and open the safe, which they looted. But little money was in the vault, as the treasurer kept his funds in the bank.

DUN'S review of trade for the week ended the 9th said that business had been waiting the past week and that the elections were expected to give it a sharp turn. Corn had fallen 2 cents and cotton had declined $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ cents, the lowest price ever recorded. Scarcely anything was doing in woolen goods for spring delivery and the demand for winter goods had nearly disappeared. Some of the wire rod mills had closed for lack of orders.

DRS. A. L. WRIGHT, S. C. DUNKLE and A. S. GOLLEY, of Carroll, Ia., were recently convicted by the federal grand jury at Des Moines, Ia., to pay each a fine of \$1,000 for irregularities in certifying to pension fees as members of the pension examining board.

GEORGE R. DAVIS, director-general of the world's fair, is a candidate for United States senator to succeed Shelby M. Cullom and has opened headquarters at the Grand Pacific hotel, Chicago. The capture of the Illinois general assembly by the republicans led Gen. Davis to this action.

ADDITIONAL DISPATCHES.

A DISPATCH received from Shanghai says that the Japanese have captured Port Arthur, China's great naval station, meeting with only a feeble resistance.

MRS. CLEVELAND christened the new steamship St. Louis at Philadelphia on the 12th in the presence of fully 50,000 people. After the ceremony, which went off without a hitch, 400 invited guests, including the president, were entertained at lunch by Mr. Cramp, the builder of the vessel.

THE Fox diamond championship belt, held by Champion Corbett, was stolen in Davenport, Ia., where it was on exhibition as an advertisement for Corbett's company, which was playing there. It was valued at \$7,000 or \$8,000. No clue to the robbers.

PETER JACKSON, who was in London on the 12th, has issued a challenge to fight any man in the world for \$25,000 a side in the National Sporting club.

A GANG of men, supposed to be the Cook gang, tied and gagged a farmer and his family, living 30 miles east of Perry, Ok., and plundered his house of everything valuable, because he said he was too poor to give them anything to eat.

THE committee appointed by the president to investigate the big strike at Chicago have presented their report. The managers' association is severely scored. The report leans toward the strikers. The committee urge the establishment of a national strike commission, with supreme power of arbitration.

CHARLES W. MOWBRAY, the English anarchist, has returned to America. He has arranged to speak at a number of meetings in different eastern cities.

THE steamer Wetmore was reported ashore off Cleveland, Wis., on the 12th, and in danger of breaking up. Two life-saving crews had gone to rescue the crew.

THIRTEEN cases of all-pox were discovered in New York on the 12th in the vicinity of West Thirty-ninth street. The contagion arose from a case of small-pox recently found at 439 West Thirty-ninth street.

NEWS has been received at Gibson, La., of a tragedy which occurred at Chacabola station. Two white men, Eddie Evans and John Bergeron, became involved in a quarrel over a game of cards, when Evans drew a gun and mortally wounded Bergeron. Realizing the enormity of his crime, he placed the gun to his breast and killed himself.

KANSAS STATE NEWS.

One democrat is supposed to have been elected to the lower house of the Kansas legislature.

The president has refused a pardon to Jacob Pecor, sentenced in Kansas to ten years for manslaughter.

The store of Ottoman & Darragh at Independence was entered by burglars the other night and robbed of about \$300 worth of goods.

The three-year-old daughter of George Hoss, of Topeka, was recently frightfully burned by a gasoline stove explosion and died soon after.

The trial of the case of Nelson E. Aears against Senator Martin for criminal libel, growing out of the Pete Kline affidavits, has been postponed to the March term of the Allen county court.

Mrs. H. F. Steinburg, residing near Silver Lake, was thrown from a buggy in a runaway accident in North Topeka the other morning and badly hurt. Her head struck a telegraph pole, rendering her unconscious, and she was injured internally.

A painter named Parkes, hailing from Kansas City, while employed near the top of the headquarters building at the Leavenworth soldiers' home, fell to the ground the other afternoon, breaking his right arm and receiving other severe injuries internally.

In the United States court at Topeka Judge Foster vacated the temporary order restraining the old Santa Fe organization from proceeding with an election except under the cumulative plan of voting, and declared that the cumulative system did not apply.

C. M. Greenman and Charles D. Vernon, traveling salesman, one from St. Louis and the other from Kansas City, got into a fight at Fort Scott, about the election, when Greenman slashed Vernon terribly with a razor. Greenman was arrested upon the charge of assault with intent to kill.

The latest returns received at Topeka up to November 10 gave the republicans 93 members of the lower house of the legislature and the people's party 32. The senate, which holds over, is 23 populists, 15 republicans and 2 democrats, giving the republicans an ample majority on joint ballot.

A. M. Engle, a farmer living 6 miles northeast of Abilene, was burned out the other night. Residence, barns, five horses, cows, hogs and everything except a portion of his household goods were destroyed. Loss, \$7,000; insured for \$3,000. The origin of the fire was supposed to have been incendiary.

Col. Veale, of Topeka, a republican member of the legislature, is reported as saying that he will canvass the legislature on the question of resubmitting the prohibitory amendment, and if he finds any considerable number friendly to the movement, he will introduce a joint resolution to that effect.

W. M. Remley, who had a real estate and intelligence office at Topeka, started in a single buggy for Anderson county, and some time after was found in a dying condition on the road near Tecumseh. He lived but a short time after being found. There were marks of blows on the head and the indications were that he had been kicked by his horse.

The elegant silk flag which the populists carried at the head of their procession at the big ratification meeting in 1893 in Topeka, was presented to the republicans to be carried in their procession at a similar demonstration on the Tuesday night following the late election. In his note to Chairman Leland, tendering the flag, Chairman Breidenthal said: "Give it back to us in 1894."

Pensions lately issued to Kansas veterans: Original, Hubert G. Rose, Wichita, Sedgewick county; John H. Thoroughman, Myra, Woodson county; Merrifield Vicery, Dover, Shawnee county. Increase, John Prescott, Topeka, Shawnee county. Reissue, Artemus C. McKenney, Haddam, Washington county; John W. Reynolds, Sedgewick, Harvey county. Original widows, etc., Amy J. McBride, Anthony, Harper county.

In 1872 a man named W. H. Bauer disappeared from Wichita, and later a body was found which friends identified as that of the missing man, and it was buried. A few days ago a letter was received from Bauer, dated at Port Lavaca, Tex., addressed to the sheriff and making inquiry about certain property and persons. Bauer said nothing about his mysterious disappearance nearly a quarter of a century ago.

A handsome young woman about 20 years old, from Eldorado, a few days ago stopped at the Lockwood hotel at Fort Scott. She refused to give her name. She disappeared and a few days later was found in an unoccupied room at the hotel unconscious on the bed. Beside her was an empty chloroform bottle and some morphine pills. She was restored by two physicians, who were called, but refused to give any reason for her action.

Fire of the toughest characters in the Douglas county jail at Lawrence escaped the other night by saving their way through the iron bars over the windows. It was discovered when the jailer went to lock the men up for the night. The escaped prisoners were: Matt Ryan, Bill Dooley, Fred Miller, for burglary and larceny; Tom Hunter and John Austin, for assault with intent to kill. In escaping the men stole four horses, but abandoned them at daybreak.

LABOR COMMISSION.

The Strike Report Finally Submitted.—The Commissioners Lean Somewhat Toward the Strikers.

CHICAGO, Nov. 13.—The United States government report on the great railway strike in connection with the Pullman trouble was made public yesterday. The report, which is signed by the federal labor commissioner, Carroll D. Wright, and his fellow investigators, John D. Kernan, of New York, and Nicholas B. Worthington, of Illinois, is addressed to President Cleveland.

The report says the capitalization of the twenty-four railroads directly represented in the General Managers' association was \$2,108,552,617. The number of employees was 221,097. Employees upon association roads were treated as under subjugation to the General Managers' association, and the report, after detailing the action of the association in establishing agencies and employing men, adds:

"This was the first time when men upon each line were brought sharply face to face with the fact that in questions as to wages, rules, etc., each line was supported by twenty-four combined railroads. It was an incident of the General Managers' association to assist each road in case of trouble.

The association is an illustration of the persistent and shrewdly disguised plan of corporations to overreach their limitations and to usurp indirectly powers and rights not contemplated in their charters and not obtainable from the people of their legislatures.

The report then describes the town of Pullman and how it was conducted. As to the great railroad strike proper, the report says:

"It is apparent that the readiness to strike sympathetically was promoted by the disturbed and apprehensive condition of railroad employees, resulting from wage reductions, different lines, blacklisting, etc., and from the recent growth of the General Managers' association, which seemed to them a menace.

Further on the report says: "It is seriously questioned, and with much force, whether courts have jurisdiction to enjoin citizens from 'persuading' each other to industrial or other matters of common interest. However, it is generally recognized among good citizens that the mandate of a court is to be obeyed until it is modified and corrected by the court that issued it.

The committee upholds the president for sending United States troops.

The report adds, however: "Many impartial observers are reaching the view that much of the real responsibility for these disorders rests with the people themselves and with the government for not adequately controlling monopolies and corporations, and for failing reasonably to protect the people of labor and redress its wrongs. No one asserts that laws can completely remedy conditions as to wages, etc., but many do insist that something substantial can be accomplished in this direction if attempted honestly, reasonably and in good faith.

However men may differ about the propriety and legality of labor unions, we must all recognize the fact that we have them with us to stay and to grow more numerous and powerful. It is not wise to fully recognize them by law to admit their necessity as labor guides and protectors, to conserve their usefulness, increase their responsibility and prevent their follies and aggressions by conferring upon them the privileges enjoyed by corporations, with like proper restrictions and regulations?

We ought now to inaugurate a permanent system of investigation into the relations between railroads and employes in order to prepare to deal with them intelligently, and that we may conservatively adopt such remedies as are suggested by public opinion for defects or wrongs that may from time to time appear.

When railway employes secure greater certainty of their positions and of the right to promotion, compensation for injury, etc., it will be time enough to consider such strict regulation for them as we can now justly apply to railroads, whose rights are protected by laws and guarded by all the advantages of greater resources and more concentrated control.

The commission contends that law should make it obligatory upon some public tribunal promptly to intervene by means of investigation and conciliation and to report whenever a difficulty of the character of that occurring during the past season at Chicago arises.

The commission, therefore, recommends: First.—That there be a permanent United States strike commission of three members, with duties and powers of investigation and make recommendation as to disputes between railroads and their employes, similar to those vested in the interstate commerce commission as to rates, etc.

—That, as in the interstate commerce act, power being given to the United States courts, railroads to obey the decisions of the commission after summary hearing unattended by technicalities, and that no delays in obeying the decisions of the commission be allowed pending appeals.

—That whenever the party to a controversy in a matter within the jurisdiction of the commission are one or more railroads on one side, and one or more national trade unions, incorporated under chapter 567 of the United States statutes of 1883-4 or under state statutes, upon the other, each side shall have the right to select a representative, who shall be appointed by the president to serve as a temporary member of the commission in hearing, adjusting and determining that particular controversy.

(This provision would make it for the interest of labor organizations to incorporate under the law and to make the commission a practical board of conciliation. It would also tend to create confidence in the commission and to give to that body in every hearing the benefit of practical knowledge of the situation on both sides.)

—That during the pendency of the proceeding before the commission inaugurated by national trade unions or by an incorporation of employees, it shall not be lawful for the railroads to discharge employes belonging thereto except for inefficiency, violation of law or neglect of duty; nor for such unions during such pendency to order, unite in or aid or abet strikes or boycotts against the railways complained of; nor, for a period of six months after a decision, for such railroads to discharge any such employes in whose places others shall be employed, except for the causes aforesaid; nor for any such employes during a like period to quit the service without giving thirty days' written notice of intention to do so, nor for any such union or incorporation to order, counsel or advise otherwise.

The commission further recommends that the states take action giving the board of arbitration more power; that contracts requiring men not to form labor organizations as condition of employment be made illegal; employers are urged to recognize labor organizations in order that each should be in closer touch, and the commission believes that if employers will act in concert with labor and when wages can be raised it be a voluntary act much of the trouble can be avoided.

BANK ROBBERY.

A Kansas Bank Raided in Broad Day Light—One of the Robbers Killed.

SALINA, Kan., Nov. 13.—Three masked robbers held up the Bank of Sylvan Grove, Kan., 40 miles west of here, at noon yesterday, and one of their number was left dead in an unusually tragic manner. He was shot by Cashier John Colene, of the bank, and when in a dying condition was perforated with bullets by his own companions, to save themselves from exposure. The men rode into town on fast horses. They were finely mounted and heavily armed. Their masked faces and flying steeds attracted everybody's attention, but they wasted no time in getting to work. They pulled their horses up with a jerk in front of the bank, and while one robber remained seated, holding the bridles of the other two horses and guarding the entrance to the bank, his two companions entered. A citizen who was transacting business at the counter complied quickly with their command to throw his hands up. Cashier Colene was ordered to turn over what money he had and to do it double quick. He looked into the muzzles of both revolvers for a moment and then reluctantly complied. It was but a few minutes from the time the bandits turned their horses into the business streets before they were again mounted and away with all the ready cash the bank had.

The moment the robbers were out of the building the cashier secured his gun and running to the door opened fire upon the robbers as they were galloping away. The bullet of the cashier's weapon lodged in the back of one of the fleeing men. He staggered in his saddle for a moment, but nerving himself he kept his seat and galloped on. He was too badly wounded, however, to continue the effort long, and before he had gone a quarter of a mile his body swayed to and fro and finally he fell heavily to the ground. His two comrades, who up to this time had kept right ahead, pulled their horses and riding up to the prostrate man deliberately fired several shots into his body and dashed away.

When picked up the deserted outlaw was dead. Nobody knew him and nothing to identify him was on his person. Who his companions were is only a matter of conjecture. It is believed they are a scattered portion of the Cook gang, working their way west, after having been separated from the banditti and driven from their haunts in Indian territory.

VICTORIOUS JAPS.

They Capture the Most Important Port in China, and Hold the Key to the Situation.

LONDON, Nov. 13.—A dispatch received here from Shanghai says that the Japanese captured Port Arthur, the great northern naval station of China, yesterday morning after meeting with feeble resistance from the Chinese, who laid down their arms and yielded themselves prisoners of war after a sharp bombardment. The Chinese commanding officers abandoned Port Arthur during the night of November 6.

Port Arthur had been pronounced impregnable by the naval experts of Germany. Li Hung Chang had built there three modern gun factories which rivaled those of the Krupps and the place was given over to the assembling and making of modern war materials. It is in some respects similar to the Brooklyn or Norfolk naval yards in the United States, although three times greater in extent. Moreover, Li Hung Chang had centered there the pick of the Chinese army. Great quantities of war material and implements for making them were secured. The capture is further important because it gives to the Japanese a fortification inside of China, from which they cannot easily be dislodged. The Japanese soldiers will undoubtedly make the place a depot of operations and it will also afford a protected shelter for the Japanese fleet while the gun factories which have been the chief reliance of Li Hung Chang will henceforth be at the service of Japan.

A TRAIN HELD UP.

Bandits Plunder the St. Louis & San Francisco Passenger Train and Escape.

MONETT, Mo., Nov. 13.—The St. Louis & San Francisco passenger train No. 1, due here at 7:50 p. m., was held up and the express car robbed 3 miles east of this city at 7:30 o'clock last evening. At Verona two masked men boarded the tender of the engine, concealed themselves until the heavy grade and deep cut was reached. Then they sprang from their hiding place, covered the engineer and fireman with Winchester and commanded them to stop the train. The command was promptly obeyed. Climbing over the tender into the cab the bandits marched the engineer and fireman to the baggage car and commanded them to open the door.

Messenger Chapman, by this time aware of the robbery, refused to comply, when, in a loud tone of voice, the bandits, now six in number, threatened to blow up the car with dynamite, and, with true determination and in regular Bill Cook style, produced a stick of dynamite and were just in the act of putting it to use when Engineer Stevenson called to the messenger and implored him to open the door, which was done. The bandits entered the car, plundered it and, in full view of the terrified passengers, clambered up the hill and made their escape. It was a successfully planned hold-up, which required just fifteen minutes.

MISS ANNIE'S SCHOOL.

While Johnnie searches Asia o'er,
To find the Hoang Ho,
I shut my eyes and see once more
That school of long ago.

It was no kindergarten school,
That child of modern rule,
Academy nor institute,
But just "Miss Annie's school."

Miss Annie's face was round and fair,
Her eyes were big and blue,
And everything, we did declare,
In all the world, she knew.

She always tried to make it clear,
With gentle word or kiss;
"What country south of Turkey, dear?"
Oh, Polly Ann will miss!

But no! Miss Annie smiled. "What's that
Lies under in the pan
When mother roasts the turkey fat?"
"This Greece!" laughed Polly Ann.

Such grand excursions as we had
On continent and sea,
The while we held, with hearts so glad,
That charmed geography.

"The Mississippi river take,
For voyage of to-day,"
Each pencil sought Iaska lake,
And then we sailed away.

One blissful hour we journeyed south,
No craft so swift could run,
And then we landed at the mouth,
And lesson time was done.

But in that hour what things we saw,
What people strange we met!
The painted warrior and his squaw,
The black-robed Jesuit.

All passed like figures in a dream,
With buffaloes and deer,
And left beside that mighty stream
The hardy pioneer.

We heard the slave in rice-fields speak,
And felt his plaint was true,
The tears rolled down Miss Annie's cheek,
And we—yes, we cried, too.

Oh, shade of old De Soto grave,
All honor be your due!
And stern La Salle—who else so brave?
I take no praise from you.

But as in thought once more I view
The Mississippi free,
I know it was Miss Annie who
Discovered it for me.
—Ruth Siddons, in Youth's Companion.

LAST OF THE VAMPIRES.

BY PHIL ROBINSON.

Do you remember the discovery of the "man-lizard" bones in a cave on the Amazon some time in the forties? Perhaps not. But it created a great stir at the time in the scientific world and in a lazy sort of way interested men and women of fashion. For a day or two it was quite the correct thing for Belgravia to talk of "connecting links," of "the evolution of man from the reptile," and "the reasonableness of the ancient myths" that spoke of centaurs and mermaids as actual existences.

The fact was that a German Jew, an India rubber merchant, working his way with the usual mob of natives through a cahucho forest along the Marañon, came upon some bones on the river bank where he had pitched his camp. Idle curiosity made him try to put them together, when he found, to his surprise, that he had before him the skeleton of a creature with human legs and feet, a dog-like head and immense bat-like wings. Being a shrewd man, he saw the possibility of money being made out of such a curiosity; so he put all the bones he could find into a sack and, on the back of a llama, they were in due course conveyed to Chacapoyas, and thence to Germany.

Unfortunately, his name happened to be the same as that of another German Jew, who had just then been trying to hoax the scientific world with some papyrus rolls of a date anterior to the flood, and who had been found out and put to shame. So when his namesake appeared with the bones of a winged man, he was treated with scant ceremony.

However, he sold the india rubber very satisfactorily, and as for the bones, he left them with a young medical student of the ancient University of Bierundwurst, and went back to his cahucho trees and his natives, and the banks of the Amazon. And there was an end of him.

The young student one day put his fragments together, and do what he would, could only make one thing of them—a winged man, with a dog's head.

There were a few ribs too many, and some odds and ends of backbone which were superfluous, but what else could be expected of the anatomy of so extraordinary a creature? From one student to another the facts got about, and at last the professors came to hear of it. And, to cut a long story short, the student's skeleton was taken to pieces by the learned heads of the college, and put together again by their own learned hands.

But, do what they would, they could only make one thing of it—a winged man with a dog's head.

The matter now became serious; the professors were at first puzzled, and then got quarrelsome; and the result of their squabbling was that pamphlets and counterblasts were published, and so all the world got to hear of the bitter controversy about the "man lizard of the Amazon."

One side, declared, of course, that such a creature was an impossibility, and that the bones were a remarkably clever hoax. The other side retorted by challenging the skeptics to manufacture a duplicate, and publishing the promise of such large rewards to anyone who would succeed in doing so that the museum was beset for months by competitors. But no one could manufacture another man-lizard. The man part was simple enough, provided they could get a human skeleton. But at the angles of the wings were set huge claws, black, polished and carved, and nothing that ingenuity could suggest would imitate them. And the "genuinists," as those who believed in the monster called themselves, set the "impostorists,"

another poster; for they publicly challenged them to say what animal either the head or the wings had belonged to, if not to the man-lizard? And the answer was never given.

So victory remained with them, but not, alas! the bones of contention. For the impostorists by bribery and burglary got access to the precious skeleton, and lo! one morning the glory of the museum had disappeared. The man half of it was left, but the head and wings were gone, and from that day to this no one has ever seen them again.

And which of the two factions was right? As a matter of fact, neither; as the following fragments of narrative will go to prove:

Once upon a time, say the Zaporo Indians, who inhabited the district between the Amazon and the Marañon, there came across to Pampas de Sacramento a company of gold seekers, white men, who drove the natives from their workings and took possession of them. They were the first white men who had ever been seen there, and the Indians were afraid of their guns; but eventually treachery did the work of courage, for pretending to be friendly, the natives sent their women among the strangers, and they taught them how to make tucupi of the bread root, but did not tell them how to distinguish between the ripe and the unripe. So the wretched white men made tucupi out of the unripe fruit (which brings on fits like epilepsy), and when they were lying about the camp helpless the Indians attacked them and killed them all.

All but three. These three they gave to the vampire.

But what was the vampire? The Zaporos did not know. "Very long ago," said they, "there were many vampires in Peru, but they were all swallowed up in the year of the great earthquake, when the Andes were lifted up, and there was left behind only one, 'Arinchi,' who lived where the Amazon joins the Marañon, and he would not eat dead bodies—only live ones, from which the blood would flow."

When sacrifice was made to "the vampire," the victim was bound in a canoe and taken down the river to a point where there was a kind of winding backwater, which had shelving banks of slimy mud, and at the end there was a rock with a cave in it. And here the canoe was left. A very slow current flowed through the tortuous creek, and anything thrown into the water ultimately reached the cave. Some of the Indians had watched the canoes drifting along, a few yards only in an hour, and turning round and round as they drifted, and had seen them reach the cave and disappear within. And it had been a wonder to them, generation after generation, that the cave was never filled up, for all day long the current was flowing into it, carrying with it the sluggish flotsam of the river. So they said the cave was the entrance to hell, and bottomless.

And one day a white man, a professor of that same university of Bierundwurst, and a mighty hunter of beetles before the lord, who lived with the Indians in friendship, went up the backwater right up to the entrance, and set adrift inside the cave a little raft, heaped up with touchwood and knots of the oil tree, which he set fire to, and he saw the raft go creeping along, all ablaze, for an hour or more, lighting up the wet walls of the cave as it went on either side. And then it was put out.

It did not "go" out suddenly, as if it had upset or had floated over the edge of a waterfall, but just as if it had been beaten out.

For the burning fragments were flung to one side and the other, and the pieces, still alight, glowed for a long time on the ledges and points of rock where they fell, and the cave was filled with the sound of a sudden wind and the echoes of the noise of great wings flapping.

And at last, one day, the professor went into the cave himself.

"I took," he wrote, "a large canoe, and from the bows I built out a brazier of stout cask hoops, and behind it I set a gold-washing tin dish for a reflector, and loaded the canoe with roots of the resin tree, and oil wood and yams and dried meat. And I took spears with me, some tipped with the woorali poison, that numbs, but does not kill. And I lit my fire, and with my pole I guided my canoe very cautiously through the tunnel, and before long it widened out, and creeping along one wall I suddenly became aware of a moving of something on the opposite side.

"So I turned the light fair upon it, and there, upon a kind of ledge, sat a beast with a head like a large gray dog. Its eyes were as large as a cow's. "What its shape was I could not see. But as I looked I began gradually to make out two huge batlike wings, and these were spread out to their utmost, as if the beast were on tiptoe and ready to fly. And so it was. For just as I had realized that I beheld before me some great bat-reptile of a kind unknown to science, except as a predilection, and the shock had thrilled through me at the thought that I was actually in the presence of a living specimen of the so-called extinct flying lizards of the flood, the thing launched itself upon the air, and the next instant it was upon me.

"Clutching on to the canoe, it beat with its wings at the flame so furiously that it was all I could do to keep from capsizing, and, taken by surprise, I was nearly stunned by the strength and rapidity of the blows before I attempted to defend myself.

"By that time—scarcely half a minute had elapsed—the brazier had been nearly emptied by the powerful brute, and the vampire, mistaking me, no doubt, for a victim of sacrifice, had taken hold of me. The next instant I had driven a spear clean through his body, and with a prodigious tumult of wings, the thing loosed its claws from my clothes and dropped off into the stream.

"As quickly as possible I rekindled my light and now saw the arinchi

with wings outstretched upon the water, drifting down on the current. I followed it.

"Hour after hour, with my reflector turned full upon that gray dog's head with cow-like eyes, I passed along down the dark and silent waterway. I ate and drank as I went along, but did not dare to sleep. A day must have passed and two nights, and then, as I had long expected, I saw right ahead a pale, eye-shaped glimmer, and knew that I was coming out into daylight again.

"The opening came nearer, and it was with intense eagerness that I gazed upon my trophy, the floating arinchi, the last of the winged reptiles.

"Already, in imagination, I saw myself the foremost of travelers in European fame, the hero of the day. What were Banks' kangaroos, or Du Chailu's gorilla to my discovery of the last survivor of the pterodactyles, of the creatures of the flood, the flying saurian of the pre-Noachian epoch of catastrophe and mud.

"Full of these thoughts, I had not noticed that the vampire was no longer moving, and suddenly the bow of the canoe bumped against it. In an instant it had climbed up on to the boat. Its great bat-like wings once more beat me and scattered the flaming brands, and the thing made a desperate effort to get past me back into the gloom. It had seen the daylight approaching, and rather than face the sun, preferred to fight.

"Its ferocity was that of a maddened dog, but I kept it off with my pole, and seeing my opportunity as it clung, flapping its wings upon the bow, gave it such a thrust as made it drop off. It began to swim (I then for the first time noticed its long neck), but with my pole I struck it on the head and stunned it, and once more saw it go drifting on the current into daylight.

"What a relief it was to be out in the open air! It was noon, and as we passed out from under the entrance of the cave, the river blazed so in the sunlight that after the two days of almost total darkness I was blinded for a time. I turned my canoe to the shore, to the shade of trees, and throwing a noose over the floating body, let it tow behind.

"Once more on firm land—and in possession of the vampire!

"I dragged it out of the water. What a hideous beast it looked, this winged kangaroo with a python's neck! It was not dead; so I made a muzzle with a strip of skin, then I firmly bound its wings together round its body. I lay down and slept. When I awoke, the next day was breaking; so, having breakfasted, I dragged my captive into the canoe and went on down the river. Where I was I had no idea; but I knew that I was going to the sea; going to Germany, and that was enough.

"For two months I have been drifting with the current down this never-ending river. Of my adventures, of hostile natives, of rapids, of alligators and jaguars I need say nothing. They are the common property of all travelers. But my vampire! It is alive. And now I am devoured by only one ambition—to keep it alive; to let Europe actually gaze upon the living, breathing survivor of the great reptiles known to the human race before the days of Noah—the missing link between the reptile and the bird. To this end I denied myself food; denied myself even precious medicine. In spite of itself I gave it all my quinine and when the miasma crept up the river at night I covered it with my rug and lay exposed myself. If the black fever should seize me!

"Three months, and still upon this hateful river! Will it never end? I have been ill—so ill that for two days I could not feed it. I had not the strength to go ashore to find food, and I fear that I will die; die before I can get it home.

"Been ill again—the black fever! But it is alive. I caught a vicuña swimming in the river, and it sucked it dry—gallons of blood. It had been unfed three days. In its hungry haste it broke its muzzle. It was almost too feeble to put it on again. A horrible thought possesses me. Suppose it breaks its muzzle again, when I am lying ill, delirious, and it is ravens' Oh, the horror of it! To see it eating is terrible. It links the claws of its wings together and covers over the body, its head under the wings out of sight. But the victim never moves. As soon as the vampire touches it there seems to be a paralysis. Once those wings are linked there is absolute quiet. Only the grating of teeth upon bone. Horrible! horrible! But in Germany I shall be famous. In Germany with my vampire!

"Am very feeble. It broke its muzzle again, but it was in the daylight—when it is blind. Its great eyes are blind in the sunlight. It was a long struggle. This black fever and the horror of this thing! I am too weak to kill it if I would. I must get it home alive. Soon—surely soon—the river will end. Oh, God! does it never reach the sea, reach white men, reach Europe? But if it attacks me I will throttle it. If we cannot go back to Germany alive, we will go together dead. I will throttle it with my two hands and fix my teeth in its horrible neck and our bones shall lie together on the bank of this accursed river."

This is nearly all that was recovered of the professor's diary. But it is enough to tell us of the final tragedy. The two skeletons were found together on the very edge of the river bank. Half of each, in the lapse of years, had been washed away at successive flood tides. The rest, when put together, made up the man r. pile that, to use a Rabelaisian phrase, "metagrobolized all to nothing" the University of Bierundwurst.—Contemporary Review.

—Albany is named from the second title of the duke of York, afterwards James II. The title is Scottish, from the Celtic word Albyn, a native name for Scotland.

FARM AND GARDEN.

GOOD SHEEP BARN.

Several things to be considered regarding Location and Construction.

In building a permanent sheep barn there are several things to be considered.

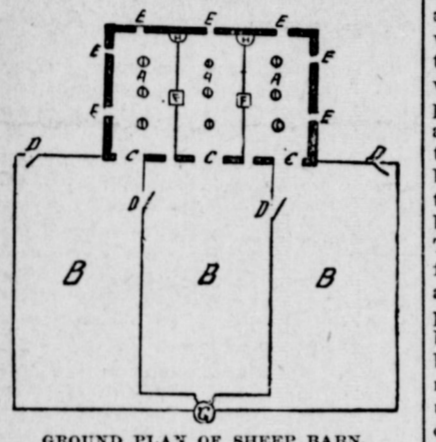
The location should be high and dry, facing the south, if possible, where plenty of good, dry yard room can be had.

The building must be so constructed as to be free from dampness, drafts and foul air.

A very good barn for 100 sheep of medium size may be built thirty by fifty feet, either with a stone or brick basement, all above ground, not less than eight feet high in the clear (and, better, nine or ten), with many large windows near the top, so arranged as to open and close easily, and with three doors ten feet wide on the south side. These will allow teams and wagons to pass in and out in hauling out the manure, and should be kept wide open, except in stormy weather and when the wind blows in.

The barn above may be sixteen to twenty feet high, and can easily be filled with hay from an end door by means of a hay fork and track.

We have two such barns—one thirty by forty that accommodates eighty large breeding ewes, another thirty by sixty-four. We are often asked



GROUND PLAN OF SHEEP BARN.

why we did not build them wider. I answer that fifteen feet on each side is far enough to move the hay dropped in the center, and a wider barn would be harder to ventilate. Our hay doors are in the end, are twelve feet wide by fourteen feet high, and hung at the bottom on heavy hinges, have a staple and ring near the top on the inside to which a rope is attached to fasten to the hay-carrier to lower and raise the door as needed.

Where stone and brick are scarce and expensive, the barn can be all frame except a foundation, which should be as high as the manure is allowed to accumulate.

Twenty-four-foot posts can be used and the first eight feet taken for the sheep stable and the balance used for the hay barn. If ensilage is wanted it can be built longer, and as much as one end used for a silo as is necessary to supply the flock with a succulent ration each day.

It is a good plan to build in the form of an L, as this gives shelter from the prevailing winds, yet there is one objection to this—lack of yard room.

The thirty by fifty-foot barn with three wide doors can be divided into three apartments, with long feed racks, or with movable panels of fence where the round racks are used. Two or three hay chutes should run up through the center of the barn; these should be boarded up, with doors on sides that should be kept shut when not feeding; these act as ventilators and should pass up to the ventilators in the cupolas on the roof of the barn.

To illustrate the ground plan of such a barn I give the accompanying diagram.

AAA: Compartments of barn sixteen and two-thirds by thirty feet.

BBB: Yards thirty by sixty feet. (The middle one will be as much less sixty feet long as is taken off for pathway to watering place—not more than ten feet.)

CCC: Doors of barn ten feet wide.

DDD: Gates to yards.

EEEEEE: Large windows.

FFF: Chutes for hay and ventilator.

G: Well or watering trough for all yards.

H H: Better place for watering troughs.

I I I: Round feeding racks if panels of movable fence are used to form the compartments.

In stormy and windy weather this barn should be closed on the side or sides from which the storm comes and opened on the opposite sides, giving plenty of fresh air at all times.

Our thirty by forty foot barn mentioned above, with eight and a-half foot stone basement and sixteen foot hay barn above, sided with matched dressed sheeting, cost us about four hundred dollars, and one ten feet longer could be built for five hundred dollars or less.—George McKerrrow, in Farm, Field and Fireside.

EXCELLENT DESIGN.

Plan and Description of Combined Poultry and Pigeon House.

A poultry house with a loft especially fitted up for the accommodation of pigeons is shown in the accompanying illustrations from sketches by Webb Donnell. The poultry quarters have an addition fitted with wire netting in front in summer, as seen in Fig. 1, and windows in winter which serves as a scratching and dusting-room, communication being had with it from the main poultry-room. The diagram Fig.

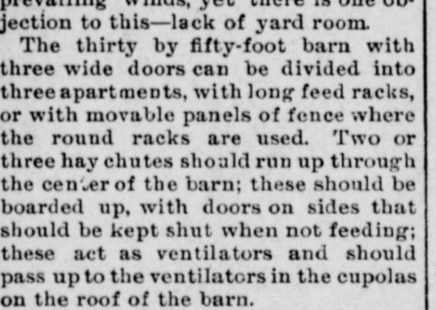


FIG. 1.—PERSPECTIVE VIEW OF COMBINATION POULTRY HOUSE.

2 shows the inside arrangement when the building is used for two breeds. Such an arrangement secures exceedingly warm roosting quarters for both flocks, as the recess occupied by the roosts can be shut off from the main room to some extent by placing partitions in front of the roosts, extending to watering place—not more than ten feet.)

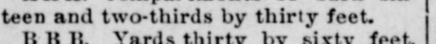


FIG. 2.—GROUND PLAN.

FACTS FOR FARMERS.

WINTER protection should be given all fruit canes and plants grown where the temperature falls below zero in winter.

FEEDING wheat to hogs is claimed to be selling the wheat at \$1 per bushel in the shape of pork. At the western stock yards hogs are now selling at a higher price per pound than steers.

EVERGREEN hedges add value to a farm. The American arbor vitae is hardy, and grows on nearly all soils. They are more ornamental than fences and also serve as windbreaks if allowed to grow up as small trees.

GOOSEBERRIES and currants may be propagated from cuttings, but it is easier to get them rooted by burying the tips. This may be done now. Make the ground soft and loose, and they will root more rapidly.

THE Russian thistle is coming east, as did the potato beetle. It is now at St. Paul, and will be carried over the Mississippi by the cars. In fact, it has already been reported at Illinois, though in only one location.

A DAIRY writer says that you had better begin dairying with two cows and a strong desire to thoroughly learn the business than with ten cows and a confident feeling that you can succeed as well as old hands in the business.

BEETS and carrots can be kept in bins packed in dry dirt. They should be perfectly dry before packing, and if exposed in a close place to the fumes of burning sulphur they will keep a year if the dirt in which they are packed is clean.

TO KEEP GOOD CIDER.

It Can Be Preserved in a Sweet State for Six Months.

The first point in preserving cider is to have cider that is worth preserving, says the American Cultivator. Cider from sound and well-ripened fruit will keep good much longer than that made from unripe fruit early in the season, or from rotten fruit. A new liquor cask is better than an old cask that has been used before, as the spirit that has soaked into the wood increases the alcohol in the cider and thus delays the second or acetous fermentation, which would change it into vinegar. An oil barrel is liked by many, as the oil rises to the upper surface of the cider and excludes the air from it, which also hinders fermentation. But when the last of the cider is drawn out it has an oily taste. If it is necessary to use an old cask which has had cider in it before, it should first be thoroughly rinsed out with clear water, and a handful of gravel stones should be put in along with more water, and the barrel should be placed upon one head and then the other, then upon the side, and well shaken in each position to dislodge any dregs or settlings that may adhere there. Next put in a pound of saleratus or baking soda, and pour a kettle of boiling water upon that and put in the bung and shake it again, so that the soda water will reach every part of it. After this a rinsing out again with clear water will probably leave a clean barrel on the inside. Some like to burn a rag which has been dipped in melted sulphur in the barrel just before filling, allowing the smoke of the brimstone to fill the barrel as much as possible by standing it on one end and holding the rag in the bung until it is half burned, then reversing the barrel. This is of no use unless done just before the filling begins. Fill as quickly as possible, and set the barrel in a cool place to work, leaving the bung out, but putting mosquito netting over the bunghole to keep out insects and vermin. When it has worked clear, bung up tightly and allow it to remain so, only giving a little air when necessary to draw it out. Cider so handled should keep for six months, at least, as sweet as it was when bunged up, and the bunging may be hastened or delayed, according as one likes sweet cider or some that has a little sparkle to it. Those who want it perfectly sweet bung it up without working at all and strain their cider through sand as they put it in. After it is two or three months old, it may be bottled and kept for years, if desired, growing better by age.

THEY LOST HIS VOTE.

The Old Gentleman Was Sure They Were Too Particular.

A dried-up old man of brisk appearance entered the polling booth in the fourth district of the third ward the other day.

"Good morning, boys," he said to the board of registry.

"Good morning, Mr. Plumbago," returned the registrars, who all seemed to know him.

"How's business?" pleasantly inquired the old gentleman. "Registering a good many, eh?"

"The registration this year is unprecedented," replied the chairman.

"That's good," said the caller. "Guess most of 'em must be like me. I haven't bothered in this political business in years, but my son-in-law has joined one of these here good government clubs and he's been at me to register and vote. So, as this place is handy to the factory, and I know all you boys, I thought I'd give you my trade."

"But you don't live in this ward, do you?"

"No; I live up on Fifteenth street. But what's the difference? You all know me."

"You live in the second district of the twenty-third ward, and the law says you must register there."

"Then the law is a blame fool." The old gentleman was beginning to get angry. "And you're a lot of fools to turn away trade from your booth. You ought to be glad to catch a voter wherever you can. Blamed if I ever heard of such an unbusiness-like affair as politics. Blessed if I'll have anything to do with it. I wouldn't let you register me now if you wanted to. If I decide to vote, I'll go where they're anxious for custom."—Buffalo Courier.

Handling a Dangerous Wire.

When a wire is seen to fall and emit sparks, any person can secure one other to assist, and then run to a near-by store for a ball of twine. Both then can walk along the street, one on each side, a long way from the wire, each holding an end of a piece of twine drawn between them. When they bring the twine against the wire so as to make it bear on the wire as high as they can reach from the ground, they can meet and one take both ends and draw the wire to one side and tie it to a shutter hing or other point. If it seems best to make the string hold the wire more firmly, they can pass each other and go around the wire again, so as to wind the string about it, and so make it possible to pull it aside. This can be done without either person getting within forty feet of the wire. Boston Transcript.

—The man who lives only for himself is helping to carry on the devil's business.

Mr. Al. G. Hyams

Hood's Has No Equal

As a blood purifier and tonic. It cured me of stomach trouble and fluttering of the heart, and

Hood's Sarsaparilla

relieved my wife of waterbrash and that tired feeling. We put Hood's Sarsaparilla on the table every meal the same as bread.

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THE THORN TREE.

A ragged thorn tree in a pasture bare,
With leafage scant and sere,
Stretched its gnarled branches to the restless
air
Year after fruitless year.

Year after year a checkered shade it cast
On each stray passerby,
And braved with rugged strength the winter
blast
As unafraid to die.

No summer robin yet had built its nest
Where every twig grew strong
With rugged life, lest in its tender breast
The thorn should kill the song.

It bore some sparse sad apples, darkly red—
Strange as a soul born mute—
"Ashes of life," our sweet Elaine had said,
The only Dead Sea fruit.

There was a fancy in our gossip rife—
Of romance but a bitter part—
That the tree's thorns had wounded its own
life
Draining to death its heart.

Our merry maid then, with a rough branch
crowned,
With rain of singing words,
Pulled the dark fur and cast it on the ground
To woo the winter birds.

Then all at once, upon that mountain place,
A vesper thrush began its hymn,
Its sweetness melting in our maiden's face,
Making our cold eyes dim.

And that strange tree put on a grace divine,
Accepting so its life of loss,
As if that one bird note had been the sign
And blessing of the Cross.

—Millie W. Carpenter, in Springfield (Mass.)
Republican.

THE OLD MILL MYSTERY

By Arthur W. Marchmont, B. A.
Author of "Miser Hadley's Secret," "Madeline Power," "By Whose Hand," "Isa," etc., etc.
(Copyright, 1902, by the Author.)

CHAPTER XXI.—CONTINUED.

"Why?" asked the girl. "Why serious or desperate? What is known to anyone? What is suspected except you?"

"You don't mean that unkindly, I hope; though you are strange to me to-night," he said. "How can I be anything else than suspicious? Think for a moment. There was the quarrel with Mr. Coode, the breaking into the mill, the finding of the neckerchief, the taking of the papers, the discovery of that steel bar wrapped in one of the missing papers, the flight, and now the unwillingness to give any intelligible account of his movements."

"I didn't say there was any unwillingness," said Mary, frightened by the staggering accumulation of facts.

"No, you did not say so, lass, I know. But can I suppose you would not have been ready enough with the explanation if he had given you one? What I have said has frightened you; and you are pale at the mere mention of these facts. But I have not wished to terrify you; only to try and let you see how other people will look at them when they are known."

The girl hung her head and bit her lip in agitation for a minute, yet thinking deeply and intently. Then she lifted her face and looked at her companion.

"When they are known. Will they ever be known?" she asked, in a voice that was unsteady and low. "Why need they be known?"

"What do you mean?" asked the man by way of reply.

"Most of these things are known only to you," she said. "Why, then, is it necessary to speak of them?"

Reuben Gorringer rose from his chair and walked once or twice with hasty steps up and down the little room. Then he stopped by the side of the girl.

"You would have me continue to keep all this as a secret?" he asked, and bent over her as he spoke.

"You have said you are our friend—Tom's friend and mine." She looked up in his face, and spoke in a pleading, supplicating tone. "Can you not do this out of your friendship? I know he has never done what is said against him. I know it; I feel it in my heart. I would not ask this if I did not know that Tom's heart in this is as innocent as my own. He could not do such a thing. There can be no harm therefore in not increasing the difficulty of proving his innocence. You are not bound to speak out what you think. Ah, Mr. Gorringer, do help us. For God's sake, help us."

She rose at this, and standing by him, took his hand and carried it to her lips, and looked imploringly into his eyes.

"Do you know all that you are asking me to do?" he asked, rather hoarsely.

"I am asking you to help one who is innocent from the dangers of injustice and wrong," she said.

"What if he be guilty?" he asked.

"Then think what I am doing. I am helping to set at liberty a man who could do such a deed as this—and to put you into his power." His voice sank to a whisper as he said this, and his eyes avoided her troubled gaze for a moment. "That is asking me to do what frightens me," he said. "If I knew that he were innocent—if I knew it, I say; if all were explained to me—it would be different. But the fear that you, whom of all women on this earth I would give my life to keep from danger, might possibly have to encounter such a risk, stays me. If he is not innocent, and my silence sets him at liberty, I am the instrument of putting you into the power of a man who could do a deed of this awful character."

"I am not afraid," said Mary, with a smile which was eloquent of her confidence in her lover's innocence. "So you need not be."

"You do not look at these facts as I do. No, Mary, it cannot be. Until I know that you would not be endangered I cannot keep silence. Listen; my belief is this: He went to the mill wishing to convince Mr. Coode of his innocence of the other charge. They discussed it, quarreled, and probably in sudden fierce and violent wrath he struck the blow which proved fatal. I will not, even to save Tom Roylance, subject you to the risks which similarly sudden violence might mean."

"Would you rather that an innocent man suffered?"

"No, only I would rather that the

whole case were fully inquired into and the truth discovered."

"You are hard, very hard to move," she cried.

"If I am hard, it is for you," he said, bending over her. "You know why I have taken this interest in Tom. It is not for him, or for his sake. He is no more to me than the click of a shuttle. It has been for you, and for you alone, my lass. You know how I love you; you know I am a man who never changes, and that that love I will never alter. It is my life. When I saw him neglecting you, I said never a word; though I hated him for the misery I knew he was causing to you, and I would have hounded him from the place. But I held my hand for your sake, lass. I had schooled myself till I could wish and plan and scheme for your happiness, even with another man. I meant well by Tom; and then that ugly business of the sick fund money cropped up. I smoothed it over—for your sake, lass, not his. Then the mill accounts were wrong, and I tried to make things right with Mr. Coode. It was never my fault that things went as they did. The moment there was a chance I meant Tom to come back; and still it was all for your sake, Mary. I would have done fifty times, aye, five hundred times as much, if it meant your happiness. For I loved you, my lass, ah, as a lass has rarely been loved in this world."

He stopped as though his emotion had overcome him.

"This will be for my happiness," said the girl, awed by the strength of passion which had inspired the man's words.

"Nay, nay; if Tom has done what I fear he has, it might mean, not happiness for you but constant danger. There is but one thing that would let me do what you ask."

"What is that?" cried the girl, a quick, eager light flashing from her eyes and illumining her face, as she rose and stood by his side.

"If you consent to have his guilt or innocence left unsettled by keeping these facts concealed, you must be ready to accept the consequences of leaving the issue in doubt."

"What do you mean by consequences?" asked Mary.

"You must act as if he could not prove his innocence." The man's voice was hoarse and hollow with nervousness as he said this.

"Well? What does that mean?"

"That in the first place you two must keep apart." Then came a long silence. The girl broke it.

"You mean that the price of your silence is to be our separation?"

"I mean that if he cannot prove his innocence, I dare not trust you to his keeping," answered Reuben Gorringer.

"Is there anything more?"

"I love you, Mary," he burst out. "I love you with all my heart and strength and soul. I will give up my life to make you happy. If you are parted from him, I can offer you a shelter in my heart. You shall never know a shadow of care or misery. I will give up my life to you, my love. Trust me, my darling, and I swear that you shall never repent it."

He shook with the force and rush of his passion, and as he bent over the girl the sweep of her hair as it touched his face made him tremble with excitement.

"Would you marry a girl who cannot love you, and who might grow to hate you for the manner in which you had won her consent?"

He knew from the words that she had seen his purpose. But he cared not. "I love you," he said. "Such love as mine must find its counterpart. But I care nothing for that. I love you. That is enough for me. Give me yourself. Let me have you with all ways. To be able to see your face, to listen to your voice, to try and win your love. That is enough. My God, I would be content to marry you though you hated me like sin or shame."

Mary was silent. Not because she doubted herself, or doubted what her answer would be. But instinctively she began to feel that there was something that was not on the surface.

"I cannot answer now. Give me time to think, and leave me now," she said.

Reuben Gorringer took her hand and pressed it to his lips, and when she did not seek to withdraw it his heart beat quick with exultation.

CHAPTER XXII.

TOM'S STATEMENT.

All that night Mary wrestled with the problem which Reuben Gorringer had set her. Strong as her faith in Tom's innocence was, what Gorringer had said had been sufficient to make her understand the extreme danger in which he stood, and the dire need for his help. She saw, too, what a vast difference it would make if the evidence which Reuben Gorringer alone possessed were kept secret.

Yet, what a price was that asked for silence. Could she pay it? If there were no alternative—if no other means remained for saving Tom's good name and honor—she would do it.

But there was no time in which that issue could be put to the test. It was the most hopeless feature of the whole plan that she had to say at once what course she would take. It was not to be a last and desperate course; but she had to judge for herself what would be the probable results of a trial in which the evidence would be produced, and to decide before it could be tried.

Out of all the confusion of thought one determination came. She would see Tom, get the whole of the facts from him and then try to judge of the chances.

Early the next morning she went to the police station, and succeeded in making arrangements to see him before the case came on before the magistrates.

To her dismay, however, she was not permitted to see him alone. She spoke to the police sergeant who was to be

present, asking him to leave them together.

"We are lovers," she said, simply; and she looked so piteous that the man—who himself was unmarried and in love—was touched.

"I must carry out my instructions; but—" and here he looked cunningly at her—"I ain't got eyes in the back of my head, and whispering ain't forbidden."

Thus Mary gained her way despite the law, and when the lovers met they had an eager, whispered conference. She told him what Reuben Gorringer had said about a lawyer. Then she questioned him.

"You must tell me what passed on that Friday night, Tom."

"I told you I would rather not, Mary," he answered.

"But my dear, I must know. It must all be made known. You will have to account for all your time on that Friday night."

Tom hung his head, as if ashamed to speak.

"You'll hate me, lass, when you know, and may be turn from me; and then I won't have a friend left in the whole blessed world."

"Tom, Tom, don't even hint such a thing. Who should be your friend if not I, your promised wife? Tell me all."

"I was with Savannah all that evening."

The words came out slowly and reluctantly, as if dragged against his will.

"With Savannah?" cried Mary, in astonishment.

"I'd best tell you the lot, my lass, and then you'll see why I've been ashamed to mention it. After you and I parted, and I had promised to stop and face out the matter of the money, I meant to keep my word. I did, indeed—Mary kissed him to let him feel that she believed and forgave him—"I waited a bit, and then started to go to the mill, as I told you I would, to have a talk over the matter with Mr. Coode. I was going there when I met Savannah. I don't know how it is, but she has always had a sort of influence over me. I don't know what it is. When I'm away from her, I can't understand myself; but when I'm with her, she can make me do pretty much what she pleases."

"She shall never do that again, Tom," whispered the girl, pressing his arm.

"She stopped me going and made me go with her instead. We stayed near her cottage for a time, and presently we walked away—I don't know what time—and went along the Presburn road half-way to the town, I should think; and then—well, I can't tell you all that passed. I don't rightly know myself, I fancy. But the old idea of longing to run away came over me. She said she knew about the robbery of the money and that I was disgraced if I stayed in the place; and—well, my lass, it'll hurt you to hear me say it, maybe; but you wanted me to tell the truth—she made me promise to go away with her for good, and I was that beside myself that I was hot and eager for her to do it."

"What, then?" asked the girl, who was trembling in dread of what had yet to come.

"I must have been mad, lass, I think. Anyway, I did just what she told me, and asked never a question. She told me to go back and get such things as I cared to have with me, and then to walk over to meet her at Presburn and to go on to Manchester by the early morning train."

"Yes," said Mary, again in the same low, trembling voice.

"We parted at a spot close about three-quarters of the way to Presburn—it must have been somewhere about ten o'clock. I was home this side of midnight—and I've never seen her since!"

"What?" cried Mary, in a very different voice.

"I've never seen her since," he repeated. "I hurried home, said a few words to my father to prepare him for what he would hear of my running away from the charge of theft, and with Savannah—for I knew it must all come out—and got away out of the house as quick as possible. I thought you might be coming, and I didn't face you—mad though I was—and I rushed back as quick as my legs would take me to Presburn. But I could see nothing of Savannah. I lingered about the streets all through the night until the dawn, and with the earliest train was away to Manchester. But I saw nothing of her, and have seen nothing since. That's the truth, lass, on my honor."

The telling had been painful enough for them both; and at the close Mary remained buried for a minute in deep thought. Then she lifted her arms suddenly and threw them round the man, embracing him with such passion and fervor as he had rarely known.

She clung to him thus until she recovered her self-command.

"Time's nearly up," said the police sergeant at this moment, and without turning his head to look round.

This served to quicken the girl's thoughts.

"There are some questions I must ask," she said. "We must try to keep calm. How came you to place a small steel bar behind the books in your parlor? I found it on the Sunday after you had gone away."

"A small steel bar," he said.

"There's not such a thing in the house that I know of. Where do you mean?"

She told him all, except that she had found blood stains on it; he repeated his denial of any knowledge of the thing, and was full of surprise at what she said.

"Did you ever get hold of the papers relating to that money affair?" she asked him. "One of them was around the bar?"

"I never saw them except in Mr. Coode's hands on Friday afternoon. Certainly I never took them."

"It is strange, very strange," replied Mary. "Another thing I told you—that a witness swears you were close to the mill on Friday night. You were seen breaking in somewhere about ten o'clock, and that a handker-

chief of yours was found close by the very spot. Can you suggest anything to show where this mistake can be cleared up?"

"Certainly, I can. Savannah herself will prove that I was not near the mill. I did not leave her on the Presburn road until past ten; and then I'd six miles to walk back to Walkden Bridge. That is clear enough."

"And the neckerchief?"

"I gave it to her," he said. "I gave it to her some days before—one night when we were walking together—he made the confession shamefacedly and reluctantly—and she had not returned it."

"You gave it to Savannah?" cried Mary, somewhat excitedly. "But if you gave it to Savannah now came it in the mill that night?" she asked.

"It is reckoned as proof of your having been there at a wrong time on a wrong errand. What about Savannah?"

Tom looked at his companion, and his face was pale.

"I have been asking myself that question ever since you told me yesterday at Manchester about the scarf having been found," he said.

"I'm sorry to interrupt you two," said the police sergeant, turning and coming to them; "but time's more than up."

"Good-by, Tom, then," cried the girl, throwing her arms around his neck and kissing him passionately and hastily. "Keep heart, dear, and we'll soon have things all cleared. God bless you, sweetheart," and with a smile of loving confidence she hurried away.

The chief thought in her mind was that at last all fear of Savannah's influence was at an end, and being a woman that assurance gave her infinite pleasure.

Then she puzzled over what could possibly be the meaning of that neckerchief being found where it was. If it meant anything serious to Savannah, she would be sure to deny that Tom had ever given it to her. The same reasoning applied to her evidence about their having been together in the evening and until so late; and Mary pondered long and anxiously over the best way of approaching the girl with the view of getting from her the truth.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

Badly Broken Up.

Some very amusing testimony was introduced a few days ago in one of the numerous "sidewalk cases" against the city being tried before a referee.

The plaintiff, who had slipped on an icy sidewalk some time during last winter and had received quite severe injuries about the back, was a colored man, and one of the witnesses was a companion of his. This witness, it seems, had assisted the plaintiff to his home after the fall and had also assisted in nursing him back to health.

At the request of the plaintiff's attorney the witness gave something of a detailed statement concerning the appearance of the injuries which the man had received.

"You say the plaintiff was injured about the back?"

"Yes, sir."

"What was the appearance of the injuries?"

"Well, sah, his back was all black and blue."

"Well, yes, I don't doubt that," remarked the attorney, as he looked at the dusky face of the plaintiff, "but his injuries. What did they consist of? That is, how extensive were they?"

"Well, I ain't no doctah, sah, but I should say his injuries consisted of compound fractures. They appeared to me that way."—Rochester Democrat and Chronicle.

Things That Fish Swallow.

Not long ago a fish merchant found the amber mouthpiece and a portion the meerschmum stem of a pipe in a codfish he was dressing for a customer.

At Scarborough the writer saw a child's coral which, not half an hour before, had been, on the most undeniable authority, taken from the gullet of a good-sized conger. That bright objects attract the attention of fishes is undeniable, and at one of the great London clubs a silver spoon was found in a fine salmon. The spoon had upon it the crest of a well-known nobleman, and inquiry showed that the latter had been cruising about in his yacht in the very district in which it had been caught. The voracity of the pike is notorious, but a year or two back in a loch of the canal at Caton, near Lancaster, England, a huge pike was caught which had swallowed an assortment of hardware, including some pieces of tiny toys, a spinning ball and hooks attached complete, an old-fashioned two-penny piece and the head and part of the handle of a tack hammer.—Waverley Magazine.

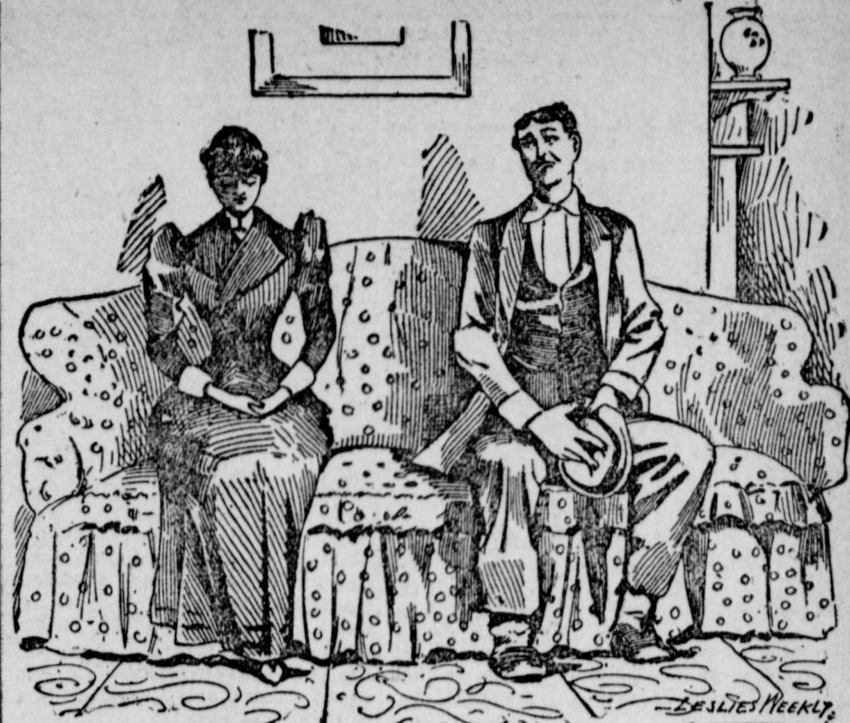
Horse Power of the Whale.

An interesting study of the horse power of the whale has been made by the eminent anatomist, Sir William Turner, of the University of Edinburgh, Scotland, in conjunction with Mr. John Henderson, the equally eminent Glasgow shipbuilder. The size and dimensions of a great whale, stranded several years ago on the shore at Longridy, furnished the necessary data for computation of the power necessary to propel it at the rate of twelve miles an hour. This whale measured eighty feet in length, twenty feet across the flanges of the tail, and weighed seventy-four tons. It was calculated that one hundred and forty-five horse power was necessary to attain the speed mentioned.

Volcanoes for Sale.

According to an advertisement contained in the Danish Government Gazette, published in Copenhagen, two big volcanoes are for sale. They are situated in Iceland and are the principal attractions of the island. The owner asks for them the sum of four hundred dollars apiece—not an excessive charge for anyone who may have use for them.

IRISH railways carry a larger proportion of first-class passengers than any other country in the United Kingdom. England heads the list in third-class passengers.



BASHFUL.

JOHN—Sallie, ef I was to ask you if you'd marry me, do you think you'd say yes?
SALLIE—I—er—I guess so.
JOHN—Wa-al, ef I ever git over this 'ere darn bashfulness I'll ask you some o' these times.

Borrowed Butter.

Mrs. Brickrow—Mercy! Did you borrow this butter of Mrs. Nextdoor?

Daughter—Yes.
"It's horrid! It's positively awful! We can't use it at all."

"What shall we do?"
"You must run to the store and buy some. Get the best. As for this, put it on the ice until to-morrow, and then take it back to Mrs. Nextdoor, with thanks for the accommodation, of course. Don't tell her it is the same butter, because it might hurt her feelings. I suppose it is the best she can afford, poor thing."

Mrs. Nextdoor (the next day)—Of all mean people, those Brickrows take the lead. Yesterday I loaned them a cup of butter, and they have sent back some stuff that isn't fit for axle grease.

—N. Y. Weekly.

A SURE SIGN OF DEATH.

Doctor—Calm yourself, dear madam. I do not think your husband is seriously ill.

Mrs. Kentucky Colonel—Oh, he is! I know he is going to die. He has refused his morning drink of whisky.—Judge.

Couldn't Stand It.

Mrs. Flatter—George, dear, the cook is going to-morrow.

George—Why, what is the matter with her? I thought she liked the place.

Mrs. F.—That is the trouble. She says she is too contented with us.—Brooklyn Life.

Maybe He Was Dissatisfied.

"Did the murderer make any confession?" asked the city editor of the execution reporter.

"Not a word."

"Was he resigned to his fate?"

"He appeared to be at first, but toward the last he did considerable kicking."—Alex Sweet, in Texas Siftings.

He Did.

"See, there comes Hummel. I don't want to meet the man. Only last week I asked him to lend me one hundred marks."

"He might have given you the money; he is rich enough."

"Well—um—the fact is, he did."—Illustrist Chronicle.

One Wish He Wouldn't Gratify.

I made a vow when Jennie said she'd have me—She, young and pretty; I, so old and gray—To gratify her every whim and fancy. And always keep her feeling bright and gay. But she was doomed to utter disappointment. One cloud I won't remove from Jennie's life. Although I roll in wealth—for I've discovered She wants to be my widow—not my wife.

LIKE MOTHER, LIKE DAUGHTER.

Mother—Ella, your little friends have come to play with you.

Ella—Tell them I'm not at home.—Flicrende Blaetter.

Why She Read It.

Jack Dashing—Isn't that novel rather of the flesh, fleshy?

Penelope—Yes, but you know I'm a carnivorous reader.—N. Y. World

Probably.

"How were those seats I sent you for last night's performance?"

"Out of sight."—Truth.

In Self-Defense.

She was the wife of a cavalry officer and she was going to have some fun with the Lieutenant of infantry.

"I suppose," she said, "you have often been chased by the Indians on the plains?"

"Never," he responded politely.

"No?" keenly sarcastic.

"No. You see, they are so busy chasing the cavalry, they don't have any time for us."—Detroit Free Press.

What We Are Coming To.

Extract from a novel of the twenty-first century: "As the slender vine stretches out its tendrils and twines itself about the massive oak, so the lovely confiding Reginald clung for encouragement and support to his stately self-reliant bride, who herself seemed to gain additional strength in the realization of his weakness and dependency."—Brooklyn Life.

Her First Chance.

He (just accepted)—You say you were never engaged before?

She—Yes.

He—How is that? I thought all women always had three or four engagements.

She (guilelessly)—Well, I presume I shall, too. You see this is the first chance I have had.—Truth.

A Literary Light.

Hills—Who was that you just bowed to?

Hulls—Why, that's Jenks, the great fiction writer.

Hills—Never heard of him. What has he written?

Hulls—Testimonials for patent medicines.—N. Y. World.

Synonymous.

Bread has been called the staff of life, which goes perhaps to show why money, nowadays, is known colloquially, as "dough."—Truth.

FUN IN THE BUSIL.

Native Humorist—I got a head of him that time!—Life.

A Little Time Needed.

"Will you be mine, Ada, dear?"

"This is so sudden, Edwin! You must give me a little time."

"How much, dearest?"

"Just until I can call mamma in to witness your proposal. She is waiting in the next room."—Puck.

Small Potatoes.

Adams—A smart boy is Johnson's son; quite a little man.

THE MIGHTY DOLLAR.
There are many theories, each plausible enough, of the origin of the American dollar mark. Some claim that it is a combination of "U. S." the initial of the United States; others that it is a modification of the figure 8, the dollar being formerly called a "piece of eight;" again we are told that it is derived from a representation of the Pillars of Hercules, consisting of two needle-like towers or pillars connected with a scroll. The old Spanish coins marked with the pillar device were frequently referred to as "pillar dollars." According to one writer the symbol of a dollar is a monogram of the letters, "V. S." and "J." the dollar being originally a "thaler" coined in the valley of Saint Joachim, Bohemia, and known as a "Joachim thaler," and the monogram initials of the words "Valley Saint Joachim."

CANCER AND TOMATOES.
As tomatoes constitute a cheap and very palatable food it is pertinent to inquire what, if any relationship exists between cancer and the eating of tomatoes. There is a widespread suspicion, if not conviction, that the rapid increase of cancer is dependent largely upon the very general use of this vegetable, and many because of such uncertainty forego the pleasure of eating them. A great many inquiries have been made to the officers of the celebrated Brompton Cancer Hospital, England. After an investigation covering two years, Dr. A. Marsden, Chairman of the Medical Committee, says: "Tomatoes neither predispose to nor excite cancer formation, and they are not injurious to those who are suffering from the disease, but on contrary are a very wholesome diet, particularly so if cooked."

This is good authority and we hope the lover of the "love apple," as it is used to be called will eat it devoid of fear.

POWDERED SUGAR FOR HICCOCUS.
"Why don't you stop that hiccoughing?" Asked a man of a friend, who was convulsed with the annoying convulsions in the street near the Astor House the other day.
"Stop them," replied the other. "I—I wish I could. Held my breath—fifteen minutes—drank nine swallows—water; nine times. Tried to—scare myself; made believe—lost my watch. No good. They won't go."
"Will you buy, if I cure them for you?" asked the first speaker, laughing at the frequent interruptions in his friend's description of his troubles. The other gasped an affirmative reply, and the two entered the rotunda.
"Give this man a heaping teaspoonful of powdered sugar," said the friend to the barkeeper. The man did so. "Now, swallow it," continued the speaker to the victim of hiccoughs. The latter essayed to do so, and succeeded after some little effort, for it is not an easy matter to swallow a mouthful of powdered sugar. When he mastered it he looked inquiringly at his friend.
"Well where are your hiccoughs now?" remarked the other with a smile.
"They seem to have gone," he replied, but they'll come back again, I suppose, after a little while.
"If they do," said the friend, "it will be the first case I know of where powdered sugar has failed to give relief for hiccoughs. If one spoonful of sugar won't do it, two certainly will. So far as I know, it's a positive remedy."—New York Herald.

HE KNEW ENOUGH.
A MAN WHO COULD DO SOMETHING IN THE DOCTOR LINE HIMSELF.
"I heard an awful good story illustrated of the system pursued by medical quacks while in Baltimore the other day," said E. W. Creedy of Washington. "It was new to me, so I'll give it to you. A man named Mike Doolittle had been employed for a number of years as a driver by a well known physician, who fell ill and died. Mike was disconsolate over his employer's death. He was out of a job and was unfitted for any other employment save driving a doctor's buggy from patient to patient and napping during the visits. He sat around the house in a morose and mournful sort of way until his energetic wife grew weary.
"Phy don't yez shir yez sef an' do sumthin?" she inquired with indignation.
"Shure, an' phwat kin Oi do?" he returned.
"Do," she repeated, 'av Oi'd a bin wid a doobter fourteen years an' sax months Oi'd know enuff 't be a doobter moise'f."
"Mie bhrith ned up. He knew nothin of course, abour medicine except a few grandiloquent phrases he had heard his master use in his praises. However, he hung out his sign and next day a woman called.
"Is the doobter in?" she asked.
"O' in the doobter, moa," responded Mike.
"Then, I wish you would tell me what is the matter with me," she remarked to the plaintive tone of a chronic invalid.
"T'is the doobter, moa, av von pleze," said Mike.
"The woman demurred.

"Soince, mom, an' a knowledge av tarspootics air on'y acquired boi dthe xpintitoor av grate toil an' toime an' munny; so, mom, moi fays air invariably in advance."
"When Mike fired that at her she gave up the twenty without another word."
"Lit me say yure tung, mom," demanded Mike. The woman obeyed.
"Lit me fale yure poolz," he continued, and extended her hand.
"Lit me heer dthe b'atin' av yure hairt," and Mike, with an ear of serious study, laid his shock head against the patient's bosom. After a moment he drew it away with a jump.
"The worst fears air realized, mon!" he exclaimed; 'yez have a wart on yure hairt."

DEATH OF J. R. BLACKSHERE.
It becomes our painful duty, this week, to chronicle the death of Jacob Raymer Blackshere, one of the pioneers of Chase county, Kansas, who departed this life, at 9 o'clock, Saturday night, November 10th, 1894, from typhoid fever, after being confined to his bed about three weeks, which sad event occurred at his home, a few miles southwest of Elm Dale. He had been ill nearly a month before he would consent to take his bed, but his active life and force of will would not allow him to be confined indoors until the disease had gained such hold on him that, for a man of his age, it was almost next to an impossibility for him to recover; though, a few days before his spirit took its flight from its earthly tabernacle, to dwell in mansions of eternal bliss, the fever had left him, and he seemed to be on the road to recovery; but a complication in the disease took place, Saturday afternoon, and he soon after died. When the sad news reached this city, Sunday morning, the praise of the man who had passed more than half of his life in our midst, and who would be among us no more, was on the lips of every one who heard it.

The deceased, son of Elias and Eliza Blackshere, was born September 3rd, 1834, at Mannington, Marion county, West Virginia, where he received a common school education, and was married to Miss Melissa A. Martin, daughter of Jesse B. and Elizabeth B. Martin, on July 22, 1857, from which union six children were born, four of whom—Carl M., Frank R., Jesse R. and Harold M.—survive their father, and the other two—Carl E. and Cora B., a most manly young man and a most lovely young lady,—preceded him to that better land, some years ago. At the time of his death, the subject of this notice, was 60 years, 2 months and 7 days old.

Mr. Blackshere was one of the most extensive stock raisers and shippers in the West, and, therefore, had a large circle of friends, extending over a great area of territory, and the news of his death reaches beyond the confines of Kansas and into the surrounding States. His farm—"Clover Cliff"—through which the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe railroad passes, is the admiration of every traveler who views its admirable situation, in the bosom of the Cottonwood valley, and where one of the most pleasing landscapes eye of man ever beheld is to be seen. On this farm he located in 1860, having pre-empted 960 acres of it, on which he then made some improvements and placed some cattle, and, in the spring of 1861, went back to his home in Mannington, where he had, in 1857, engaged in the dry goods business, and where he continued in the same business until the fall of 1862, when he sold his business in Mannington, and returned, with his family, to Chase county. Since then he has added to his rancho, until, at the time of his death, his farm, one of the finest in the State, comprised some 5,000 acres of land, on which he had made many valuable improvements. He was not a man who waited until his neighbors had found results from experiments, but pushed to the front in his enterprises. He was the first to see alfalfa in this county, and now nearly 1,000 acres of that clover are to be seen on "Clover Cliff" rancho. He handled the best of cattle, and was the first to introduce the Galloway breed into this county. He was very energetic in business, and, like every good citizen should, took a lively interest in public affairs and an active part in politics, though never an office seeker; but he once held the office of County Commissioner, which office was forced upon him by the people of his district, irrespective of party politics. He was for many years Chairman of the Democratic County Central Committee, and was an Alternate-at-Large, from the State of Kansas, to the last National Democratic convention.

His body was laid to rest, last Tuesday afternoon, along side of those of his deceased children, in Prairie Grove Cemetery, west of Cottonwood Falls, amid the tears of many friends and relatives who had gone hither, notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather, to pay their last sad respects to the remains of him who had been their friend, neighbor and kinsman in this life, and whose memory they will ever cherish as long as time shall last with them. The services at the cemetery, as at the residence, were conducted by the Masonic Fraternity, of which he was a member; and the funeral cortege was one of the longest ever witnessed in this part of the country. His entire family were at the funeral, as were also his brother and sister, John Blackshere and Mrs. Beatty, of Mannington, W. Va. Mrs. Blackshere and her children have the sympathy of this entire community, in their bereavement.

LETTER LIST.
Letters remaining in the postoffice at Cottonwood Falls, Kansas, Nov. 14, 1894:
Miss Mary E. Bishop,
Miss Cecil Calvin,
Mrs. E. L. Clark,
Robert Lowe,
Miss Saddle Means,
Robert Mains,
Miss Grace Perry,
Mailon J. Smith,
Jess Starkey,
R. L. Temple.
All the above remaining uncalled for November 28 1894 will be sent to the Dead Letter office.
W. E. TIMMONS, P. M.

J. R. BLACKSHERE.
A warrior crossed the open range,
As brave as saddle o'er bore;
A ranchman followed the fleeing herd,
As true as spur o'er wore.
The prairie beyond the vision
Now fills him with delight;
The dark ravine, the rocky ledge
Hides him away from our sight.
He struck the trail in a moment,
He mounted and sped away;
But in the dark grass left behind
A trail that will ever stay.
No man o'er saw him falter,
No surer end up his place;
He never was known to follow,
But always led in the chase.
He was made of stuff that conquers,
He never knew defeat;
He never brought on a quarrel,
And in one never was beat.
He was known thro' the country 'round him,
As a man without guile or fear;
He would not drive or be driven
By force or fraud or jeer.
He knew his friends by the handshake,
He loved them to the core;
He passed his foot in silence,
And thought of them no more.
His home shone bright and cheery;
The stranger was welcome there;
The friend was a royal visitor,
And received his every care.
God guide the ranchman over the range,
Across the open plain;
And, when the round up's over,
Back to his home again.
There to be joined with the dear ones,
On the "Clover Cliff" above;
In the farm-land of the future,
Of re-united love.
D. MADDEN, Nov. 12, 1894.

REWARD OFFERED.
EDITOR COURANT: On my way home yesterday, I was informed, that a great many people did not vote for me this year, because the report was circulated, that one year ago I had received \$300 for remaining in the field as candidate for County Clerk.
In answer I will say: "There is not a man living, who can more coolly take a judgement from the supreme will of the people, than the writer of these lines. But referring to above charges, I must state, that no political party has money enough to purchase me for any political sham work. If any one will swear to such statements, that I directly or indirectly received any compensation for remaining in the field last year or this year, I will send him, her or them to the Kansas penitentiary beyond any possible doubt.
Who wants to make the first application?
A. LEHNBERG.

THIS SHOULD INTEREST YOU.
It is just as necessary for a man to get good reading matter as it is to get good food.
We have just made arrangements which may be of interest to you, dear sir, who are glancing down this column of type. The arrangement is this: We will give you that greatest of all Democratic papers, the New York Weekly World, and this paper, both for one year each, for \$2.15, or we will send you this paper for one year and The Weekly World for six months for 35 cents in addition to the regular yearly price of this paper alone. The campaign now begun is going to be a very important one. Here is the opportunity to get your own local paper and the leading metropolitan journal of the country at extraordinarily low rates.
Does this interest you?
If it does, and you think it worth while to take advantage of this great special offer while it lasts, send \$1.85 and get The Weekly World six months and the Chase County Courant for one year. Address
CHASE COUNTY COURANT.

THEY WANT NAMES.
The Russell Art Publishing Co., of 928 Arch street, Philadelphia, desire the names and address of a few people in every town who are interested in works of art, and to secure them they offer to send free, "Cupid Guides the Boat," a superbly executed water color picture, size 10x13 inches, suitable for framing, and sixteen other pictures about same size, in colors, to any one sending them at once the names and addresses of ten persons (admirers of fine pictures) together with six two-cent stamps to cover expense of mailing, etc. The regular price of these pictures is \$1.00, but they can all be secured free by any person forwarding the names and stamps promptly.
NOTE—The editor of this paper has already received copies of above pictures, and considers them really Gems of Art."

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 quickwitted managers can devise. Being thirty miles the shortest road, you can depend on getting through on time. The line is run as straight as modern engineering could make it. Track is laid with heavy steel rails. No prettier, cosier and more comfortable trains leave Kansas City than the two fast vestibuled daily expresses over the Santa Fe Route: at 5:30 p. m. and 7:30 p. m., reaching Chicago 9:15 a. m. and 11:30 a. m. Superb accommodations, with respect to dining cars, free chair cars and sleepers.
Inquire of nearest agent.
IF IT GROWS IN TEXAS, IT'S GOOD.
The Texas coast country vies with California in raising pear, grapes and straw berries. The 1893 record of H. A. Stringfellow, Hitchcock, Tex., who raised nearly \$5,000 worth of pears from 15 acres, can be duplicated by one G. T. Nicholson, P. O. Santa Fe Route, Topeka, Kas. will be glad to furnish without charge an illustrated pamphlet telling about Texas.

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

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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. Many books on our list cannot be purchased in any other edition. Send us a one cent stamp, write your address plainly and we will forward you a printed list of them from which you make your own selection.
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Chase County Land Agency,
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AND LOANS MONEY.
COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS.

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F. JOHNSON, M. D.,
Careful attention to the practice of medicine in all its branches—Extracting teeth, etc.
OFFICE and private dispensary in the Court-house. Residence, first house south of the Widow Gillitt's.
Cottonwood Falls, - - Kansas
DR. HERBERT TAYLOR, M. D.
Office and Residence at Dr. J. T. Morgan's late office, BROADWAY.

DENTIST.
S. E. NORTHINGTON,
of Emporia, will be at his branch office at Cottonwood Falls, on the first and third Thursdays of the month, for the practice of his profession. Does bridge and crown work. Teeth extracted without pain.
MUSIC FREE TO YOU.
We will send 12 Popular Songs, words and music, sentimental, patriotic and comic, absolutely free if you send 10 cents for three months' subscription to AMERICAN NATION, our charming illustrated magazine. The music includes Little Fisher Maiden, Ta-ra-ra Boom-de-ay, I Whistle and Wait for Katie, After the Ball, Comrades, Little Annie Rooney, Old Bird of Joy, Old Madrid, and 15 others. Bear in mind, you shall have this immense quantity by sending 10 cents, silver. You will be delighted. Address, AMERICAN NATION Co., 172 Pearl St., Boston, Mass. No. 101

WANTED.—A Representative for the Family Treasury, our greatest book ever offered to the public. Our coupon system, which we use in selling this great work, enables each purchaser to get the book FREE, so every one purchases for nothing. For his first week's work, a lady has just cleared \$120.00 for her first week's work. We give you exclusive territory, and pay large commissions on the sales of sub-agents. Write at once for the agency for your county. Address all communications to
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AN EVERGREEN TREE!
WITHOUT COST.
We will send you by mail post-paid one small evergreen tree adapted to your climate, with instructions for planting and caring for it, together with our complete list of nursery stock. If you will cut out this advertisement, mark on it the name of this paper, and send it to us, we will send you a tree and plants you would like to purchase, and when you wish to plant them.
We will quote you lower prices on the stock you want than have ever been offered you. Write at once.
EVERGREEN NURSERIES,
Evergreen, Door Co., Wis.

Ripans Tabules.
Disease commonly comes on with slight symptoms, which when neglected increase in extent and gradually grow dangerous.
If you SUFFER FROM HEADACHE, DYSPEPSIA or TAKE RIPANS TABULES.
If you are BILIOUS, CONSTIPATED, or have A TAKE RIPANS TABULES.
If your COMPLEXION IS SALLOW, or you SUFFER TAKE RIPANS TABULES.
If you have OFFENSIVE BREATH and ALL DISORDERS OF TAKE RIPANS TABULES.
Ripans Tabules act gently but promptly upon the liver, stomach and intestines; cleanse the system effectually; cure dyspepsia, habitual constipation, offensive breath and headache. One TABLET taken at the first indication of indigestion, biliousness, dizziness, distress after eating or depression of spirits, will surely and quickly remove the whole difficulty.
Ripans Tabules are prepared from a prescription widely used by the best physicians, and are presented in the form most approved by modern science.
If given a fair trial Ripans Tabules are an infallible cure; they contain nothing injurious and are an economical remedy.
One Gives Relief.
A quarter-gross box will be sent, postage paid, on receipt of 75 cents by the wholesale and retail agents,
McPIKE & FOX, Atchison, Kansas.
Local druggists everywhere will supply the Tabules if requested to do so.
They are easy to take, Quick to Act and Save Many a Doctor's Bill.
SAMPLES FREE ON APPLICATION TO THE RIPANS CHEMICAL CO., NEW YORK CITY.

W. H. HOLSINGER,
DEALER IN
Hardware, Stoves, Tinware, Farm Machinery, Wind Mills, Pumps, Pipe, Hose and Fittings
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The Journal of Agriculture Being \$1.00, the Two Papers, Slightly, Would Be \$2.50. JOURNAL OF AGRICULTURE AND THIS PAPER, TOGETHER, for \$1.00. OR, THE TWO PAPERS ONE YEAR AND THE NEW COOK BOOK, \$1.00.
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Have sold to customers for 21 years, saving them the dealer's profit. We are the oldest and largest manufacturers in America selling Vehicles and Harness this way—ship with freight the same as ordinary freight, and pay freight both ways if not satisfactory. Warrant for 2 years. Why pay an agent \$10 to \$20 to order for you? Write your own order. Boxing free. We take all risk of damage in shipping.
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Spring Wagons, \$31 to \$50. Guaranteed same as sell for \$10 to \$12. Top Guggins, \$27.50, as fine as sold for \$35. Phaetons, \$20 to \$100. Farm Wagons, Wagonettes, Milk Wagens, Delivery Wagons and Road Carts. Bicycles for \$25, \$50 and \$100.
No. 11, Surrey.
No. 12, Road Wagon.
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THIS PAPER may be found on file at Chase County Courant, Cottonwood Falls, Kansas, where you may obtain a copy if desired.
THIS PAPER may be found on file at Chase County Courant, Cottonwood Falls, Kansas, where you may obtain a copy if desired.

The Chase County Courant,
COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANS.
THURSDAY, NOV. 15, 1894
W. E. TIMMONS, Ed. and Prop.

No fear shall we, no favor stay;
How to the line, led to chips fall where they may.

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

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

EAST. A. T. COLL. CHIX. K. C. X.	AM	PM	AM	PM
Cedar Grove	12:05	10:55	2:45	11:15
Clements	1:03	11:05	2:53	11:20
Elmdale	1:14	11:19	3:05	11:25
Evans	1:17	11:23	3:08	11:30
Strong	1:25	11:31	3:16	11:35
Ellinor	1:32	11:40	3:22	11:42
Saffordville	1:37	11:46	3:28	11:48
WEST. MEX. CAL. COLL. OKLA. TEX. X.	AM	PM	AM	PM
Saffordville	6:23	6:12	1:36	2:32
Ellinor	6:31	6:17	1:42	2:40
Strong	6:42	6:24	1:50	2:50
Evans	6:52	6:30	1:57	2:58
Elmdale	6:56	6:24	2:00	3:10
Clements	7:12	6:44	2:12	3:28
Cedar Grove	7:22	6:52	2:20	3:35

O. K. & W. R. R.

MAYNARD	Pass.	Frt.	Mixed
Hymer	2:00am	7:45pm	
Evans	2:07	7:30	
Strong City	1:50	6:57	3:00pm
Cottonwood Falls			3:10
Gladstone			3:25
Bazaar			4:10
WEST.	Pass.	Frt.	Mixed
Bazaar	4:20pm		
Gladstone			4:50
Cottonwood Falls			5:15
Strong City	3:10am	8:00am	5:20
Evans	3:20	8:15	
Hymer	3:40	9:15	

LOCAL SHORT STOPS.

Fresh oysters at Bauerle's.

Miss Minnie Beach is very sick with typhoid fever.

The pension of John R. Horner, of Clements, has been increased.

A team and phaeton for sale, cheap. Apply at the Eureka House.

Mrs. D. K. Carter and Miss Nettie Carter were at Emporia, Monday.

First-class room and board at the Hinkley House at \$3.50 per week.

Mrs. A. J. Robertson is enjoying a visit from her mother, from Emporia.

Dr. W. H. Carter has gone to Washington, D. C., on a visit to his mother.

Riley Funk, of Sharp's creek, returned home, Saturday from Emporia.

Raisins For Sale, by the pound or by the box. Apply at the COURANT office.

Harry Thompson, of the Electric Light Co. is lying dangerously ill, with typhoid fever.

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

Clint D. Breese and Wm. P. Pugh, who are on the road, are at home, this week, on a visit.

C. W. White, of Strong City, Derrick, was down to Osage City, Sunday, visiting his mother.

Mrs. Etta Richards, of Strong City, was an Emporia visitor, on Wednesday of last week.

Wm. T. Foreman and family will start, Sunday, for a visit to relatives at Greenvale, Ill.

You can get reply postal cards, also photograph envelopes, at the post-office, in this city.

E. W. Ellis, of Emporia, was here, the fore part of the week, visiting friends and relatives.

Mrs. C. W. Trowbridge, of Strong City, visited friends in Emporia, on Monday of last week.

The weather has been quite cold this week, ice having formed every night during this week.

Miss Lucy Temple, of Dunlap, was the guest of Mrs. J. O. Byrne, of Strong City, last week.

Thursday, November 29, has been designated, by President Cleveland, as the annual Thanksgiving day.

E. Campbell, of Elmdale, who has been sick for several weeks past, is again able to be up and around.

Mr. and Mrs. O. E. Childs and son, Wayne, started, Tuesday night, for a three week's visit in Vermont.

Mrs. T. L. Upton left, last week, for a year's visit to her son, Ray, who is living near Escocandia, California.

Dr. and Mrs. T. M. Zane, of Osage City, visited friends and relatives in this city, the fore part of the week.

Jonathan Minnix, of Matfield Green, left, last week, for the southern part of Kansas and the Indian Territory.

FOR SALE.—A good second-hand piano, cheap. Apply to Henry Bone-well, at the Eureka House, this city.

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

Rural, a new postoffice, has been established, between Bazaar and Matfield Green, with Elzezar Martin as postmaster.

If you want a good job of plastering done call on W. E. Brace, Cottonwood Falls, Kansas, who also does paper-hanging.

The wind blew quite hard, Monday and Tuesday afternoons, from the north and yesterday, it blew quite hard from the south.

Mr. and Mrs. Geo. McGovern, of Kansas City, are visiting at Mr. Wit Adare's, in Strong City, the father of Mrs. McGovern.

Nine colored converts to the Baptist faith, of Strong City, were baptized in the Cottonwood river, last Sunday forenoon.

Rettiger Bros. have received an order for sixty, or more, car loads of stone for work on the Chicago division of the Santa Fe railroad.

Edgar W. Jones, of Guthrie, Okla., who was here on a visit at his sister's, Mrs. J. H. Doolittle, left, yesterday afternoon, for his home.

The party, given by Mr. and Mrs. Forsacre, of Strong City, last Saturday evening, was well attended, and all reported a pleasant time.

Joseph Hartley and family, who have been living in Missouri for several years past, have returned to this county to again make it their home.

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.

In response to a telegram announcing the fatal illness of his brother, Dr. Kerr, at El Paso, Illinois, J. M. Kerr, of this city, left, last Sunday, for that place.

Mrs. Lottie Milburn, of Merriam, Kansas, who is now giving lessons in china painting, in Emporia, is visiting friends and relatives in this city and Strong, this week.

J. G. Winters, of Strong City, left, last Friday morning for Council Grove, where he has purchased a number of head of cattle, to be driven here and put in his feed yards.

Dr. Hottle, wife and child, who were visiting at D. H. McGinley's, in Strong City, the father of Mrs. Hottle, left, Monday, for Emporia, from whence they will go east for the winter.

Go to the Star Meat Market, one door south of Holsinger's hardware store, for all kinds of sausages, dressed chickens, fresh and salt meats.

JOHN ENGLE, Prop.

Call at G. E. Finley's Jewelry store, Wednesday and Thursday, November 21st and 22nd, and have Dr. Rhodes fit you with a pair of those celebrated Crystal Spectacles. Every pair guaranteed.

B. Lantry, of Strong City, who was at Excelsior Springs, for his health, having received word that his rock crusher was broken, returned home Monday, and left, the same night, for Chicago, to get a new crusher.

Since the last issue of the COURANT we have received \$4 in subscription from Jonathan Minnix, \$1.50 from Joseph Stubenhofer, \$1.50 from Thomas Butler, and \$1.50 from M. K. Harman; total, \$8.50, and still this is not fast enough.

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, priced \$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.

Chas. Duckert, of the depot force of this city, has been appointed relief agent, and has gone to Mitchell, Kansas, as a relief for the Agent at that place. We are much pleased to note this promotion of a deserving young man, who has grown into manhood in our midst.

We were in error, last week, when we stated that Paul Schriver, the only son of Mr. and Mrs. P. P. Schriver, of Cedar Point, had died, the following day, from the effects of having had his skull fractured by being thrown from a horse, on Tuesday of the previous week. He is still unconscious, but hopes of his recovery are entertained.

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

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 taxpayer. 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.

SCHOOL REPORT.
BIRLEY, KANS., Nov. 10, 1894.
EDITOR COURANT: Will you please publish the following report of District 53, and oblige patrons and teachers?

FOURTH GRADE.
Arilla Watson, 98.25; Cecil Ryder, 96.3; Ella Gauvey, 97.25; Seymour Ryder, 96.1.

THIRD GRADE.
Clarence Waidley, 97; Joey Schwilling, 94.

SECOND GRADE.
Harry Schwilling, 97.5; Walter Waidley, 96.

FIRST GRADE.
Cora Watson, 98.5.
Those neither absent, nor tardy: Ella Gauvey, Cora Watson, Seymour Ryder, Clarence Waidley, Joey Schwilling and Harry Schwilling. We have had no cases of whispering or tardiness, and very few have been absent.

HATTIE E. GRAY, Teacher.

KEELEY DOUBLE CHLORIDE OF GOLD CURE for drunkenness and opium and tobacco habit. Any person wishing to be cured of either of the above diseases can call at my office, at Saffordville, Kans., and receive all the information in regard to these cures from me, free of charge for such services.

A. M. CONAWAY, M. D.

Official Election Returns of Chase County, Kansas, Nov. 6, 1894.

Candidates	Bazaar Township		Cedar Grove		Clements		Elmdale		Evans		Strong City		Ellinor		Saffordville		Total	Total No. Votes
	W. E. Timmons	W. E. Timmons	W. E. Timmons	W. E. Timmons	W. E. Timmons	W. E. Timmons	W. E. Timmons	W. E. Timmons	W. E. Timmons	W. E. Timmons	W. E. Timmons	W. E. Timmons	W. E. Timmons	W. E. Timmons	W. E. Timmons			
For Governor.	David Graymyer, dem.	17,173	13,611	17,201	1,305	65	65	26,205	50,890	43,244	18,811	19,143	13,178	129,817	96			
For Lieutenant Governor.	Sidney G. Cooke, dem.	15,205	11,335	19,143	1,440	175	131,826	125	61,811	49,440	61,119	13,141	176	131,826	125			
For Secretary of State.	E. J. Herning, dem.	14,183	11,335	19,143	1,440	175	131,826	129	61,811	49,440	61,119	13,141	176	131,826	129			
For Auditor of State.	W. E. Banks, dem.	14,183	11,335	19,143	1,440	175	131,826	132	61,811	49,440	61,119	13,141	176	131,826	132			
For Treasurer of State.	Barney Lantry, dem.	19,173	11,335	26,119	1,612	51	22,375	108	62,824	49,440	58,119	13,107	160	139,771	108			
For Attorney General.	James McKinstry, dem.	14,173	11,335	19,143	1,440	175	131,826	132	61,811	49,440	61,119	13,141	176	131,826	132			
For State Sup't of Public Inst.	M. H. Wyckoff, dem.	14,183	11,335	19,143	1,440	175	131,826	125	61,811	49,440	61,119	13,141	176	131,826	125			
For Congressman at Large.	Joseph G. Low, dem.	14,173	11,335	19,143	1,440	175	131,826	127	61,811	49,440	61,119	13,141	176	131,826	127			
For Representative 55th Dist.	J. L. Cochran, dem.	17,152	10,222	1,400	69	58	21,279	1	59,240	47,858	19,143	119	145	131,763	1			
For Probate Judge.	Matt McDonald, rep.	31,775	47,455	21,172	155	129	837	155	64,648	27,737	14,331	70	129	60,682				
For Clerk of the District Court.	A. Lehner, dem.	18,124	14,307	1,603	93	84	25,357	12	43,711	40,464	20,811	112	118	64,648				
For County Attorney.	J. T. Butler, rep.	5,871	5,871	15	4	61	12	27	50,630	21,293	15,119	88	118	120,590	27			
For County Superintendent.	Geo. Sawinart, dem.	23,166	11,394	1,509	25	11	220	5	61,756	51,195	19,115	149	135	145,766	5			
For Constable, 2nd Dist.	J. P. Kahl, dem.	45	35	143	143	143	143	27	34,492	29,550	17,117	69	35	73,512	27			
For Constable, 1st Dist.	W. H. Wood, rep.	34,492	29,550	17,117	69	35	73,512	1	33,736	51,867	19,118	176	63	82,925	1			

The total number of votes cast were 1920, as follows: Bazaar, 153; Matfield, 150; Clements, 128; Cedar Point, 83; Cedar township, 167; Elmdale, 170; 352; Toledo township, 228.

TOWNSHIP OFFICERS ELECTED.

David Egan, Clerk	136	293
William Martin, Sec.	116	68
E. M. Gauvey, Treas.	68	116
G. K. Hazans, Justice	137	200
L. W. Hillier, Justice	21	270
John O'Byrne, Justice	83	160
For Sheriff, 2nd Dist.	108	245
For Sheriff, 1st Dist.	54	110
For Justice of Peace	143	271
J. T. Forsaker, Justice	78	188
C. W. White, Justice	32	56
M. C. Newton, Justice	201	116
For Constable, 2nd Dist.	159	287
For Constable, 1st Dist.	185	119
L. W. Heck, Justice	59	52
A. R. Richards, Justice	29	70
T. C. Strickland, Justice	54	23
For Constable, 2nd Dist.	23	137
For Constable, 1st Dist.	8	14
Garrison, J. H. Clark, J. B. Hackett, S. W. Regie, J. Joseph Shaw, B. Hackett, S. W. F. McDonald, J. B. Davis, J. J. A. Gaudy, J. B. F. Moore, H. C. Simmons.		

TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION.
The following is the program for the next Teachers' Association, to be held at Strong City, Saturday, November 24, commencing at 2 o'clock p. m., sharp:
Song by the teachers, led by O. S. Wiley.
Invocation by Rev. Penn.
Song by Strong City High School.
Recitation by Lulu Heck.
Paper—Number work, Miss Jennie Upton.
Discussion by Mrs. Della Beck
Song by Intermediate grade, Strong City.
Paper—Language work by Miss Josephine Makemson.
Discussion by J. R. Pritchard.
Solo by Mrs. O. S. Wiley.
Roll-call by a response from Shakespeare.
Class recitation, Miss Fanny Powers.
A talk by Rev. H. E. Mills.
Closing song by teachers.

YOU NEED A VACATION.
Just a suggestion: Why not try the Rocky Mountains? No better medicine exists than the dry, clear balsamic air of that region. Anywhere around Pike's Peak, or further into the range (like Glenwood Springs) will do. Did you whisper trout fishing? Yes, plenty of it, off the railroad, in secluded nooks.
Camping out in tents, living in cottages or boarding at the big hotels—the cost is little or much as you please.
The Santa Fe Route has on sale excursion tickets to all principal Colorado and Utah resorts. Inquire of nearest agent.

THE FARMERS' PROBLEM.
The period has been reached in the history of this country when producers in every industry must figure on close margins of profit. It is thus the more necessary that every farmer who expects to prosper in his business, avail himself of all the aid and information obtainable. And there is nothing so profitable in this line than a subscription to a first-class and practical agricultural journal like the old reliable KANSAS FARMER, published in Kansas since 1863. It ranks above most of the journals of its class, and no one tending a farm can afford to deprive himself or family of it. Every issue has information worth the price of a year's subscription. It only costs \$1.00 per year. Send at once to Kansas Farmer Co., Emporia, Kansas, and subscribe for the best agricultural journal in the West. It is published for you by the KANSAS FARMER CO., both papers for one year for only \$2.25.

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 by the liberal conditions to limit. Tickets may be lost the price you are looking for, as a loan or for investment.

DR. J. P. NASBORO,



ECLECTIC AND ELECTRIC PHYSICIAN.

GRADUATE PARIS FRANCE
I TREAT and CURE all forms of CHRONIC DISEASES and make a specialty of
RHUMATISM, PARALYSIS, KIDNEY AND LIVER DISEASES, FEMALE WEAKNESS, EMISSIONS, ETC., ETC.
I have practiced as a SPECIALIST for the past 18 years and have been successful in every case I have undertaken. I am well known in this State and have testimonials from all over the State.
I WILL BE AT THE EUREKA HOUSE FOR 3 DAYS, COMMENCING MONDAY, November 19th.
Consultation Free. Prices Moderate.

Court Proceedings.
Chase County National Bank vs. H. S. Lincoln. Case dismissed at plaintiff's cost, without prejudice.
T. J. Browning vs. Cottonwood Falls Creamery Company. Motion to quash service of summons overruled, with exceptions. Defendant Corporation given 10 days to make a showing by answer, showing defense to the judgment.
B. M. Field vs. Thos. G. Smith et al. Continued for service.
Wm. Waierton vs. August R. Ward et al. Passed for amendment.
G. K. Hagans vs. A. E. Fritz, et al. All matters in controversy settled, and case dismissed at defendant's cost.
G. D. Taylor et al. vs. Nathaniel Gordon et al. Case dismissed by plaintiff without prejudice.
Eastern Kansas Land and Loan Co. vs. Wm. and Victoria Norton et al. Personal judgment for plaintiff against Wm. Norton for \$4917.70, 12 per cent judgment. Foreclosure against all the defendants and sale without appraisal.
Peter N. Campbell vs. Ledru R. Wright and W. J. Jones. Default, personal judgment for plaintiff, against both defendants for \$1002.70, 12 per cent judgment, foreclosure as to all, sale without appraisal.
Charles A. Strack vs. Ester L. Perigo et al. Sale confirmed and deed ordered to purchaser.
Scottish American Investment Co. vs. Alex. Newby et al. Sale confirmed and deed ordered.
Virgil Brown vs. Nathaniel Brown et al. Sale confirmed and deed ordered to purchaser.
C. S. Jennings vs. John Mayhugh et al. Sale confirmed and deed ordered to purchaser.
Rico Land Co. vs. E. Hicks et al. Sale confirmed and deed ordered to purchaser.
Eastern Land and Loan Co. vs. Geo. W. Cosper. Sale confirmed and deed ordered.
Geo. Storch vs. Wm. Austin et al. Sale confirmed and deed ordered.
Phoenix Mutual Life Insurance Co. vs. Mary Guildford et al. Sale confirmed and deed ordered.
American Invest Co. vs. M. A. Campbell et al. Sale confirmed and deed ordered.
Jas. Terry vs. Frank Larver et al. Sale confirmed and deed ordered.
Jane C. Warren vs. Irvin J. Church et al. Sale confirmed and deed ordered.
Illinois National Bank vs. Samuel Prather et al. Sale confirmed and deed ordered.
C. Hood vs. J. G. Atkinson et al. Case settled and dismissed, original note and mortgage withdrawn from files and delivered to defendant.
Wm. Spillman vs. Robert Guinness et al. Answer supplied and now on trial.

WHAT YOUR THUMB TELLS.

The thumb is an unfeeling index of character. The Square Type indicates a strong will, great energy and dynamism. Flowing allied in the Squarated Type, the thumb of those of advanced ideas and business acumen. Both of these types belong to the 18th century. The Round Type is a small, round thumb, a sign of a small brain, a sign of a small mind, a sign of a small soul. The Fingered Type is a long, thin thumb, a sign of a long life, a sign of a long career, a sign of a long fame. The Cephalic Type is a thumb that is curved, a sign of a curved mind, a sign of a curved path, a sign of a curved life. The Feminine Type is a thumb that is soft, a sign of a soft heart, a sign of a soft life, a sign of a soft death. The Cephalic Type is a thumb that is hard, a sign of a hard heart, a sign of a hard life, a sign of a hard death. The Feminine Type is a thumb that is soft, a sign of a soft heart, a sign of a soft life, a sign of a soft death. The Cephalic Type is a thumb that is hard, a sign of a hard heart, a sign of a hard life, a sign of a hard death. The Feminine Type is a thumb that is soft, a sign of a soft heart, a sign of a soft life, a sign of a soft death. The Cephalic Type is a thumb that is hard, a sign of a hard heart, a sign of a hard life, a sign of a hard death. The Feminine Type is a thumb that is soft, a sign of a soft heart, a sign of a soft life, a sign of a soft death.

LEADER STOVES AND RANGES

COLLINS & BURGIE CO., CHICAGO.
A THIRD OF A CENTURY OF EXPERIENCE AND CONTINUED PROGRESSIVE IMPROVEMENT IS REPRESENTED IN THE "LEADER LINE" OF STOVES AND RANGES.
LEADER RANGES FOR WOOD AND FOR COAL.
LEADER COOKING STOVES FOR WOOD AND FOR COAL.
LEADER HEATING STOVES FOR ALL USES, FOR WOOD AND FOR COAL.
ALL MODERN AND IN GREAT VARIETY.
IF YOUR DEALER DOES NOT HANDLE THESE STOVES, WRITE TO US FOR PRICES.
COLLINS & BURGIE CO., 225 W. 12th St., Chicago, Ill.

TRAVELING IN PERSIA.

It Means Much Hard Work and Great Discomfort.

The Shah's Empire Is Entirely Without Railways, Steamboats or Good Roads—How Wealthy Women Journey from Place to Place.

[Special Ispahan (Persia) Letter.]

It is difficult for the average American to imagine a whole big country entirely devoid of railroads, steamers and all other means of locomotion save those which were already in vogue in Biblical days, i. e., on foot or on the back of horse, mule, donkey or camel. That, however, is still the actual condition of things in Persia, as in some other oriental countries. Added to this is the further difficulty of the absence of good roads, navigable rivers, of bridges, etc., so that traveling in Persia is, indeed, not a pleasure, but a piece of very hard work. It may be hard to believe, but it is an absolute fact that the roads—or what goes by that name—in the Persia of to-day are, for the greater part, the same which were trodden by the armed hosts of Cyrus, of Darius Hystaspis, of Chosroes and other great conquerors of ancient times, and even the route taken by Xenophon in his return to Greece may, in part, be followed to this day by travelers similarly situated—day's journey after day's journey you can walk over the same ground which he describes in his "Anabasis," but with this difference: In his time, more than 2,000 years ago, there were shady groves to shield the wayfarer from the fiery darts of the sun, and there were purling brooks and many villages and hostelries by the wayside, whereas now all this is mostly done away with, and with the exception of the vermin-infested postal stations, the so-called "chapparr Khanis," and the infrequent "caravan serais," there is nothing wherein to look for shelter from rain, sun, wild beasts and robbers.

It had been the intention to build railroads in Persia. Baron Reuter, of London, had obtained a charter to construct one from Teheran to the Persian gulf, and a Russian syndicate had planned a road from the shores of the Caspian to the capital, but both schemes fell to pieces, due to the rapacity and faithlessness of the Persian government—or rather some of its high officials. The last attempt I know of to build a good railroad—likewise from the Caspian or from Tabreez to Teheran—was made by the American minister—whose secre-

fitting that almost no air reaches the month and nose of the hapless wearer. The small piece of looser web inserted over the eyes allows but a mere glimpse of light, and barely permits the wearers to distinguish the objects outside. In a word, of all the barbarous and brutal outrages which custom allows the Persians to practice on his women folk, this, I think, is the worst. But I must add that even these restrictions are not proof against woman's wit and cunning, for it happens frequently enough, despite it all, that love intrigues are arranged by the Persian women while traveling just in this way. I have seen myself—and given them credit for doing it—how at the critical moment they understand to lift that cumbersome "chaddar" of



CARRYING LUMBER.

theirs, just for a moment. Of course that was because they had to arrange something about it. But that moment was all they needed to tell with their eloquent eyes what they wished to say.

Perhaps an even more villainous way for Persian women to travel is by basket. For this donkeys are nearly always used. Two big baskets of even size are attached to the back of the patient beast—hanging down one on either side—and in each of these baskets is a woman, huddled there in a heap, with just the head protruding. This method is in general vogue among the wives and daughters of the peasants, artisans and all other poorer classes.

In comparison with these methods of travel in general use among the men are vastly to be preferred, though they, too, are extremely primitive. To ride on the back of a camel, be it only for a couple of days, is anything but a pleasure, and it isn't the fastest way, either. Four "farsakh"—about sixteen miles—is considered a good day's journey in Persia, although on a pinch one can get as much as forty miles out of a camel in good condition, and the "racing dromedaries" in use in southern Persia for the business of the crown have even been known to make as much as sixty or seventy miles, but in a sort of abominable jog trot which lands one all but dead at the end of one's trip. These racing dromedaries are especially bred and trained in studs which are the monopoly of the shah. Only persons authorized by the shah are permitted to own or ride one of these beasts. Priests and all other pious persons, as well as the pilgrims who go to Mecca, Kerbelah or Meshed, must only ride on donkeys, they being the slower and the more lowly quadrupeds, and hence to ride on them is considered a proof of humility and piety. Mules are much in use among the poorer classes, but of the donkeys there is one breed, the Bagdads, which are high in price, much larger and handsomer than the ordinary kind, and which, therefore, are preferred for travel by the ladies of the court. These donkeys, a breed originally hailing from Bagdad, are of a beautiful iron gray, quite lively and very enduring, and I have seen some which sold as high as \$500 of our money—double the price at which a fine Arab steed can be purchased.



WEALTHY PERSIAN LADIES ON A JOURNEY.

tary I was at the time, in 1886—Mr. F. H. Winston, of Chicago, but it did not even get beyond the initial point, because the Persian authorities were still as eager to be bribed and to impose on the stranger capitalists who wished to benefit this country—and incidentally themselves, of course—as they had been before. Thus it is that this whole wide land—altogether comprising territory equal to the whole of our eastern and middle states in size—is still innocent of railroads and centuries behind the times.

Women the world over represent the lovable half of humanity, and climate, religion, race, form but minor modifications to the general rule. That was what Goethe meant with his "Eternal Womanly." To me the supreme proof that woman in Persia is also lovable, amiable and long-suffering has always been the fact that she has smilingly, uncomplainingly stood the awful modes of traveling which they have to submit to throughout Persia. I would like to see an American woman, for instance, traveling in a "kadjavy" for a week or a fortnight. But the mere idea is preposterous. Seriously, I wouldn't blame the Persian women if they, some night, would arise in their might and kill every mother's son of them—just out of revenge for this diabolical contrivance, the "kadjavy."

Imagine a horse or a mule carrying on its back a sort of hooded box, with curtains on the one side where fresh air could be admitted, this box strapped tightly to the animal. The whole kadjavy—for this little box, about two feet high, is a kadjavy—is constructed so that the woman inmate of it can neither lie down in it, nor sit straight or upright, but is forced to keep her body in a half crouching position, with her limbs crossed. How she manages to escape out of these awful torture chambers comparatively unscathed is a miracle. But there they sit, for days and weeks and months even, while performing journeys of some distance, like graven images, with not a syllable in accusation of those who make them undergo this horrible ordeal; and not only that, but they must, forsooth, be closely veiled as well, and whenever a stranger draws nigh must pull down the curtains of their kadjavy. It must be the force of inheritance and habit from early youth up, for to me it always seemed as if they must die the double death of suffocation and of paralysis. The chaddar—or Persian veil—is much worse than the Turkish yashmak, for it falls far down over face, bosom and torso, and is so closely

TAX REFORM STUDIES

EDITED BY BOLTON HALL.

An Open Field.

If any one has an impression that communications to these "Studies" will not be published unless they echo its ideas, he is mistaken.

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

We will take our chances in the open field, and reconsider any proposition we can not fairly defend.

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

ON THE CARE OF DEPENDENT AND DELINQUENT CHILDREN.

Discussion by Mr. Bolton Hall, Vice President of the New York Tax Reform League.

I have no criticism to make upon Dr. Coit's University Settlement work; there are so many to talk and so few to work, that I have the greatest patience with anyone who is actually doing something. Dr. Coit says that the family of the workingman, so long as he is self dependent, provides comparatively well for the children; but the need comes when the family is brought to distress by the lack of employment. That is true.

It is also true that the children of those who own their homes are not the delinquent and dependent class.

The question then resolves itself into how to provide for the children of those who are out of work, and for the children who live in the tenements. Our remedy is to supply everyone with work, and to abolish the tenements; not the tenements, for every apartment house is a tenement, but the slums.

The first difficulties we meet in trying to do anything for the children are that we can not find work for their parents, and that those who have work get wages so low that they can not support their families in comfort and decency, so that the children have to go to work almost in infancy.

We must begin at the foundation. What is needed for work?

When the Pilgrim Fathers came to this country they brought little, and found nothing but land, and on that they set to work. No one was without employment or without a fair return for it. All that land is here still, and invention has made work a thousand times more effective, yet millions of acres lie idle and thousands of men look in vain for work. It is not that they will not work; if it were, they could not appeal to our sympathies. Is it not that the chances for work and the materials with which to work, every one of which comes from the soil, are shut up? That where one would work, he must pay a large part of what he produces for mere permission to use that soil, or for those materials which are in the soil; even for space to live on while he works. One man alone might not be able to support himself working on the earth; a thousand men furnish all the varieties of skill and ability that will bring forth from the land all that they need and work it up into the thousand forms in which they need it.

But the land is kept from them by those who are most prudent and able and far-seeing, by "forestallers," who know that some time or another its possession will enable them to tax their fellows for permission to labor where their labor will be effective.

Even if a man has the energy and the means to get to comparatively cheap land, he must choose either the drear loneliness and impossibility of getting more than a living in the country, or the high rents and restricted opportunity of the cities, while all the time, within walking distance of the towns, are untilled fields and unused home sites held at \$500 a lot.

Hence we have more workmen than can find work; when we have so shut up minerals, materials, coal, agricultural lands and other things which men need, we have a continuous glut of the labor market; so that men, in spite of the labor combinations, must bid against each other for who will work for the least pay.

Dr. Coit says that everything that improves the neighborhood improves most quickly the condition of the children; and he suggests small parks and baths. There is one whose condition is more quickly affected by any improvements than that of the children, that is, the landlord. The first effect of public parks inside the block or outside the block is to raise the value of the land. The first effect of any improvement in the earning capacity or the saving capacity of the workingmen is to raise the rents in the neighborhood in which they reside. Here lies the explanation of the fact that London, where so much has been done, is not better off than New York, where so little has been done, but really worse.

WE MUST ABOLISH THE TENEMENTS. If this is to be done it must be done by the operation of natural forces, not by subscriptions. How should we do this?

THE PART THAT TAXES PLAY. We must make it profitable to build good houses, and, without checking needed improvement, check the speculation in vacant land. Were taxes based, not on the value of land and buildings, but on the rental value of the land alone, raised as this rises, and lowered as this falls, there would be little inducement to hold land vacant if it could be used, as the owner would have to pay just as much as if it were used; therefore the tendency would be to sell or rent out every lot for something, if only for a playground or a pasture. This would also check the speculator, who, while he has an economic use in mer-

chandising, is an admitted evil in landowning, it would also take off the fines for improvement, called taxes. It would greatly increase the number of small, cheap buildings in the outskirts of the city, and make it profitable to put model tenements where they are greatly needed.

The increase of building would keep manufacturers busy, and reduce tenement rents.

All this would be done without making it any less profitable to own good houses, as the amount added to the tax on rental values of the land would be deducted from the tax on the buildings.

The remedy is simple, and so far as it has gone, is working well in New Zealand. Is it not worth trying here?

I have nothing to say against purely religious work, for, however miserable the body, it is possible that the soul may be saved, and that is what Dr. Coit's remedies amount to; he wants to elevate the people morally by beginning with the children. But this is a hopeless fight against conditions instead of against causes.

Teach religion; religion to the employer, that he may treat his men fairly and pay fair wages; fair wages! If he pays more than the market price on a scale large enough to effect his business it will result in his ruin, unless he has a monopoly or other special advantages. Competition among manufacturers themselves, among shopkeepers and traders, compels them to buy labor as cheaply as possible, the same as they buy materials which are the results of labor.

Teach religion, especially to the employees, so that they will not strike; so that they will be contented with their lot.

Religion to the average tenement-house worker is a practical impossibility—over-worked, over-tired, without leisure time, without the possibility of education. Religion, to amount to anything, must begin in childhood, as part of education. What chance is there for a child to learn it when he must begin work at the age of eight? There is no use in doctoring with palliatives at a system which makes such things possible.

When we have adopted a wrong course and continue in it, all our efforts to cure the evils which flow from it will result only in creating new evils, often greater than those which we attempt to cure.

For most of the ills which we attack with beneficence are the result of a bad land system, and we may patch forever with only the melancholy success of him who putteth a piece of new cloth upon an old garment—the Rent is made greater.—From the report of the State Charities Aid Association Conference.

TO AVOID THE INCOME TAX.

Notice to Depositors by Connecticut Savings Banks.

A dispatch to the Evening Post of a recent date, from New Haven, says: Many of the Connecticut savings banks have given notice to depositors having more than \$10,000 to draw down their deposits so as to relieve the banks from the operation of the income tax law.

Significant Figures.

To the Editor of the Morning Journal. Your recent editorial on the cost of strikes makes clear the point that labor's proportion of the cost was as two to one. This seems to prove that the profits of capital amount to only half what is paid in wages. Now, as we know from recent census figures that labor gets only 10 per cent of its product, and we find from Cardinal Gibbon's statements that capital gets but half of that—5 per cent.—the question arises, Who gets the other 85 per cent?

I claim that in no other way can its distribution be accounted for except in its absorption by taxation, monopolies fostered by land owners.

Reliable figures give the total tax list, federal, state, etc., as about \$1,000,000,000. The estimated amount going to landlords is \$1,500,000,000 (unearned) yearly.

The account, therefore, stands as follows: Of every \$10 worth of wealth produced by capital and labor jointly, capital's share 50 cents, labor gets \$1, taxation absorbs \$2.30, land owners (for the bare land without improvements), \$3.40.

Now, if we take taxation out of land values is it not evident that (maintaining their present ratio, and assuming the present rate of taxation will continue, capital would get \$2.57 and labor \$5.03? Does this statement not show that the all-producers, capital and labor, are being robbed of four-fifths of their earnings? Is not this sufficient to account for stagnant business and poverty, degradation and crime among the masses who must toil to live? What reform is more urgently needed than a reform of our tax laws, which will raise the wages of labor and capital 400 per cent? It is only justice we ask. Our tax laws are founded on injustice.

G. SUTHERLAND,

34 Cortlandt Street.

New York, October.

A Short Explanation.

During Mr. Burton's ten minute closing speech he referred to the fact that Tom L. Johnson said at a banquet recently that he favored taking the tax off banks and money.

"I will ask Johnson to tell why he is in favor of this to-morrow night." "I will answer it now," said Congressman Johnson.

"To-morrow night will do," said Burton. The crowd hooted Burton into allowing Johnson to answer it then and there.

"I favor taking the tax off banks and money for just the opposite reason that I favor putting it on dogs. We want more banks and freer money and fewer dogs."

The crowd yelled for Johnson and the chairman declared that time was up.—Philadelphia Justice.

So Do Poor Ones Here.

"Model tenement houses in London pay handsome dividends."—Journal, Watertown, S. D.

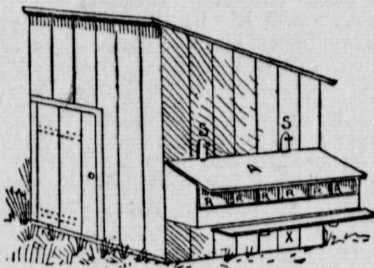
[Perhaps they don't tax the model ones more than the rookeries. We do.—Ed.]

THE FARMING WORLD.

MOVABLE HENS' NESTS.

Those Who Have Tried Them Pronounce Them a Great Success.

Where but fifteen or twenty hens are kept, and no regularly constructed henhouse is at hand, a series of nests, so made from light material that they can be readily moved about as desired, will be found a valuable acquisition. The manner of constructing these nests is shown in the illustration, from a sketch by L. D. Snook. Five or six, or even as many as eight nests may be thus grouped. The nest space is one foot wide at the bottom; the front board is six inches wide; the open space between this and the roof board is eight inches wide, and the roof board being about fifteen inches in width. An lighting or stepping board, x, is six inches wide, leaving an inch space between that and the front of the nests, for refuse to pass through. The hangers, s, s, may be of any strong material, and hung upon spikes, driven at the proper places and in a slanting direction. The bottom, front, back and cover may be made from well-seasoned half-inch stuff, the divisions being from inch material, to



MOVABLE HENS' NESTS.

better hold the nails. The stepping board should be located about one foot from the ground or floor, that the hens may easily jump up to it. This row of nests may be changed from the inside to the outside of a building, or placed where most convenient. Where nests are located singly and some distance apart the laying hen will occupy the nest with another—especially if both are in the habit of dropping their eggs in that identical nest. By this system of grouping, when they reach the stepping board or walk, and find one nest occupied, they pass on to another, without molesting the occupant. Another point in favor of portable nests is that they are readily taken down, and every part can be thoroughly cleaned or whitewashed, which is not practicable where the nests are nailed in position as a part of the building. Those who have tried this plan of grouping nests find it extremely convenient and practical.—Orange Judd Farmer.

ABOUT CORN SMUT.

In Moderate Quantities It Is Not an Active Poison.

To settle the question as to whether corn smut is as poisonous as supposed, Prof. Henry made an experiment some years ago, in which the two cows used in the experiment were each fed five pounds of bran morning and night, what meadow hay they wished to eat, and a peck of ear corn chopped into small pieces. In addition to this ration some corn smut was fed, mixed with the bran, and half morning and night, beginning with six ounces and increasing the quantity to sixty-four ounces in thirteen days, in case of one cow, and to thirty-two ounces in eleven days in case of the other. One of these animals refused to eat all the bran and smut mixture, leaving about two-thirds of it, and after awhile she grew so indifferent that she would scarcely taste it, and was turned out with the rest of the herd as smut-proof. The other cow ate the entire ration, and seemed to be thriving finely, when suddenly a change came, and she refused the usual food and in a few days died. Her symptoms during sickness were: Loss of use of limbs, head thrown forward so as to bring the nose on a line with the back; hard breathing and groaning; spasmodic contraction of the body; horns and legs cold; the latter stretched out stiffly, and hoofs rattling when shivering. It seems that impaction found in the third stomach was the consequence rather than a cause and would not, of itself, have produced death so suddenly. Prof. Gamgee, under the direction of the department of agriculture, found that smut, if eaten when wet, produced no ill effects, when fed dry caused the animal to lose flesh. It is quite evident, says Prof. Henry, that smut is not an active poison in moderate quantities, and it seems that the principal danger from this cause lies in turning the cattle into stock fields where they gorge themselves with dry corn fodder and smut. Prof. Gamgee recommends some purgative for animals sick from this cause, as epsom salts, or a pound of linseed oil for a grown animal, and to induce the animal to drink water as soon as possible. The writer has noticed very frequently that upon first turning cattle into the stock field, if they are driven to the watering place at least three times a day, no trouble ever arises from eating from smut.—Prairie Farmer.

LIVE STOCK NOTES.

PEAS make a pig grow rapidly, and when they are fed it requires but comparatively little corn to finish up the porker.

THE hog likes a bed of clean straw. A pig that is kept in clean, decent quarters will grow better than one that is not. Try it and see if that is not a fact.

NEVER build a fine barn until you need it and know just what you want. To build expensive barns before they are needed is putting money where it will pay no profit.

ECONOMIZE to the utmost this winter. Keep over no good for nothing horses, no cows that are not profitable, no sheep that are too inferior or weak to make mutton, and no worthless hens.

IF by feeding wheat to hogs our farmers learn that more of the bone and muscle forming foods and less corn make the best pork, a valuable lesson will have been taught by the low price of wheat.—Farmer's Voice.

A MOVABLE PIGPEN.

Very Complete and Easily Moved from Place to Place.

Our illustration shows a very complete pigpen that can be moved about from place to place to secure fresh ground. The construction is well shown in the sketch, the only point not shown being the partition that divides the pen into two equal parts, the part under the roof being thus shut in to provide a shelter against cold and storms. The trough pulls out like a drawer to be filled, or may be made long enough to be left half within and half without the pen. There is, of course, no floor.—Orange Judd Farmer.

GRAIN FOR CATTLE.

Good Results Obtained from grinding 19 Before Feeding.

If the most is to be made out of grain it must be fed so that there will be little if any waste. Not only must the stock eat up clean all that is given them, but it must be thoroughly digested and assimilated.

It is not the quantity of food consumed that benefits the animal, but rather what is digested and assimilated. It is quite an item to feed under such conditions and in such a manner that the stock will eat up clean what is given them and digest it most thoroughly. This will be feeding most economically. There can be a waste of feed in stinting the rations, and there can be waste in giving more than is eaten up clean. It is poor economy to compel animals of any kind to come back and eat what they have left at the meal previous.

There is also a waste of feed in giving it in such a way that it is not well masticated or digested, and feed can be wasted by depending too much upon any one material. No one material supplies all the elements of animal nutrition in the right proportions to make the best gain at the lowest cost.

The principal advantage in grinding the grain before feeding it to the stock is that it puts it in much better condition to be well masticated, and thorough mastication is essential to good digestion. With wheat or any other small hard grain this is more essential than with the larger, coarser grains. If wheat is fed whole and without soaking or softening in some way more or less of it will be swallowed whole and of course is largely wasted. Then if the grain is ground a mixed ration can be supplied to much better advantage, as ground grain can be mixed much more readily than whole.

With corn, the advantage in grinding the corn and cob together is that it increases the bulk and lessens the liability to pack in the stomach. Cornmeal, when fed alone, is liable to become packed in the stomach and will not digest readily. It should, as a rule, be ground with the cob, or the cornmeal be fed with something else, like wheat bran. The most economical plan is to have a mill and grind the grain on the farm, as the hauling to mill and back, with the toll paid for grinding, will make a considerable difference.—St. Louis Republic.

IMPROVED COAL BIN.

An Arrangement Which Saves Considerable Labor and Annoyance.

The ordinary coal bin with its small slide door in front for the removal of coal works very satisfactorily while the bin remains well filled, but when the coal gets low the "master of ceremonies" has frequent experiences in



SECTION OF COAL BIN.

either climbing over into the dirty bin to shovel the coal out of the corners, or in reaching over the top and struggling at arm's length with the masses in the corners, to the soiling of clothes and person. The illustration shows how all this may be obviated and every piece of coal made to come by its own weight to the slide door. The floor of the bin slopes from the back and from either side, to the point just at the outlet for the coal. If this slide-door outlet is a foot and a half from the ground the hod can be set under the door and filled to any degree desired, by keeping one hand upon the slide ready to shut off the coal when enough has been obtained.

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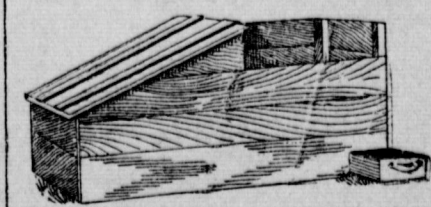
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SOME CAPITAL STORIES.

Squads of Children Visit the Capitol Every Day.

How a Clever Campaign Speaker Faced the Horns of a Dilemma—John Allen's Encounter with Weary Raggles—Grant's Gratitude.

[Special Washington Letter.]

One of the recent orders of Superintendent Powell, of the public schools of this city, is to the effect that each of the teachers in the lower grades of the schools shall visit the capitol building, either during or after school hours, to point out and explain to the children the architectural beauties of the building. As a consequence of this order it is a familiar sight to daily see the teachers leading their pupils about the capitol in columns of twos, the boys in one company and the girls in another. The teachers tell to them all an interesting story about each object that comes before their eyes. They take the little ones all over both wings of the building and out into the rotunda, and explain the different pictures which there hang on the walls. They also take them into the congressional library, and some of them go up into the galleries of the house and senate and explain the intricate and difficult proceedings on the floor.

Indeed, as I was passing the other day I overheard one of the teachers inquiring as to how to get down into the crypt of the capitol, and saying that she thought there would be objects down there of interest to the children. We can hardly imagine her taking the little ones down there and frightening them nearly to death. That would be an interesting place if she wanted them to see the tomb which was originally intended to receive the body of George Washington.

Anyone who knows the characteristics of American children will readily realize what a difficult task the teachers in the district have on their hands when they undertake to show their schools of 40 or 50 little ones through so large and difficult a labyrinth as the capitol building. Most of the teachers do not like the order, claiming that nothing is accomplished by trying to explain to little children what is hard for older people to understand; but, fortunately for them, they are each enabled, by the courtesies of the capitol guides and other employes, to get over the ground and accomplish the task in one afternoon.

How Grant Showed His Gratitude.

The statue of Gen. Rawlins, who was chief of staff of Gen. Grant, stands on Pennsylvania avenue near the corner of Ninth street, where it was erected by his comrades of the Grand Army of the Tennessee. The body of the great soldier, the earnest patriot, the true friend, was laid to rest in Congressional cemetery several years ago. Gen. Grant paid the funeral expenses of Gen. Rawlins out of his own pocket and bought the lot in Congressional cemetery where the body lies, as Gen. Rawlins left his family entirely without means. Mrs. Rawlins remarried shortly after and moved west, and is now in good circumstances. When it was discovered that Gen. Grant had borne the funeral expenses a fund was raised to reimburse him, but he refused to accept it, and the money went to pay for the monument which now stands over the grave.

This generosity on the part of Gen. Grant is not surprising to those who are familiar with the facts of unwritten history. Gen. Rawlins was not a military genius, but he was the friend and master of Grant when that military genius needed both a friend and a master. But for his faithful friend Rawlins the career of Grant would have come to an untimely end on account of his abnormal appetite for strong drink. Gen. Rawlins saved Grant from the demon of alcohol; and Grant saved the country from dismemberment.

An Old Campaigner's Trick.

Gen. George H. Sheridan was recently in my office with a metropolitan



THE YELLS SHOOK THE HOUSE.

friend, and he told me a good campaign story. He said: "When I was making a republican speech in Butte, Mont., I was surprised by a question which was asked me by an apparently unlettered man. I had been talking about the glories of having protection and the necessity of having protection, particularly upon our raw materials and manufactured goods, when the citizen referred to a case and asked if he might propound a question. I responded: 'Certainly, that I would be very glad to answer any question.' He thereupon said: 'What kind of a suit of clothes is that which you now have on?' I was so nonplussed by this question that I was not prepared to answer it promptly. The republican county committee occupying the platform with me was apparently frightened, while the crowd yelled and cheered. While the row was going on I caught my breath.

"When silence was restored, I said: 'My friend, this suit of clothes is the finest kind of English nelson.' The democratic crowd thereupon rose up

and cheered themselves almost hoarse. When they had quieted down again I said: 'Now I have given you a fair answer to your question and I suppose you think I am an honest man.' The crowd yelled that they believed I was an honest man, and then I said: 'I answered that question honestly, and now I intend to tell you more than you expected to get from me by asking the question. I won this suit on a bet from a democrat on Harrison's election, and of course the democrat would not buy goods of American manufacture.' Then the shoe was on the other foot, and the republican yells shook the house."

The Tramp Asked to Be Excused.
John Allen, the statesman, wit and philosopher from Mississippi, says that a tramp asked him for a dime, on Pennsylvania avenue, and Allen said: "Look here, man. Wednesday you hit me for a dime; Thursday I gave



"WELL, OLD MAN, I BEG YOUR PARDON."

you another, and now you have the cheek to demand a third!"
"Is that so?"
"Of course it's so; and I think it is piling it on too thick."
"Then you are the man I struck Wednesday over on the corner?"
"I am."
"And now I've tackled you for the third time?"
"You have."
"Well, old man, I beg your pardon. That's too much gall, even for me, and my excuse is that you have improved so much in your looks that I didn't recognize you!"

A Bit of Ingersollian Repartee.

Gen. Sheridan also told me that when Col. Robert G. Ingersoll was making speeches during the campaign of 1868, it was a generally conceded rumor that he was to receive \$10,000 for canvassing the New England states. He was addressing a big crowd at Putnam, Conn., one night, praising Grant and Wilson and advocating republican principles, when an old farmer interrupted him with the remark:
"You get \$10,000 for lying about the democratic party."

The brilliant orator instantly retorted: "If I am earning \$10,000, I am not a fool. But you are making a fool of yourself in this meeting, and you are not making a cent."
Mrs. Lincoln's Eccentricity.
One of the dearest and sweetest old ladies in Washington to-day was at one time the gayest of all the gay butterflies of fashion. She narrates incidents of the war-time, some of which are worthy of record for permanent place in the history of our country. She said that at the funeral of Col. Baker, the Oregon ex-senator who was killed at Ball's Bluff, the wife of President Lincoln wore a lilac silk dress, with lilac silk bonnet and gloves to match. Of course such a brilliant costume worn by the wife of the president to the funeral of so distinguished a man attracted universal attention and universal condemnation. A lady friend of Mrs. Lincoln called at the white house with the kindest intent to advise her of the impropriety of dressing in such a startling manner, and in the vestibule of the white house Mrs. Lincoln met her and exclaimed:
"I am so glad you have come, I am just as mad as I can be. Mrs. Crittenden has just been here to remonstrate with me for wearing my lilac suit to Col. Baker's funeral. I wonder if the women of Washington expect me to muffle myself up in mourning for every soldier killed in this great war." The lady here said: "But, Mrs. Lincoln, do you not think black more suitable to wear at a funeral because there is a great war in the nation?" "No, I don't. I want the women to mind their own business. I intend to wear what I please."
SMITH D. FRY.

A Great Longing.

Mrs. Dingler—Humph! I always knew that Mrs. Oldgirl wanted a man, but I didn't think she wanted one as badly as that.
Dingler—As badly as what?
Mrs. Dingler—This paper says she has gone for a tramp.—Buffalo Courier.

His Opportunity.

Mr. Staylate—No, I am ashamed to say that I have not seen the sun rise in a year.
Miss Ongwee—If you will start home now and walk leisurely I am sure you will see it.—Truth.

A New Amusement.

Little Girl—Mamma says I must study grammar this term.
Little Boy—Wot's that for?
Little Girl—That's so I can laugh w'en folks make mistakes.—Good News.

Obvious Fact.

She—Why is New York city like electricity?
He—Give it up.
She—Because it begins at the battery.—Judge.

Certainly.

He—Which are the more foolish, men or women?
She—Women, because they marry men.—N. Y. Herald.

HOW SMITHIE AVOIDED WORK.

He Ate the Biggest Dinner of His Life, but Never Went Back.

As to devices for swindling the kind-hearted public, there is an inexhaustible fund of reminiscence when tramps meet, and he seems to know something about the fraternity. Here is one of Smithie's adventures, he continues:

"You boys all know I have a knack of lookin' fair an' above board an' talkin' kind o' soft and repentant like when I want anythin'. Well, one day last winter I went out to Cambridge and bummed a breakfast at a house there 'East Boston' told me about. Then I was thirsty, so I went to another house and asked for some money. I sized the woman up pretty quick and played the racket of bein' willin' an' anxious to work—bore down on it hard, you know. She was so stirred up by the yarn I spun her that she gave me a dime and invited me to come around again at five o'clock and get a good hot dinner. She didn't get any noonday meal, she said, 'cause she hadn't no kids and her husband, he worked so far away he couldn't come home. You'd 'a' laughed yourself tired and hungry to see how glad she was I wanted work. To spare my sensitive feelin's she kept tellin' me as how her husband would find me some wood to saw or somethin' else to do when he got home, so I needn't feel I was takin' charity."

"Of course I was on hand at five o'clock. They made me wash my hands and set down to the table with them. Gee whiz! what grub! That was just about the slickest dinner ever I set my teeth into. I don't suppose they's more'n two or three o' you blokes ever had a night dinner; that's the kind this was, handed on in sections ('courses,' they call 'em) by a nigger wench. I may as well own up. I felt powerful green myself along at first, and wished I was eatin' alone so's not to give away what a lot I was puttin' in. But they kep' pilin' my plate up to make me feel easy, and 'twan't long before I clean forgot all my fine manners and waded in with both feet. Um-m-m! I can taste them orange fritters now!"

"They got through eatin' before I did, an' set to work with their mouths plannin' jobs for me down cellar an' out in the back yard. I felt my appetite slippin' away from me, for I seen I was billed to be a laborin' man sure enough unless I sprung some bluff on 'em mighty sly. So, all to once, I made like I was took with a big colic. I squirmed an' held on to my stomach and screwed up my face, until they was that frightened they laid me out flat on the lounge an' run for the brandy bottle—real French stuff, mind yer, smooth enough to cut a figure eight on with skates."

"'Poor man,' they kep' sayin'; 'he must 'a' been half starved.' You see, they thought I had been hungry so long that a square meal had done me up. I played off I was easier after the brandy, as, in course, I was; an' when I got strong enough to walk they gave me more brandy an' money enough for a lodgin'."

"I promised to call around in the mornin' an' do the work if I was well enough; but I wain't well enough, an' I hain't been well enough since. If any of you's got a hankerin' for the nicest feed goin' I can tell you how to find the house, an' if you're cooney, like I was, you won't have to lift your hand for the grub. Only you'll have to get up a new game. Colic won't work in that house for some years to come, I take it."—N. Y. Independent.

Fully Occupied.

She—Papa's chief objection to you is that you have no occupation.
He—No occupation? Good gracious! Doesn't he know that I am waisin' a mustache?—N. Y. Weekly.

Dusty Rhodes—"Fitzzy an' I was partners for years, but I had to scare him away." Weary Walker—"Did he do wrong?" Dusty Rhodes—"Yep; he got so he'd sit by the roadside for hours, takin' what he called a 'sunbath.'"—N. Y. World.

THE GENERAL MARKETS.

KANSAS CITY, NOV. 12.	
CATTLE—Best heaves	\$ 3 70 @ 5 40
Stockers	2 00 @ 2 75
Native cows	2 25 @ 3 00
HOGS—Good to choice heavy	4 00 @ 4 40
WHEAT—No. 2 red	80 1/2 @ 81
No. 2 hard	80 @ 80 1/2
CORN—No. 2 mixed	42 1/2 @ 43 1/4
OATS—No. 2 mixed	29 1/2 @ 30
RYE—No. 2	47 1/2 @ 48
FLOUR—Patent, per sack	1 90 @ 1 50
Fancy	1 90 @ 2 00
HAY—Choice timothy	8 50 @ 9 00
Fancy prairie	6 50 @ 7 50
Bran (sacked)	58 @ 62
BUTTER—Choice creamery	17 @ 25
CHEESE—Full cream	10 @ 11
EGGS—Choice	15 1/2 @ 16
POTATOES	45 @ 50
ST. LOUIS.	
CATTLE—Native and shipping	3 00 @ 4 35
Texas	2 00 @ 2 75
HOGS—Heavy	4 10 @ 4 50
SHEEP—Pair to choice	2 00 @ 2 75
FLOUR—Choice	2 00 @ 2 45
WHEAT—No. 2 red	80 1/2 @ 81
No. 2 mixed	45 @ 45 1/4
OATS—No. 2 mixed	29 1/2 @ 29 3/4
RYE—No. 2	49 @ 50
BUTTER—Creamery	15 @ 25
LARD—Western steam	6 85 @ 6 97 1/2
PORK	12 @ 12 62 1/2
CHICAGO.	
CATTLE—Common to prime	3 75 @ 6 00
HOGS—Packing and shipping	4 00 @ 4 80
SHEEP—Pair to choice	2 50 @ 3 40
FLOUR—Winter wheat	3 20 @ 4 25
WHEAT—No. 2 red	80 1/2 @ 81 1/2
No. 2 mixed	51 @ 51 1/4
OATS—No. 2	28 1/2 @ 29 1/4
RYE—No. 2	47 @ 48
BUTTER—Creamery	17 @ 25 1/2
LARD	7 05 @ 7 21 1/2
PORK	12 1/2 @ 12 35
NEW YORK.	
CATTLE—Native steers	4 00 @ 5 00
HOGS—Good to choice	4 00 @ 5 20
FLOUR—Good to choice	2 50 @ 4 50
WHEAT—No. 2 red	80 @ 80 1/4
No. 2 mixed	55 1/2 @ 57
OATS—Western mixed	32 @ 33
BUTTER—Creamery	18 @ 25 1/2
PORK—Mess	13 50 @ 14 10

Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Sciatica, Backache.

ST. JACOBS OIL
SAFE, SURE, PROMPT.

ROYAL Baking Powder
Absolutely pure.

Highest of all in Leavening Strength.
—U.S. GOVT. FOOD REPORT.

The official report shows Royal Baking Powder chemically pure, yielding 160 cubic inches of leavening gas per ounce of powder, which was greatly in excess of all others and more than 40 per cent. above the average.

Hence Royal Baking Powder makes the lightest, sweetest and most wholesome food.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 108 WALL ST., NEW-YORK.

TWO MENAGERIES recently arrived in Bologna, one of which was under the management of Signor B., and the other under that of his wife, traveling respectively on their own account. Here they decided to join their forces, and the fact was announced on the bills as follows: "Owing to the arrival of my wife, my collection of living animals is considerably augmented.—B.—Conversations.

"Let me tell you, Mrs. Thomas," said a happy parent to a neighbor, "my son Ernest has got a first prize." "Oh, I quite understand your feelings, marm," said Mrs. Thomas. "I felt just the same when our young pig carried off a medal at the agricultural show."

"I TELL YOU, women are coming to the front," said the woman's-rights man. "That's a fact," said the bald-headed man; "there was one in front of me at the theater last night, and I never saw the stage once."—N. Y. Press.

YOUNG MAN—"Look out! There's a mouse!" The Advanced Young Woman (calmly)—"Oh, how cunning. Can't you coax the little dear out this way?"—Chicago Record.

When Johnny was aroused from his morning nap by his papa's heavy hand, he understood what was meant by being rapped in slumber.—Boston Transcript.

The Heathen Chinese is not a beauty. No more are you when your complexion has an orange tint. That means that you are bilious, a fact further craved by discomfort on the right side, sick headache, vertigo, nausea and furred tongue. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters will take the bile out of your blood, regulate your bowels, set your stomach in good working order—in two words, cure you. Use it and cease to be yellow. It cures malarial, rheumatic and kidney trouble.

MRS. UPTON FLATTE—"My nursemaid left me without a moment's notice. I'm going to advertise for a girl to-morrow." Flossie—"And please advertise for a boy, too, mamma. We want a 'little bruzzer'."

PLEASANT, Wholesome, Speedy, for coughs is Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar. Pike's Toothache Drops Cure in one minute.

PAT'S objection to the Bicycle—"Begorra! when I walk I prefer to have my feet on the ground."—Boston Transcript.

"GARLAND" Stoves and Ranges are no higher in price than the worthless imitations. Ask to see them.

In breach-of-promise suits a man is very frequently like a boy learning the alphabet. He gets stuck on a letter.—Texas Siftings.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally. Price 75c.

The man who loves his duty will not slight it.—Ram's Horn.



KNOWLEDGE

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

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

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

GENT—"I have called on the recommendation of a friend to have my portrait painted. But I should like to know if you can take me in my fur coat." Artist—"Oh, certainly. Fact is, you know, I used to be an animal painter."—Humoristische Blatter.

FATHER—"He says that he loves you, but can he support you in the style that you have been accustomed to?" Daughter—"Even better, father dear, if you will just furnish the money. That is all that distinguishes him."—Chicago Inter Ocean.

ONLY those can forgive who love.—Ram's Horn.



Hypochondriacal, despondent, nervous, "tired out" men—those who suffer from backache, weariness, loss of energy, impaired memory, dizziness, melancholy and discouragement, the result of exhausting diseases, or drains upon the system, excesses, or abuses, bad habits, or early vices, are treated through correspondence at their homes, with uniform success, by the Specialists of the Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute, of Buffalo, N. Y. A book of 136 large pages, devoted to the consideration of the maladies above hinted at, may be had, mailed securely sealed from observation, in a plain envelope, by sending to cents in one-cent stamps (for postage on Book), to the World's Dispensary Medical Association, at the above mentioned Hotel. For more than a quarter of a century, physicians connected with this widely celebrated Institution, have made the treatment of the delicate diseases above referred to, their sole study and practice. Thousands, have consulted them. This vast experience has naturally resulted in improved methods and means of cure.

LAURA—"While Jack was calling the other evening he made the statement that he would kiss me or die in the attempt." Belle—"Yes?" (After a pause)—"Well, did he kiss you?" Laura—"You haven't read any account of Jack's death in the papers, have you?"—N. Y. World.

BARBER—"How do you want your hair cut?" Customer—"Off."—Harvard Lampoon.

W. L. DOUGLAS \$3 SHOE IS THE BEST. NO SQUEAKING.

5. CORDOVAN, FRENCH ENAMELLED CALF.
\$4.35 FINE OAK & KANGAROO.
\$3.50 POLICE, 3 SOLES.
\$2.50 2. WORKINGMEN'S EXTRA FINE.
\$2.15 BOYS SCHOOL SHOES.
LADIES \$3.25 \$2.15 BEST DONGOLA.

SEND FOR CATALOGUE
W. L. DOUGLAS,
ROCKFORD, MASS.

You can save money by wearing the W. L. Douglas \$3.00 Shoe.

Because we are the largest manufacturers of this grade of shoes in the world, and guarantee their value by stamping the name and price on the bottom, which protect you against high prices and the middleman's profits. Our shoes equal custom work in style, easy fitting and wearing qualities. We have them sold everywhere at lower prices for the value given than any other make. Take no substitute. If your dealer cannot supply you, we can.

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BE IN TIME FOR CHRISTMAS. A BEAUTIFUL WREATH OF HOLLY AND MISTLETOE on Cloth. This is backed on the Wall.

ASK your local dealer to procure some of the Windsor Christmas Wreaths. As we do not sell them in the city, we will send you one free of charge.

WINDSOR CO., Manufacturers of all kinds of Printed Dress Fabrics, NORTH ADAMS, MASS.

THE POT INSULTED THE KETTLE BECAUSE THE COOK HAD NOT USED SAPOLIO

GOOD COOKING DEMANDS CLEANLINESS. SAPOLIO SHOULD BE USED IN EVERY KITCHEN.

SUMMING UP.

The Story of the Late Elections in the Country.

The Republican Cyclone Sweeps Everything Before It—Even Missouri Breaks from Its Moorings—The Avalanche in New York and Other States.

The following tells the story briefly but completely of the late elections: The republicans will probably have a clear majority of 125 in the lower house of congress.

Illinois. CHICAGO, Nov. 9.—Twenty-one districts return republicans for congress, and one (the Sixteenth) democrat. The state goes republican by about 100,000.

Kansas. TOPEKA, Kan., Nov. 9.—Sufficient returns have been received to indicate that Morrill's plurality will be 30,000. Chairman Leland, of the republican state central committee, says that it will reach 40,000. Mr. Leland claims that the republicans have elected ninety or more members of the legislature and the seven congressmen. The Sixth district was in doubt until today, but the populists concede Ellis' election by 500. The republicans claim it for him by 1,000. According to the reports at the republican headquarters, Chester I. Long defeated Jerry Simpson in the Seventh district by 1,700 votes. Broderick in the First, Miller in the Second, Kirkpatrick in the Third, Curtis in the Fourth and Calderhead in the Fifth are elected by safe pluralities, although the returns are not sufficient to give the vote. Chairman Leland gives David Overmyer 25,000 votes.

Nebraska. TOPEKA, Kan., Nov. 9.—The Sixth congressional district is still in doubt. The equal suffrage amendment was defeated.

Missouri. ST. LOUIS, Nov. 10.—The result in Missouri is now only a question of figures giving the vote in detail. One hundred and five counties show that the republican state ticket has the lead of about 10,000. Returns from the remaining ten counties will not materially alter this and a conservative estimate gives the state to the republicans by at least 12,000. The republicans have ten congressmen and the democrats five, and at least three of these five will be contested.

Nebraska. OMAHA, Neb., Nov. 9.—The republican state central committee concedes Holcomb's, fusionist, election for governor by 2,000 plurality. Forty-two counties show: Governor, Majors, republican, 69,238; Holcomb, fusion, 68,282. There are forty-six counties to hear from and the fusion candidate will in all probability have a plurality of from 2,000 to 7,000. The returns on the legislature are quite incomplete, but there is little doubt that the republicans will control it, the vote on joint ballot standing: Republicans, 69; fusion, 64. The congressional delegation is 6 republicans and 1 populist.

Nebraska. OMAHA, Neb., Nov. 9.—Congressman Omar M. Kem (pop.), is certainly re-elected from the Sixth Nebraska district by a majority of 1,426.

New York. NEW YORK, Nov. 9.—Complete returns from New York state show the vote for governor as follows: Morton, 698,713; Hill, 514, 874; Morton's plurality, 183,838. The republicans elect 30 and the democrats 4 congressmen. Tammany is defeated in the city by 40,000.

Ohio. COLUMBUS, O., Nov. 9.—Chairman Dicks' estimate last night puts the republican plurality in Ohio at 138,294. It is not believed the official count will vary much from this figure. Congressional delegation will stand 19 republicans and 2 democrats.

Other States. California elected Budd, democrat, governor, but the republicans got the remainder of the state ticket, the legislature and six of the seven congressmen.

Colorado defeated Waite for governor by 20,000. The republicans secured the legislature and both congressmen.

Connecticut went solidly republican for state officers, legislature and congress.

Delaware republicans elected state officers, legislature and congress.

Indiana and Iowa both republican, the first by 40,000 and the latter 90,000. Congressmen all republicans.

Kentucky sends 6 republicans and 5 democrats to congress.

Massachusetts sends 1 democrat and 12 republicans to congress and Michigan elects 7 republicans, while Minnesota elects 7 republicans, and Montana goes solidly the same way.

New Jersey elects 7 republicans and 1 democrat to congress. The legislature, which elects a senator, is republican.

It will require the official count to decide the contest in North Carolina. The congressmen will probably be 2 republicans, 3 democrats and 4 populists.

Pennsylvania goes republican by the modest majority of 240,000 and elects 29 republicans and 1 democrat to congress.

West Virginia defeats Chairman Wilson and sends 4 republicans to congress. The legislature, which elects a senator, is republican.

The vote in Tennessee is so close for governor that it will require the official count, with chances favorable to Evans, republican.

Alabama elected a solid democratic delegation to congress. Arkansas did likewise.

Florida stuck to its democratic moorings.

Georgia elected a solid democratic congressional delegation.

In Idaho the republicans made a clean sweep.

Louisiana broke the monotony by electing a solid democratic delegation to congress. Mississippi did the same.

Maryland sends 3 republicans and 3 democrats to congress.

Nevada goes for silver and New Hampshire republican.

HARD TIMES DID IT.

William L. Wilson on the Defeat of the Democrats.

In a letter to the press from Washington William L. Wilson, of West Virginia, chairman of the committee on ways and means, gives his views on the causes of democratic defeat in the recent election. After declaring that it is neither a discreet nor a dignified thing for a member of a defeated party to attempt to explain his own or his party's defeat, he says:

"None the less, however, it is the duty of the democratic party after such a reverse to make a deliberate, honest and unsparring scrutiny into the causes and forces which wrought its overthrow, and into the condition in which it may gain its ascendancy with the American people."

"Undoubtedly there were local influences, as there were individual candidacies and sectional 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 which wrought its into the causes and forces which wrought its overthrow, and into the condition in which it may gain its ascendancy with the American 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. Moreover, the whole tenor 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."

"Let me add, also, that we, together with all our progressive nation, are now passing through an era of change, of unrest, and of somewhat tumultuous agitation. The rapid adoption of the great instruments of modern industry and trade, the complete revolution which these are bringing about in production and distribution, their steady obliteration of immemorial handicrafts, their dislocation of many industries—all of these, together with the unsettled relations between labor and capital, have swept us into an era where for some years it may be increasingly difficult for any one party to hold on to the federal government for any long time."

"Without attempting to apportion the responsibility of the hard times between the two parties, and stoutly disclaiming any large share of it for the democratic party, I pass from these generalizations to the specific and that is the defeat of tariff reform. I do not believe the people rebuked or discarded tariff reform in their action last Tuesday, for when I look over the whole country I do not think that to have been the common ground of their action. No question was ever 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 1888 to that of 1892, it has been the great issue, and in every campaign, except that of 1888, the democratic party has won a decided victory on that issue. To contend, therefore, that the people have rejected the democratic party for doing what they put into their power to do is to question their honesty and intelligence."

"If they have inflicted 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 been the party responsible for the action of a few of its representatives in thwarting, delaying and maiming this great work. The long and indefensible delay in the senate, the sinister suspicions that gathered about the party, the charges that have been 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."

"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 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 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 a state 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 but a short time before the elections for the people to appreciate its benefits."

"Again, I do not accept the view that tariff reform has suffered a defeat, because I have not anywhere found republican opinion demanding a repeal of the law. They have denounced it in general and declaimed against some rates which they deemed locally objectionable, but nowhere presented an affirmative plan for remedying its repeal until a return to prior conditions. In tariff reform, as in reforms generally, it is the first step that is the hardest, and I have always contended in congress and on the hustings that if the conditions of the substantial breach in the protection system the first reform and its visible benefits would carry them to a gradual overthrow of the entire system without any general agitation, such as must precede the first step, and without the turmoil and uncertainty which array against such a movement on the part of the business community which dreads nothing so much as change."

"By 1892 let us hope the present clouds, already breaking, will have vanished from our skies. 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.' Every one knows that such a relapse would not mean peace, but a fierce and unrelenting renewal of the old struggle."

SOME ONE who is posted has traced the ancestry of the czar of Russia and finds that only one-sixty-fourth of his blood is Russian. The rest is German. The same proportion holds good in the English royal family. The German blood is the ruling blood of Protestant Europe. The dead czar was, in spite of his blood, most intensely Russian, a typical Russian in fact. Blood after all tells less than environment.

GEN. JAMES A. DUMONT, the United States general supervising inspector of steam vessels, was appointed to that office by President Lincoln.

SHORT CONNECTIONS.

AN average of eighteen suicides each day are annually recorded in Paris during the month of June; in December the average is eleven.

IN Jewish marriages the woman is always placed to the right of her mate. With every other nation of the world her place in the ceremony is to the left.

PROF. F. G. PLUMMER, of Tacoma, Wash., is authority for the statement that there are scores of trees in that corner of the United States that are over six hundred feet high.

PRESS OPINIONS.

Comments of Democratic Journals on the Elections—Cause of the Defeat.

"Democratic defeat results immediately from deplorable and inexcusable divisions in the party ranks and more remotely from a so-called inability of a Washington in which Grover Cleveland was the master spirit of evil."

"If he had had a proper appreciation of the foe that was to be encountered when the democratic party set out to destroy the protective tariff, the party would have had a more successful result in the election of 1892. It has been done, the mandate of the people, as given in the elections of 1890 and 1892, would have been more potent than it was in 1894, when congress tardily got to work on the Wilson bill; and many a man who, this year, sulked or held back or openly traded with the enemy, would have been in line doing loyal service in the cause of reform."

"The almost inconceivable folly and stupidity of that delay was the fault of Grover Cleveland alone. Nearly all of the other blunders by the democratic party in this one fatal mistake. Stated wrong, it went wrong, and at every turn it was given a further impetus in the wrong direction by some mischievous utterance from the white house. The inability of the democratic president to work harmoniously with a democratic congress, and all of the scandals and heartburnings naturally growing out of such a condition of affairs, produced innumerable factions and gave rebirth to the party that had been twice repudiated by overwhelming votes. Republicans win now not because they deserve to win, nor because they constitute a majority of the people, but because their opponents are not by a far more potent force of their own foolishness and all of them despicable."—Chicago Herald.

A Slaughter-House, Indeed!

"For an entire year it has been perceptible to the close observer of 'passing events' that the democratic party was marching through a slaughter-house, and Tuesday seems to have stepped into the open grave that yawned to receive it. There is little likelihood that it will be resurrected thence until it has had a new birth of integrity and courage and a thorough reorganization. To this completion have been two years of ineffectual leadership reduced a great army and a noble cause that, upon lines of conviction, swept the country in 1890 and 1892."

"The victory of the republicans has been so far-reaching and complete as to sink mere personal incidents and local influences quite out of sight. There will be a special tale to tell to account for a particular defeat here and there; and for the reaction of this or that majority; but the democratic collapse is too universal to be ascribed to anything other than universal and profound dissatisfaction. Never in the history of the country have the people been so disappointed in the work they are doing, and never before did they make such haste to undo it. With some object of distrust has been the administration—with others the congress, and the party organization wherever it showed itself."

"The industrial panic was succeeded by a political panic, and panics of all sorts are unrequited. They can only be met and turned back by resolute action on the part of the republicans, and every where else. The president set the pace of disaffection. It was eagerly taken up by the rank and file. Faction once in the saddle, they had no other aim than to overthrow the government, and the result was a wholesale slaughter of the innocent. The slaughter has been indiscriminate, and the grave is hardly wide enough to hold the slain."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

Internal Discord.

"Out of Tuesday's election the democracy brought the assurance that any other party ever organized would have been hammered into a memory by the multiplied difficulties which had befallen the party. A succession of blows since the 4th of March, 1893. In the largest democratic state there was an outbreak of the implacable quarrel between protection and free trade, and the democratic leaders. As if that were not enough, the disclosures of astounding corruption in municipal government had aroused the decency of New York city as it never was aroused before, that led to apathy and even misjudged hostility on Tammany, the controlling force in local affairs. The states which are adjacent to Manhattan island are powerfully affected by currents of opinion in the metropolis. New Jersey and Connecticut, the provinces of which New York city is the capital."

"In the general canvass all the adventitious elements in politics were with the opposition. The feeling of the masses was reflected in the cry of demagogues that the party in power was responsible for business troubles. Weak-hearted democrats stayed at home. Protectionist barons were encouraged to pour out their vituperation against the party in power. Selfish office-seekers who had been disappointed wrecked their petty malice on party candidates. There were diversions on the details of a currency policy. Enthusiasts were not satisfied with the tariff, and the cry of the new tariff. The rich classes objected to paying a share of federal expenses by means of an income tax. Workmen were pressed into the ranks of the opposition, and on the use of law to repress the violence of strikes from another side. Farmers were discouraged by the low prices of wheat and horses."

"Actions in the off year always bring trouble to the party which has won in the presidential year. Internal discords over the distribution of offices have not had time to heal. Dissatisfaction always reigns in that section of opinion which learned to expect better than to expect miracles of prosperity from the operations of government. This is an off year when such consequences are extended into the next year."

"It would not have proved a lowered democratic vitality if the losses had been much greater. Against such odds in the temporary conditions the resistance made to the onrush of protectionist demands and the simple proof of the marvelous vigor of that party which has guarded the traditions of freedom for a century through victory and defeat. The lesson is that democrats must unite, subordinate their differences, repress self and stand a compact and organized force against the enemies of free institutions. Democracy is sinking enough at any time to assert victoriously its inherited right to control the government it founded. Tuesday it was at its lowest ebb. It cannot again be as near to weakness and exhaustion. Yet it lost nothing that it cannot regain, and it will not regain with its revived powers in 1896. So much is retained, such an impressive demonstration of indestructible strength has been made, that the future is more our own than it was in 1892."—St. Louis Republic.

Now that the election is over, it is expected that Gov. McKinley will return to Columbus, O. His private secretary, who has been running the executive department of that commonwealth for the past three months, is said to be in great need of a vacation. The governor will, no doubt, find the work of performing the duties of his office very irksome after his recent experience, but his secretary is certainly entitled to a little rest, and it is only a matter of common fairness that he should have it.—Chicago Herald.

It's a lucky thing for the country that there something over two 'years more of Grover.' So long as he is in the white house the protection robbers will not make great headway in their designs upon the public treasury; for which may be truly thankful.—Chicago Times.

It will take readers of the campaign columns in the republican papers several days to become thoroughly disinfected. It has been a malarial visitation more offensive than usual, and it will require longer for the nauseating effects to be dissipated.—Chicago Herald.

KANSAS HOUSE.

How the Returns Indicate That Body Will Stand.

The latest returns show that the Kansas house will stand politically as follows—the figures indicating the district:

- 1—J. A. Campbell, R., Sevier.
- 2—John Seaton, R., Atchison.
- 3—A. H. White, R., Northville.
- 4—C. C. McCarthy, R., Northville.
- 5—L. M. Tuttle, R., Jefferson county.
- 6—S. H. Hill, R., Ackerland.
- 7—H. C. P. Barnhart, R., Leavenworth.
- 8—McCoun Hunt, R., Leavenworth.
- 9—Charles Allen, R., Kansas City.
- 10—J. K. Cubbison, R., Kansas City.
- 11—A. H. Haines, R., Edwardsville.
- 12—N. H. Morrison, R., Olathe.
- 13—E. P. Caldwell, R., Lawrence.
- 14—C. H. Tucker, R., Lawrence.
- 15—John T. Baker, R., Lane.
- 16—J. H. Remington, R., Osawatimie.
- 17—J. R. Clark, R., La Cygne.
- 18—G. J. Johnson, R., R. Center.
- 19—Allen G. DeWitt, R., Iola.
- 20—H. J. Butler, R., Fort Scott.
- 21—E. R. Gooden, R., Bourbon county.
- 22—Hugh Bone, P., Girard.
- 23—O. T. Boaz, R., Pittsburg.
- 24—J. Duffy, P., Weir City.
- 25—Alex. Warner, R., Baxter Springs.
- 26—M. Bender, R., Yates center.
- 27—W. J. Lough, R., Altamont.
- 28—F. M. Bennell, R., Coffeyville.
- 29—C. A. Cox, R., Chanute.
- 30—S. S. Benedict, R., Wilson county.
- 31—Wm. Stockbrander, R., Yates center.
- 32—T. C. Ballinger, R., Burlington.
- 33—B. F. Trueblood, P., Osage county.
- 34—R. Forsythe, P., Carbondale.
- 35—A. C. Sherman, R., Rossville.
- 36—George W. Weeks, R., Topeka.
- 37—S. M. Gardenhire, R., Topeka.
- 38—R. G. Robinson, R., Holton.
- 39—Peter Dickson, R., Holton.
- 40—W. W. Price, R., Everest.
- 41—G. W. Johnson, R., Chase.
- 42—William Reamer, R., Herkimer.
- 43—A. G. Axelson, R., Randolph.
- 44—William Knipe, R., Manhattan.
- 45—George Miller, R., Milford.
- 46—G. E. Gordon, R., Topeka.
- 47—I. E. Lambert, R., Emporia.
- 48—Charles Moss, P., Allen.
- 49—E. W. Claycomb, R., Eureka.
- 50—T. P. Fletcher, R., Elk Falls.
- 51—J. H. Johnson, R., Chase.
- 52—J. V. Beckman, R., Cowley county.
- 53—F. G. Powers, R., New Salem.
- 54—J. M. Satterthwaite, R., Douglas.
- 55—B. M. McCabe, P., Chase county.
- 56—F. R. Frank, R., Marshall.
- 57—J. M. Miller, R., Morris county.
- 58—O. L. Thistler, R., Chapman.
- 59—A. A. Newman, P., Clay county.
- 60—J. P. Morrow, R., Haddam.
- 61—R. M. Foster, R., White Rock.
- 62—John W. Shearer, R., Concordia.
- 63—George S. Smith, R., Ottawa county.
- 64—Joseph Moore, R., Salina.
- 65—J. S. Stromquist, R., McPherson.
- 66—E. E. Frazer, R., Hildreth.
- 67—U. M. Lawrence, R., Wichita.
- 68—P. H. Rohrbaugh, R., Wichita.
- 69—S. Highswonger, P., Wichita.
- 70—W. E. Spickard, R., Wellington.
- 71—R. T. Shannon, R., Caldwell.
- 72—F. O. Mott, P., Harper county.
- 73—W. T. Cannon, R., Cunningham.
- 74—T. P. Wilson, P., Wilson.
- 75—W. C. Brown, R., Chase.
- 76—F. Merideth, R., Hutchinson.
- 77—J. W. Dix, R., Laredo.
- 78—J. H. Cooper, R., Stafford.
- 79—E. C. Cole, R., Great Bend.
- 80—L. L. Marshall, R., Chase.
- 81—Ed. Mathews, R., Holyrood.
- 82—W. B. Sutton, R., Russell.
- 83—John T. Lambert, R., Sylvan Grove.
- 84—George H. McKinley, P., Beloit.
- 85—R. H. Smith, P., Osage county.
- 86—Thomas Schuler, R., Jewell county.
- 87—W. H. Ingles, P., Smith county.
- 88—H. P. Andrews, R., Phillips county.
- 89—J. C. Zenger, P., Stockton.
- 90—J. H. Smith, P., Ellis county.
- 91—D. M. Rohrer, P., La Crosse.
- 92—H. L. Luffer, P., Larned.
- 93—J. J. Wright, P., Edwards county.
- 94—E. E. Brown, P., Kiowa county.
- 95—J. S. Halliday, R., Coldwater.
- 96—H. J. Bone, R., Ashland.
- 97—W. J. Fitzgerald, R., Dodge City.
- 98—J. Lanz, P.
- 99—D. C. Barnhart, P., McCracken.
- 100—A. H. Blair, R., Trego.
- 101—D. J. Hanna, R., Hill City.
- 102—Daniel Hart, P., Norton.
- 103—W. D. Street, P., Oberlin.
- 104—
- 105—
- 106—J. A. Buckley, P., Oakley.
- 107—William Lewis, P., Rawlins.
- 108—E. E. Dennison, R., St. Francis.
- 109—F. H. Smith, P., Goodland.
- 110—R. P. McKnight, R., Winona.
- 111—H. A. Clark, R., Wallace.
- 112—C. E. Wrightman, P., Tribune.
- 113—E. R. Lewis, R., Leoti.
- 114—J. F. Panacke, P., Seott City.
- 115—C. E. Lobdell, R., Dighton.
- 116—W. R. Hopkins, R., Garden City.
- 117—F. J. Kelley, R., Kendall.
- 118—Alfred Pratt, R., Syracuse.
- 119—W. N. Wilson, R., Stanton county.
- 120—Frank Byers, R., Grant.
- 121—A. P. Heninger, R., Haskell county.
- 122—George W. Hollenbeck, R., Gray.
- 123—R. M. Painter, R., Meade center.
- 124—L. Akers, R., West Plain.
- 125—Frank Murphy, R., Stevens county.

ALUMINUM EXPERIMENTS.

Gen. Schofield Will Issue Aluminum Horse Shoes to Cavalry Troops for a Test.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 9.—The war department is experimenting with an alloy of aluminum and bronze for the purpose of testing a field gun made from that material. It is to be of the same calibre as the gun now in use. While the experiments conducted with it so far have not proven as satisfactory as might be desired, yet the department hopes that it will be able to obtain good results from improvements to be made in it. The alloy is found to be durable, and is about as tenacious as steel. Its extreme lightness would make it of great value in the service should it be found available for army use. It is the intention also of Gen. Schofield to issue a number of aluminum horse shoes to cavalry troops for thorough test. Horse shoes of this alloy have been experimented with during the past few months, but were found to be very unsatisfactory. Gen. Schofield, however, was not satisfied with the test, and is determined to give them a thorough trial before making any decision as to their utility for the service.

Child Fatally Burned by Gasoline.

TOPEKA, Kan., Nov. 9.—The 3-year-old daughter of George Hoss, of Topeka, was frightfully burned by a gasoline stove explosion Wednesday night. The child was in agony until noon yesterday, when she died.

The salary of the late Lord Chief Justice Coleridge was \$40,000 a year, while that of the chief justice of the supreme court of the United States is \$10,500. The lord chancellor receives \$50,000 a year while in office and a pension for life of \$35,000. The lords of appeal get \$30,000, and all the other judges \$25,000. The income of the British attorney-general is at least \$60,000 a year, against a salary of \$8,000 for the attorney-general of the United States. The latter figure is the salary of our secretary of state, while all the English secretaries of state get \$35,000 a year.

THE NEXT SENATE.

Figuring on Possibilities and Contingencies—New States May Cut Quite a Figure in Its Political Complexion.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10.—A point that has been overlooked in computing the political complexion of the next senate is the admission of Utah, with two senators. The act of the last session of congress admitting Utah provides that in March, 1895, the constitutional convention shall be held. On the first Tuesday after the first Monday of that year the constitution to be submitted to the people and, if ratified and found by the president to be in accordance with the act, he will issue a proclamation admitting it as a state. The act also provides that a representative to the Fifty-fourth congress shall be elected at the same time the vote is taken upon the constitution; also that state officers and a legislature shall be chosen, and that if the constitution is ratified the legislature shall immediately meet and elect two United States senators.

As there is about a month from the time the election is held until congress meets, there will be ample time to have all the formalities complied with and Utah proclaimed a state in time for its senators and representatives to participate in the organization of the next congress. This would make in all ninety senators and, as the next senate now stands, the politics of the Utah senators would cut an important figure.

Another probability which arises is the admission of both New Mexico and Arizona, which may be accomplished in time so that four more senators would participate in the organization of the next senate. Bills have already passed the house for the admission of both these territories. The senate committee on territories has reported them favorably to the senate and they are now on the calendar. Senators of both parties have been urging their passage and it is more than likely that neither party would oppose them because of the effect it would have upon the elections, as the people are anxious for admission and would resent opposition by any party to that end. It is, therefore, quite likely that the battle for the control of the senate will yet be fought out in Utah, New Mexico and Arizona next year. The admission of these new states would make a total of ninety-four senators, and any party to control would need forty-eight for a majority.

TRADE REVIEW.

Now That the Elections Are Over Dun Thinks Trade Will Revive.

NEW YORK, Nov. 10.—R. G. Dun & Co.'s Weekly Review of Trade says: Business has been waiting the greater part of the past week and the elections are expected to give it a sharp stimulus. Whether men are right or wrong in expecting better things, the fact that they expect them does not tend to make things better. In the speculative market there has been scarcely any movement and nothing favorable to holders. Wheat is 2 cents higher, but with receipts of only 2,450,000 bushels, against 5,567,477 the same week last year, there is little encouragement, because stocks in sight are far beyond previous records. Atlantic exports have been only 52,317 bushels, against 847,563 last year, and the price has advanced about 1/2 cent, but there is scarcely any confidence that present prices, low as they are, will be maintained. Corn has fallen about 2 cents, notwithstanding the fact that western receipts were only about 1,017,603 bushels, against 2,494,647 last year and Atlantic exports only 72,732 bushels, against 692,394 last year, for statistics have little effect when the supply is believed to be so far short. Scarcely anything is doing in woolen goods for spring delivery, and the demand for fall and winter goods has nearly disappeared. General it is believed the spring orders thus far are not more than half the usual quantity. The sales of wool at the three chief markets of the east have been only 3,375,690 pounds, against 3,854,750 last year and 3,215,000 in 1892 for the corresponding week. There is no speculative buying, and manufacturers are purchasing only for their immediate needs, so that the prices, though averaging about 1/4 of a cent lower than a month ago, show no tendency as yet to improve.

The failures during the past week have been 261 in the United States, against 358 last year, and 42 in Canada, against 37 last year.

APPEALS TO AMERICA.

China Asks the United States Government to Intervene to Stop the War.

CHICAGO, Nov. 10.—A special from Washington says: "This government has again been asked to intervene in the China-Japanese war. The last time the invitation came from the quadruple alliance and was refused. This time the invitation comes from China herself, but it, too, will in all probability be refused. Its refusal or acceptance will depend on to-day's action of the cabinet, which has the invitation under consideration. The invitation was received by this government yesterday. It was a request from China that the United States co-operate with Great Britain, Germany, France, and Italy to stop the war. In the note China sets forth at length the present status of the hostilities and says that she has always recognized the independence of Corea and is willing to continue to do so. Moreover, that she will pay Japan an indemnity to defray that country's expenses in the war."

McCook Appointed.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10.—Brig.-Gen. McDowell McCook has been appointed major-general of the United States army, vice Gen. Howard, retired, and Col. James W. Forsyth, of the Seventh cavalry, has been promoted to brigadier-general to succeed McCook. Brig.-Gen. McCook, who becomes a major-general, is at present commanding the department of Colorado. He has been forty-seven years in the military service and is one of that famous family of warriors, the "fighting McCooks."

One Bold Robber Comes to Grief.

LANDER, Wyo., Nov. 10.—Three masked men entered Enderly's store at Thermopolis, covered him with revolvers and compelled him to give them \$1,300 from the safe. Enderly and others pursued the robbers and shot one, who was recognized as Jake Snyder. He will die. The others escaped with most of the plunder.

Joe Patchen's Fast Mile.

TAYLOR, Tex., Nov. 10.—Joe Patchen, king of the pacing stallions of the world, beat the world's record here yesterday over a half-mile track, pacing a mile in 2:00.

POSTAL AFFAIRS.

Annual Report of the First Assistant Postmaster-General—Work of the Department.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12.—First Assistant Postmaster-General Frank Jones has submitted his annual report to the postmaster-general. It is a review of the work of the department under his charge for the year ended June 30, 1894, and contains his recommendations for the improvement of the service.

Mr. Jones, in his report, says: "There seems to be some misapprehension among members of congress as to the scope of the franking privilege which has resulted in some postmasters declining to send speeches or other matter presented for mailing, and this department has been called upon to give special instructions in such cases. 'Instead of the name being written or placed on the envelopes by the hand stamp, it has been in some instances improperly printed thereon, the speeches therein contained have borne the advertisement of the printer which formed no part of the Congressional Record, and therefore are subject to postage as third class matter. In addition to this some of the packages sent by mail under the frank of the member have been found after delivery to contain printed matter outside of the Congressional Record and public documents and are therefore not frankable under the laws above quoted."

"As this department is required to carry, without one cent of revenue, hundreds of tons of franked matter, additional limitations should be placed on the use of the frank, or penalty of some kind imposed for its unlawful use, and I respectfully suggest that the attention of congress be called to this matter for such action as it should deem proper."

Mr. Jones recommends the legislation allowing the suspension without pay, not to exceed ten days, of an employe violating the postal rules; also that disabled employes may be granted leaves of absence with continued pay; also some changes in the classification of salaries, which were heretofore recommended.