

Chase County Courant.

W. E. TIMMONS, Editor and Proprietor.

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

VOL. XIX.

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 22, 1892.

NO. 13.

THE WORLD AT LARGE.

Summary of the Daily News.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

The comptroller of the currency has called for a report on the condition of national banks at the close of business Friday, December 9.

Gov. MCKINLEY, of Ohio, called at the White house recently and had a short interview with the president.

Mr. GLADSTONE is spoken of as likely to be chosen for the orator at the opening of the world's fair.

The bureau of American republics is in receipt of information from Guatemala that from present indications that republic will make the best showing at the world's Columbian exposition of any of the Central American states.

The International Typographical union is making a fight on the world's fair for awarding contracts to Conkey & Co., an unfair printing concern.

It is asserted at Washington that Hon. James G. Blaine has been baptised into the Catholic church by Cardinal Gibbons.

EMPLOYEES of the government printing office now want the eight-hour law repealed.

The outlook of the anti-bill in congress is not very bright.

It seems probable now that the Kikapoo lands will be thrown open to settlement early next spring.

REPRESENTATIVE ANTHONY, of Texas, introduced in the house a bill repealing the act of June 17, 1890, granting pensions to soldiers and to sailors and to widows, minor children and dependent parents of soldiers and sailors.

The bill also provides that all pensions granted under the act be discontinued.

The evil of civilian interference in behalf of promotion of officers of the army has become so great as to call for legislative enactment.

CAPE H. D. BORTH, who was recalled from France for spying on the military establishment of that government, will be detailed for duty at the world's fair.

SECRETARY NOBLE announces that there is plenty of money available to pay all pension demands.

The United States government has informed Italy that the restrictions against immigration apply to all European points.

THE EAST.

The ecclesiastical trial of Father Corrigan for his attacks on Bishop Wigger commenced at Newark, N. J., on the 12th.

NEARLY 1,000 persons are destitute at Homestead, Pa.

The twelfth annual session of the American Federation of Labor began on the 12th at Philadelphia.

The will of Jay Gould has been filed for probate. The estate was valued at \$72,000,000.

Two old women, fortune tellers, have been charged with witchcraft at Wilmington, Del.

CORONER McDONALD, investigating the alleged poisoning case at Homestead, Pa., found that deceased died of alcoholism. The charges against the late strikers thus collapsed.

Miss SUSAN B. ANTHONY, of Rochester, N. Y., the well known woman suffrage advocate, has been appointed manager of the state industrial school by Gov. Flower.

The report that Mr. Blaine has embraced the Catholic faith is denied by his family.

It is said that Father Corrigan has spurned propositions made to him looking to the dropping of the case against him.

The strike which was inaugurated among the molders at the Fowler foundry of Pittsburgh, Pa., has been unsuccessful.

GEORGE GOULD has been elected president of the Mahattan elevated road. J. Pierpont Morgan will take an active part in the management of the company.

The body of Patrick Macadury, of Brooklyn, was found dead in the grain on the arrival of a steamship at Glasgow. He was missed during the voyage and was no doubt accidentally smothered.

A COAL operators' trust to comprise the Hocking valley is proposed.

The Phenixville (Pa.) iron company has reduced wages ten per cent.

PRESIDENT-ELIOT CLEVELAND denies that he has offered the secretary of state portfolio to Senator Hill.

ARCHBISHOP IRELAND says that Mgr. Sattoli has plenary powers and that opposition to him will be opposition to the pope and will not be permitted.

F. EDWIN ELWOOD, of Sandwich, Mass., has been awarded the contract for an equestrian statue of Gen. Winfield Scott Hancock, to be erected on the battlefield of Gettysburg, for which he will receive \$22,000.

THE WEST.

By insolvency proceedings at San Francisco, Mrs. Anna Torrey, widow of an Irish pioneer, is shown to have squandered \$500,000 in three years.

The Cincinnati presidency has found Prof. Smith guilty of heresy on the second and third charges against him, the vote being close in each case.

JOHN LONG is under arrest at Paris, Ill., for uttering spurious coin. Counterfeit tools were in his possession.

COAL oil has been discovered at Leesville and Bedford, Ind.

The striking coal miners at Lewiston, Ill., have signed a paper of capitulation.

Two ruffians raided Gillette, Wyo., robbing the stores and saloons. They were masked and supposed to be cowboys.

Gov. FIFER has issued a requisition on the governor of Missouri for Nelson King, wanted at Monmouth, Ill., for burglary and larceny, now in jail at Kansas City, Mo.

The onyx mines at Cave Creek, Ariz., have closed pending tariff action by congress.

HEREAFTER no non-residents, even though they are soldiers, will be allowed to acquire lands as settlers in Oklahoma.

PROF. SMITH is not satisfied with the verdict in the heresy trial and will continue the case.

THE Ropes gold mine at Ishpeming, Mich., has failed. Four hundred thousand dollars was sunk.

ROBERT MEANS and Charles Ranck, of Kenton college, O., were drowned recently by their canoe upsetting.

The missing anti-Catholic lecturer, Thomas F. Lyons, has turned up without injury in Nebraska.

HON. JAMES J. FARAN, one of the former proprietors of the Cincinnati Enquirer, died, aged 93 years.

BAGLEY, the express package thief, got two and a half years in the Iowa penitentiary.

THE Black Hills National bank of Rapid City, S. D., has closed its doors.

HUGGINS' cracker factory, Kansas City, Mo., burned recently. Many of the women employes had narrow escapes, excitement being very great. The loss was \$150,000.

C. A. BENSON, the murderer of Mrs. Mettman on the reservation at Fort Leavenworth, cheated the gallows after all. On the morning of the 15th he murdered his keeper with a knife which he had concealed in his shoe, stabbing himself afterward. From the effects of which he died in the evening.

GALESBURG, Ill., has electric cars.

The supreme court of Ohio has rendered a decision which makes the Queen & Crescent system liable for half a million of fraudulent stock issued by its secretary ten years ago.

The junior class at Lombard university, Galesburg, Ill., is in revolt against Prof. O. Lee, one of the faculty.

SHERIFF GEORGE HOTZ is in trouble at Alton, Ill., for "advising" juries under his charge.

COL. A. C. DAWES, for many years general passenger and ticket agent for the Burlington in Missouri, has resigned and gone south for his health.

The bishops decided to select a coadjutor to Archbishop Kenrick, at St. Louis, and forwarded three names to Rome. Bishop Spaulding, of Peoria, is believed to be the first choice. Bishop Burke was transferred to St. Joseph. Dubuque will be made an archiepiscopal see.

The National Council of Women listened to an address on dress reform by Mrs. Frances E. Russell at Chicago recently.

THE SOUTH.

THE boss of a gang of laborers at Horseshoe mines, Colleton county, S. C., killed four of his men (Italians) in a quarrel and escaped by flight. Great excitement was caused.

ALEXANDER BROWN'S five warehouses at Baltimore, Md., have been destroyed by fire.

GEN. HENRY GRAY, one of the few surviving prominent ex-confederates, died recently at New Orleans. He was close to Jefferson Davis and nearly defeated Judah P. Benjamin in running for the United States senate in 1859.

A CYCLONE passed near Summit, Miss. Rev. D. Young and family were buried in the ruins of their home and all dangerously wounded.

A SHOOTING affray occurred at Sparta, Ga. Dr. Gilmore, who wrote third party political letters, was killed. "Dude" West, a member of the legislature, was shot in the arm; Ed Brown, assistant marshal, was shot in a finger, and Burt Amos was shot in the groin.

MONTICELLO, Miss., has been seriously damaged by fire. Loss, \$50,000.

TELEGRAPHERS struck on the Georgia Central railway.

THE Alabama legislature is considering a bill appropriating \$15,000 in addition to the \$10,000 already appropriated for the purpose of arranging an exhibit at the world's fair. None of it is to become payable until a like sum is raised by private subscription.

Two of the West Virginia train robbers have been captured. One of them had been wounded by the ticket collector.

CAPT. ABRAHAM AUTER, a noted steamboat captain, died at Vicksburg, Miss., aged 80.

THE treasury of Dallas county, Tex., is temporarily empty, owing to tax collections being slow.

THOMAS A. NUGENT, aged 30, has been adjudged insane at Lexington, Ky. He thought he owned the world.

AFTER a long illness Senator Gibson, of Louisiana, died at Hot Springs, Ark.

ROSE COBE has renounced Judaism at Baltimore, Md., and become a Roman Catholic to marry Nat Stapleton.

The prevalence of croup has compelled the Sacred Heart academy at Helena, Ark., to temporarily close.

MEXICO is taking steps to build a navy.

CRUSHED spiders are administered as a remedy for typhoid fever at San Luis Potosi, Mexico.

COL. DAVIDOFF was murdered by unknown assassins at Kieff, Russia.

AN aerolite weighing 40,000 pounds fell recently near Jimenez, Chihuahua, Mexico. It ripped open a rock as it fell and disclosed a rich vein of silver.

LIEUT. COL. RENE DE SEGOZAC, of the French army, has been placed on the retired list in consequence of his failure to give a satisfactory account of the death of Lieut. Paul Quilquerez, his companion in an exploring expedition on the Ivory coast.

AN earthquake was reported at Athens, Greece.

BESIDES the \$35,000 stolen in two packages from Wells, Fargo & Co. in transit from New York to Texas, other amounts were also stolen, making an aggregate of \$125,000. There is as yet no clew.

EUGENE CRAMPON, who murdered two men, was guillotined recently at Paris. He begged piteously for life.

The emperor of China is preparing to secure a modification of the Geary act.

CHARLES DE LESSEPS and others concerned in the Panama scandals have been arrested in France. Excitement was reported intense.

The Mexican government will soon make pressing demands that the government of the United States take decisive steps to crush out the bands of revolutionists which infest the border.

CLEARING house returns for the week ended December 15 showed an average increase of 8.7 compared with the corresponding week of last year. In New York the increase was 8.8. The large shipments of gold caused some apprehension in trade.

The missing banker Post, of Tacoma, Wash., has been traced to a steamship en route to Europe.

ARISTE SIMON LUCE, French historian, is dead.

ALFRED BAUCKER, of Rensselaer, in Rhenish Prussia, an imperial bank director, has been sentenced to three years' hard labor for forgery and embezzlement.

NABITHA barges at Astrakhan, Russia, caught fire recently owing to a gale. Thirty barges were burned, the crews precipitately abandoning their charges.

The Bennington has left Gibraltar having in tow a model of the caravel in which Columbus discovered America.

The Grand Trunk's new ocean steamer line, and Canadian and English interests in American railroads, are attracting a good deal of attention.

The whisky trust has advanced alcohol ten cents a gallon and added another five cents to highwines, making a total advance of fifteen cents on the latter.

The Russian minister of finance announces that the duty on cotton imported into Russia has been raised to 20 kopecks per pood.

A MAN named McGuire was electrocuted at Sing Sing penitentiary. He had shot and kicked a woman to death.

LADY MILES, of England, is reported to have had her jewel case ransacked by burglars. The gems were valued at \$175,000.

A PROTESTANT church has been consecrated at Madrid.

THE London News learns that an agreement has been signed to release the Parnell fund. Messrs. Dillon, Davitt and Harrington will award jointly the old claims not in excess of \$14,000 and Messrs. Dillon and Davitt will award the remainder.

In the pigeon shooting match between Fulford, of Williamsport, Pa., and Elliott, of Kansas City, Fulford won the first two of the series of five.

It is the belief in Germany that France may yet resort to war to settle the present beleaguered situation. For that reason extra exertions are being made to alienate the czar from France.

LORING PICKERING, senior proprietor of the San Francisco Call and the Bulletin, was reported dying on the 19th. He was 84 years of age and had a son five years old.

LA PRESSE states that the Marquis de Mores is confined to a bed at Brussels with a severe wound in the right shoulder, received in a duel with a leading Parisian. The duel grew out of a violent discussion on anti-Semitism.

A MEETING of advocates of free trade was held at Melbourne, Australia, at which a resolution offered by Henry Parkes congratulating the United States upon its recent election was adopted.

THREE men were killed by falling walls at a fire at the Fort Orange mill, Albany, N. Y. Two others were seriously injured.

HON. JAMES G. BLAINE was reported somewhat improved on the morning of the 20th.

The Miners and Merchants' bank, Creede, Col., failed on the 19th. Liabilities, \$20,000.

The senate met on the 19th, but adjourned immediately out of respect to the memory of the late Senator Gibson.

The house also met and an effort was made to pass a bill for the relief of William L. Winan, of Baltimore, inventor of the spindle-shaped ship, but it failed and the bill was lost.

Wilson, of Missouri, succeeded in passing his bill to increase the pensions of the Mexican war veterans from \$5 to \$12 per month. A bill was also passed limiting the jurisdiction of United States courts in certain corporation suits.

KANSAS STATE NEWS.

Miss Martha A. Cowgill has been appointed postmistress at Baldwin City.

The state emancipation G. A. R. will be held at Pittsburg February 21, 22 and 23.

C. A. Benson, in the Leavenworth jail under sentence of death for the murder of Mrs. Mettman, stabbed his guard the other day and then killed himself.

The Newton National bank has closed its doors. The bank was closed November 21, 1890, and in July, 1891, it was reopened under an agreement with the old depositors.

John Speer, the well known Kansas pioneer and newspaper man, will complete his 75th year on the 27th of this month. One-half of his lifetime has been spent in Kansas.

A call has been issued by the chairman of the state prohibition committee to all friends of prohibition to meet for a temperance reunion at the court house, Topeka, on December 28, at 3 p. m.

The populist committee at Topeka decided to have no inaugural ball at the induction of Gov. Leavell into office, but there will be a grand reception on January 7 to which all the people of the state are invited.

The ticket office of the Missouri Pacific depot at Devon, Bourbon county, on the Kansas, Nebraska & Dakota division, was entered by a tramp the other morning during the absence of the agent and robbed of all the money contained in the ticket department.

A late Topeka dispatch stated that definite charges are to be preferred against A. J. Smith, governor of the soldiers' home, near Leavenworth. For several weeks past the Western Veteran, of Topeka, has been making war on Smith and charges against him have been elaborated.

The Kansas Democratic Editorial association met at Topeka on the 12th. About fifty newspapers were represented. Resolutions on the death of the late Frank Lynch, of the Leavenworth Standard, were adopted. It was decided to hold another meeting in Topeka, January 14.

An old and distinguished citizen of Leavenworth, John Burr, aged 92 years, died at his home in that city the other day. He located in the city in 1858, where he has since resided and filled many positions of trust. Mr. Burr was a great horticulturist and devoted much attention to strawberries and grapes.

W. C. Weight, a carpenter working on the Ettenson building at Leavenworth, was standing on a scaffold, striking the other evening, when it gave way and he fell twenty feet, striking on some beams. He received internal injuries from which he died next day. He leaves a wife and child poorly provided for.

Lizzie Williams, an eighteen-year-old negro girl whose home is at Kansas City, shot and killed Ed Parks, a negro lad about the same age, at Coffeyville, recently. Parks was her sweetheart and was visiting her at her boarding place when the fatal shot was fired. The shooting was accidental as they were playing with a revolver and it was accidentally discharged.

W. H. Hussey, county clerk of Haskell county, declared in a recent interview that the mistake in transmitting the returns for member of the legislature from his county, and which showed that Stubbs instead of Rosenthal was elected, was the result of the hurry in making them out, and that he will do all in his power to remedy the wrong done Mr. Rosenthal, who is clearly entitled to the certificate.

The clerks of Wilson and Sedgwick counties appeared before the state board of canvassers on the 16th and testified that the returns sent from those counties which gave the name of "Campbell" instead of "Cabell" for presidential elector were improperly certified through mistake and the board issued a certificate to Cabell, the Weaver elector, and withdrew the certificate to Dewey. This gives the solid electoral vote of Kansas to Weaver.

A. W. Stubbs, the republican candidate to whom the state canvassing board issued the certificate of election as member from Haskell county, expressed his surprise at learning that he had been awarded the certificate of election as representative from his county, and declined to act in that capacity. He says he believes Mr. Rosenthal was elected, and he is ready and willing to do him justice. He does not believe the county clerk intentionally transposed the figures which brought about such a state of affairs.

The supreme court has decided that it is not necessary for a county attorney to be a lawyer as long as he is recognized by the judge of the district court of his county as a county attorney.

The decision is made in a case from Ottawa county where E. A. Halderman was elected county attorney and had not been admitted to the bar. One Smith was convicted of murder under his prosecution and appealed to the supreme court on the ground that the county attorney, not having been a regularly admitted attorney at the bar, had no right to practice in the district court. The supreme court in deciding the case says that where the county attorney has been regularly elected to that office by the people and is so recognized by the district court and has regular legal assistance the supreme court cannot but sustain the decision of the lower court in cases appealed on that ground.

SHAME AND SUICIDE.

The Son of the Treasurer of St. Louis Kills Himself—Short Over \$60,000.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 20.—About 6 o'clock this morning the watchman in the city hall discovered a fire in a closet in the private office of the city treasurer, W. J. Foerstel, in which papers and documents of various kinds pertaining to the office were stored. The fire was soon quenched, but it is said that some of the office books were burned.

About 9 o'clock word was received that Edward Foerstel, son of the treasurer and also his chief clerk, had shot himself at his home. This event was immediately connected with the fire and suspicion was aroused that young Foerstel was short in his accounts and that the fire had been started with the view of destroying the evidences of the defalcation.

It had also been known for some time that young Foerstel had negotiated loans through W. T. Yow, and some of the notes given by Yow, who, it appears, was only a go-between, bore the endorsement of Michael J. Foerstel. These were declared to be forgeries by Foerstel, but Yow obtained money on the notes and the matter seemed to be settled. The treasurer declared that his son's accounts were straight and that he could not explain Edward's attempted suicide.

Young Foerstel died at 10:35 a. m. It appears that he stood before the mirror of his dresser and fired the ball into his temple, inflicting a large, ragged wound. He sank to the floor unconscious and remained in that condition until he died. Nothing was found in his room or on his person that would indicate the cause of his act.

The young man was seen in the treasurer's office yesterday afternoon and the door of the office vault was found open when the firemen entered the room this morning, but the door of the inner safe was locked. An investigation is now being made of the safe, vault and office accounts and by evening it is expected that it will be known whether there has been a defalcation.

Late last night the investigation of the city treasurer's accounts was completed, his books being checked with those of the comptroller and the banks holding city deposits. As a result of this searching inquiry an embezzlement of \$63,020.18 was discovered. In this phase of the affairs but little except sympathy for ex-treasurer Foerstel is heard. It is settled by the inquiry that he personally is innocent of wrong doing. His son sank the whole sum in frantic real estate deals, the extent of which it will take weeks to unravel. But the father is a broken-hearted man who suffers punishment for the son's wrong doing.

CONFIDENT MR. FOSTER.

The Secretary Not Scared at All By Gold Shipments.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20.—The treasury department was kept fully and promptly advised of the progress of the stock market in New York yesterday and Secretary Foster was in conference with his assistants several times upon the situation. After the department closed the secretaries, Messrs. Greer, Spaulding and Lambertson, gathered in the secretary's room and discussed the events of the day. There a reporter of the Associated press found them, with no indication of any excitement apparent.

The secretary said, in answer to a question based on a report printed in New York stating that he was much exercised over the matter, and intended to come to New York to consult New York bankers: "I am not going to New York to confer with bankers, or anyone else, about the financial situation. There is nothing in it to warrant such a conclusion. The idea has not previously even occurred to me."

"You have noticed the engagements for gold shipments and the panicky feeling reported on the stock exchange?"

"Yes; but there was a more comfortable condition of things at the close, you know."

"If it were not for the scare that seems inevitable in connection with the shipments of gold abroad, it would not be such a bad thing after all. The balance of trade is in our favor at the rate of \$20,000,000 a month and the gold will certainly find its way back here. Last month we shipped more provisions than ever before and I believe the showing for December will be as good."

Continuing the secretary said: "We have nearly \$600,000,000 of gold in the United States, if \$200,000,000 were to get out, it would result in the reduction of our public debt to that extent with the accompanying saving of interest on that amount. I am not at all uneasy regarding the situation and if anyone wants to wager that gold will be at a premium before March 4, I'll take it and double it afterwards for the remainder of the fiscal year, ending June 30, next."

How Grain Dealer Sibley Was Caught.

CHICAGO, Dec. 20.—Dennis E. Sibley, one of the oldest and best known board of trade dealers, was forced to make an assignment for the benefit of his creditors. Sibley's liabilities will reach \$268,223.92. His assets are as yet undetermined. It is thought they will reach \$70,000, but possibly may reach \$90,000. Mr. Sibley has been buying corn heavily for December delivery in New York expecting that when navigation closed freight rates would go up and with them the price of corn and other cereals. Accordingly he was caught with 4,000,000 bushels of corn when the roads cut the freight rates in two and the bottom fell out of the market.

INTER-STATE REPORT.

What the Inter-State Commerce Commission Has to Say—Amendments to the Law Suggested.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20.—The report of the inter-state commerce commission for the year ended November 20 was yesterday transmitted to congress. It opens with a review of the reasons which induced the passage of the act to regulate commerce and which are given in view of the result realized in administering the act and the necessity for amendments which experience has disclosed. It states that the commission is gratified at being able to add that many retired managers of the highest standing now concede the necessity of government regulation and avow themselves in favor of further enactments that will make the regulation effective.

"The inter-state commerce law," says the report, "although the outgrowth of an aroused and determined public sentiment, was a compromise between divergent theories and conflicting interests, but those who contrast the practices which obtained prior to the law with methods and conditions then existing will have no doubt of the practical value of the statute in correcting public sentiment, restraining injustice and enforcing reasonable charges and equal treatment. So far from condemning a public regulation, experience has established its importance and intensified its necessity, and the very respects in which the law has failed to meet public expectation demonstrates the utility of government supervision."

The late decision of Justice Brewer in the circuit court of appeals, deciding a long and short haul case is discussed and the dictums of opinion, that the total joint rate of two roads is over an independent line from the lines formed by either road and not to be considered in determining the local rate of either road and therefore may be even less than the intermediate or local rate, is shown to be without foundation either in the debates in congress, the practice of carriers since the law was passed, or the rulings of the commission, which nevertheless are cited in that opinion as supporting a new theory. To protect all intermediate localities and interests from the disastrous effects of this judicial interpretation congress is earnestly urged to take such immediate action as will give legislative construction to the word "line" in the statute.

Several amendments recommended by the commission for the purpose of strengthening the law were discussed, especially those growing out of the decision of the supreme court that the provisions of section 184 of the revised statutes granting immunity to witnesses required to testify concerning illegal acts in which they have participated, are not broad enough to meet the safeguards guaranteed to such a person by the constitution; and Justice Gresham's recent decision that congress cannot constitutionally require the federal courts to use their process to compel the production of testimony before a non-judicial tribunal.

Regarding the proposed amendment by which pooling is to be permitted, the report says:

"The attempt to secure the public from discrimination, extortion, favoritism, undue preference and undue prejudice, and to secure to every citizen just and equal and exact treatment in all transportation matters, is the very essence, spirit and purpose of the law and it would be vain to protect carriers from competitive attacks upon each other if the general public cannot be protected from the greater evils above enumerated. If the law is to be amended the two classes of amendments should go hand in hand until the law is made strong, as its framers intended, in the matter of fair and equitable rates, fair treatment and suppression of favoritism. It is idle to seek to protect carriers whose immunity, under authoritative constructions of the law from restrictions intended by congress, seems one of the remarkable facts in current history."

FIREMEN KILLED.

Shocking Accident at a Fire at Albany, N. Y.

ALBANY, N. Y., Dec. 20.—Human life last night proved to be the cost of extinguishing the conflagration in the Fort Orange mill, which broke out at noon yesterday on the Columbia street pier. Shortly after 6 p. m. the men of steamer company No. 4, who were lingering inside the ruins were ordered home by the chief. As they proceeded to get out by the river front, the east wall, which was standing sixty feet high, toppled over without a moment's warning, the upper half falling inward and the lower half out upon the dock. Seven men were buried under eight feet of debris and as soon as their comrades recovered from the shock, caused by the sight of the human burial, they set to work with willing hands to extricate the unfortunate men.

James Shattuck, Jr., Bernard Bamer, his brother, Fred Bamer, and John Whitnell were first rescued. Of these only Bernard Bamer was completely buried and but for the quick work of the rescue would have perished. Whitnell and Bernard Bamer were seriously injured and were taken to the hospital in the ambulance.

The fireman continued working on the ruins and in a few minutes came upon the dead bodies of Charles Marshall, foreman of steamer No. 4, and John Bridgford. The body of Fred Anthon was recovered at 9:30 p. m. and was found to be badly crushed. He was unmarried.

THE COTTONWOOD FALLS COURANT.

W. E. TIMMONS, Publisher.

COTTONWOOD FALLS, -- KANSAS.

LORD OF RAGS AND TATTERS.

A Spanish Legend.

Once on a time a king of Spain was battling with the Moor...

"No more!" the grateful monarch said: "I take thy gift for Spain..."

"Lords of Rags and Tatters be thyself and all thy line..."

BATTLE OF BUFFALOES.

Fierce Fight for Supremacy Between Rival Leaders.

Notable Contest Witnessed from a Hill-top by Interested Hunters--How the Bulls of the Herd Settled a Presumptuous Rival.

It was the afternoon of a day in early summer, along in 1859, when we found ourselves drifting in a boat down the Missouri...

"The morning broke with a drizzling rain, out of a night that had been tempestuous, with a fierce gale, heavy thunder, and unusually terrific lightning..."

"Moving around to get a good position to pick him off with my rifle so that his body would not be torn, I caught sight through an opening of the trees of an immense herd of buffaloes..."

"But his conquest of the field was not yet entirely complete. As he strode proudly along his progress was stopped by a loud snort and looking aside he saw a fresh challenge..."

growth and came to the edge of the wooded patch just in time to see the van of this new herd surmounting the hill...

"Space was cleared as the two monsters went through their gyrations, their tossings of earth, their lashings of tail, their snorts and low bellows..."

"Unquestionably the two fellows regarded themselves as representative of their different herds, the one first on the ground viewing the other as an interloper, and he in his turn looking upon the former as reigning because no one had the spirit to contest his supremacy..."

"At last the two huge fellows, after a good deal of circumlocution, made the grand rush. I reckon it would be your everlasting fortune if one of you college fellows who play football had the force to make the great rush which either one of these animals presented..."

"For an instant there was a mutual cessation of hostilities to get breath. Then they came together with a more resounding crash than before..."

"The victorious fellow lashed his small tail, tossed his head, and moved in all the pride of his conquest up and down through the ranks of his adversary's herd..."

"We started back with horror. Then becoming reassured we slowly approached the brink of the new precipice and looked over. This battle of the buffaloes had been fought near the edge of this high bluff..."

"As we looked at this new challenger and took in his immense form we chuckled with the assurance that the haughty fellow would now have some decent humility imposed upon him..."



THE FARMING WORLD.

SOME TIMELY HINTS.

How to Select, Cut and Cure Pork--The Choicest Cuts.

Great care should be exercised in selecting pork. Unless well fed and free from disease no meat is more injurious...

The lean in good pork is fine-grained, and both fat and lean are very white. The skin should be smooth and cool to the touch...

In the diagram A is the back, for roasts; B, the loin, also for roasting; C, for pickling; D, shoulder; E, ham. Split through the spine, cut off each half of the head behind the ear...

DIAGRAM OF A HOG.

shoulders, and remove the loose pieces directly in front of the ham for lard. Cut a narrow strip of the belly for sausage...

Cover the bottom of a meat crock with salt to the depth of several inches; pack the pork to be kept in pickle, the skin side next the crock...

PORK SAUSAGE--Use one-third fat meat to two-thirds lean; allow a teaspoonful of salt, one of pepper and one of sage to each pound of meat...

To cure hams and shoulders: For 50 pounds, use 5 pounds of salt, 2 1/2 pounds of sugar, 1 ounce of soda, and 3/4 ounce of pulverized saltpeter...

Another recipe: For 12 pounds of meat take one teaspoonful of salt, 1 1/2 teaspoonfuls of pulverized sage, 8 even teaspoonfuls of ground pepper, and 2 tablespoonfuls of ground ginger...

To cure hams and shoulders: For 50 pounds, use 5 pounds of salt, 2 1/2 pounds of sugar, 1 ounce of soda, and 3/4 ounce of pulverized saltpeter...

Let the pieces remain from six to eight weeks, according to size, then soak in cold water for twelve hours to prevent a white crust from forming on the outside...

FACTS FOR FARMERS. The first essential after milking is to cool the milk. This should be done immediately and as quickly as possible...

OLD hens that are too fat to lay will make elegant roasters, and will pay better disposed of as such, than to keep for the few eggs they will lay this winter...

TUMBLE-DOWN or abandoned farms may be the result of negligent farming, but the real cause of decline may invariably be traced to the use of scrub stock...

SKIM milk should always be given to calves warm, and never in a cold condition. When the calf is a month old luscious meal and ground oats may be added to the skim milk with advantage...

By putting bells upon the sheep much annoyance from dogs may be avoided. Have a bell to every fifth or sixth animal, and when they run there will be so much noise that the dogs will think best to retreat...

A USEFUL BUILDING.

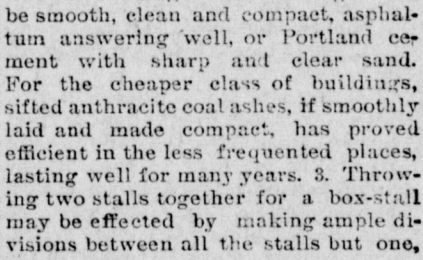
Arrangement of Stable and Carriage House Under One Roof.

Can you give me plans for the interior arrangement of a stable and carriage house under the same roof, with the following points in view: (1) To wash carriages from stable into carriage house and harness without going out into the weather...

At the request of our correspondent we furnish the accompanying plan, which is only one of many which might be made by varying the position of the different parts...

The surroundings of the building should be smooth, clean and compact, asphaltum answering well, or Portland cement with sharp and clear sand...

PLAN OF STABLE AND CARRIAGE HOUSE. Which divisions may be light so as to be easily removed when desired to form the box; but it would doubtless be easier and more convenient, in the long run, to construct a separate box-stall, which would always be ready and not out of order...



TURNIP FLAVOR IN MILK. If turnip flavor gets into milk the only way to get it out, according to an English writer, is to heat the milk in a water bath to 135 or 140 degrees immediately after milking...

HOW MUCH LAND. We are asked how much land is required in order to make a living from the poultry business. It is estimated that one hundred hens are sufficient for one acre of ground...

WHEN TURNIPS are left in the field sheep will eat them from the ground, no harvesting of the turnips being necessary, and in so doing the animals also spread their manure and trample it into the ground, thus enriching the soil...

THE MOST PORK and the best pork is secured by feeding the pigs on a variety of food. There is such a thing as the wasting of corn by feeding it to hogs as an exclusive article of diet...



Mrs. Anna Sutherland, Kalamazoo, Mich., had swellings in the neck, or Goitre year, causing 40 years great suffering...

"August Flower"

"One of my neighbors, Mr. John Gilbert, has been sick for a long time. All thought him past recovery. He was horribly emaciated from the inaction of his liver and kidneys..."

JAY GOULD.

After all Jay Gould died of consumption. The doctors said he had neuralgia and Jay offered a million of dollars to any one who would cure him of his trouble...

Advertisement for SALVATION OIL, Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup.

Advertisement for Bile Beans Small, guaranteed to cure Bilious Attacks, Sick-Headache and Constipation.

Advertisement for ELY'S CATARRH CREAM BALM, it is wonderful how quickly Ely's Cream Balm has helped and cured me.

Advertisement for SHILOH'S CURE, Cures Consumption, Coughs, Croup, Sore Throat.

Advertisement for MOTHER'S FRIEND, a remedy which, if used by Wives about to experience the painful ordeal of childbirth...

"HANDLE WITH CARE."

In the basket carefully laid away, Grandmother's unfinished knitting work lay. "Handle with care, else the stitches will fall," Grandmother said, as I picked out the ball.

Once more I sit by her old armchair, And into her workbasket look—and there Her knitting-work lies, needles and ball—I repeat: "Have a care, else stitches will fall."

For years have come, and these years have fled, And grandmother, dearest of friends, is dead: Her work laid by, as a task well done, A life well lived, and a race well run.

And I think, as I look, what a lesson is taught, What a beautiful sermon those needles have wrought, For there it lies finished—all but the toe— A soft little stocking for dimple-cheeked Joe.

While finished and smoothly laid away, Its little mate in the basket lay; But who shall finish the toeless one, That grandmother's fingers so deftly began?

Who can knit into each stitch and each row Grandmother's love for dimple-cheeked Joe? Who so patiently—if stitches shall fall— As grandmother, gather them up, one and all?

Who draw up the stitches so close and so warm, To keep Joe's little feet from the storm, As grandmother would—alas! not one Can finish the work her love had begun.

Walter M. Hazeltine, in Good Housekeeping.

CHAPTER XXVII.—CONTINUED.

He spoke earnestly but not enthusiastically. There was more than ordinary politeness in his tone, but not more than real friendly regard.

"Mr. Hanley is here, I presume?" he remarked, after a short pause.

"Yes, sir," I answered, slightly coloring at the recollection of the scene just passed. "He is in the house. I will return with you and introduce you to Mrs. Lawton."

"Were you going somewhere?" he asked.

"Yes, sir; to the village, but my errand can wait."

"If you have no objection I will accompany you to the village. My business can wait, too."

I had no objection to offer, so he set his valise over the fence and went with me. He was in good spirits and talked lightly and cheerfully, and before we reached the village my embarrassment had so far subsided that I conversed quite freely, too. We talked of many things going and coming, chiefly of a transient nature, but when we were nearing home again he suddenly said:

"Miss Owens, I fear you suffered a great deal from Bernard's persecutions. I went there after you left, at my mother's request, to see if I could learn anything relative to your whereabouts, and I learned something of the way he had treated you; and though, of course, I do not know all, I know enough to stamp Bernard as a black-hearted villain."

He had heard the slanderous tales against my character, and I wondered if he believed them. I hardly dared hope that he did not, because others did, and he had as good reasons as they. I did not remain in doubt long, however, for directly he went on, saying:

"Bernard is a vile wretch, unworthy the name of man, Miss Owens, or he never would have condescended so low as to attempt to rob a helpless woman of her name and character. He is little better than a brute who will maliciously slander a lady, and especially a lady who is unprotected."

I looked up to him, a radiant light on my features and my heart throbbing with gladness.

"Ah, Mr. Cornell," I cried, tremblingly, "you did not believe those reports then?"

out of the first love, which is a dream of dazzling splendor and short lived, into the second love, which is a solid substance, burning with a steady, even glow and living forever.

After an hour of serious thought and self-examination I left my room believing that I loved Charles Cornell. I was not positive of the fact yet, but I knew the symptoms of my heart pointed that way, and then when I contrasted Hanley and him I freely admitted that he possessed all the advantages and characteristics of a pure, high and noble manhood. I was cognizant of the truth that he was far the most worthy of a true woman's love, and giving him that idea I was not far from giving him my heart.

I passed few words with Mr. Cornell that day, as he and Hanley devoted several hours to the discussion of their business affairs, leaving him little time to give to other purposes. I heard a part of their discussion relative to the land troubles, and I was struck by the great contrast in their manner of treating a subject of such moment. Cornell was serious, wise and sympathetic, while Hanley was light, flippant and careless. The one put his whole soul into the work, anxious, it seemed, to do everything in his power for the betterment of the condition of the settlers, while the other appeared to have no particular interest in the matter, showing no disposition to oppress the unfortunate farmers, but at the same time showing no sympathy for them. I think the two men meant equally well so far as they were capable of feeling, but the difference lay in the depth of their minds. Hanley could not see and feel the wants and sufferings of his fellow men, while Cornell did. The one could sympathize with his friends, the other with the whole world.

When Cornell had completed his conference with Hanley he announced his intention of returning home. He asked me if I would show him the grounds while he was waiting for the train, which was not due for an hour, and I gladly consented, doing my best to explain everything to him as we walked leisurely through the lawn and garden. It did not seem to me that he was very much impressed with what he saw or what I said, for he apparently took no heed of either but walked about in an absent-minded way that finally became most trying. I was explaining to him the merits of a certain shrub which grew at the lower side of the lawn, and had dilated on its beauty for near five minutes, when suddenly he said:

"Miss Owens, sit down here. I want to talk with you a moment."

I obeyed, taking a seat on a rustic bench which stood near, and he sat down beside me. He did not speak at once, but for a time—a long time, it seemed to me—he gazed blankly out before him. Finally he turned to me, saying:

"Miss Owens, I don't know why I should say to you what I have in mind; but something prompts me to do it, and I feel that I ought."

He was silent again, and the same vacant stare came back to him. A moment elapsed, then, with a suddenness that quite took my breath away, he said:

"Miss Owens, do you think you shall ever marry?"

I flushed scarlet, the blood tingled in my veins, and I looked up to him in amazement. He saw my embarrassment and immediately apologized for his want of consideration in propounding such a question.

"Pardon me, Miss Owens," he said. "I forgot to whom I was speaking. My thoughts are so tumbled together just now that I hardly know how to begin to say what I have in mind."

I began to tremble now, half from fear and half from joy, because I believed he was on the point of reiterating his sentiments of love, and already I was wondering what I should say in reply.

"Miss Owens," he continued, breaking a pause, "I want you to advise me. My parents are very anxious that I should marry, because they think I would be happier than I am now; and sometimes I think they are perhaps right. It is not proper for a man to live alone and for himself. I believe it is wrong. But ought a man to marry except for pure love?"

"I should never marry except for love," I replied, after some hesitation.

"But if the one you loved did not return the affection, and there was no hope of his ever doing so, you must then either marry another for esteem and try to learn to love that one, or else you must go through life alone. Which do you think would be the most commendable?"

"To go through life alone, surely."

"Do you really think so?"

"I do."

"Then we agree. That is my idea exactly. There is a young lady I know whom I esteem highly. She is noble and pure, and worthy to be the wife of a far better man than I am, and I believe she thinks well of me; so well, in fact, that she would perhaps be willing to accept me as her husband. But I do not love her. I might have loved her—I believe I certainly should—had I not learned to love another before I knew her. It is not necessary to tell you who that other is. You know already. My

love for that other one, though fruitless, is enduring and my heart cannot change."

I longed to say or do something to disabuse his mind of the impression I had made there when I refused his proffered love that Sunday long before. I wanted to make him understand that his love was not altogether vain, and that there was hope for him yet. For his sake and peace of mind, and, I confess, for mine, also, I wanted him to know that I was not obdurate and that my heart was at least susceptible of influence. I wanted to make him understand this, and I was wondering how I could do it; but while I wondered the opportunity passed, for before I did or said aught he arose and bidding me good-by disappeared down the street in the direction of the station.

CHAPTER XXVIII.

A SCENE ON THE LAWN.

Charles Cornell's abrupt departure was a great disappointment to me, but it served one purpose at least. It aroused me to a sense of my regard for him, not to say love, for even yet I was not sure I loved him, though I realized that it would be a sad thing to live without him. Of one thing I was positive. I wanted him to love me, and I was certain that he did.

It grieved me that he should go without knowing how I was disposed to reward him. I did not want him to go away with the idea that his love was hopeless, because that, I thought, would make him sad and unhappy, and I did not want him to suffer for one moment unnecessarily. Although I did not have it in my heart just then to promise him my love, I could have said something to give hope and good cheer to his soul, and—shall I own up to the truth—to bring him back to me again.

I am afraid that the secret of my so-called lay in the fear that he would not return. I tried to persuade myself that I was solicitous only for his welfare; but in spite of my efforts the thought that he might never come back would surge up and overtop all other thoughts, making me very unhappy.

A week passed and then there came a letter from Mrs. Cornell. It was full of love and had all the tenderness and sympathy one could possibly expect or ask; yet it was far from satisfactory. It did not contain that which I sought and for which my soul yearned. There was in all its pages never a word from or about Charles, and when I read it I folded it and laid it away with a sigh of disappointment.

"He has given me up, indeed," I mused, sorrowfully. "He will never seek my love again, but believing me still obdurate will marry the other woman of whom he spoke. Oh, why," I cried, "did I not make him understand my feelings that day? But a word, a look or an action would have made it plain to him that there was room for hope, and for the want of it I had no doubt lost him forever."

Will Hanley and Mary remained but few days, and though I avoided them both as far as it was possible, I was thrown into contact with them to some extent. Mary made no effort to conceal her dislike of me, but on every occasion made it as manifest as she could. She treated me with the utmost rudeness, and by every possible means attempted to impress me with the knowledge that she believed every word that had ever been spoken against me. On one occasion she remarked:

"Whatever you do, Agnes, don't ever claim relationship with me. We are related, and it can't be helped, but we can let the fact remain a secret. I desire that our relationship should be kept among ourselves."

"I am sure such arrangement meets my approval," I replied, "for I have no desire to make our relationship known. I have nothing to gain by it, and perhaps you have nothing either."

"I certainly have nothing to gain by it," she rejoined, resentfully, "but I have much to lose, something that I am sure you have not."

"Mary," I said, peacefully, "let us be reasonable. I spoke hastily and regret it. We are sisters, and there ought to be a sisterly tie between us. It is folly for us to deny our relationship, or to assert that we will never have ought to do with one another except as strangers. Neither of us knows what the future has in store nor to what conditions we may be brought before life ends. The time may come when we will each need the love and sympathy of the other. I am willing to forgive and forget the past, and from this time on dwell with you in sisterly love."

"You, no doubt, feel inclined that way," Mary replied, "and I do not wonder that you do. If I was in your situation I should evidently feel so, too. The time may come when you will need my love and sympathy—it is very apt to come, I think; but it is not at all probable that I shall ever feel the need of any of your love and sympathy, not the least probable, I'm sure."

"I hope you never may, Mary," I answered. "But we can't tell what may happen. Stranger things have come to pass before now."

"That may be, but none more unlikely," I'm sure. If I ever ask you for any favor, however small and insignificant, I hope you will be so generous as to refuse it."

"I shall do nothing of the kind, but, on the contrary, I shall grant it if it is in my power to do so."

"Thanks. It is not likely you will ever have that pleasure. It is far more likely to come the other way, and I will be as generous as you propose to be. I will grant your requests, but I will do it as to a stranger. I repeat again, that if we ever meet after this it is my wish that our relationship be kept a secret. I cannot consent to bear the shame and disgrace of being known as your sister."

She tossed her head disdainfully and swept out of the room. No other word was exchanged between us during the rest of her stay, and when she left she did not bid me good-by.

Hanley made several efforts to gain a secret audience with me, but I managed to thwart his design on every occasion, save one. That was one evening when he came up from the village and shocked us all by the discovery of

the fact that he was partially intoxicated. I had never known him to indulge in strong drink before, and I was surprised as well as pained by his appearance in his present state. I was so troubled that I could not sleep, even long after I had gone to my room, so far in the night I dressed, and, throwing a wrap about me, stole out of the house to promenade up and down the lawn, walk where the moon shone bright and fair.

I saw Hanley lying on a couch in Mrs. Lawton's sitting-room as I passed out, and I supposed him asleep; but in that I was mistaken, for shortly after I reached the lawn he came out to me, and though I attempted to escape to the house he detained me.

"Agnes," he said, in tones that were almost pitiful, "you despise me now, don't you?"

"No, Mr. Hanley," I replied. "I do not despise you, but I pity you. How could you so far forget yourself as to take that step?"

"I got drunk, Agnes, because I could not forget myself. I attempted to drown the recollection of myself in liquor. I am miserable, to tell you the truth, and I almost wish I had never seen you."

"If seeing me has anything to do with your condition this evening, I, too, wish you never had seen me."

"If it has anything to do with it," he repeated, "it does have to do with it. It's the whole cause of it."

"Then I'm sorry we ever met."

"Yes, I believe you are, and so am I. You are to be the cause of my life, Agnes. You are the rock on which my manhood, my happiness and my soul will go to wreck. Do you understand that?" he asked, after a pause.

"No, I do not understand that," I answered.

"Why don't you?" he questioned.

"Because there is no sense in such talk. If you have half the manhood I give you credit for, you will not let your soul and your happiness go to wreck on any kind of rock."

"That is easy enough said, Agnes, but you don't know what you are talking about."

"Perhaps I don't."

"I know you don't. It's the very devil to be married to one woman and love another. I've made a confounded fool of myself and spoiled my life, and now I don't care what becomes of me. You don't care, either. I'm going to let all holds go and strike for the devil by the shortest route. I'm going to take to drink and everything else low and degrading."

"You will show uncommon good sense by that, won't you? If you have acted the fool once, as you say, do you think you will mend matters any by repeating the operation?"

"It will get some satisfaction out of it," he replied, doggedly, a little taken aback by the tone of my answer.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

HARMLESS COSMETICS.

They Were Not Injurious to Burns and Fences.

She didn't have the best complexion in the world, and she contended with her father and family that cosmetics were not injurious, says the Detroit Free Press. The other day she met the doctor.

"Doctor," she said, "we've been having a discussion for some time past at home about the use of cosmetics."

"Yes?" he replied interrogatively.

"Yes, and they say I shouldn't use them, but I do just the same. Do you think they are injurious?"

"Um—er—no, I should say they were not," said the doctor slowly, as if considering his fee in the case.

A TARIFF CATECHISM.

One That It May Be Well For the Reader to Study.

The following questions and answers were found among the papers of the late George Otis, of Roselle, N. J.:

Q. What is the meaning of the word tariff?

A. It is so called because hundreds of years ago sea pirates at Tarifa, Spain, forced every passing vessel to pay for the privilege of going into and from the Mediterranean Sea.

Q. What is the meaning now?

A. A certain sum forced from the people by land pirates.

Q. Why say taken by force?

A. Because the republicans congress says to the people: "Stand and deliver?"

Q. Stand and deliver to whom?

A. To certain favored manufacturing interests.

Q. Where in the constitution is congress empowered to pass a law to compel the few to support the many, the poor to contribute to the rich?

A. In no part of it.

Q. Then where did it find the power?

A. In the Bible.

Q. Give the book, chapter and verse.

A. Matthew, 13th chapter, 12th verse: "For whosoever hath, to him shall be given, and he shall have more abundance; but whosoever hath not, from him shall be taken even that which he hath."

Q. Is such a law republican in the sense of being democratic—a government in which the people rule?

A. No. It is aristocratic.

Q. What do you mean by aristocratic?

A. A government wherein a few rob the many; where the many work to help support the privileged few.

Q. Explain how the tariff law establishes an aristocracy in a democratic government?

A. Congress says to the poor, because this or that man is rich and produces iron or cotton or woolen goods, you shall pay him so much money for so many pounds or yards, or go naked and work with your hands.

Q. What reason does congress give for such a tyrannical law?

A. Congress says the law is a differentiation of industrial function, which means that industry is the function of the poor and the difference goes to the rich.

duty on coal between Canada and the United States; I think the Nova Scotia region would supply Canadian territory east of Montreal and west of the state of Maine, and perhaps some in Boston; and Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana would supply all the territory west of Montreal to the Rocky mountains. We should supply ten miles of territory to their one."

But there is one other important reason for the removal of the duty on coal. One of the most gigantic combines ever known derives nourishment from this duty. The Reading coal combine, which was formed last spring, has already advanced prices sufficiently to extort about \$50,000,000 a year from the pockets of consumers. Thousands of poor families will suffer with cold this winter because of this combine, and thousands of miners will have short rations because production is restricted to sustain the advanced prices. The most certain way to break the back of this giant monopoly is to give consumers an opportunity to purchase cheap bituminous coal. Then, when the price of anthracite is raised above a certain point (probably about 75 cents below the present prices in many eastern states), bituminous would be substituted for anthracite coal in many mills and houses. The democratic party should not lose this opportunity to deal a telling blow to this black Reading monster.

AN ILLUSTRATION.

How a Protective Tariff Destroys Reciprocal Relations.

Here are two people, separated by an insurmountable range of mountains. Upon one side the land is hilly, rocky and, except for grazing, almost worthless. Coal is abundant, however, and there are many superb water-falls; hence it is a country admirably adapted to manufacturing, and naturally the thoughts and inclinations of the people are turned in that direction. Food is necessary, however, and much labor is employed in its production, an exhibit showing that as much labor and capital are required to produce a bushel of wheat as to produce a suit of clothing.

Upon the other side of the mountains the conditions are reversed, land being level and fertile, while the requirements for producing the power used in manufacturing are lacking to such an extent that as much labor and capital is employed in providing a suit of clothing as in raising a hundred bushels of wheat. It is evidently to the interests of both communities that a tunnel be dug under the mountains so that an exchange of commodities may take place. The work is undertaken and after great expenditures of capital and labor, it is accomplished; and in consequence the first named people secure fifty bushels of wheat in exchange for the labor and capital expended in producing a suit of clothing, while the second received a suit of clothing for just half the price in labor and capital that it formerly cost them.

It is obvious that a great gain has accrued to both communities by the digging of the tunnel, and as all labor on both sides of the mountain is now employed productively, or to the best advantage, the general increase of wealth is far greater than formerly. In consequence, while both people are better clothed and fed than ever before, they have less labor to perform and more time for education and recreation. It is not long, however, before a protectionist appears among the food producing people and begins to advocate his theory. He talks to them about the balance of trade; about diversifying labor; he tells them that the tunnel is detrimental to their interests; he explains that they are "inundated" with foreign manufactures; declares that when a people buy an article they secure it, but the other people get the money—whereas, if they make it, they get both the article and what they would have paid for it. But, to make a long story short, his sophistry prevails, and a protective tariff is adopted, high enough to shut out foreign clothing; and in retaliation the people on the other side adopt a tariff high enough to shut out provisions. The consequence is that the customs officers absolutely close up the tunnel to trade; its usefulness is destroyed, and both peoples are put back precisely where they were before it was dug.—T. M. Gilmore, in St. Louis Courier.

No Calamity Howling Here.

The combination of plate glass manufacturers and the curtailment of product evidently for the ostensible reason of overproduction, has no terrors for H. Sellers McKee. He is about to erect the largest plate glass works in the world. The location is very desirable, as it is close to a plentiful supply of natural gas and coal, plenty of water and good, sharp grinding sand. The erection of plate glass works will dredge out the Alleghany river so that it will be navigable up to Ford City. Mr. McKee has investigated all the plate glass works of the old world, and proposes to show that the new world is its equal, if not its superior, in invention and enterprise.—National Glass Budget.

Broom Trusts Raising Prices.

The craze for combination has struck the Milwaukee broom makers, who have formed an organization and advanced prices 20 per cent. There is also a corner in broom corn, manipulated by a number of Chicago dealers operating under an "agreement between gentlemen." The cause of monopoly has struck its roots so deeply into this trust-ridden country that the promoters of these sneaking and nefarious schemes of plunder not only see nothing wrong in them, but think themselves entitled to admiration as excessively smart fellows.—Philadelphia Record.

The Iron Age announces that at a recent meeting of the combination of glass manufacturers "it was agreed to make an advance of five per cent. in prices of American window glass, to take effect Nov. 1." The Aldrich report shows that other advances in the prices of window glass have been made since the passage of the McKinley bill. And yet the republicans spellbinders and newspapers persist in saying to the public that there are no increased McKinley prices.—Buffalo Courier.



"I SHALL NEVER BE HAPPY."

ing his sentiments of love, and already I was wondering what I should say in reply.

"Miss Owens," he continued, breaking a pause, "I want you to advise me. My parents are very anxious that I should marry, because they think I would be happier than I am now; and sometimes I think they are perhaps right. It is not proper for a man to live alone and for himself. I believe it is wrong. But ought a man to marry except for pure love?"

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Q. Why say taken by force?

The Chase County Courant.

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

Everything now indicates harmony and good fellowship among Democrats and People's party men in Miami county, and the Spirit cheerfully leads the procession.

Kansas averaged over seventeen bushels to the acre in her wheat yield this year. The next best average hardly exceeded fifteen.

DEMOCRATIC NEWSPAPERS IN KANSAS.

The result of the election has made Democratic newspapers in Kansas more valuable property than they were a year ago.

The verdict of the people has been declared in favor of the Democratic party and therefore the assurance is plain that Democratic editors are entitled to "life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness" in Kansas as well as elsewhere.

A few misguided leaders of the People's party in this State had for two years past adopted and adhered to a policy to control, weaken or destroy the Democratic press.

The rank and file of the Democratic party in Kansas had been untrue to the people, but was determined upon and followed as a political expedient for party success.

A boycot of a Democratic newspaper in an Alliance lodge or convention to-day would be an impossibility that the rank and file would not attempt.

The Chicago Ledger is twenty years old and has a circulation of 140,000 copies a week. It is a combined story and family paper, fully up to the times in every particular, and handsomely illustrated.

COME TO THE INAUGURATION.

Pursuant to published call, citizens of Topeka and of Shawnee county held a meeting on the evening of December 5 to make arrangements for the inauguration of the Governor-elect.

The people of Kansas, irrespective of age, sex, color or previous condition of political servitude, are hereby cordially invited to be present at the inaugural ceremonies on Monday, January 9, 1893, at high noon, and at the reception by the Governor and State officers in the evening of the same day.

THE PANSY

for January contains its full store of good things. "Pansy's" story, "Only Ten Cents," is developing strong character and adding new interest with every installment.

TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION.

The Chase County Teachers' Association met at the school building in Cottonwood Falls, Saturday afternoon, December 17, 1892.

Class in General Exercises, Miss Hattie Gillman.

Paper—Method of teaching the Elements of Natural Science in Country Schools, R. S. Reed.

Discussion, M. L. Wheeler.

The following resolutions, by a committee appointed on motion of Supt. Moore, were reported and adopted:

Resolved, That we, the members of the Chase County Teachers' Association, do extend to our President, Mrs. Grisham, and to the other members of the family, our heartfelt sympathy in this their hour of bereavement.

Resolved, That copies of these resolutions be sent to the family and to each of the county papers, and that they also be spread on the minutes of this meeting.

T. J. PERRY, A. E. ELLSWORTH, E. W. JEFFREY, Committee.

Recess. Music by Cottonwood Falls High School. Address, Supt. T. B. Moore.

Address, Supt.-elect W. B. Gibson.

At the close of Mr. Gibson's address the following resolution was offered and unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That in Supt. Moore we have had an earnest, enthusiastic and thoroughly successful educational worker; that for his uniform courtesy and efficient assistance we shall ever hold him in kindly remembrance, and whatever his future line of work, our best wishes go with him.

Adjournd. T. J. PERRY, Sec'y pro tem.

OUR LITTLE MEN AND WOMEN

for January sparkles with the brightest of bright things, written by such favorites as Mary D. Brine, Warren H. Frych, H. W. K., Olive Harper, Lavina S. Woodring, Gretta Bryar, Beth Gray, Hal Alstyne, Elizabeth Cummings and Laura E. Poulsson.

It has stories about "Three Little Gold Diggers," "The House we Live in" (an ingenious way of teaching physiology), "A Little Columbian Grandpa" (and a "cute" little fellow he is), "How Bereit forgot her Christmas tree," "All About Dolls," and stories which tell of the wonderful north, with verses and pictures to fit into playtime and studytime—amuse and divert, while they teach and instruct.

The boy or girl who is so fortunate as to receive a copy of this delightful magazine will have a Happy New Year indeed. Price \$1.00 a year; 10 cents a number. D. Lothrop Co., publishers, Boston.

THE CHICAGO LEDGER

Is twenty years old and has a circulation of 140,000 copies a week. It is a combined story and family paper, fully up to the times in every particular, and handsomely illustrated.

Report for month ending December 9, 1892. The following pupils averaged 80 per cent, and above on examination: Bridgie Quinn, 93; George Thompson, 88; Larry Quinn, 91; Maud Jones, 86; Charles Thompson, 89; Tillie Quinn, 85; George Pendergraft, 90; Antoine Ulez, 85; Leroy Pendergraft, 93; Joseph Quinn, 87; Pleasant Jones, 80; Arthur Pendergraft, 94; Arthur Thompson, 80; Johnnie Quinn, 96; Gertie Workman, 90; Stella Thompson, 83; Luther Pendergraft, 90.

HOLIDAY TRAVEL.

A holiday excursion ticket is an appropriate Christmas or New Year's present. It fits any size stocking and suits any size purse.

The favorite Santa Fe route has made the low rate of one and a third fares round trip to stations on its line, within a distance of 200 miles, for holiday travel.

Tickets on sale December 24th, 25th, 26th and 31st; also January 1st and 2d, good until January 3d, returning.

IT COSTS YOU NOTHING

TO SECURE A YEAR'S SUBSCRIPTION TO A POPULAR HOME AND FARM JOURNAL—READ OUR GREAT OFFER GIVEN BELOW.

We are pleased to announce that we have made arrangements by which we are prepared to supply FREE to each of our subscribers a year's subscription to that well-known monthly home and farm journal, the American Farmer, published at Springfield and Cleveland, Ohio.

THE HOMELIEST MAN IN COTTONWOOD FALLS. As well as the handsomest, and others are invited to call on any druggist and get FREE a trial bottle of Kemp's Balsam for the Throat and Lungs.

FOR SALE. A blacksmith shop—stone building, 22x52 feet,—two fires, with tools, also residence with three lots, good well, stone barn on premises, about 120 grape vines, will be sold cheap, on account of bad health of owner.

SHERIFF'S SALE. In the District Court of the Twenty-fifth Judicial District, sitting in and for Chase County, State of Kansas.

Michael C. Redmond vs. Ruth Kingston, Ella Kingston, Belle Kingston, and F. P. Cochran, guardian ad litem for Ella, Fannie and Belle Kingston, were defendants.

By virtue of an order of sale issued out of the District Court of the Twenty-fifth Judicial District, in and for Chase County, State of Kansas, in the above entitled cause, and to me directed, I will on

MONDAY, JANUARY THE 16TH, 1893, at 2 o'clock, p. m., of said day at the front door of the Court-house, in the city of Cottonwood Falls, Kansas, offer for sale and sell, at public auction, to the highest and best bidder, for cash in hand, the following described land, to-wit: Lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100.

Notice to Physicians. State of Kansas, County of Chase, ss. Office of County Clerk, November 15th, 1892.

School Report. Report for month ending December 9, 1892. The following pupils averaged 80 per cent, and above on examination: Bridgie Quinn, 93; George Thompson, 88; Larry Quinn, 91; Maud Jones, 86; Charles Thompson, 89; Tillie Quinn, 85; George Pendergraft, 90; Antoine Ulez, 85; Leroy Pendergraft, 93; Joseph Quinn, 87; Pleasant Jones, 80; Arthur Pendergraft, 94; Arthur Thompson, 80; Johnnie Quinn, 96; Gertie Workman, 90; Stella Thompson, 83; Luther Pendergraft, 90.

THE MILD POWER CURES.

HUMPHREYS' Dr. Humphrey's Specifics are scientifically and carefully prepared and for over thirty years by the people with chronic, acute and nervous diseases a special cure for the disease named.

LIST OF DISEASES. 1—Fever, 2—Worms, 3—Diarrhea, 4—Dysentery, 5—Cholera, 6—Cough, 7—Neuralgia, 8—Headache, 9—Dyspepsia, 10—Suppressed or Painful Periods, 11—Witch Hazel Oil, 12—Croup, 13—Sore Throat, 14—Sore Eyes, 15—Whooping Cough, 16—Ear Discharges, 17—Scrofula, 18—General Debility, 19—Dropsy, 20—Kidney Disease, 21—Sore Mouth, 22—Urinary Weakness, 23—Diphtheria, 24—Chronic Congestions & Eruptions.

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

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS.

"Seeing is Believing."

And a good lamp must be simple: when it is not simple it is not good. Simple, Beautiful, Good—these words mean much, but to see "The Rochester" will impress the truth more forcibly.

Look for this lamp—THE ROCHESTER. The lamp-dealer hasn't the genuine Rochester, and the store you want, send to us for our new illustrated catalogue, and we will send you a lamp safely by express—your choice of over 2,000 varieties from the Greatest Lamp Store in the World.

ROCHESTER LAMP CO., 42 Park Place, New York City.

"The Rochester."

Lion Shoe Store,

EMPORIA, KANSAS. A. MOHLER, Proprietor.

The Shoes we handle are all of First-class make. We do not deal in inferior grades. We never misrepresent any of our Goods, and if you are in need of foot wear, it will be to your advantage to give us a call before making your purchases.

Ladies', Misses' and Children's Shoes IN ALL THE LEADING STYLES.

Men's and Youths' Shoes THAT WILL SUIT ALL.

If your children need Shoes for every-day wear, ask to see our "NOBBY" SCHOOL SHOES.

Nothing but Solid Made Goods, and Sold at Cash Prices.

A. MOHLER, 425 Commercial St., 1st Door South of Emporia National Bank, Emporia Kansas.

J. M. WISHERD, THE POPULAR RESTAURATEUR

CONFECTORER! Is now settled in his new and commodious rooms, in the Kerr building, and is fully prepared to furnish everything in his line.

OYSTERS! OYSTERS! OYSTERS! You can get Oysters served in any style—a plain stew, milk stew, fried, raw or in any manner to suit your fancy.

Nice Fresh Celery Every Day. FRUITS, CANDIES NUTS, For yourself and "Best Girl."

CIGARS AND TOBACCO, For those who smoke or chew.

Cottonwood Falls, Kansas.

Fine, Artistic Photographs.

It is no use losing time going to a large city to get your Photos taken. When you can get them made in Cottonwood Falls.

We make Photos by the latest process, in the latest style, and finish them in an artistic manner. Come and examine our work before you go elsewhere.

CRAYONS, PASTELS, WATER COLORS AND INDIA INK PORTRAITS, any size and quality, at reasonable rates. Satisfaction guaranteed.

ARTHUR JOHNSON, Photographer.

SHOP ON THE WEST SIDE OF BROADWAY, Cottonwood Falls, Kansas.

JULIUS REMY, TONSORIAL ARTIST.

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

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS.

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COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS.

ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

JOSEPH C. WATERS, ATTORNEY AT LAW

Topeka, Kansas, (Postoffice box 408) will practice in the District Court of the counties of Chase, Marion, Harvey, Reno, Rice and Barton.

S. N. Wood, THOS. D. CRISHAM, WOOD & CRISHAM, ATTORNEYS AT LAW

Will practice in all State and Federal Courts. Office over the Chase County National Bank, COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS.

F. P. COCHRAN, ATTORNEY AT LAW, COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS.

Practices in all State and Federal Courts.

HON. J. JAY BUCK, JOSEPH F. BRUCE, U.S. Commissioner. BUCK & BRUCE, ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

Office over Emporia National Bank. Will practice in all Courts—Federal, State and U.S. Courts. EMPORIA, KANSAS.

PHYSICIANS. A. M. CONAWAY, PHYSICIAN and SURGEON.

Residence and office, a half mile north of Toledo. 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 Gilbert's. Cottonwood Falls, Kansas.

J. W. MCWILLIAMS' Chase county Land Agency, Railroad or Syndicate Lands, will buy or sell wild lands or improved Farms.—AND LOANS MONEY. COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS.

GO TO CEDAR POINT! call on PECK, and purchase a M'CORMICK BINDER, AND TWINE, etc.

Also HEADQUARTERS for all kinds of Farm Implements and J. CASE Threshing Machinery. The best of all.

THE Climax Wind Mill.

The lightest, strongest and most durable sampling wind mill now on the market; has been built and is in constant use for years; has stood the test of time.

Send for illustrated matter giving description of our wind mill made with malleable iron fellows, strongest and lightest wheel in the trade.

We build all sizes of pumping mills, general wind mill supplies of all kinds; tank work a specialty; goods are fully guaranteed.

Will give farmers and others wholesale prices where we have no agents.

If you contemplate buying a mill do not fail to write us for prices and send for our large 72 page illustrated catalogue and mention this paper.

Address all correspondence to THE STEARNS MAN'G. CO., CONNESVILLE, IND., U.S.A.

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., CHICAGO.

A Lot of Things for Christmas.

FOR LADIES.

A dress pattern at 5c. to \$2 per yard.
A cloak at \$2 to \$20.
A pair of shoes at \$1 to \$5; especially a pair of those felt lined ones at \$2.
A pair of gloves at 15c. to \$1.75.
A silk scarf or tie at 10c. to \$2.50.
A set of furs at \$5 to \$9.
A pair of Chenille curtains at \$6.
A Chenille cover at \$1 to \$3.50.
A table cloth at 25c. to \$1.75 per yard.
A dozen napkins at 50c. to \$4.25.
A pair of lace curtains at 75c. to \$5.50.
A new carpet at 20c. to 90c. per yard.
An elegant rug at \$2 to \$4 each.

FOR MEN.

A suit of clothes at \$2 to \$20.
An overcoat at \$2 to \$18.
A pair of shoes at \$1 to \$6.50.
A pair of slippers at \$1 to \$2.
A hat at 50c. to \$3.50.
A necktie at 10c. to 75c.
A pair of suspenders at 10c. to \$1.50.
A pair of gloves at 50c. to \$2.50.
Some linen handkerchiefs at 5c. to 50c.
An elegant muffler at 5c. to \$3.
An umbrella at 75c. to \$5.
A pair of pants at \$1 to \$5.

FOR BOYS.

A suit of clothes at 90c. to \$8.
A pair of shoes at 75c. to \$2.50.
A pair of boots at \$1 to \$2.25.
A pair of knit mittens at 75c.
A pair of gloves at 40c. to 75c.
A money purse at 5c. to 50c.
A piece of soap at 5c. to 25c.
A handkerchief at 3c. to 50c.
A cap at 25c. to 75c.
A good suit of underwear at 50c. to \$1.50.
A pair of suspenders at 10c. to 50c.
A pair of pants at 25c. to \$1.50.

FOR GIRLS.

A nice cloak at \$3 to \$10.
A nice pair of mittens at 15c. to 50c.
A nice handkerchief at 5c. to 75c.
A fancy bottle of perfumery at 10c. to 50c.
A fancy money purse at 25c.
Well, we have so many things that you can give to the girls, that it is hardly worth while to try to tell of them all.

A good deal of the space in this paper was taken before we got our advertisement ready, so we were unable to fill the whole paper with a list of useful and desirable articles, so we will endeavor to show you the balance when you come in.

Yours Respectfully,

CARSON & SANDERS,

COTTONWOOD FALLS,

KANSAS.

The Chase County Courant

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS.
THURSDAY, DEC. 22, 1892.

W. E. TIMMONS, Ed. and Prop.

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

Terms—\$1.00 cash in advance; for three months, \$1.75; for six months, \$3.00; for a year, \$5.00. For advertising, see another page.

LOCAL SHORT STOPS.

S. D. C. what is it?
S. D. C. where is it?
Mrs. Sager is quite sick.
Utah potatoes at Smith Bros.
Oysters in bulk at Smith Bros.
For farm loans call on Frew & Bell.
Frank Hackett is clerking at J. M. Wisherd's.
Remember Bauerle's turkey shoot, December 24.
Wanted, at E. F. Bauerle's, a large number of turkeys. dec 23
Chas. Gruwell, of Kansas City, was in town, this week.
Christmas Candies—3 pounds for 25c. at Smith Bros.
Four pounds of mixed candies for 25 cents at Wisherd's.
M. P. Strail, after a severe illness, is again on the street.
Mrs. B. F. Beach has returned home from her visit in New York.
The city schools will close, to-morrow, for a two weeks' vacation.
J. H. Maville is now in charge of the railroad yards at Strong City.
It will pay you to get prices on Holiday Goods at Corner Drug Store.
The infant child of S. D. Thomas, of Eldorado, is very sick, with croup.
Mrs. Fred Willey and daughter, Martha, has returned from Eureka.
G. W. Somers is again able to be at the postoffice; he walks with a cane.
Ora Makin left, yesterday, for a visit at Winfield, during the holidays.
Wm. Rettiger, of Strong City, was at Leavenworth, last week, on business.
Sheriff J. H. Murdock returned, Tuesday, from a visit at Medicine Lodge.
FOR RENT.—A two room house in this city. Apply to Mrs. Jane Carpenter.
Harve Hadden, of Missouri, is lying very sick, at the Hinckley House, with pleurisy.
M. R. Dinan, of Strong City, left, last night, for a business trip to El Paso, Texas.
Mrs. D. K. Cartter returned home, Tuesday afternoon, from her visit at Kansas City.
Miss Hattie Gillman was sick, yesterday, and Miss Bella Sanders taught school for her.
Remember, B. F. Talkington & Son, at Matfield Green, are selling goods at bottom prices.
Born, Monday evening, December 19, 1892, to Mr. and Mrs. Nathan Perry, a daughter.
Jim Coe, of Saffordville, is new conductor on a cable car line in Kansas City, Missouri.
Mrs. T. J. Fleming, of Emporia, is visiting relatives and friends at Strong City, this week.
The baby of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Adamson died, last Thursday, and was buried on Friday.
Born, on Sunday, December 18, 1892, at Vernon, to Mr. and Mrs. Marcellus E. Moore, a son.
Born, on Friday night, December 16, 1892, to Mr. and Mrs. S. F. Perrigo, of this city, a son.
Go to Cochran & Co. and get a bottle of S. D. C. and stop that cough among your horses. oct 13
Maurice Oles, of Matfield Green, has been appointed a Notary Public by Gov. Humphrey.
A 14 pound boy arrived, this week, at the home of Dr. and Mrs. T. M. Zane, at Osage City.
Miss Stella Green will spend the holidays with her aunt, Mrs. F. R. Dodge, of El Dorado.
Miss Mary Rettiger, of Strong City, has returned home, from a month's visit in Kansas City.
H. F. Gillett and Frank and Leo Holz have, each, received a new bicycle, with a pneumatic tire.
Born, on Friday evening, December 16, 1892, in this city, to Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Davis, Jr., a son.
Master Eddie Hinote went to Osage City, Tuesday, to spend the holidays at his Uncle T. M. Zane's.
Mrs. Elizabeth Porter and daughter, Anna, of La Junta, Colo., are here for a visit over the holidays.

B. U. Schlaudecker has sold his interest in the meat market in Council Grove and moved back to Erie, Pa.
Mrs. J. M. Tuttle was at Emporia, last week, at the bedside of her niece, Miss Maud Waite who was quit sick.
Wm. Brinkle, of North Dakota, is here visiting his sister, Mrs. Geo. W. Hays, and brother-in-law, Frank Darling.
Born, on Monday, December 19, 1892, to Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Bruce, on the Matti Bros' place, on Bloody creek, a son.
C. S. Ford, of Jacobs creek, was in town, last week, on business, and he was wearing a new hat he won on the election.
J. G. Atkinson has been suffering for the past two weeks with a broken rib, though he has been going around all the time.
For Sale.—A mare and horse, six years old, broke to wagon, weight between 1,100 and 1,200 pounds. Apply at this office. nov 24-1
Robert Belton, of Rineon, N. M., who has been visiting at Strong City, for the past two weeks, will leave, today, for home.
Santa Claus will occupy a wind mill at the M. E. Church, Saturday night, and an interesting programme has been prepared.
Israel and Amos Frank, of Illinois, who were visiting their sister, Mrs. Geo. W. Estes, started back home, Tuesday morning.
H. B. Jackson and sister, Mrs. J. A. Wright, of Kansas City, are visiting their mother, at Bazaar, who is in very poor health.
Before another issue of the COURANT Christmas will have passed, therefore, we now wish each and all of our readers a Merry Christmas.
Happy and contented is a home with "The Rochester," a lamp with the light of the morning. For Catalogues, write Rochester Lamp Co., New York.
Snow fell, last Thursday night, to the depth of an inch, and melted away some, the next day, though a good deal of snow is still on the ground.
FOR SALE.—Some very fine Partridge Cochon Coskerels; also some very fine Black Langshans in pairs, cheap. Apply at the COURANT office.
During Mrs. T. H. Grisham's absence in Colorado, at the bedside of her sister, Miss Edith Park, Miss Fannie Thomas taught school for her.
Capt. and Mrs. J. F. White, who were visiting at their son C. W. White's, of Strong City, returned, last night, to their home at Osage City.
Wm. Coleman, of the State University, at Lawrence, is at his father's, Mr. L. W. Coleman, of Saffordville, where he will visit until after the holidays.
Rettiger Bros. & Co. have secured the contract to build the piers of a railroad bridge over the Missouri river, at Leavenworth, and will begin work on the same after the holidays.
The ladies of Saffordville will give an oyster supper on Wednesday, December 28th, at the school-house, for the benefit of the Sunday school. A cordial invitation is extended to all.
The mercury registered 2° below zero, Monday night, and every other night this week it has hovered close to zero, though in the day time we have had thawing weather where the sun shone.
Last week, A. Z. Scribner sold 20 head of cattle in Kansas City, at \$5.05, the highest price paid for cattle of similar weight, in that market, during 1892. They gained 207 pounds, each, in 80 days.
The \$50,000 of bonds for the C. K. & W. R. R. were signed, last week, by Warren Peck, Chairman of the Board of County Commissioners, which bonds are to run 30 years and draw 6 per cent. interest.
Under Sheriff Dr. F. T. Johnson will take Ben Sharp and Charles McPherson, the two boys convicted of burglary, at the last term of the District Court, to the Reform School at Topeka, to-day.
Send to Mrs. Geo. Waite, Emporia, Kansas, for your cut flowers and Holly for Christmas. Roses, Carnations, Violets and Smilax specialties.
A Legion of the Order of Select Knights, A. O. U. W., was organized at Strong City, last Tuesday night, with 47 members. C. C. Green, of Topeka and a large number of Knights from Emporia were present, and assisted in the organization, after which a banquet and a most enjoyable time was had.

Isaac Silver, of Wonevau, called at the COURANT office, this morning, accompanied by his brother-in-law, T. J. Sullivan, of Salina, who has been visiting at Mr. Silver's, but who will return home, to-morrow.
There will be a meeting of the Knights and Ladies of Security on Tuesday evening, December 27th. All members are urgently requested to be present, as business of great importance to the Order is to be transacted.
F. B. Wright, of England, in consideration for the large crops of corn and wheat raised on his Turkey creek ranch, this year, by S. M. Talkington, his renter, has had a \$300 barn built on the same, for Mr. Talkington's accommodation.
S. D. C. is Stewart's Distemper Cure the only remedy on the market that will cure distemper, coughs and influenza and prevent your horses taking distemper. For sale by J. L. Cochran & Co.
At the meeting of the A. F. and A. M., last Friday night, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: J. L. Cochran, W. M.; Dr. C. L. Conaway, S. W.; W. F. Rockwood, J. W.; J. M. Tuttle, Treas.; S. C. Smith, Sec'y.
In the Court of Squire J. B. Davis, last Friday, John Craig was bound over to the District Court, in the sum of \$200, for larceny on the premises of T. C. Harrison, and \$150, on the premises of E. Phillion, and in default of bail, was remanded to jail.
Married, on Wednesday, December 7, 1892, in Marion, Kansas, Mr. Adolph Seiker, of Hillsboro, Marion county, once a boy in this city, when his father, A. Seiker, run the White Rock mill here, and Miss Mary Hett, of Marion. Many and valuable were the present.
At the meeting of Select Knights, A. O. U. W., Strong City, held last night, the election and installation of the following officers took place: C. H. Filson, P. C.; H. Weibrecht, Com.; E. A. Irwin, V. C.; C. W. White, Lieut. Com.; Frank K. Maule, Treas.; G. K. Hagans, Recorder; C. H. Filson, Prelate; L. W. Hillert, O. G.; Drs. G. Dary and C. L. Conaway, M. E. Trustees; D. Rettiger, Wm. Rettiger and L. A. Williams.
We call the attention of our readers to the advertisement of the Stearns' Manufacturing Company, of Connersville, Ind., which will be found in another column; these people have been building pumping mills for years, have a wide and extensive trade, they guarantee their goods strictly first class in all respects, give good bankable references, and we think are reliable parties; would recommend any of our patrons needing anything in the way of wind mill or pump line to write these people for prices.
Mrs. S. M. Talkington and son, Ralph, of Cedar Point, left, Monday morning, for a visit at her old home, in Doddridge county, W. Va., and where they will remain during the winter. This is Mrs. Talkington's first visit to her old home since she left there twenty-one years ago, and her many friends here wish her and her son a pleasant journey and a happy time during their absence. Mr. Talkington is feeding 250 head of cattle for R. F. Riggs, this winter, therefore he could not accompany his wife on her visit to West Virginia.
Now that the holidays are close at hand, the people are looking around and trying to find the best and cheapest place to buy their Christmas presents. One very important point in the selection of Christmas gifts is that of candies. What would a Christmas be without candy? J. M. Wisherd, the confectioner, has just received the largest and finest stock of goods in this line that we have ever seen in this city, consisting of chocolate, cream, lemon orange drops, caramels, delicious French fruits—real fruit—prepared California fruits, the sight of which will make your mouth water. He also has all kinds of nuts, figs, oranges and bananas. Gums of every variety. One of the attractive features of Mr. Wisherd's store is the large stick of candy to be seen in one of his show windows, which is four feet long, six inches in diameter and weighs nearly fifty pounds. This large stick of candy is to be given away to—well, go and see Wisherd and he will tell you all about it. Mr. Wisherd is selling his mixed candies at four pounds for 25 cents. We call that cheap.

Holiday "Headquarters"

AT THE

SAME OLD PLACE.

No use to try to name the articles in stock. All who have examined for themselves know that it would fill this entire paper, and then the half would not have been told.

I propose to Lead, in Prices, Quality and Variety, all competitors.

My stock, this year, includes a greater variety, by far, than ever before. Don't fail to come in and examine it, before making your selections.

AT THE OLD STAND!

T. M. CRUWELL.

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KAN.

DEATH OF MISS EDITH O. PARK

Last Friday morning, the news reached this city, by telegraph, that Miss Edith Olive Park, had died, that morning, at the home of her sister, Mrs. Gardener, at Colorado City, Col., of typhoid fever, and many a heart was saddened thereat, especially among the young people of the community where she was reared and educated and who knew so well her womanly worth, both as a member of society and as an instructor of the young; and whose every example was a lesson of love for her fellow-beings, and, therefore, whose memory will be cherished as long as time lasts by those who knew her, and, knowing her, loved her for her sweet disposition and charming manners. She was born at Athens, Pa. June 7th, 1867, the third daughter of J. P. and Jane A. Park; had lived in Chase county, Kansas, since 1870; and never had been sick before her last and fatal illness. She went to Colorado City, August 2, 1892, to teach; and was taken sick, with mountain fever, November 8; but was not considered in a critical condition until about two weeks before her death, when her disease developed into a severe form of typhoid fever, with heart failure and other complications. Everything that human mind and hand could do to save her life was done. She died attended by her mother, brothers and sisters, seemingly unconscious of her fate, although, several times in her delirium, she exclaimed: "The road is open, I must go!" She was a member in good standing of the Presbyterian Church in this city; and her remains were brought here for burial, arriving here Saturday afternoon, and the funeral services taking place at 11 o'clock, Sunday morning, in said church, the Rev. W. C. Somers preaching a very impressive service, after which her body was laid to rest, in the presence of a large number of relatives and friends, in Prairie Grove Cemetery, west of this city, to await the resurrection morn. She leaves a father, three brothers and three sisters, and a number of near relatives in this county to mourn her early death. As a tribute of respect, the schools in Colorado City were closed, and the teachers followed the corpse to the train in a body. Offerings of rare and beautiful flowers were made, from the teachers, children and the Chautauqua Circle, of which she was a member. Mr. Park and family have the sympathy of this entire county in their bereavement.

Turkey Shoot!



Fun For the Boys!

There having been no fair in this county last fall at which the Loys could have their sport, E. F. BAUERLE has concluded to have a grand turkey shooting match on

SATURDAY, ALL DAY, DECEMBER 24TH,

near the railroad bridge at Cottonwood Falls. Hot coffee, sandwiches and oysters will be served in a tent on the grounds. Come, bring your best guns and win your turkeys for Christmas.

A TRIPPLE WEDDING

Last Saturday afternoon, December 17, 1892, Judge G. W. Kilgore, in the parlors of the Eureka House, in this city, in the presence of a number of witnesses, united in marriage the following parties, with one ceremony: Mr. W. E. Metcalf and Miss Violet V. Hagarty, both of Morris county; Mr. S. J. Edmiston, of Lyon county, and Miss Nina Beck, of Morris county, and Mr. Henry Spellman and Miss Anna Bach, both of Morris county. The two latter ladies are twins.

WANTED.

Agents to sell our choice and hardy Nursery Stock. We have many new special varieties, both in fruits and ornamentals to offer, which are controlled only by us. We pay commission or salary. Write at once for terms, and secure choice territory at once. MAY BROS. Nurserymen, dec 1-10 Rochester, N. Y.

100

FREE WATCHES!

Given by the Oldest Newspaper in New York City.

In addition to the numerous new and original premiums offered to subscribers, we propose to present them with 100 Watches, all of which are guaranteed by T. LYON, 14th St. and Union Square, New York City, who furnishes them to us.

THE ADVERTISER is the oldest newspaper in New York City. Its weekly edition is published in two sections and comes out every Tuesday and Friday—161 times during the year; has six to eight pages every issue, is well printed, has plenty of pictures, short stories, telegraphic news, financial and market reports, a woman's page and the latest editorials published by any New York paper. It is a model home paper, with elegant and entertaining reading matter, devoid of sensational and objectionable advertisements. All for \$1.00 a year. Specimen copies and Premium Lists with all particulars of the Attractive Inducements for Agents, sent free on application to

THE ADVERTISER,
29 Park Row, New York.

25 pounds of N. O. sugar for \$1.00 at Smith Bros.

All the latest novelties in Holiday Goods at Corner Drug Store.

WANT TO LIKE TO SEE



The table filled with feasters, and the room a-roar 'til mirth. With the stockin's crammed to bustin', and the members piled 'th snow— a good old-fashioned Christmas like we had so long ago!

Now that's the thing I'd like to see ag'in afore I die. But Christmas in the city here—it's different, oh my! With the crowded hustle-bustle of the slushy, noisy streets. An' the scowl upon the faces of the strangers that you meet.

Oh, there's buyin', plenty of it, of a lot o' gorgeous toys. An' it takes a mint o' money to please modern girls and boys. Why, I mind the time a jack-knife an' a toffy-lump for me made my little heart an' stockin' jus' chock full of Christmas glee.

An' there's feasin', think o' feedin' with these stuck-up city folk! Why, ye have to speak in whispers, an' ye dar's it crack a joke. Then remember how the tables looked all crowded with your kin. When you couldn't hear a whistle blow across the merry din!

You see I'm so old-fashioned-like I don't care much for style. An' to eat your Christmas banquets here I wouldn't go a mile. I'd rather have, like Solomon, a good yarb dinner set. With real old friends than turkie soup with all the nob's you'd get.

There's my next-door neighbor Gurley—fancy how his brow's 'til life! If I'm bolter—'Merry Christmas! Caught, old fellow, Christmas gift!' Lordy, Lord, I'd like to try it! Guess he'd nearly have a fit. Hang this city stiffness, anyways. I can't get used to it.

Then your heart it kept a-swellin' till it nearly burst your ribs. An' by night your jaws were achin' with your smile four inches wide. An' your enemy, the wot's one, you'd just grab his hand, an' say: 'Mebbe, both of us was wrong, John. Come, let's shake. It's Christmas day!'

Mighty little Christmas spirit seems to dwell 'tween city walls. Where each snowflake brings a foot-fake for a brother as it falls: Mighty little Christmas spirit! An' I'm pinin', don't you know, For a good old-fashioned Christmas like we had so long ago.

—Alice Williams Brotherton, in the Century.

A SAGE BRUSH BELLE



tain about thirty miles, as the crow flies, or is supposed to fly, from Salt Lake City, the famous capital of the Mormons.

Six years ago the residents of Lanston's Glen were, without exception, "Gentiles," as the non-members of the "Church of Latter-Day Saints" are called, and they retain their skepticism as to things Mormon up to the present day. "The Glen," as the residents call it among themselves, is a small mining town on the edge of a canyon, far beneath the depths of which a rich silver lode was discovered in 1881 by a young mining engineer named Frank Hobart, who had been educated at the University of Pennsylvania, in his native city of Philadelphia, and who came west to seek his fortune.

Lanston's Glen was by no means an inviting place. Huts of stone and adobe, in comparison with which the irregularly-set and ragged army tents were palatial, constituted the principal abodes of the inhabitants. "The Grand Occidental hotel," owned and "run" by Capt. Lanston, was the most pretentious building in the place. That it had grown, rather than been built from any original design, was evident in the many little additions and wings of stone and adobe, and even of canvas, that had been added to it from time to time.

A plain covered with dazzling expanses of snow-white alkali, interspersed here and there with patches of aerid creosote, and brittle, olive-colored sage-brush, stretched away for six miles on either hand to the mighty mountain wall that appeared to shut the strange place in from the outer world.

Although Frank Hobart, who was a tall, handsome, modest fellow, had discovered the mine that gave the place an excuse for being, yet he declined to have it named after him, preferring the name which was finally adopted because Capt. Lanston's wife was the first white woman who had ever set foot there; though, encouraged by her boldness, many of the miners subsequently brought their wives from the states.

Ella Lanston was fifteen when she accompanied her father and mother to the Glen, and from the very first her fresh beauty and graceful ways, not to mention a voice of phenomenal sweetness, won to her side even the roughest of the miners, and all the Chinamen, who had been brought in as servants.

Capt. Lanston had been a soldier, and though, no doubt, a good one, he was a rough, hardy man, more suited to shine in the camp than in the parlor, and his otherwise excellent wife was much the same sort of a character.

Frank Hobart was ten years older than Ella; not a great disparity, to be sure, but sufficient, in his modest opinion, to preclude his thinking of the "sage-brush belle," or "sage-brush nightingale," as some of her more romantic admirers called her, in any other way than as a charming child, in the formation of whose character he might have an influence for good. He boarded at the Grand Occidental hotel, his position being that of mine superintendent for the company working the property he had discovered, and this gave him an excellent opportunity to see much of the child, and to direct her studies in his spare hours.

These relations between Frank Hobart and Ella continued for two years, she proving herself to be a bright and grateful pupil, and he manfully hiding from her and the world the new and powerful feeling that such association had developed in his big, generous heart. By the time she was seventeen, Ella Lanston had become the toast of



every mining camp for fifty miles about, and more than one rich gallant had laid his heart and his fortune at her feet.

Mrs. Lanston, who had been a wife since her sixteenth year, would have insisted on her daughter's marriage at this time, had not Frank Hobart induced the parents to send her for two years to the best young ladies' seminary at Denver.

"Frank Hobart must a-married that gal, if he'd jest had the cheek to tell her that he loved her, as he most sartly does; but, like a blamed ceket, he gets the Cap'n and Mrs. Lanston ter send Ella off ter school at the other side of the world. When she comes back in two year, she won't know Frank or no one else in the Glen, and the chances is a thousand ter one that she'll be engaged to some dandy dude or eastern tenderfoot."

This is what Sam Britton, the mining boss, said to his friends after Ella had gone with her father and Frank to Denver, and that is what all the miners believed.

Time flies fast with the aged and the busy. It was Christmas eve, 1886, and Lanston's Glen was in a state of great excitement. The "sagebrush belle" was coming over on the stage that evening from Salt Lake City, and one and all agreed to have a ball at the Grand Occidental hotel in honor of her arrival.

During Ella's absence Frank Hobart had visited Denver once, but the camp gossips were quite sure that he and the young lady corresponded. "But I'll bet," Sam Britton would say, "that Frank ain't never had the sunpuk to set down in black and white the four words: 'Ella, I love you.'" And Sam was quite right.

Capt. Lanston went to Denver to bring his daughter home, and it was understood before he left that Howard Ford, the son of the president of the mine, who lived in Colorado City and at whose home Ella had been a visitor, would come back with them. Frank Hobart brought, at his own expense, a band from Salt Lake, to play at the ball; and the day before Christmas ere he drove into the mountains with his Chinese servant and cut evergreens to decorate the dining and ball rooms.

When the stage drove up with Ella, her father and young Howard Ford, it was greeted with a grand salute from every gun and pistol in the Glen. All the miners were dressed in their best, though this did not prevent a preponderance of red shirts; and, following Sam Britton's lead, they gave three cheers and a tiger for the "sagebrush belle."

Ella had grown taller and more comely, if that were possible. Two years of careful culture and intellectual association had destroyed the somewhat hoydenish expression of her face, and so rather repelled her old admirers, with whom heartiness and a boisterous recognition went hand in hand.

"I wouldn't give shucks for Frank Hobart as a lover," growled Sam Britton, after Frank had lifted Ella from the stage. "Why, he didn't even kiss her, after these years and all he's done; and now she comes back this blessed Christmas eve with a dude, jest as I said she would, two year ago."

As compared with the rough miners in and about the hotel at the Glen Mr. Howard Ford was a fashionable exquisite. Although under medium height, and five years Frank Hobart's junior, he was not bad looking, and, being the mine president's son, he was at this moment the most important man at Lanston's Glen.

There were tall, wholesome, bright-eyed girls by the score from the Glen and the surrounding mountain settlements at the Grand Occidental hotel

this Christmas eve, and although the ball and banquet in Ella's honor might be lacking in some of the refinements essential in the fashionable world, they were distinguished for a heartiness and a freshness of enjoyment that put everyone at ease.

"Why don't you go up and dance with Ella?" said Sam Britton to the young superintendent, after the dance had been going on for some time. "That little dude has kept her all to hisself ever since the frolic began."

"I haven't danced since I was a boy," said Frank, who, from his position at the farther end of the room, had been following with his brave brown eyes every movement of Ella.

"Waal, I think yer as good a dancer as most of the boys har, and ef you don't ax Ella blamed ef I don't git her to ax you." And before Frank could think of protesting Sam Britton had darted off.

The mining boss had plenty of assurance, and he firmly believed that if the young superintendent had more of this quality his character would be simply perfect. Already Sam Britton had welcomed Ella and bade her "a merry Christmas" eight hours in advance of the day; but this did not deter

him from going over to where she sat beside Howard Ford, and shaking hands again, while he said:

"Miss Ella, me and the rest of yer friends has been a-noticin' that you and Frank Hobart's kinder geein' off from aich other, and that you ain't danced together to-night. Now the supper'll be ready in half an hour, and before that time, if you'd go up and ax Frank to be yer pard for one round, it'd please us very much."

Howard Ford looked shocked at this proposition, and an expression of doubt, then of pleasure, came into the fine gray eyes of the "sage brush belle." Bowing by way of apology, to the young man who had monopolized her that evening, she took Sam Britton's strong arm, and led her to where Frank stood.

"Mr. Hobart," she said, and her lovely face flushed and her eyes were downcast, "if you will not ask me to dance with you, our friends think I should ask you to dance with me."

"So we do," said Sam Britton, before Frank could recover his confusion. "Now haul him out to the head of the kottillion, and everyone'll allow you two's the handsomest kipple at the ball."

Like one in a dream, Frank Hobart felt the thrilling touch of Ella's hand on his arm, and quite sure that he was about to disgrace himself in her eyes, he took his place beside her at the head of the set, while other couples came laughing to the floor.

The band leader tapped his bow on his violin as a signal to the musicians and the dancers. The salute was given, and the quick first bars of "Haste to the Wedding" swelled out; but suddenly the music ceased, and the dancers stood spellbound, with ashy faces.

"The mine's on fire!" came the hoarse shout of men.

"There are eleven men still down!" shrieked a woman.

There was no indecision about Frank Hobart now. Without a word he sprang from Ella's side, shouting as he flew to the door: "Follow me to the mine, boys!"

Like a mountain lion he leaped ahead and dashed down the winding steps cut in the precipitous side of the canyon, at the bottom of which was the opening of the mine shaft, from which a fountain of smoke was shooting up.

Men followed with lanterns and torches. The festivities for that Christmas eve were over till it was known that the men in the mine were safe. The women, Ella at their head, ran down to the canyon, their faces looking aged and white in the light of the torches.

"Make ready to lower me down!" shouted Frank Hobart as he leaped into the bucket, "and stand by to haul up and answer signals!"

"I'll go with you!" cried Sam Britton. "No; let some man come who has no wife or mother or loved one dependent on him."

A tall young man in a very red shirt sprang to Frank's side. The engine was started, and the bucket sank into the shaft, now vomiting forth hot smoke like a volcano.

"Let me take you home, Miss Ella; This is no place for you," said Howard Ford.

Shaking his hand from her arm with an impatient gesture, she answered: "Near him is my place, in life or in death!"

Minutes of awful anxiety, then the signal: "Haul away!" The chaf flew about the drum, the bucket flew up through the shaft, and six men, all the bucket could hold—six burned and blackened men, but still living, thank God—were lifted out.

"Lower away—quick!" gasped one of the rescued.

Down through the shaft the bucket rattled again. A few minutes, that seemed like hours of awful anxiety, and once more the signal came up: "Haul away!"

Up, up; six men, blacker and more burned, were lifted out.

"Where is Frank Hobart?" shouted Ella.

"The car would only hold six. He— he made us get in," said the man who had gone down with the young superintendent.

A groan of horror rang through the crowd and Ella tottered towards the bucket, as if to get in.

"God helping me, I'll bring him up! Lower away, boys!" Sam Britton, with his wife's shawl about his head and face and her cry ringing in his ears, leaped into the bucket and it vanished into the furnace as if by force of gravity.

More minutes, that seemed like hours, and the signal, a faint one this time, for the fire was gaining, was given: "Haul away!"

When the basket came up Sam Britton tottered out and with parched lips whispered: "Keer for Frank."

They lifted the blackened form out, amid the shrieks of the women and the groans of the men. The eyes appeared to be gone, and the smoking rags dropped from his limbs as they laid him on a stretcher and hurried him up to his room in the hotel.

Fortunately, there were two doctors present from neighboring mining towns, and they at once set about examining the injuries and easing the awful pain of the young man, who was now quite conscious, though he could only speak in whispers.

From the instant of his rescue Ella had not left his side; and now, when the doctors had bathed him in lotions and covered his poor blistered face with a moistened cloth, she asked: "Is there hope?"

"I think he will pull through," said one of the doctors, "but I fear he can never use these again," and he pointed to his eyes.

"O Frank!" she cried, as she kissed the bandaged hands. "You brought me light when I was in darkness, and gave me love when my heart hungered; and now, if it be God's will, my eyes shall be your eyes, and my hands your hands, and my life your life!"

"And the striking of a bell on the mante, told that Christmas ere had gone and Christmas day had come.

Exactly one year afterward there were again grand preparations for a fete at Lanston's Glen. Frank Hobart and the girl who had married him when his future seemed so black were returning from the east. They had been there for ten months, where the foremost oculists had charge of the case.

News came that Frank's sight was restored, and that, except for the cruel scars, that enhanced his beauty to his wife, he was, as Sam Britton put it: "Better than new."

There never had been such a ball and banquet in those mountains, and never will be again. Frank and his beautiful wife led the dance, and when midnight came the miners and their wives and daughters placed them in the center of a joyous, whirling circle, and shouted from the heart's depths:

"A 'Merry Christmas,' and a 'Happy New Year' to the 'sage-brush belle' and Frank, and to all who love brave, honest folk!"—Alfred R. Calloun, in Demorest's Magazine.

SELF-SACRIFICING.



Mamie—Let's play it's Christmas, and I'll be Santa Claus.

Minnie—All right. Then you'll come and give me a whole lot of beautiful presents.

Mamie—Will I? Oh, no, Minnie; I'll let you be Santa Claus, as you are my guest—Golden Days.

Hints for Christmas.

Don't ask your child what he wants unless you intend giving it to him.

Though money makes the mare go, it makes Santa Claus come.

Don't buy your best girl a present on the installment plan, as she might jilt you before you had made all the payments.

Rub the price mark off the present unless it is an expensive one.

If you wish to surprise your girl never ask her what she would like for Christmas.

At Christmas time it is well enough to ape the English as far as the plum pudding is concerned.

Some persons never wish you a merry Christmas unless they think they will get something for doing so.

The bachelor who puts his thumb into the boarding-house Christmas pie is apt to pull out a collar button.—Judge.

Her Present.

"I know what I'm going to give pa this Christmas," said Arabella.

"What, my dear?" asked her mother.

"A nice woollen comforter. It will be lovely to wear when Ned comes to take me tobogganing."

The Modern Custom.

Jones—Did you hang up your stocking this Christmas?

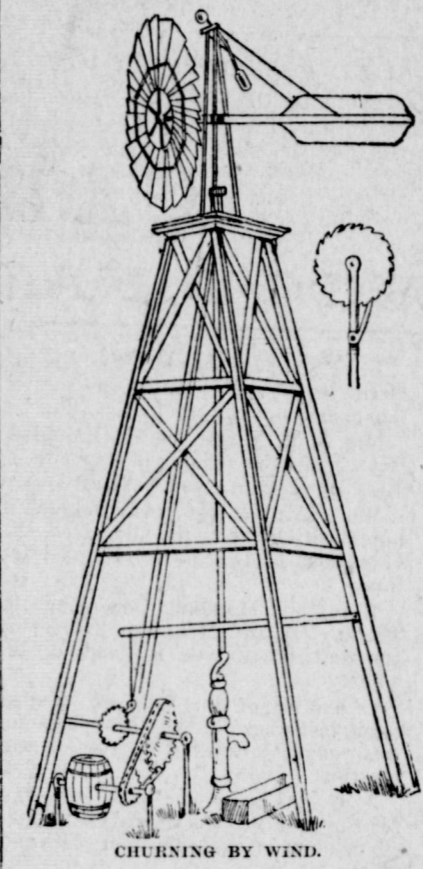
Brown (who has many friends, etc. to provide for)—No; I hung up my watch.—Yale Record.

AGRICULTURAL HINTS.

CHURNING BY WIND.

The Simple Apparatus Employed by a Dairy Editor.

The dairy editor of the Orange Judd Farmer churns by wind. He finds it saves labor, and as the device he uses is his own contrivance and not generally known, an illustration and description are given herewith. A common pumping windmill does the work. A drive-wheel turned by the windmill, a clutch or ratchet and a pulley wheel on the churn are the machinery used. Our drive-wheel is a silent clutch wheel, but those who have none can use an old mower wheel, as shown in the cut, with a ratchet wheel on the shaft. An old pinion would make a fair substitute for the ratchet. The catch lever is boxed loosely to the shaft and connected with the pumping rod as shown in the illustration. The speed can be changed by having two or more holes



CHURNING BY WIND.

In the lever. The device changes the reciprocal motion into circular by means of old castings which can be found on every farm. It will not do to use a piston on a windmill for such a purpose, as it is liable to stop on the "dead center," then when the wind freshens the result would be to smash things unless some one were there to start it past the center. But with the ratchet appliance it needs no watching. The churn always starts when the wind moves the windmill. The upward stroke alone does the work. The momentum of the heavy iron wheel keeps up motion during the down stroke. We find rarely is the wind too light to run a pumping mill—especially if the pump is detached—and turn a common revolving churn. There is no good excuse for churning by hand and let the wind fly past.

AGRICULTURAL NOTES.

CORN fodder will, as is well known, freeze when exposed, and also be damaged by exposure. Carry the best and brightest fodder to the barn and feed the inferior kinds now, before it is deteriorated in value.

It has been suggested that a profitable industry might be established in each small town by the manufacture of kerosene emulsion, the article to be sold in pint or quart packages, sufficient for spraying the trees and plants in village dooryards.

BLACKBERRIES after fruiting eight to ten years become unprofitable and can be easily killed by cutting off all canes as soon as the berries are all picked. Plow the land at once and repeat in two months, after which the land will be better than when the berries were first planted.

A MAX who keeps his fences repaired, his gates swinging on their hinges, his barn doors hung, his buildings painted, farm machinery out of the front yard, brush and boards and straw in proper places, is likely to find many other desirable conditions attending him.

A LARGE crop of apples may be grown when a hive of bees is stationed in the orchard. The pollen is rubbed from their bodies against the pistils of thousands of flowers, which thus become fertilized. Many of the strange feats of hybridizing varieties are due to the agency of bees.

A FARMER who does not believe in thoroughbred stock should be consistent and refuse to accept improved machinery, tile drainage, the silo, the separator and creamery, and all the other things which have aided in making agriculture a better occupation than it was.—Farmers' Home.

If necessary less work should be done, but in many cases nothing is needed but a wiser economy of time. Some of the worst victims of hurry are men who dally with their work until time presses them, and then crowd themselves into a fever, pitying themselves meanwhile because they are so badly driven.

SCRUB cattle are in all probability the most expensive luxury by far that the farmers of the United States have to-day. They cost more than all the monopolists combined can ever hope to wring out of them. Scrub stock is the leech that sucks away at their prosperity 365 days in the year.—Prof. Shaw.

Bright Prospects Ahead.

The National Road congress, at its meeting at Memphis, Tenn., entered into a full discussion of the road question and road building. The interest displayed by the delegates gives hope that before the close of the century the United States will have thousands of miles of good roads in the place of the mudholes which now disgrace every state in the union.

DRESSED POULTRY.

Instructions Sent by a Cleveland (O.) Firm to Shippers.

Poultry must be dressed according to the peculiarities of the market to which you intend to ship. Scalded poultry brings much higher prices than dry picked, and the following directions must be strictly observed:

Leave the feet on and never draw the entrails. Cut of the head and tie the skin over the neck bone. The legs and necks of turkeys and chickens should be dry picked immediately after killing, to prevent discoloration when exposed to air. The water for scalding should be boiling hot. Immerse the bird, holding it by the legs, and lift it up and down two or three times in the water. Immediately after scalding remove all feathers and pin feathers very clean and without breaking the skin. After scalding ducks or geese wrap them in a cloth about two minutes. Then the down will easily come off with the feathers. All poultry should be plumped after picking by dipping for an instant in boiling hot water, then thrown into cold water and left for about ten minutes. Avoid cutting or bruising the skin or flesh.

Poultry should be entirely cold but not frozen before being packed. If any animal heat remains it always arrives in bad condition. Chickens and ducks may be shipped in barrels or boxes, but turkeys should be shipped in boxes only, as they get bent and twisted too much in barrels. For packing material use only very clean, dry wheat or rye straw. Never use old straw. Brown paper may be used. Place a layer of straw in the bottom of the package, then alternate layers of poultry and straw, stowing snugly, back upward and legs out straight, filling so that cover will press down snugly upon contents, keeping them snugly in place. Always put different kinds in separate packages if possible. Mark weight and kind on cover and mail advice of shipment at once.

CHEAP SHIPPING COOP.

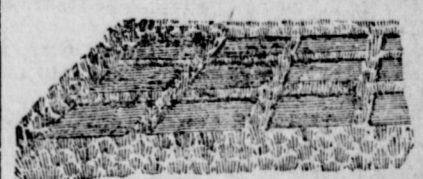
How to Send Live Poultry by Freight or Express.

Materials—Common laths, shingles, cheap muslin a yard wide, four-penny wire nails and six-ounce carpet tacks. The laths can cut twelve, sixteen and twenty-four inches, according to the size of coop you wish to make, and as they are exactly forty-eight inches long you need not waste a bit of material. Suppose, for instance, you wish to ship a big Cochon cocleer; you will want four pieces twelve inches long, four sixteen inches and four eighteen inches. This will make a coop twelve by sixteen, and eighteen inches high. Fasten together with the wire nails and clinch. The bottom is made of shingles, which are just sixteen inches long. Split your muslin in the middle, and it is just the right width to be tacked around the sides. The top can be of muslin, or, better, of laths. Nothing is wasted, and whatever is left over can be used on the next coop. If you want to make it look a little nicer, plane off the laths before you cut them. To make a coop for four or five fowls, make it twenty-four inches long, which cuts the lath in the middle. Remember, if you always cut lath into twelve, sixteen, eighteen and twenty-four inches, all the pieces left over can be used for future coops; if the coop is eighteen inches high, your cloth will be the exact width to cover it. But if you go to ship a big cocleer a long distance I would make six coop twenty-four inches high and sixteen inches square.—H. F. Ballard, in Poultry Topics.

ECONOMICAL SODDING.

A Hint That May Prove of Great Value to Many.

To obtain sufficient sod of suitable quality for covering terrace slopes or small blocks that for any reason cannot well be seeded, is often a difficult matter. In the accompanying illustration we show how a surface of sod may be used to good advantage over a larger area than its real measurement



ECONOMICAL SODDING.

This is done by laying the sods, cut in strips from 6 to 10 inches wide, in lines and cross lines, and, after filling the spaces with good soil, sowing these spaces with grass seed. Should the catch of seed for any reason be poor, the soil of the strips will tend to spread over the spaces as a good sward within a reasonable time is almost out of the question. On the other hand, if one needs sod and has no place from which to cut it except the lawn, by taking up blocks of sod, leaving strips and cross strips, and treating the surface as described above, the bare places left are soon covered with green.—American Gardening.

Feeding Small Potatoes.

Some fifty years ago it was my duty to boil the small potatoes in a big copper boiler (built in brick, with an oven fire-draft underneath), and then to mix them with barley meal and feed them to the hogs. The method used was to sprinkle the dry meal over the hot potatoes and then squeeze the latter with the hand, and thus thoroughly incorporate the meal with them, and make a semi-mash or slop, by adding the water in which they were boiled. This practice I have followed in feeding in the west, using corn meal instead of barley meal, as being the cheapest and best for fattening. Potatoes, as a food, are little better, if any, than green clover. Both serve as a slop food, or green food, as you will; but both build up the frame, and then when the corn meal is added put on fat enough to finish them for market. This, at least, has been my experience and is my practice. My own impression is that enough value has not been set on potatoes as a food for hogs.—Breeder.

FARM AND GARDEN.

PRICKLY LETTUCE.

It Threatens to Become One of the Worst of American Weed Pests.

The following description of what promises to be one of the worst weed pests of Ohio is by Prof. August D. Shelby, secretary of the Columbus horticultural society:

"Prickly lettuce (*Lactuca Scariola*) is one of the many examples of introduced plants which thrive well here. It is, in fact, to be put among our troublesome weeds. It is a composite, as are the ox-eye daisy, ragweed, thistle, etc., and grows from 4 to 6 feet in height. It is biennial, sometimes annual, with a very leafy stem at this period of its growth, the lower part of stem and lower surface of midrib of the leaves beset with prickles. The leaves are alternate, 5 to 8 inches long, rarely exceeding one and three-fourth inches in width at widest part, clasping at base with conspicuous ears extending backward, and are wider toward the end. The edges are irregular and prickly-toothed. The leaves, though not so large, in shape and color strongly resemble the *Cos* varieties of cultivated lettuce. The plant is closely related to the cultivated lettuce (*L. Sativa*), which was formerly referred to this species as a variety. Once carefully note the appearance and shape of the leaves and it will be an easy matter for one to recognize this weed.

"The flowers, or heads more properly, come in branching clusters in July and later, some small and yellow, containing on an average 8 to 12 separate flowers.

"The plant is introduced from Europe and first made its appearance in Ohio at Toledo in 1878. It appeared at Painesville in 1879, and was first observed upon the university farm at Columbus in 1882. In the edition of Gray's Botany bearing date of 1867, it is mentioned as growing about Cambridge, Mass.

"From personal observation I can state that it is becoming introduced everywhere in Franklin county, and reports from other parts of the state indicate the same state of things elsewhere. There is scarcely another plant that has spread so rapidly over the country. To show how rapidly it is capable of spreading, Miss Detmers, of the Experiment station, last summer made an estimate from the plants growing at the corner of King and Neil avenues, this city, with the following startling result: Plants to square foot,



PRICKLY LETTUCE.

average, 3; heads to each plant, 688; flowers and seeds to each head, 12; total number of seeds to one plant, 8,256; average number of seeds to the square foot, 24,768; and per acre, the enormous number of 3,234,432,120!

"When we bear in mind the fact that each one of these numerous seeds, as in its near relative, the dandelion, is provided with a copious pappus which is sufficiently buoyant to enable it to go with the wind anywhere, we can better understand its rapid spread and promised extension.

"The remedy for it is simpler than in the case of the wild carrots and burdock. Twice or more times consecutive cuttings with scythe or hoe at this time in the year, when the plants are at a good height and are not yet blossoming, ought to eliminate them wherever started. Once cutting at the proper time will destroy the plant's growing, but the liability to find others the succeeding season must be remembered.

"As stated before, this cutting should be done before the plant has begun to ripen its seed, and the safe time is before blossoming.

"This is the year to begin to fight this weed, while it is yet confined to roadsides and waste grounds and before it has spread to remoter portions of the farms of the state.

"It is not likely to be so troublesome in tilled lands, but there is danger that it may invade all pastures and fence rows and become a veritable thorn, adding its depredations to the already numerous weeds of the state."

The plate is reduced from one in the Society's Journal for September, 1900, drawn by Miss E. Detmers. It shows a branch of the flower cluster with flowers; at *b* a section of stem with the characteristic leaves; and at *d* the seed or acheneum with its pappus.—Ohio Experiment Station Report.

Swelled Heads and Eyes.

A majority of the inquiries received by us are in regard to blindness, swollen heads and eyes and rattlings in the throat. Nearly all of these difficulties are due to drafts of air on the birds at night, usually from overhead; but a nail hole or a crack in the wall is sufficient to cause a whole flock to be ill. Fowls can sometimes endure cold weather, but currents of air are injurious. The remedy is to prevent the currents, and to anoint the eyes and face with a few drops of a mixture of one part spirits of turpentine and two parts sweet oil, and also to force ten drops down the throat in cases of hoarseness.—Farm and Fireside.

COMPOSITION OF MILK.

A Study Which No Progressive Dairyman should Neglect.

The more I have to do with milk as an animal product and a food constituent the more respect I have for it.

The A B C studies of the medical student are devoted to the science of histology, or the subject which treats of the minute organisms going to make up the human body. By the investigations in this science it is found that living microscopic cells form all of the tissues of the body. With this truth thoroughly impressed upon the mind of the student he can as a future physician intelligently treat those tissues when they become diseased. In the care of milk, although not a living organism but simply a perishable animal secretion, the importance of knowing well its superstructure is as vital to the interests of the dairyman as a knowledge of elementary anatomy to the physician. You can't make sick or diseased milk well, not by any means, although some manufacturers are so foolish as to keep trying it, but you can attack the cause and prevent lacteal ailments. Always keep the fact in mind that milk is an emulsion, as it were, of butter globules suspended in a serous fluid. Realize that it is a perishable emulsion, not like cod-liver oil that can be bottled up and preserve its quality for years. A fact so apparent, however, is entirely lost sight of by those who handle milk as they would an inorganic fluid like water. Water is better than milk in some cases, but it is a fraud on both elements to mix the two together. Milk contains two very prominent constituents, butter fat in the form of oil globules and casein, butter being the product of the one and cheese of the other. Now all of the butter fat that can be entangled in the meshes of the coagulated casein to form cheese does not hurt that product a bit, in fact it makes it more rich, palatable and saleable, but right here results a good rule that only works one way.

The casein has no business to get mixed with the cream and incorporate itself into the butter. Being allowed to follow nature's law it would never get there by its own gravitation, but through the ignorance or carelessness of poor butter makers it is constantly creeping in to the detriment and often ruin of butter quality. If the butter maker thoroughly comprehended the minute formation of milk he would know that casein in the churn and firkin was a foreign element, and foreign elements in dairy work always cause mischief. This casein appears as white specks in the butter and, decomposing there, gives rise to rancidity. Rancidity, as every consumer knows, is the ruin of the butter quality. You who have anything to do with milk in any form carefully study its composition and characteristics and the world and yourself will be the gainer thereby.—George E. Newell, in Prairie Farmer.

AMONG THE POULTRY.

A VERY little salt in the soft food is beneficial.

GIVE the fowls all of the range and exercise the weather will permit.

If closely confined twenty-five fowls is as many as should be left in a flock. DURING the winter raw meat can be fed at least once a week to good advantage.

AS THE weather becomes colder it will be necessary to feed the ducks and geese more liberally.

In nearly all cases it will pay now to feed the turkeys that are to be marketed all that they will eat.

If the poultry quarters are so cold in winter that water will freeze in them it is rare that any eggs can be secured. ONE of the best ways of making the hens exercise is to scatter grain among litter and then let them hunt and scratch it out.

BURN corn once or twice a week and feed to the poultry. It serves as a tonic and will help to produce better health and thrift.

In keeping chickens healthy and growing in an incubator it is important to keep the temperature plenty warm and as even as possible.

Roots of different kinds, or clover, hay or cabbage can be made to take the place of green feed to a considerable extent during the winter.

THE poultry quarters should always be warm enough to keep the combs of the fowls from freezing. A hen with a frozen comb will not lay well.

It will add much to the comfort of the fowls when the weather is severely cold to provide them with a warm breakfast as soon as they fly down from the roosts.

By watching the markets now and having the fowls ready to sell at any time, it is often possible to realize much better prices than if no care is taken in this respect.—St. Louis Republic.

CORN-HUSKING RACK.

It is So Simple That a Boy Can Easily Fit It Up.

I send my idea of a portable rack for husking corn in the field, to save exposure to cold this time of the year by getting down on the damp ground.

Nail a board across the handle of a wheelbarrow for a seat, and nail some legs to the ends of the seat to keep it from tipping and it is ready for use.—Fayette Ingraham, in Farm and Fireside.

Vegetables for Poultry.

The hens will be benefited if given ensilage or cooked roots as a portion of their diet. Such foods assist in keeping them in condition and promote the appetite. One of the causes of failure to get eggs in winter is the sameness of diet. The hens like a change, and show their appreciation by their egg production. All kinds of vegetables will be highly relished by them, and will lessen the cost of the food.

PAWNBROKERS' SHOPS.

These Loan Offices For the Needy Had Their Origin With Franciscan Monks.

The continental monte de pieté had their origin in the Italian monti di pietà, large numbers of which were founded in Italy throughout the sixteenth century and the objects of which were, in the first instance, essentially charitable, the avowed purpose of the institution being to counteract the injurious effect of usury by lending money on deposits at an almost infinitesimal rate of interest. The Franciscan monks were the first to lend money on goods, and in 1515 they were allowed by the pope to receive a moderate amount of interest; but in process of time the Italian monti di pietà became extensive banking corporations, which were occasionally plundered or half ruined by forced loans exacted by tyrannical princes, and sometimes brought to entire collapse by injudicious financial speculations.

The Paris monte de pieté, which was not established in France until 1777, was suppressed at the revolution, but re-established in 1804 by Napoleon I. It has been ever since a business carried on under the direct control of the state. The central office only the poorest classes of the population resort, and they are as little inconvenienced by shamefacedness or "mauvaise honte" as their congeners in London; while for those who may be described as "gentle" the thoughtful provision has been made of installing the "commissaires du monte de pieté," or branch pawnbrokers, in offices which are generally up three pairs of stairs, in houses inhabited by numerous other lodgers. A tri-colored flag projecting from an upper story informs ladies and gentlemen in circumstances of temporary financial stress of the whereabouts of the commissaire's bureau; but the staircase is common to all, and the lady or gentleman who wishes to pawn diamonds worth a good many thousand francs slips in unnoticed, and may, for aught the passers-by are aware, be bound on a visit to the tailor on the first or the milliner on the second floor.—London Telegraph.

A Definition.

Maud—Pa, what's "blood-money"? Papa—It's the money an heers pays to a foreign nobleman.—Puck.

Help! Help!

How often has the cry been uttered in vain! But there is help for sufferers from liver complaint and constipation, those exceedingly prevalent disorders. A course of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters will completely remove the biliousness, the rheumatic, the dyspeptic and the nervous also derive unspeakable benefit from the great remedy.

"PAPA, did I hear you say that money talks?" "Yes, Willie." "Is that why they have parrots on the backs of the silver dollars?"

A Child Enjoys

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

"Do not make an exhibition of your rudeness to my son. It is a foolish shopkeeper who places his poorest goods in his show-window."

DON'T fool with indigestion nor with a disordered liver, but take Beecham's Pills for immediate relief. 25 cents a box.

WHEN the judge pronounced sentence the criminal is apt not to think much of his pronouncement.

DUMP—"What is the latest thing in swell hats?" HATTER—"A swelled head."—Life.

THE GENERAL MARKETS.

Table with market prices for various goods like CATTLE, HOGS, SHEEP, FLOUR, etc. in Kansas City, Des. 19.

ST. LOUIS.

Table with market prices for various goods in St. Louis.

CHICAGO.

Table with market prices for various goods in Chicago.

NEW YORK.

Table with market prices for various goods in New York.

"HITS."

OLD, CHRONIC PAINS SUCCUMB TO ST. JACOBS OIL IT HITS THE SPOT AND CURES.

PILES, FISTULA,

And all other Diseases of the Rectum cured by Drs. Thornton & Minor, Kansas City, Mo., without knife, ligature or caustics—no money to be paid until patient is cured. We also make a specialty of Diseases of Women and Diseases of the Skin. Beware of all doctors who want any part of their fee in advance, even a note. In the end you will find them expensive liars. Send for circular giving names of hundreds who have been cured by us, and how to avoid sharpers and quacks. Office, No. 100 West Ninth Street. Rooms 90-91-92 Bunker Building.

ROYAL IS THE Best Baking Powder

The Official Government Reports:

The United States Government, after elaborate tests, reports the ROYAL BAKING POWDER to be of greater leavening strength than any other. (Bulletin 13, Ag. Dep., p. 599.)

The Canadian Official Tests, recently made, show the ROYAL BAKING POWDER highest of all in leavening strength. (Bulletin 10, p. 16, Inland Rev. Dep.)

In practical use, therefore, the ROYAL BAKING POWDER goes further, makes purer and more perfect food, than any other.

Government Chemists Certify:

"The Royal Baking Powder is composed of pure and wholesome ingredients. It does not contain either alum or phosphates, or other injurious substances.

"EDWARD G. LOVE, PH. D."

"The Royal Baking Powder is undoubtedly the purest and most reliable baking powder offered to the public.

"HENRY A. MOTT, M. D., PH. D."

"The Royal Baking Powder is purest in quality and highest in strength of any baking powder of which I have knowledge.

"WM. McMURTRIE, PH. D."

The Government Report shows all other baking powders tested to contain alum, lime or sulphuric acid.

That's Why He Was Hard Hearted.—Kind Old Man—"Hard hearted man, did you ever have a youth?" Stranger—"Yes; I have several of them."—Yankee Blade.

"I wish you would not take advantage of the relationship seemingly implied in your name to be so familiar," said the hen to the hatchet.—Washington Post.

How's This!

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that can not be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. F. J. CHENEY & Co., Props., Toledo, O. We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligations made by their firm. West & Truax, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O., W. L. King, Wholesale Druggist, Toledo, O. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Price, 75c per bottle. Sold by all Druggists. Testimonials free.

The days of chivalry are spoken of as the dark ages, probably because they were the knight time.—Binghanton Leader.

CLEANLINESS, exercise, and diet are the cardinal virtues of good health. Take care of the first two and if you know what and how to eat you need never be ill. It is claimed that Garfield Tea, a simple herb remedy, overcomes the results of wrong living.

WHEN some men see how some people get along in the world they sometimes regret their own home life.—Life.

NO SAFER REMEDY can be had for Coughs and Colds, or any trouble of the Throat, than "Brown's Bronchial Troches." Price 25 cents. Sold only in boxes.

The tramp's prayer confines itself to: "Give us this day our daily loaf."—Philadelphia Times.

CURE your cough with Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar. Pike's Toothache Drops Cure in one minute.

TALK about your transformations! We have seen a square man turn round.—Yonkers Statesman.

It is seldom that a tinsmith wears a stove-pipe hat.

SIX POINTS, out of many, where Doctor Pierce's Pellets are better than other pills:

1. They're the smallest, and easiest to take—little, sugar-coated granules that every child takes readily.

2. They're perfectly easy in their action—no griping, no disturbances, no reaction afterwards. They regulate or cleanse the system, according to size of dose.

3. They're the cheapest, for they're guaranteed to give satisfaction, or your money is returned. You pay only for the good you get.

4. Put up in glass—are always fresh. 5. They cure Constipation, Indigestion, Bilious Attacks, Sick or Bilious Headaches, and all derangements of the liver, stomach and bowels.

6. They're the best for the young, for they're guaranteed to give satisfaction, or your money is returned. You pay only for the good you get.

7. Put up in glass—are always fresh. 8. They cure Constipation, Indigestion, Bilious Attacks, Sick or Bilious Headaches, and all derangements of the liver, stomach and bowels.

DROPSY

Treated free. Positively CURED with Vegetable Remedies. Have cured many thousand cases pronounced hopeless. From first dose symptoms rapidly disappear, and in ten days at least two-thirds of all symptoms are removed. BOOK OF TESTIMONIALS OF MIRACULOUS CURES SENT FREE. SEND FOR TREATMENT FURNISHED FREE BY MAIL. DR. J. STEPHENS, Lebanon, Mo.

FAT FOLKS REDUCED

15 to 25 lbs. per month by harmless herbal remedies. No starving, no inconvenience and no bad effects. Strictly confidential. Send for circulars and testimonials. O.W.F. Seymour, 1071 Broadway, New York, N.Y.

OPIMUM

Morphine Habit Cured in 10 to 30 days. DR. J. STEPHENS, Lebanon, Mo.

FITS

CURED. Trial Bottle free by mail. Cures after all others fail. Address: HALL'S CHEM. CO., West Philadelphia.

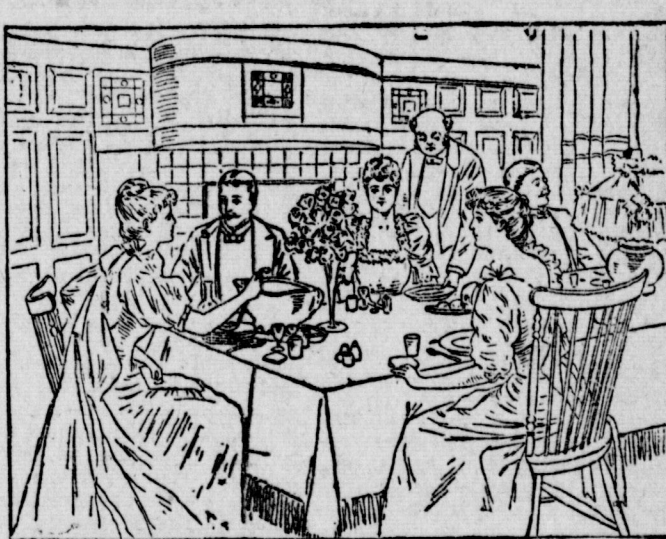
BOLSTON—"I will take you down to my own tailor; I know you can trust him." Hubbard—"That's not it. What I want is to find some one who will trust me."—Inter Ocean.

"Suppose I gave you five rabbits and then another rabbit—how many rabbits would you have?" "Seven." "Seven! How do you make that out?" "Because I've a rabbit o' main at home."—The Million.

The scarecrow has its uses, though it doesn't aid the crows any.—Eimira Gazette.

The manager of an opera is justified in "putting on" airs.—Yonkers Statesman.

The Social Side of the Home



Will be given special attention in a series of complete page articles in

The Ladies' Home Journal

for 1893. These papers are calculated to meet the needs of those who are in search of fresh suggestions for entertainments in the home. Page features will be made of

Musical Evenings in the Home

- Pretty Luncheons and Dainty Teas
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for which twenty pens of the best authorities on home entertainment have been employed.

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Where is He Going

To the nearest drug store for a bottle of Durang's Rheumatic Remedy, a medicine that never fails to cure rheumatism.

It is taken internally and does the work promptly, without dragging the system with poisons.

This is not a new remedy that you need wait for your neighbor to try, to see how it works, as it has been before the public eighteen years and cures when everything else fails.

GENERALS SHERMAN and LOGAN were its outspoken friends, and never failed to recommend.

During the past year the bottle has been enlarged to FOUR TIMES its original size and the remedy greatly improved, so that we now offer you the best treatment for Rheumatism known to medical science.

The price is one dollar a bottle, or six bottles for five dollars, and is sold by all reliable dealers in drugs.

OUR 40-PAGE PAMPHLET SENT FREE BY MAIL.

DURANG'S RHEUMATIC REMEDY CO., 1316 L STREET, WASHINGTON, D. C.

BENSON'S DEED.

Desperate Deed of the Murderer of Mrs. Mottman.

He First Makes Murderous Attack on His Guard and Then Fatally Stabs Himself—The Terrible End of a Fiend.

LEAVENWORTH, Kan., Dec. 16.—No Whitechapel fiend ever committed a crime more cruel or revolting than that of Charles A. Benson, when on the night of March 23 he shot Mrs. Theresa Mottman on the military reservation at Fort Leavenworth, dismembered her body with a saw, placed the pieces in sacks and threw them into the Missouri river. Anarchist Lingg displayed no more disregard for physical suffering, contrived no more cunningly at his own death or showed more real nerve in the execution.

Benson died in the jail at Leavenworth at 7:30 o'clock last evening from the effects of knife wounds inflicted by his own hands. This, after a murderous assault upon his day guard, Capt. J. W. Morgan. Benson's end of life was as peaceful as the past few years had been stormy. He had been placed under the influence of chloroform that his wounds might be examined and treated and he never regained consciousness.

Since the United States supreme court some ten days ago affirmed the decision of the lower court and declared that Benson should hang he had been confined in a room apart from other prisoners and had been under guard night and day. Yesterday morning at 7 o'clock Capt. Morgan relieved Night Guard W. J. Powell. Benson displayed no unusual excitement at that time. A few minutes later he grew restless. He was standing by the door when Morgan noticed his change in manner, asked him what the matter was and started toward him. The little murderer then turned upon his keeper with the ferocity of a tiger, knocked him down, stamped upon his head, inflicting serious wounds, and finally attempted to smother him with a blanket.

Morgan yelled for mercy and Benson finally desisted. Trusty Rand, on the floor below heard Morgan's half-smothered yell. He at first thought it was the yowling of Sheriff Flora's cow in the yard. Then the sounds grew more distinct and Rand and Deputy Howard rushed up stairs. Benson heard them coming and cried out the wooden door separating them: "I'll kill the first man who comes in here."

The murderer was then overpowered and Dr. Lane sent for. It was not then known that he had stabbed himself, but he declared that he had taken poison and would soon be dead.

Dr. Lane walked up to the man and hastily opened his vest and shirt, laying bare the skin. Then were revealed two knife wounds, just below the lower rib and to the left of the center line. They were each about three-fourths of an inch broad, and both penetrated to the wall of the stomach. They were made with an old butcher knife which Benson had secured and secreted in the lining of his shoe. They were made after the assault upon Morgan and before Sheriff Flora entered the room. Shortly after 11 o'clock the surgeon placed Benson under the influence of chloroform, opened his stomach and began an examination of the wounds. They concluded at 12 o'clock. Benson never regained consciousness and died at 7:30. His body will be turned over to Mrs. Benson if she wants it.

ALARMING FIRE.

The Higgins Cracker Factory at Kansas City Destroyed by Fire—Panoramic Views of the Establishment.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Dec. 16.—The Higgins factory of the American Biscuit Manufacturing Co., 1055-61 St. Louis avenue, was destroyed by fire last night, with a loss of \$40,000 on the building and \$135,000 on the contents.

At 9:05 o'clock an alarm was turned in and simultaneously there followed a scene of the wildest confusion and consternation. Since July 3 the factory has been running at night, and when the alarm was sounded last night there were about sixty girls and women and as many men and boys at work in the different departments of the establishment. About half of this number, principally young women and girls, were on the second floor.

Meantime the flames had reached the second floor, used for storage purposes, and were fast enveloping its contents. On this floor a number of women and children were employed in packing candies. They, as well as those employed on the floor above, rushed wildly to the ground floor. When the excitement was at its height, and those who had been attracted to the spot began to consider some means of rescue, the rear door of the ground floor was broken open by the sheer force of the pressure of the women against it, who had packed themselves like sardines on the inside. No sooner was a means of exit discovered than about sixty women and girls, frightened until many of them were pallid and speechless, rushed into a narrow alley, forced a way through the rear door of Louis Robidoux's saloon, fronting at 1058 Union avenue, and ran into the street. A means of escape discovered, the building was soon emptied, and none of the employees suffered any actual injury. Many, however, who were at work in the candy department escaped with only their shop clothes, being forced to leave their better garments to the flames.

King Behanzin's Side.

PARIS, Dec. 16.—King Behanzin writes that the negotiations which took place at Cana resulted in the conclusion of an agreement providing for the cessation of the war in return for the cession of the town of Kotonu to the French. Gen. Dodds, the commander of the French forces operating against the Dahomeans, broke the agreement, however, and commenced his march to Abomey, the capital. Behanzin adds that thereupon he set fire to Abomey and retired, and that he is prepared to carry on a sanguinary guerrilla warfare. He concludes his letter by proposing to cede Whydah to the British.

THE GOLD RESERVE.

The Secretary of the Treasury Determined That It Shall Not Be Impaired.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 19.—Secretary of the Treasury Foster, has expressed himself freely to a reporter for the United Press. He said he looked upon the situation not simply as a spectator. "I am secretary of the treasury," said he, "and will be until relieved on March 4 next. My duty will be performed in the interest of the public welfare as vigorously as if my term was not soon to end. Every resource at my command will be availed of to preserve the parity of gold and silver."

"How about the reserve in the treasury?"

"No one can obtain gold from the treasury without paying money for it, and with the money thus received I can recoup the gold. There is also the right vested in the secretary of the treasury to sell bonds if necessary to maintain the gold reserve. The treasury situation as to the cash balance is such as to permit the free use of cash received for gold to again obtain the gold."

"Will the gold reserve be maintained?"

"It will be." This was stated with the utmost emphasis. "I firmly believe that with the resources at the command of the department I shall not be seriously embarrassed in maintaining it. I recommended to congress in my annual report that the reserve be increased from \$100,000,000 to \$125,000,000."

As the secretary's report was prepared before the present abnormal drain of gold to Europe started, Secretary Foster reasonably claimed credit for fully anticipating the present pressure and taking all precautions to meet it.

FRIGHTFUL ACCIDENT.

A Freight Dashes Into a Work Train in Minnesota—Sleeping Men Crushed and Burned.

ALEXANDRIA, Minn., Dec. 19.—A wreck occurred on the Great Northern at Nelson, about six miles east of here at 1 o'clock this morning. The wreckers stationed at this place were clearing up a small wreck that occurred the night before, and after finishing the work about 9 o'clock, the men went, in the caboose and soon fell asleep, expecting the wrecker to pull out for St. Cloud at any time.

About 1 o'clock an eastbound freight came down the long grade west of Nelson and ran into the rear end of the wrecker at almost full speed. All the men in the caboose were killed except two who jumped through the window before the train caught fire. Three men were taken from the burning caboose, but were dead, and the rest of the bodies were burned. Four of the men were found, but all but one was badly burned that nothing but the bones remained. Six other men, who were in a box car, were badly injured and one fireman was also badly hurt, having an arm broken.

It is pretty hard to lay the blame on any one person in this case, as the conductor had orders to run in on the side track at Nelson and the engineer claims he tried to slack up so they could open the switch, but there was not a brakeman on a car and being loaded and coming down a grade it was impossible for him to do so. The brakeman had no orders from the conductor that they were to stop at Nelson and therefore did not apply the brakes. The coroner and a jury will hold an inquest to-day.

PANAMA CANAL AFFAIRS.

De Lesseps Very Sick—An Effort to Save the Enterprise.

PARIS, Dec. 19.—Ferdinand de Lesseps's Chateau Laucheneaye will be formally sold on January 1 in order to establish the usufruct of the estate which will accrue to his wife after his death. It transpires that despite the fact that he was confined to his bed De Lesseps was summoned to appear before a magistrate. He asked that the cross of the Legion of Honor be placed on his breast, and when this had been done he asked to have the attendants dress him. Almost immediately he sank back upon the bed and became delirious. Since then he has thought the serving of the summons was only a dream. He is very feeble, both mentally and physically.

There is a strong sentiment among certain financiers, headed by Christopher Lee, governor of the credit foncier, that the government should make another attempt to save the canal enterprise. It is said that more than 500,000 shareholders are ready to make a last strong effort to save the money they have already placed in the undertaking.

Gerry-mander Overthrown.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Dec. 19.—The Indiana supreme court to-day decided unconstitutional the apportionment act passed by the democratic legislature two years ago, under the provisions of which the legislature, which will meet next month, was chosen. The finding is that the apportionment laws of 1891, 1895 and 1879 are all unconstitutional by reason of the matters alleged in the complaint, but the court also finds that there is a de facto legislature elected, qualified to enact a law which may take the place of the law set aside.

Forsoaking the Faith.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 19.—Dr. Henry P. Smith, the suspended Presbyterian preacher, has been asked to start an independent church. He declines, but says if the system is sustained he will not remain in the Presbyterian church as a layman, but consider calls from other denominations, intimating a preference for the Baptist church.

Typhus Fever in Mexico.

GALVESTON, Tex., Dec. 19.—A responsible gentleman who arrived yesterday from the interior of Mexico reports an epidemic of typhus fever prevailing in several Mexican cities including Aguas, Calientes, Zacatecas and the City of Mexico. At Zacatecas, the ravages of the disease have been terrible, and while he could not learn the number of deaths which had occurred it was ascertained that seven physicians had succumbed to the epidemic, which is attributed to the poverty and destitution caused by the drought.

FEDERATION OF LABOR.

Ill-Will of the Knights of Labor—No Aid For a World's Fair Congress—The Employment of Militia in Labor Troubles.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 17.—At yesterday's session of the American Federation of Labor the proposition to hold a labor congress during the world's fair came up in the nature of unfinished business. The proposition for the federation to take any action toward assisting in a world's fair congress was then defeated by an overwhelming vote. Recommendations in the president's report were approved, including the clauses relating to the woman organizers, whose work was complimented, and relating to labor day. The committee recommended an appeal for the establishment of a national labor day in the districts and territories. It was voted to notify the president of the United States of the action condemning the employment of Chinese sailors by the Pacific Mail Steamship Co.

Here a resolution was recommended that stirred up a lively debate. It related to the action of the president and executive council requesting conferences with the Knights of Labor unions. The many attacks of the Knights of Labor against trades unions, and especially on local shoemakers, was deplored. It was said that all efforts to heal the breach while they were on the attack and the federation on the defensive would only be a waste of time. The committee recommended that the highest duty of the federation was to defend the unions selected by the Knights of Labor for attack and that the "executive committee take such action as will enforce this idea."

The recommendation of the committee was finally adopted. The special committee of nine on the use of militia in strikes then reported.

They said: "Unless a halt is called it will not be long until liberty gives way to despotism. Since the recent uses to which troops have been subjected has been brought about by allowing the people unchallenged to surrender their power, we therefore believe that herein is the vital point of grievances."

The following resolutions were then proposed:

That the American Federation of Labor and affiliated bodies demand of their respective legislatures the enactment of laws embracing one of these propositions:

First—That they shall create a board of commissioners, to be selected by the people, and to consist of as many members as there are congressional districts in the state. The committee only shall have power to call out the militia after investigation of the labor difficulties, in conjunction with the governors.

Second—That in case of labor difficulties it shall be unlawful for the governor to call out the militia for the suppression of the same, except upon a petition signed by at least one-fourth of the qualified voters of the county wherein the trouble may exist.

We further recommend as a remedy for the employment of Pinkerton or other armed forces, that we demand enactment of laws by the several states of the union prohibiting non-residents from serving as peace officers.

It was recommended that the Federation refuse, under any circumstances, to accept men in the national guard, and that the members now enlisted withdraw as soon as they can lawfully do so, unless one or the other of the propositions herein proposed be embodied in the state laws.

After considerable discussion, the recommendations of the committee were stricken out and a clause adopted instead, favoring the support of labor representation in the administrative departments of the national and state governments and advising members of the federation to see that friends of labor command the militia rather than the friends of capital.

GOLD SHIPMENTS.

The Recent Heavy Shipment of Gold Has Caused Some Apprehension But No Immediate Stringency—Trade Good.

NEW YORK, Dec. 17.—R. G. Dun & Co.'s weekly review of trade says: "The shipment of more than \$3,000,000 gold to Europe early this week has caused some natural apprehension in speculative markets. It is true that the gold demanded by Austria under such circumstances that an exceptional premium is paid for it, but neither Austria nor any other country could draw gold from the United States at present, unless there were heavy sales of American securities by foreigners. The exports of breadstuffs, cotton, provisions, cattle and petroleum in November amounted to \$72,669,392, indicating aggregate exports of about \$95,000,000 per month, and an excess of merchandise exports over imports not less than \$20,000,000. At the same time silver has been going abroad in large amounts. It is clear that unless securities had been moved this way in unusual amount, gold could not be taken abroad in the settlement of international exchanges, but still the conditions of domestic trade are decidedly healthy and the approaching close of the year will find a larger volume of business, both foreign and domestic, than has ever been known."

The movement of gold does not for the present cause especial stringency in the money market here, because currency is coming this way from the interior. Nevertheless it is felt that any considerable outgo at this season must affect prices of products and wheat is nearly 1 cent lower than a week ago with but moderate sales. Then corn is about 1 cent higher, and oats obstinately unchanged. In the cotton market extraordinary speculation continues with sales of more than 1,600,000 bales for the week and a slight advance in prices. Money has been a little dearer, the rate on call rising from 4 to 5 per cent, and foreign exchange has advanced from 4.88 to 4.89½.

The Kansas Animal Collection.

CHICAGO, Dec. 17.—Five carloads of stuffed animals have arrived from the state university of Lawrence, Kan. The exhibit is said to be one of the best collections of North American animals in the country. It was prepared by Prof. Dyche. The collection includes moose, deer, elk, bear, black and cinnamon, Rocky mountain lions, sheep, goats, wolves, foxes and many other animals. The work of installing the exhibit will begin at once. The plans intended in connection with the display of animals include a panoramic feature in which wild hunting scenes will be represented.

WICHITA'S SCANDAL.

An Allday That Created a Sensation—How a Paving Contractor Put His Money Where It Would Do the Most Good.

WICHITA, Kan., Dec. 15.—In the United States district court the deposition of John V. Moffitt, formerly of Wichita and a politician of state repute, now territorial agent of the Rock Island Land Co. in the Jasperite paving case was filed and created a profound sensation.

Moffitt testifies that Robert F. Wilson, of Chicago, the Jasperite contractor, asked his aid to secure the contract for paving Douglas avenue. He told Wilson that it would cost him about \$10,000. Wilson said he would see those connected with him, and while he was away in Chicago doing this Moffitt should see some of the councilmen and find out the lowest price for which the contract could be secured. Moffitt saw Councilman Downing and asked him how much money a majority of the council could be bought for and Downing told him that seven members already had an offer of \$600 each from another paving company, but thought that \$700 each would secure them for the Jasperite people.

When Wilson returned Moffitt swears that he informed him that he thought he could get the contract through for an attorney's fee of \$4,000 and \$4,900 for seven councilmen and Wilson authorized him to say that he would pay that amount. Moffitt then told Downing that the amount agreed on would be paid to the different members of the council in the office of Wilson's attorney on the evening of March 10, before the council met to let the contract, and Downing replied that that would be satisfactory.

March 9 Moffitt swears that he told Downing that the money was ready, and they went together to the attorney's office and Downing got his money. The money for Councilmen Fritz Schnitzler and John Herrig was also there, the other four having already taken theirs. About the same period Moffitt was in Contractor Wilson's rooms at the Carey house when Councilman William Johnson appeared, and then Moffitt went out for about ten minutes. When he returned Wilson told him Johnson would vote for Jasperite, that he had paid him his price. Wilson afterwards told him that the Jasperite contract had cost him \$10,000 in attorney fees, beside to councilmen and drinks.

On cross examination, Moffitt deposed that he had seen Councilman Fritz Schnitzler come out of the attorney's office with one of the envelopes containing money left there for the councilman by L. C. Jackson, who aided Wilson to secure the contract, and that Schnitzler had opened the package and counted out a roll of greenbacks in his presence.

ENGLISH COLLIERY HORROR.

The Bodies of Twenty Dead Miners Recovered—Horrible Scenes in the Pit.

LONDON, Dec. 15.—Great efforts were made to rescue the eighty miners imprisoned by an explosion in a colliery at Wigan.

Despite the efforts to extinguish the fire, the flames spread to the engine house at the tunnel.

This stopped the pumping of air into the mine and added greatly to the peril of those who were in the pit. The fire was not subdued until 4 o'clock in the afternoon.

Some little time after the bodies of twenty of the miners, who had been suffocated by the noxious gasses generated in the mine after the explosion, were brought to the surface by the rescuing party.

The rescuing parties report horrible scenes in the mine. In the main roads the bodies lie in twos and threes, as the men fell, face downward and heads toward the entrance of the shaft. Large sections of roof and galleries have collapsed. Amid the ruins were found mangled bodies and half-burned limbs. The ruins have blocked many parts of the mine and therefore the men searching for bodies are unable to give any definite idea of the number lost.

Several miners who were just alive when found died on the way to the surface or shortly after being taken from the car.

THE INTER-STATE LAW.

Another Effort to Make Something Out of It.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15.—Another turn was taken at the inter-state commerce law in a bill introduced in the senate by Mr. McMillan, of Michigan, in which it is sought to amend the law by making it unlawful for any common carrier subject to the provision of the existing law to enter into any contract, agreement, etc., with any other carrier for the division of the freight of the different competing roads, or to divide between them the aggregate or net proceeds of the earnings, except as provided in the bill. Each day of the continuance of such agreement is deemed a separate offense. Agreements such as are prohibited above may, however, be made, provided they are in writing, duly executed and shall not conflict with any other provision of the law. They may become operative only after having been filed with the inter-state commerce commission and approved by it. After such approval each party is required to deposit sufficient security to guarantee that the terms of the agreement will be carried out. The other section of the bill deals with the claims of the method of conviction and punishment.

One Appropriation Bill Passed.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15.—In the house to-day Mr. Cobb, of Missouri, reported from the committee on war claims for reference to the private calendar a bill for the relief of the heirs of Mary Ann Randolph Curtis Lee, of Virginia, the amount involved being \$217,000. After several minor bills had been passed in the morning hour the army appropriation bill was taken up in committee of the whole, when Mr. Anthony, of Texas, offered an amendment that no person pensioned by the government should be permitted to receive any pay under the pending act. It was rejected and the bill passed.

CONGRESSIONAL.

The Week's Proceedings of the Senate and House Given in Condensed Form.

THE senate was in session three hours on the 12th and did little business. The anti-option bill came up but was laid over a day in order to have it correctly printed. The subject which occupied most of the session was Mr. Vest's joint resolution for the appointment of a commission to have an agreement made with the five civilized tribes of Indians for the taking of land in severalty, and for opening the remainder of the lands to white settlement. The discussion was chiefly between Senators Vest and Berry, who were both agreed as to the main object proposed, but who differed as to some statements of facts. The matter went over without action. The session of the house was short, little of interest occurring except the dramatic episode which opened the proceedings in the spontaneous ovation tendered to Speaker Crisp and Mr. Ames Cummings' resolution to investigate the alleged misuse of the mails.

In the senate on the 13th the joint resolution for the appointment of a commission to make an agreement with the five civilized tribes of Indians for allotment of their lands in severalty, and for opening the Indian territory to settlement, was discussed during the morning hour, and then went over without action. The anti-option bill was taken up and the rest of the day's session was occupied by Mr. Vest's resolution in advocacy of that bill. In the house a contest took place between the ways and means and the appropriations committees which ended in a tie. The subject of the treasury, which was won by the former. Most of the day was consumed in considering the senate bill enlarging the provisions of the act for the distribution of the awards made under the contract between the United States and Mexico of the La Abra claims. Other proceedings were unimportant.

THE famous McGarrahan claim occupied the attention of the senate on the 14th up to 2 o'clock, and it went over, the question being upon the passage of the bill over the president's veto sent in at the late session. Mr. George then continued his speech in favor of the anti-option bill. Before his speech was closed the house adjourned. Mr. Vest's resolution calling for information on the subject of the civil service was taken up and agreed to. After a short executive session the senate adjourned. In the house, after a brief session on the army appropriation bill passed. Among the other measures passed was the bill extending the provisions of the act for the immediate transportation of goods to Duluth, Minn. Also a bill extending for one year the provisions of the act authorizing the construction of a bridge across the Red river. Adjourned.

In the senate on the 15th a strong presentation in favor of the claimant in the McGarrahan case was made by Mr. Houston, of Virginia. The chief point made by him was that, after a hearing before President Lincoln, in which both sides were represented by counsel, Mr. Lincoln decided in support of the claim and had directed the issuance of a patent, that the patent was actually filled out and signed and that it was afterwards, before McGarrahan knew of its existence, mutilated in the land office of the interior department. Mr. George brought to a close his three-day speech in favor of the anti-option bill, and Mr. Washburn made a determined but fruitless effort to have a day next week fixed for a vote upon it. The house adjourned on the 15th, the session extending to Duluth, Minn., the privilege of the first section of the "immediate transportation of dutiable goods" act was presented and concurred in. The senate then went into executive session and adjourned till Monday. The house agreed to a resolution for a holiday recess from the Thursday before Christmas to the Wednesday after New Year. The bill authorizing the secretary of the treasury to enter into the treasury \$48,800 of the appropriation for the Choctaw and Chickasaw Indians passed. A bill was passed to ratify and confirm an agreement with the Kickapoo Indians in Oklahoma territory. Adjourned until Saturday.

THE senate was not in session on the 17th. In the house there was a very slim attendance and but little business transacted. Mr. Breckinridge (Ky.) reported the fortifications bill. Mr. Crisp (Ga.) offered a resolution to report instructing the ways and means committee to report at an early date an income tax bill, but it failed under objections from Mr. Springer. Mr. Orthwaite called up the senate bill for the enlargement of the military post at Fort Wayne, Mich. Passed. The next bill called for was one appropriating \$50,000 to enable the secretary of war to acquire a good and valuable tract of land on the Fort Brown reservation, Texas. It was passed. The house then considered the bill relative to the pending agreements between the United States and the state of Florida. It involves about \$3,000,000 and no action was taken. Mr. Meyer (La.) announced the death of Senator Gibson, of Louisiana, and as a mark of respect the house adjourned.

Cleopatra's Asp.

There is in the reptile house at Zoo a specimen of Cleopatra's asp; not, it should be observed, the jeweled variety found some months ago in St. John's wood, but an asp of flesh and blood, or perhaps, having regard to its anatomy generally, we should say of skin and bone. This little snake is provided with sand, into which it can burrow, a practice to which it is addicted in its native haunts. This position is an extremely good one for biting the heels of the traveler, who cannot always retort by bruising the head of the snake, for the animal in question is one of those many creatures which have a general mode of coloration approximating to the surroundings among which they can live. The asp is like many frequenters of the desert, desert-colored. The usually accepted theory about this is that the animals so colored escape detection, or take a mean advantage of their deceptive hues to steal a march upon the harmless but moderately conspicuous beast. This snake has a pair of little horns upon its head. When it is half-buried in the sand there would project, and perhaps excite the curiosity of some poor wandering rodent who might pay for his inquisitiveness with his life.—London News.

Estimate of the American Man.

The American man is a sincere, unaffected, rugged gentleman. He despises shams of sentiment or shams of appearance. He refuses to become enthused at bombast, and sneers at all superficial polish which hides unworthiness. He uses slang when slang is the shortest road to expression, and despises elegance of diction which veils or distorts meaning. He is above all things truthful in the true sense of truth, which means that he will tell a political or business lie without a qualm of conscience, but will want to knock down the man who poses as a practitioner of invariable truthfulness.—Memphis Commercial.

Letter of the Law.

Boy (on a bridge)—Say, mister, if you don't look out you'll be fined. Teamster—Why will I? Boy—That sign says "Walk your horses," don't it? Teamster—Jesso. Boy—Well, yours are standing still.—Good News.

Journalist's Item.

Smith—I see the dispatches state that the king of Bavaria is a bankrupt. Mrs. Smith—That's too bad. How did it happen? Smith—I don't know. I suppose he started a newspaper.—Texas Signers.

THE PRESIDENTIAL VOTE.

The Total Vote of the Country on the Three Leading Presidential Candidates.

The returns from the various states at the late presidential election show a total vote of 11,823,066, not including the prohibition vote, which will swell the total to over 12,000,000 votes.

In the tabulated returns below Mr. Cleveland apparently had no supporters in Colorado, Kansas, Idaho, Nevada, Oregon and Wyoming, but this was the result of political maneuvering by which the democratic votes of those states were cast for the people's party ticket. In Nebraska the Cleveland vote appears very small, but this was due to the fact that requests were sent out to the democrats to vote for Weaver and over 60,000 of them undoubtedly obeyed the instructions. The votes of the states named which cast presidential ballots for Cleveland in 1886 were as follows: Colorado, 37,567; Kansas, 102,745; Nevada, 5,326; and Oregon, 26,532. In 1890 the democratic votes in Idaho were 8,026 and in Wyoming 6,219.

The popular vote in the election of 1888 was divided as follows: Cleveland, 5,538,233; Harrison, 5,440,216; Streeter (Union Labor), 249,907.

In the electoral college of 1888, Mr. Harrison had 233 and Mr. Cleveland 163 votes. In the college of 1884, Mr. Cleveland had 219 and Mr. Blaine 155 votes. The vote of Mr. Cleveland in the present electoral college has been exceeded but once since the war. That was in 1873 when Gen. Grant secured 286 votes. Mr. Harrison's electoral vote is smaller than any defeated candidate has received since 1872.

The combined democratic and populist vote—6,570,737—is 1,487,437 larger than that of 1890, while the total republican vote is 954,410 larger than for congressmen two years ago.

The votes of the various states for the three candidates who names will figure in the electoral college are as follows:

STATES.	Cleveland.	Harrison.	Populist.	W. V. P.
Alabama	138,135	63,871	88,123	11,831
Arkansas	87,037	46,359	23,329	11,831
California	117,744	112,923	23,329	11,831
Colorado	37,567	39,014	382,984	817
Connecticut	85,395	77,032	817	11,831
Delaware	19,173	19,037	972	11,831
Florida	39,134	4,813	7,009	11,831
Georgia	129,366	48,328	43,929	11,831
Idaho	8,026	8,426	301,469	11,831
Illinois	436,571	397,401	21,535	11,831
Indiana	260,720	236,923	23,329	11,831
Iowa	198,488	218,823	21,616	11,831
Kansas	102,745	197,037	412,238	11,831
Kentucky	175,424	135,420	23,329	11,831
Louisiana	37,567	37,567	11,831	11,831
Maine	48,044	62,901	1,147	11,831
Maryland	118,960	92,736	2,133	11,831
Massachusetts	178,215	202,814	17,569	11,831
Michigan	297,284	222,126	22,000	11,831
Minnesota	190,579	128,736	23,329	11,831
Mississippi	60,247	60,247	11,831	11,831
Missouri	208,628	236,702	41,183	11,831
Montana	17,535	1,833	8,057	11,831
Nebraska	62,948	318,823	8,759	11,831