

Chase County Current.

W. E. TIMMONS, Editor and Proprietor.

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

VOL. XVII.

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS, THURSDAY, JANUARY 1, 1891.

NUMBER 14.

THE WORLD AT LARGE.

Summary of the Daily News.

CONGRESS.

WHEN the Senate met on the 22d no quorum was present, and it was fully half an hour before one was secured. The bill to establish a record and pension office of the War Department was reported and passed. The conference report on the Sioux reservation bill was agreed to, and the House amendments to the deficiency bill (striking out the pay of Senate clerks) was disagreed to. The elections bill was then taken up and Mr. Higgins favored and Mr. Voorhees opposed it in lengthy speeches. Adjourned. The proceedings of the House were unimportant, District of Columbia business being under consideration.

At the expiration of the morning hour in the Senate on the 23d Mr. Sherman reported the caucus bill to provide against the contraction of the currency. Fined on the calendar. Mr. Call then addressed the Senate in opposition to the elections bill, speaking for four hours. Mr. McPherson took the floor, but yielded to Mr. Aldrich, who gave notice of his intention to move an amendment to the rules to close debate on any bill. Laid over. Pending Mr. McPherson's speech against the elections bill the Senate adjourned until next day. Soon after the House met the Speaker announced appointments to vacancies on several committees and the House adjourned until Friday.

In the Senate on the 24th Mr. Edmunds offered a resolution extending the laws of Nebraska over the Territory of Oklahoma until July 1, 1891, the Legislature of the Territory having failed to enact a code of laws. Objections were made and the resolution went over. Mr. Morgan addressed the Senate in opposition to the elections bill, and the Senate then adjourned until noon Saturday with the understanding that at that hour the President should declare the Senate adjourned until Monday.

The Senate was not in session on the 26th. The House only met according to adjournment, with only a few members present, and adjourned until Monday.

WASHINGTON NOTES.
The Comptroller of the Currency has called on all the National banks for a report of their condition at the close of Friday, December 19.

The President has nominated Henry B. Brown, of Michigan, to be Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, vice Samuel Miller, deceased.

The President has issued the World's Fair proclamation.

The President has vetoed a bill for the erection of a public building at Bar Harbor, Me.

Snow was ten inches deep at Washington as a result of the recent storm.

UNITED STATES TREASURER HUSTON has reconsidered his resignation and agreed to remain in his present position until the end of Mr. Harrison's term.

The fourth annual meeting of the American Economic Association commenced at Washington on the 26th.

THE EAST.
The Government experts at Sandy Hook recently tested a new 30-foot rifled gun. Shells were thrown fifteen miles out to sea. During the operations Private Adley was badly injured, his head being struck by a steel bar which was knocked off the gun carriage by the recoil.

The Tariff Reform Club had a great banquet at Madison Square Garden, New York, on the night of the 23d, the principal speaker being Ex-President Cleveland.

There was a bad accident on the Western, N. Y. & Pa. railway at Watonsville, near Bradford, Pa., caused by spreading rails. Twenty-one passengers were more or less hurt.

At a test of steel manufactured at the Carpenter steel works, Reading, Pa., a one-inch bar broke at the strain of 233,833 pounds, being about 20,000 pounds in excess of the highest record authoritatively known. The test was made under the supervision of Government officers.

The miners of the Central Pennsylvania coal regions have served notice on the coal operators demanding a change in the price of mining from 50 cents gross ton to 50 cents net ton, and a new working scale of prices. If the demands are not granted, the number of 15,000 will quit work.

ISAAC E. SAWTELL has been convicted at Dover, N. H., of the murder of his brother Hiram. He was sentenced to be hanged July 1.

Some of the leading Philadelphia manufacturers refuse information to census officers.

Mrs. ELLEN GIBBONS, aged 80 years, was burned to death in her home in Saratoga, N. Y.

The Erie railroad depot at Port Jervis, N. Y., was totally destroyed by fire. Loss, \$30,000.

The temperature at Lyndonville, Vt., Christmas night was as low as forty degrees below zero.

SEVERAL vessels went ashore off Rhode Island during the storm of the 29th. Three seamen were drowned.

The abandoned farms in the State of Maine number 3,310.

Mrs. JOHN DIEDRICH and her three children perished in a fire at Rochester, N. Y., recently.

The Westinghouse embarrassment at Pittsburgh, Pa., was lifted over by bankers advancing the firm \$500,000.

THE WEST.
The newly opened lands about Wausau, Wis., are certain to produce endless litigation, each claim having several claimants.

The Chicago board of education has voted against Bible reading in the public schools.

CHAIRMAN JONES, of the Republican State Central Committee of Illinois, says that the right of five Democratic Senators-elect to sit in the Legislature will be contested. The Legislature is almost evenly divided, with three Farmers' Alliance men holding the balance of power.

SITTING BULL'S band of 150 warriors, led by Big Foot, has surrendered to Colonel Sumner, who with 200 soldiers succeeded in surrounding them in the vicinity of Standing Rock while they were making for the Bad Lands.

Two workmen were killed and several others badly injured in Chicago by the fall of an old building of the Armour Packing Company which was being torn down.

SEVEN persons were hurt by an accident on the Iowa Central near Grinnell.

SINCE the arrival of troops, so a dispatch states, the cowboys have become very daring in the Northwest, not being afraid to take the lives of straggling Indians. Before the arrival of troops this daring was not manifested.

J. C. SCOTT, express agent at Portersville, Cal., has disappeared, leaving \$2,400 shortage.

DUBUQUE, Ia., is rejoicing in the prospect of securing \$500,000 stock yards and a big packing house.

Two small children of Victor Rodgers, of Jesseville, Mich., were burned to death while alone in their home the other day.

At a Christmas entertainment at a church at Nabb's station near Jeffersonville, Ind., Joseph Tattinger and Bud Robinson were probably fatally wounded. The fight sprang up in the rear of the room while the programme of the Sunday school was being carried out.

FRANK E. DICKINSON and Minnie Brundage fell through the ice while skating on a mill pond near Ann Arbor, Mich. Both were students at the Michigan University.

At East Chicago, Ind., Christmas morning, while a masquerade party was in full blast at the Tod Opera House, a fire broke out, creating a terrible panic. Fortunately no one was seriously hurt.

The large dry goods firm of Henry R. Heman & Co., Council Bluffs, Iowa, has suspended. The assets are reported at \$300,000; liabilities, \$200,000.

The wife of General Fremont was presented with a Christmas gift in the shape of the lovely cottage in which she lives, as a token of affection from a number of women of California, headed by Mrs. Senator Hearst, who raised \$10,000 purchase money.

LINDEMANN'S building with other property at Viroqua, Wis., was consumed by fire, involving a loss of \$150,000; insurance only \$16,000.

The Sanborn County Bank at Woonsocket, S. D., has suspended because of poor business. Leon L. Stevens, the city treasurer, was the owner. The locality has \$188,000 in the bank.

The Ohio Oil Company, a branch of the Standard Oil Company, has increased its capital stock from \$3,500,000 to \$8,000,000.

A REPORT from Pine Ridge Agency says that after a council in the Bad Lands the Indians had resolved to surrender.

The 600 employees of the Pullman works of Chicago have been notified of a reduction of ten per cent. in wages.

GUSTAV LARSON, a laborer, lost himself in one of the big sewers of Minneapolis and wandered three miles before he could get out. He was badly poisoned.

FIRE in Weyauwega, Wis., the other morning caused the death of Orrin Ennis and did much damage.

THE SOUTH.
The sugar house on Cartwright Enstis' fustler plantation in Louisiana burned. Loss, \$100,000; insurance, \$50,000.

GENERAL SPINNER, ex-Treasurer of the United States, is slowly dying at Jacksonville, Fla.

The schooner Mary Ellen, from Salisbury, Md., for Baltimore, is reported out together with her crew of five men—Captain Henry Wheatley and son, William Abbott and son and Saul Gale.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., iron men claim that good tin-plate has been made from basic steel made in Chattanooga.

A SPECIAL from Petersburg, Va., says it is reported that the five negroes who were arrested for the murder of Dr. E. H. Riffin, in Mecklenburg County, and committed, were taken from jail and lynched.

SAN AUGUSTINE, Tex., has been seriously damaged by fire.

In a row at Chilesburg, Ky., a tough named James Parlin from Jacks creek was killed. Two or three others were injured during the fusillade of over 100 shots.

FOREPAUGH'S Theater and the Masonic Temple, Baltimore, were destroyed by fire Christmas day. The loss was heavy.

The Savannah (Ga.) Fire & Marine Insurance Company has wound up its affairs. Threatened adverse legislation was the principal cause of closing up the business.

The Edisto phosphate and fertilizer works about three miles from Charleston, S. C., were burned the other night. The loss was about \$200,000, fully covered by insurance.

The Maverick bank, of San Antonio, Tex., closed its doors after a heavy run that lasted three weeks. Sam Maverick, sole owner of the bank and its business, has made an assignment of all his property, real and personal, to Resgan Houston. The liabilities amount to \$344,104, and the assets are estimated at \$1,780,915.

In a saloon row in Birmingham, Ala., George Kelly and Jack Lynch, railroad men, were fatally stabbed.

W. D. SIMPSON, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of South Carolina, is dead.

By an explosion of a boiler at Kelly & Wells' lumber mill on Black river, forty miles from Newport, Ark., two men were killed. Another man and a woman were severely injured.

GENERAL.

A DISPATCH from Shanghai states that the savage tribes of Formosa have again broken out in rebellion against the Chinese authority on the island and gained advantages over the imperial troops. A Chinese captain and soldiers captured by the savages were afterward found impaled and beheaded, near the scene of their capture. The garrison on the island is being strengthened.

The Powers, replying to the note of Senator Boeaghe, Minister of Foreign Affairs, in which he complained of the action of the British South Africa Company in Maniceland, expresses sympathy and advises Portugal to avoid collision with the British Company.

The theater at Portsmouth, England, has been destroyed by fire.

DIPHTHERIA is scourging Croatia, Austria.

THERE is a split in the English Salvation Army over "Darkest England," which, it appears, was not the conception or the writing of General Booth, but was the scheme of his right hand man, Commissioner Smith, who has resigned.

The steamer Curier from Helligland went aground near Helsingor, great belt, Denmark. Six men were drowned.

The Louisville-Cincinnati tobacco trust has fallen through and all the property has been conveyed back to its original owners. The capital stock of the corporation was \$5,000,000.

The Bureau of the American Republics has received a dispatch from the Argentine Republic giving a brief summary of the commerce of that country for the year ended June 30 last. Notwithstanding the revolution, the imports for the year amounted to \$175,975,000 and the exports to \$159,627,000.

In a collision between freight trains near St. Thomas, Ont., one man was killed and several injured.

PADLEWSKI, the notorious nihilist murderer of Paris, is believed to be hiding in Bulgaria.

THREE locomotives have arrived at Matadi, the terminus of the Congo railway.

The interference of the priests in the North Kilkenney election has greatly disturbed English Nonconformist Liberals.

The Canadian Customs Department has imposed a fine of \$90 of the German sealing schooner *Adelle*, which was seized at Victoria, B. C. The vessel was charged with making a false clearance.

HEINRICH SCHLEIMAN, the noted discoverer of ancient Troy, is dead, aged 68.

The great National Indian Congress met in Calcutta on the 28th.

Two persons suffering from leprosy have been inoculated at Madrid with lymph according to the method of Dr. Koch. The doctors of the hospital where the lepers are being treated report that the patients have apparently been rapidly improving since the new remedy was applied.

BUSINESS failures (Dun's report) for the seven days ended December 25 numbered 333, compared with 404 the previous week and 338 the corresponding week of last year.

THE LATEST.

DR. M. A. DAUPHIN, a native of Alsace-Lorraine, and for twenty years professor of the Louisiana Lottery Company, died at New Orleans on the 28th, aged 53 years.

BIG FOOT and his band have been run down by Major Whitesides. About 150 bucks surrendered.

The Louisville & Nashville railroad shops at Mobile, Ala., have closed down. A large number of men are thrown out of employment.

The London police seems to be losing its fondness for Christmas pantomimes. Only one West End theater—Drury Lane—presents this once indispensable attraction this year. Even in suburban houses the pantomime finds but few representations.

DAUDET'S new drama, "L'Obstacle," which has just been presented at the Gymnase Theater, Paris, is pronounced a genuine failure, and is criticized as lacking dramatic fitness.

EMPEROR WILLIAM has issued orders to the police of the Empire to keep in the background during his future journeys.

EIGHT of the jurymen have signed a petition for the commutation of the sentence of Eyraud, the strangler.

CLEANING house returns for the week ended December 27 showed an average decrease of 11.9 compared with the corresponding week of last year. In New York the decrease was 19.9.

COLUMBIA, Tenn., lost several houses, including a negro dance hall, by fire the other morning.

SECRETARY NOBLE has indorsed unreservedly the proposition to cut down pension attorney's fees.

Mrs. PATTI is going to lead 1,300 children of the schools near Craiglyn, Nov. Wales, in singing.

The Spanish vessel *Angelica* was captured by the revenue ship *McLane* off the coast of Florida on suspicion of smuggling. At first the *Angelica* showed a disposition to fight.

CONSUL TWITCHELL, located at Kingston, Ont., says he has been spoken to by a Canadian exporter in regard to defrauding the United States revenue, with a view to getting him to enter into the practice. He also says he believes that Consul frauds have been practiced to the extent reported.

JAMES W. CAIN and Elizabeth Snowberger, while driving across the track, were struck by a northbound extra freight train on the Vandalla near Camden, Ind. Cain was instantly killed and the girl fatally injured.

SMUGGLER, the great racing stallion, is dead.

KANSAS STATE NEWS.

The twentieth annual meeting of the Kansas State Board of Agriculture convenes in Topeka on Wednesday, January 14, at 4 o'clock, and will continue in session three days. Dr. Paul Paquin, State Veterinarian of Missouri, will be present and address the meeting on "black leg." "Hog cholera" will also be discussed. Chancellor F. H. Snow, of the State University, will give a full report of the results of his experiments for the extermination of chinch bugs. Other prominent persons will also take part in the proceedings. In connection with the annual meeting of the board, the improved stock breeders of Kansas are called to meet on the same day. The object of this meeting is to organize a Kansas Improved Stock-Breeders' Association. Reduced rates will be given by the railroads.

The report of the warden of the penitentiary shows that the output of the coal mine for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1890, was 1,738,911 bushels, and for the year ended June 30, 1890, it was 1,679,820 bushels. The mine is in excellent condition, is supplied with an abundance of pure air and no care or expense is spared to provide against accident. There has been no accident in the mine incurring loss of life or limb in the past two years, and but one life has been lost by accident in the opening and operating of the mine during its entire history, and that one was the result of carelessness and disobedience of orders by the victim of the accident.

A decision by the Railroad Commissioners, covering many interests, was recently rendered. Although this decision pertains to a certain complaint against the Kansas City, Fort Scott & Memphis railway for refusing coal shipments, the ruling covers shipments of wheat, corn, cattle, lumber and all carload freights on any and every road in the State. The principle is a broad one, the board holding that railroads must supply cars when they have them without the slightest discrimination. The acts of a railroad company which might possibly ruin a person or firm's business will not be tolerated.

Mrs. Bertha Mayse, wife of John E. Mayse, committed suicide at Topeka the other day by taking "Rough on Rats." She was 19 years old and had been married only nine weeks. She had told Mr. Mayse several times in a joking way before she married him that she should some time take poison. She never entirely recovered from a fall received in her sixth year, which injured her head.

When her husband left for his work the young wife patted him on the cheek and told him he "would not find his pet when he returned." During his absence she took the poison.

The first biennial report of the State soldiers' home at Dodge City has been submitted to Governor Humphrey. The home now contains 200 inmates, and there are a large number of approved applications for admission, but the applicants can not be taken in for lack of funds. An appropriation of \$49,000 is asked for the year ending June 30, 1891, for buildings, salaries of employees, subsistence of inmates, etc., and for the year ending June 30, 1892, an appropriation of \$41,200 is asked, and for the deficiency of the present year \$6,375 is necessary.

The Douglas County Farmers' Institute adopted a resolution some time ago asking the Legislature to appropriate \$3,500 to enable Prof. F. H. Snow, of the University of Kansas, to experiment further on his process for exterminating the chinch bug. This resolution has been taken up and passed by the farmers' institutes of other counties of the State, and before the Legislature meets it is thought the appropriation will have the indorsement of a large part of the farmers.

C. B. Emery recently found in the Southern part of the State a gun-barrel with this inscription upon it: "Presented to Mike Jones by Kit Carson, 1849." It was found on a low spot of ground almost surrounded by a plain twenty feet higher. The bones of two men were in the vicinity and also the bones of three horses. The barrel is four feet six inches long. The woodwork had rotted away, but all the iron parts were there.

Officers of the new grand lodge of Kansas of the new political order, Knights of Reciprocity, were elected at Garden City as follows: D. N. Frost, grand judge, and B. F. Stock, grand clerk, both of Garden City; T. J. Norton, of Newton, grand marshal; R. C. Bailey, of Great Bend, grand treasurer; Adolph Gluck, of Dodge City, and John C. Fry, of Larned, grand balliffs.

C. A. Robinson, one of the leading merchants of Hazleton, went hunting the other day, taking his wagon and team. At night his team returned with his dead body in the wagon. A bullet hole in his heart showed the cause of his death. His gun was still loaded and it was evident that he had been murdered.

Thomas Plummer, a farmer twenty miles north of Wichita, committed suicide the other day by throwing himself in front of a passenger train on the Midland road. He was 36 years old and recently married. Domestic trouble said to be the cause.

A quarrel between the Captain and the members of Atchison's military company has resulted in the company being disbanded.

A late fire in the livery stable of J. W. Morrow at Topeka destroyed the building together with nine buggies and ten horses, one of the latter being valued at \$1,000.

SMUGGLER CAPTURED.

A Spanish Vessel Seized—The Vessel, Captain and Crew Taken to Key West.

New York, Dec. 29.—A dispatch from Key West, Fla., says that the *Angelica*, a ship flying the Spanish flag, has been captured off the west coast of Florida by the United States revenue ship *McLane*, and has been brought into port by an armed prize crew under the command of Lieutenant P. Huberth, of the *McLane*, and is now in the hands of the United States authorities at Key West.

The capture of the *Angelica* was effected in the vicinity of Sanibel island, on the west coast of Florida, the *McLane* carrying the vessel by an armed boat's crew armed with Winchester rifles and cutlasses. The ship was full of Spaniards, but none aboard showed any disposition to fight. The Spaniards gathered forward, scowling at the American sailors. Lieutenant Huberth walked forward and secured the captain and called to his men at the same time to be ready with their pieces.

The *Angelica's* captain produced a bill of store provisions purchased on the Florida coast, but this did not satisfy the boarding officer, who at once directed a part of his force to search the ship. No contraband stuff was found, but the character of the vessel seemed so certain that Lieutenant Huberth directed the Spanish captain to accompany him to the *McLane*.

Captain Smith convened a court of admiralty in the cabin and it was decided to seize the *Angelica* and convey her to the nearest American port. A prize crew was sent aboard armed to the teeth.

Just as the *McLane's* men were running the *Angelica's* anchor apeak the Spanish captain called on his men to fight and declared that he would die before allowing his ship to be carried off. The Spaniard was seized, placed in a small boat and sent aboard the *McLane* for safe keeping. The crew of the *Angelica* were quickly admonished not to attempt anything rash on pain of death.

The *Angelica* now awaits adjudication and will in all probability be offered for sale in the course of a few days. The proceeds will go into the Treasury of the United States. The fact that the *Angelica* was not provided with a register was alone sufficient to cause proceedings against her.

ALASKA TERRITORY.

Tired of Their Political Disadvantages the People Would Buy Out the Rights of the United States.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 28.—Captain James Carroll, of Sitka, Alaska, chosen by the Territorial convention held at Juneau in October last to represent the Territory as a delegate in Congress, provided that body should see fit to grant it the right of representation, has arrived and talks freely. The country, he said, undoubtedly needed a representative in Congress, but if that body denied it to the people there were other things which it should grant as a matter of simple justice to relieve the people of grievances which were fast growing intolerable. These he detailed at some length. He said all the Congressmen with whom he had talked seemed very favorable to granting the requests in the memorial.

Captain Carroll also spoke of a proposition he was willing to make on the part of the solid citizens of the Territory if Congress did not think Alaska of enough importance to give it a system of jurisprudence and all the facilities and rights it had granted every other outlying settlement of the Government. He was empowered to offer the sum of \$14,000,000 for the Territory and would pay it over in \$30 gold pieces on the shortest sort of notice. This was \$7,500,000 more than it cost, not to speak of the big yearly profits the Government has taken for sealing privileges. The offer, he said, was bona fide and he was sure if those making the offer had complete ownership, whatever flag was raised they could secure the people a popular government, unhampered by the defects of the present system, which worked useless hardships and clogged development.

AMERICAN JEWS.

Interesting Figures From the Census Office Concerning the Children of Judah and Benjamin.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 28.—The division of vital statistics of the Census Office has prepared a bulletin, which is now in press, containing a summary of the results of a special inquiry concerning the Jews in this country. This resulted in the return of 10,618 completed family schedules, embracing 60,630 living persons, December 31, 1890, and in these families there had been 2,148 marriages, 6,088 births and 3,062 deaths during the five years ended that date. The social condition of the families is indicated to some extent by the number of servants kept by them, and as about two-thirds are reported as keeping one or more servants the families reported may be said to be in easy circumstances. The average number of persons to each family December 31, 1890, was 5.71 and the average annual number for the five years covered by these statistics 5.47. The average annual number of marriages per 1,000 of population was much lower than the general rate, being but 7.4, and the average age at marriage was greater than among the general population. The low marriage rate and the increased average age at marriage are the principal reasons for the low birth rate. The deaths reported for the five years give an annual death rate of 7.11 per 1,000 of population, being about half of the average rate for the general population.

PROCLAIMED.

The President Issues His Proclamation Announcing the Opening of the World's Fair at Chicago in 1893.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 26.—The following proclamation has been issued by the President: By the President of the United States of America—A Proclamation: Whereas, Satisfactory proof has been presented to me that provision has been made for adequate grounds and buildings for the uses of the World's Columbian Exposition, and that a sum not less than \$10,000,000, to be used and expended for the purpose of said Exposition, has been provided in accordance with the conditions and requirements of section 19 of an act entitled "An act to provide for celebrating the four hundredth anniversary of the discovery of America by Christopher Columbus, by holding an international exhibition of arts, industries, manufactures and the products of the soil, mine and sea in the city of Chicago, in the State of Illinois," approved April 23, 1890.

Now, therefore, I, Benjamin Harrison, President of the United States, by virtue of the authority vested in me by said act, do hereby declare and proclaim that such international exhibition will be opened on the first day of May, in the year 1893, in the city of Chicago, in the State of Illinois, and will not be closed before the last Thursday in October of the same year. And I hereby declare and proclaim that such international exhibition will be opened on the first day of May, in the year 1893, in the city of Chicago, in the State of Illinois, and will not be closed before the last Thursday in October of the same year. And I hereby declare and proclaim that such international exhibition will be opened on the first day of May, in the year 1893, in the city of Chicago, in the State of Illinois, and will not be closed before the last Thursday in October of the same year. 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"WAIT DES A MINIT."

I have a gallant lover,
He's true as true can be;
But it's come to this when I want a kiss
He always says to me:
"Wait des a minit."
He does not love another;
His heart is all my own;
Yet I grieve to know, when he treats me so,
That mine to him has flown—
"Wait des a minit."
His face is very fair;
His eyes are violet blue;
And the light they send as on me they bend
"Most breaks my heart in two—
"Wait des a minit."
His hair is like the sun
That shines upon the dew;
But he likes not girls, and he shakes his curls,
With words that pierce me through—
"Wait des a minit."
Whenever I talk of love,
In moonlight or by day,
He just looks at me, and in mocking gloe
Remarks, and runs away:
"Wait des a minit."
I'll tell you what I'll do
To punish this young man:
When he wants a wife, if it takes his life,
I'll say to the young woman—
"Wait des a minit."
—Sandy Broad, in Harper's Weekly.

AVENGED AT LAST; Or, a World-Wide Chase.

A STORY OF RETRIBUTION.

BY "WABASH."
(COPYRIGHT, 1890.)

CHAPTER III.—CONTINUED.

He knew everybody for miles around and hob-nobbed with rich and poor, great and small. All met him on equal terms and he had a good word or a hearty laugh for everybody. His dress was untidy and ill-fitting, owing to the fact that he paid very little attention to outward appearances. He liked a man of his own ilk, but he hated, as he said, "them as put on airs bekas they'd med a bit o' money." Accompanying him was Velasquez, the man whom Wilcox despised above all the many despicable people he had met in the course of a long life-time. "Hello," said Wilcox, in his free and easy manner, to the justice, "what's up?" He had like every one else heard all about the tragedy, but felt bound to give vent to the stereotyped inquiry. The old gentleman walked across to the justice and sat down beside him while the administrator of law and order related to him the more recent developments of the case. When Wilcox heard that Anton Reyman was charged with the murder he excitedly jumped from his seat and shouted: "Why you thunderin' blockheads, you are not going to commit an honest man like Reyman for the murder of Mario Delaro, just because he had a few angry words with him and happened to be the first man to follow him out of the cellar last night?" "There seems to be no alternative," said the justice, "but you may rest assured he will have a fair trial." "Ah, by God, that he shall," said the bluff Yankee, "if it takes every cent of money I've got to secure it. Dammit, he's no more guilty of that crime than his poor little baby is." As he spoke these words—whether intentionally or not—his glance wandered towards Velasquez, who was in the room, and it struck him that Velasquez winced. Then he crossed over to Anton and said: "Cheer up old boy and keep a good heart. If there's any justice in these parts at all you shall get it." Then turning to Velasquez, he said: "And as for you, I suppose now that Delaro is out of the way you are pleased at the bottom of your hard heart. You'll be trying next to turn the widow out of her house and home in order to get money to throw across the tables up to Frisco. I know more than you think I do about your goings on, and you can make your mind up right here that you're not going to have it all your own way. If Mrs. Delaro ever wants protection from such infamous blood-suckers as you she knows where to find one." Velasquez listened apparently quietly, but inwardly full of interest, and said as politely as he could: "I fail to comprehend what I have ever done to merit this abuse, Mr. Wilcox." "Then you can know now that I've got a mighty good reason for my words and you'd better be careful." With this they both walked away. That night Anton spent behind the bars, charged with the dreadful crime of murder.

CHAPTER IV.

While Anton lay in jail wearily awaiting his trial, Velasquez arrived at the conclusion that about the best thing he could do was to move out of the valley. So the lawyers were consulted in regard to Delaro's estate, and after several disputes a settlement was agreed upon. Delaro's sorrowing wife, finding that the horrible associations of the district would be too much for her, resolved to sell every thing and move to Santa Rosa where her friends and parents had long resided. In all her negotiations and other business matters, she was ably assisted and indeed guided by Joel Wilcox, and this proved a fortunate arrangement for her. For a woman with no more knowledge of law and business than Mrs. Delaro would have been a pliable tool in the hands of so unprincipled and crafty a man as Velasquez. The estate, including the wine cellars and every thing else connected with it, was sold, and after all the final details were settled, Velasquez received a check for very nearly the same amount he had agreed upon with Mario Delaro on the night of the murder. He lost no time in bidding "Good-bye" to the Valley, bending his steps toward his old haunts in Frisco. His stay there was not of long duration, for he became fearful that Anton Reyman might be acquitted of the

charge of murder, following which event the impetuous Joel Wilcox would, undoubtedly, make matters rather unpleasant for him, if his whereabouts were known.

So he realised on all valuable papers in his possession and started East.

Nearly a month elapsed between the enactment of the vineyard tragedy and the time of Leon Velasquez's final disappearance from the Sonoma valley. With the assistance and advice of Joel Wilcox, Mrs. Delaro was preparing to dispose of her house and leave the district. Thanks to the old Yankee's business tact, she found that she had sufficient money left from the proceeds of the sale to keep her in comfort for a number of years. Still she was anxious to be rid of the house also.

In any case she would have been compelled to sell it shortly afterwards, for on the twentieth of the month, thirty days after Delaro's death, a notice was served on the executors of the estate to the effect that a note for (\$50,000) fifty-thousand dollars drawn in favor of Leon Velasquez and discounted by him in San Francisco, was due and must be paid in three days.

This threw a new light on affairs, and Mrs. Delaro was amazed. Why had her husband given Velasquez a note at thirty days for such an amount of money? She was utterly unable to solve the riddle, and at once sought her old friend for aid.

This is what old Joel Wilcox, the millionaire, said about it: "You kin depend upon it, Mrs. Delaro, that there is more in this than you or I know at present. This note that's a lyin' in the bank for you to meet was drawn on the night that my friend Mario was murdered, and I'm as sure that it's got sumthin' to do with that dirty work as I am that Anton Reyman is innocent of it all. The note'll hev to be met, but it'll knock a big hole in what you got out of the sale of the vineyard to do it. So when you're ready to sell your house don't go to anybody else. I'll buy it and give you a fair price for it."

Mrs. Delaro was much stirred by old Wilcox's words, and it was with a blanched face that she looked up at the big millionaire, and said: "Mr. Wilcox, do you think for one moment that Leon Velasquez had any thing to do with the death of my poor husband?" "Yes I do," was the reply, "and what's more I'm going to find out just how much he did hev to do with it, or my name ain't Joel Wilcox."

"I don't like to think this without some good grounds for the belief," said the beautiful woman; "but I will arouse myself at once. I am unusually quiet and do not as a rule jump at conclusions; but when my husband was cruelly taken from me it seemed as though my heart had been forcibly torn from its place to be replaced by a spirit of revenge. Henceforth my duty shall be to find Mario's slayer. I, too, do not believe Anton Reyman guilty, but—"

here her voice became choked with emotion and passion. The quiet, passive nature of the lady was fast fading before the hot southern blood of an aroused woman, and it was with flashing eyes and panting breath she earnestly exclaimed: "I will find his murderer, and may the blessed Virgin have mercy on him when I do—for I will have none."

Joel Wilcox promised that he would leave no stone unturned, but as Reyman's trial was to come off in about ten days he must go to San Francisco and interview the brokers, so as to find out all he could about Velasquez's recent actions. "That is the clew I must follow," he said to the widow. "In the meantime, you, of course, will keep your eyes and ears open to all that transpires in this immediate neighborhood."

Such was the compact which Joel Wilcox and the widow of Delaro entered into that night, and through many weary years of mingled hopes and disappointment, they kept the one aim in constant view.

The next morning Joel Wilcox started for San Francisco, to learn what he could about the money which Velasquez had raised on the note.

For this purpose he called at the office of Crandall & Co., investment brokers. Delaro had often told him



"THERE IS MORE IN THIS THAN WE KNOW AT PRESENT."

that he was in the habit of doing a little speculating occasionally through this house, Velasquez invariably conducting the deals.

So Wilcox naturally thought this would be a good starting point. On entering the office, he inquired for Mr. Crandall, and was ushered into the gentleman's private room.

As soon as Mr. Crandall heard the name of his caller he pricked up his ears and was immediately prepared to act as obsequiously as an obsequious man possibly could, under such circumstances.

For Joel Wilcox was a well-known name in Frisco, his enormous wealth being a matter of public gossip, and the little lynx-eyed broker thought he was in for a good stroke of business, he of course surmising that the millionaire was on the lookout for an investment.

In this, as we know, he was doomed to disappointment. The broker foresaw what was coming when Mr. Wilcox asked:

"Do you know if Leon Velasquez is in town, Mr. Crandall?" Now, the broker and Velasquez were "bosom

cronies," having worked many quiet and sometimes shady deals together. Still, the broker was by far the shrewder of the two men, and while Velasquez brought the lambs to the slaughter Crandall managed to catch most of the blood. Therefore, when this question was suddenly sprung upon him he was decidedly surprised, but at the same time was too old in the business to betray any undue agitation.

"Mr. Velasquez. Ah, yes, I remember him now; the gentleman from San Paolo," he said, with assumed indifference. "But why do you come here in search of that gentleman, Mr. Wilcox? It is hardly probable that I should be aware of the fact even if he did happen to be in town. His calls here are exceedingly few and far between, like angels' visits, as it were, if I may be permitted to make use of such an old and familiar expression."

"What a lie," thought his clerk, (a young Englishman) who had without intention left the door ajar when he ushered Mr. Wilcox into the private



"YOU WERE INQUIRING ABOUT MR. VELASQUEZ?"

room, and thus heard the remarks as he sat at his desk in the public office.

"Well," said Mr. Wilcox, "I have been informed that he had a good many business transactions with you and that this would be a likely place to find him."

"Yes," the little broker responded, "Mr. Velasquez certainly did have some business to transact with me but his visits here were always of the most formal nature, and we were not on such terms that I could be supposed to know much of his movements while in this city." The clerk outside had become interested by this time and mentally ejaculated: "What a liar!"

"I am not the sort of man to beat around the bush, and I may as well be plain with you," said Mr. Wilcox.

"You have of course, heard of my friend Mario Delaro's murder near his own wine cellars on the night of the twenty-first of last month?"

"Yes, I did hear of the sad occurrence," was the rejoinder. Joel Wilcox continued: "The week before that murder Mr. Delaro told me of a deal he made with you, though Velasquez, in some mining stock that paid big, and I'm here as a representative of Delaro's widow to know if the matter has ever been fixed up."

"Yes, I believe it has," replied Crandall; "but to make sure I will step around to the office of the broker who sold the stock for Velasquez and inquire if the money has been paid," saying which he rose to go and handed Mr. Wilcox a newspaper to read during his temporary absence.

As soon as Crandall had gone Joel Wilcox muttered to himself: "Well, I wonder how much more money the villain has scraped together. There is no account of that money being paid to Delaro on his books, at least I couldn't find it if there was. The yaller-skinned 'possum tried his best to clean out his best friend before he killed him."

He was not left to his thoughts very long, for no sooner was Crandall's back turned than the clerk made an excuse to come into the room with a bundle of papers in his hand. As soon as this individual got close enough to Mr. Wilcox he whispered:

"You were inquiring about the transactions of Mr. Velasquez with this house?"

"Yes, I was," the astonished millionaire responded.

"Then appoint a meeting with me to-night and I will give you some information that will prove of value."

"What do you know about the business?" queried Mr. Wilcox.

"More than I care to know," was the rejoinder, "but I'm getting tired of it and must tell somebody. What hotel are you stopping at?"

"The Palace," was the answer. "Room 21."

"Expect me there to-night at nine o'clock, then," said the clerk, who then left the room, not a moment too soon, for at that moment Crandall returned, his walk out to the other broker's office having been merely a "blind."

Without waiting until he was seated he informed Mr. Wilcox that the stock certificates had been sold and the money paid to Velasquez, who held a power of attorney for Mr. Delaro.

At this Mr. Wilcox rose to leave, for he felt that the interview with the clerk would serve his purpose far better than any quantity of talk with the unprincipled broker. With many polite farewells and expressions of hope for future interviews, as well as regrets at the shortness of the present visit (entirely upon the part of the broker, however), the two men parted.

Punctually at the hour of nine Crandall's clerk put in his appearance at the Palace Hotel and was shown up to Mr. Wilcox's room.

He introduced himself by means of a card bearing the legend: "Percy Beaufort Lovel."

"Now, Mr. Percy Beaufort Lovel," said the jovial host, "I guess you know a good cigar when you try one, so help yourself out of that box on the table; and I know you can drink a glass of wine, else you ain't English. So sit you down and I'll call for some of the genuine article, then we'll have a talk. But suppose, instead of calling you Mr. Percy Beaufort Lovel, we drop that of this dime novel title and call you plain Percy?"

The Englishman made no demur to

any of these suggestions; so the wine was brought in, and, under its steadily-increasing influence, he told the millionaire all he knew about Velasquez. "So you say he was squeezed into a corner the day before the murder," asked Wilcox.

"Yes, and a pretty tight one, too," was the rejoinder, "but, as he left the office, I heard him tell Mr. Crandall that he would get the money in three days by fair means or by foul."

"Then Percy proceeded and told what had happened since, how Velasquez bought up the mining stock certificates, and sold them at a sleek profit, and how he had held a note for fifty thousand dollars, given him by Delaro, which Crandall managed by false representations to get discounted for him on the quiet. Finally, Lovel told how only a week ago, Velasquez came into the office and went with Crandall to cash a check for a good part of forty thousand dollars which he said was the proceeds of the share in the sale of the Posada vineyards. Lovel gave it as his opinion that Velasquez had started East with very little short of a hundred thousand dollars cash money in his possession."

"Do you know which way he went?" asked Mr. Wilcox.

"No, I do not, sir," was the reply. "Now, come, Percy, we shall get along a good deal better without any of that kind of business. Don't 'sirr' me any more," said the plain-spoken Yankee.

Lovel smiled and continued: "Velasquez said he might stop at Denver awhile, but he expected to be in Chicago inside of ten days."

This information woke up the millionaire and he said: "Then time is precious. Are you willing to go with me to San Paolo to-morrow, Percy?"

"Well," said Lovel, "the question is rather sudden, Mr. Wilcox, and I might lose my place if I go without Mr. Crandall's permission."

"Curse your position!" ejaculated Wilcox. "Come with me and help to run that villain to earth and I'll see that you have a position as long as I live."

"That settles it," said Percy. "I've been drifting all over for the last seven years and I may as well keep it up."

The next day the millionaire and his new-found friend, the poor English clerk, started off to San Paolo together and forged links of friendship that were only snapped by death, while Crandall lost a good clerk who was too honest for his questionable services.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

BOOK-MAKERS' TRICKS.

How the Betting Public is Swindled at Horse Races.

Apart from the grosser forms of roguery, the book-makers have a great advantage over the public. With their comparatively easy access to jockeys, stable boys and others in the secret of the stables, to say nothing of their facilities for unearthing unsuspected causes of disqualification, they are in a far better position than the public to know what is not going to win. In union with the possession of such secrets, a remarkable system can be worked of what is known as "making false favorites." For this purpose a combination of artifices is often sufficient to impose upon the public; rumors, freely circulated, of the horse's excellent condition, and of his successes in his trials, accompanied at the same time by rumors antagonistic to his competitors; flatteries, commonly known as "stimmers," recorded in their books and published in the papers—all are calculated to bring the public in to back him, perhaps up to the position of first favorite.

There is, at the same time, considerable mutual dependence between racing and betting. Racing, of course, is the substratum of betting; but nobody who looks facts in the face can fail to see that racing derives a great deal of reciprocal support from betting. It would be idle to suppose that the crowds which throng the stands at race courses pay their guineas for admission in the same way as they might take tickets for a theater, simply to see a show. If the betting element were abolished from the race course, as some would have it, it is not difficult to see the effect such a change would have in the receipts of the meeting, and if the race fund suffers, the prizes that are given at meetings must suffer too. The body of professional racing men forms another link between racing and betting. If part of their re-imbursment is derived from prizes or stakes, for the bulk thereof they look to "getting on" at a good price; and this they are only able to do through the existence of a free market for betting. Vague rumors are from time to time afloat as to the enormous sums won by "the stable" over some big handicap, which, if even approximately true, must cut considerably into the profits of the ring.—G. Herbert Stutfield, in Nineteenth Century.

A Job's Comforter.

"You ought to be glad that you will be electrified instead of hanged," said a prison visitor to a convicted murderer.

"Why?" asked the felon in great surprise.

"You suffer greatly from rheumatism, and electricity is the best known remedy for that."—The Jury.

TEN years ago a good buffalo head sold from \$15 to \$40. The price now ranges from \$75 to \$100. Rocky Mountain sheep are not very numerous, and the handsome head of that animal brings from \$35 to \$100. Mountain sheep are sold in pairs, when the taxidermist has saved the whole animal, and they sell for \$500 a pair. Elk heads sell from \$35 to \$500 each. Grizzly bear rugs bring from \$35 to \$200 each, black bear as high as \$75.

"Lily, there is sadness and melancholy in your eyes to-night, and your cheeks seem blanching." "Yes, George, I am far from being happy." "Confide in me, dearest; let me share your sorrow. Have the buffetings of this cruel world cast a gloom over your soul?" "Well, not exactly; but you see, I am bound to wear my new shoes, and they pinch my feet dreadfully."

AGRICULTURAL HINTS.

A PRACTICAL DEVICE.

New and Simple Method of Fore-Shortening a Wagon.

On a narrow street in a crowded city I noticed what appeared to be a wagon-shed, but on quite a reduced scale. It was about six feet wide and not more than eleven or twelve feet deep, and was closed in front with a close picket gate. A wide plank spilled edgewise on either side was greasy, marked and scarred where the wheel-hubs had scraped it, so there was no doubt that a heavy wagon was stored there when off duty; but where did the tongue lodge when the wagon was quietly sleeping in the shed? It would not be permitted to protrude over the sidewalk for people to trip over, besides the pickets would not allow of it, so I concluded it must be a cart-shed instead of a wagon-shed. One night, however, I chanced to see the teamster come home, and the cart was a four-wheeled wagon, and a heavy one at that. I watched with considerable curiosity to see the puzzle solved.

Opening the picket gate he backed the wagon in, taking very little heed to where the horses faced, for when the hind hubs were once inside the wagon was bound to go straight, as the planks prevented any erratic wanderings from

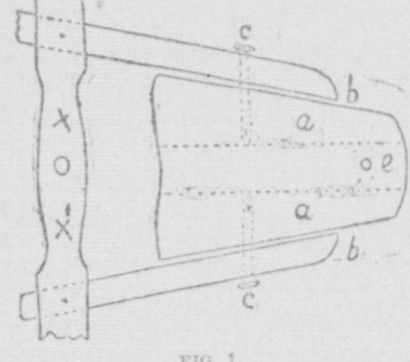


FIG. 1.

the straight and narrow way to the back of the shed. When the wagon was clear back, the man drew the draw-pin part way up, started the horses a little, and presto—the tongue pulled out and dropped upon the ground. After un hitching, the doubletree was thrown into the wagon, the tongue hauled after it; then the picket gate closed, making all secure for the night. It was all very easy, and eight feet of shed room was saved by a simple device that might be had with every two-horse wagon in the land. The accompanying illustrations show the manner of construction.

Fig. 1 is a portion of front axle, x, with bounds, b, b; a, a, are the jaws of the wagon tongue, kept in position by the bolts, c, c, put on from the outside and held in place by pins passing through the jaws; this is done to give a clear passage, e, for the rear of the tongue. A portion of the tongue is represented in Fig. 3, showing how the strap, a, that holds the doubletree pin points back instead of forward, and thus enables the doubletree to remain attached to the tongue whether the latter is in or out of place. To attach the tongue t (Fig. 3) is inserted in the throat e (Fig. 1) and the draw-bolt or hammer dropped down, when all is snug and ready for business. Fig. 2 is a cross section of the jaws at the hammer hole, showing how the wooden pieces are connected above and be-

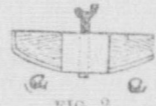


FIG. 2.

low with thin boiler-plate iron, making a socket for the tongue. This arrangement is slightly heavier than the ordinary jaws of a wagon tongue, but need not add more than fifteen or twenty pounds. The back end of the wagon tongue is shod with iron on all four sides to strengthen and prevent wear.

A prominent commission firm in Akron often has occasion to load and unload in an alley alongside the store where the horses would be across the sidewalk. It uses a wagon with this device, and by partially withdrawing the hammer, taking only a few seconds of time, the team is removed and hitched to one side, thus removing all obstruction. A wagon tongue not only takes eight feet additional room, but is always in the way, especially on a barn floor, and the ability to withdraw it and lay it under the wagon would not only economize room, but save many a sore shin and muffled curse.—L. B. Tribner, in Ohio Farmer.

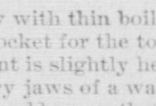


FIG. 3.

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DAIRY AND CREAMERY.

It is not luck that counts, but deliberate calculating judgment.

MANY more cows are worn out by underfeeding and poor care than by overwork.

MILK should be strained immediately after being drawn, and if intended for butter making, not be distributed until creamed.

COWS SHOULD have an abundance of suitable food and pure water and salt, kept where they can have ready access to it every day.

The function of milk-giving is maternal, and the mother the world over needs shelter, warmth, comfort and kind treatment.

The all-the-year-round cow is the paying cow. The real dairy cows all tend in this direction, and a cow that goes dry longer than two months ought to be got rid of unless she is a heavy milker for the ten months.

An exchange is authority for the statement that in Detroit, Mich., there has been an exhaustive examination going on for some time as to the purity of milk supplied to that city, and Dr. Coventry, who has conducted the examination, reports that seventy-five per cent of the milk received was found to be adulterated, and says that if the milk peddlers continue to sell inferior milk, prosecution will be made at once.

CHESTNUTS FOR PROFIT.

One of the Most Promising of All Nuts for Orchard Culture.

The chestnut—the good, sweet, reliable American chestnut—may safely be considered the most promising of all nuts suitable for orchard culture. All we will have to do is to plant seed for stock in orchard rows, then look up some of the largest and finest varieties, known to be good bearers, and graft them upon the seedlings. This would give us a valuable orchard after awhile, and perhaps as profitable, as if we planted Nuts, Paragon, or any other.

Mr. A. S. Fuller, in a recent contribution to the New York Tribune, calls attention to the dwarf Chinquapin chestnut, as a variety for the fruit garden and for the children's pleasure. Whether it could be depended upon as a source of revenue or not, certainly it will prove to be an object of interest, and well worthy of a place on the lawn or in the garden.

The Chinquapin chestnut (Castanea pumila) gives little promise of ever yielding varieties of large size, says Mr. Fuller, still it deserves to be better known in cultivation. The nuts are small, globular or slightly oblong, and produce singly, or only one in each bur, but the burrs are borne on long fruit-stalks, sometimes a dozen on each; consequently the increase in number makes up in part for diminutive size. The nuts are sweet and tender, even more delicate than our common chestnut.

The Chinquapin is most abundant in the South, although found sparingly on the sandy ridges of Pennsylvania and Southern Ohio. In the more northern localities, as well as in the richer soils of the South, this species grows thirty or forty feet high, while on the poor, sandy soils of the South it is a mere bush, often not more than three or four feet high, even when it is old and the plants are matured.

Taken as a whole, this species appears to be more variable than our common sweet chestnut, and this lends to it its greatest value in cultivation. By selecting the very dwarf varieties we may cultivate them in rows as we do gooseberries or currants; or they may be planted among ordinary low-growing shrubs about the lawn and garden, and where the children can have the fun of picking chestnuts from the tree without climbing or waiting for nuts to fall.

Several years ago I raised a number of Chinquapins from the nuts; some came into bearing when only three years old, and all when not more than four or five. The variation in form, color and size of leaf and habit of growth seems to be almost endless, for no two are alike. One has leaves nearly as large as the European chestnut, and on another they are small, slightly oblong, and green on both sides, instead of hoary tomentose underneath, as usual in this species.

In productiveness there is as great a difference as in other characteristics, but all are curious and interesting. The nuts from which these seedlings were raised came from the South, but have proved perfectly hardy in Northern New Jersey.

Give the children a few Chinquapin bushes or trees, if for nothing more than to add to their pleasure, years hence, when thinking of youthful days and agreeable surroundings.—Popular Gardening.

CAUGHT BY ACCOUNTS.

How a Pennsylvania Dairyman Kept Tab on His Employees.

The habit of keeping strict accounts is one cause of the common success of the farming of former business men. The farm needs business habits as much as a store does. I was once running a dairy with a large and valuable milk-route. Two men were employed to deliver the milk. Each helped at the milking, weighed the milk and recorded the weight on a sheet hung in the barn, and changed weight. Occasionally I watched the milking and the weighing so that a standard of the yield was secured. Any falling off in the yield of course would be noticed at once, and it varied very little from day to day. By and by I found the returns of sales much shorter than the yield of milk. The difference made \$65 in one month. At pay-day I kept back the wages of the two men until the shortage was explained. I was sued by one and as I produced in the court the statement of the milk yield in the man's handwriting, and he could not account for the short returns, I recovered judgment against him. Then the other fellow confessed to me he had been induced to keep back every day so much money. Had the men not left a witness in their own writing they could not have been convicted of the stealing. This hint may be valuable to owners of milk routes.—N. Y. Tribune.

SOME USEFUL HINTS.

The Proper Way of Laying Plank Walks and Stable Floors.

If the reader will study the grain in the end of the planks in any walk, or as represented in Figs. 1 and 2, it will be seen that in the first the grain forms successive cups or gutters, which catch and hold the rain water, which causes the plank to decay quickly. It will

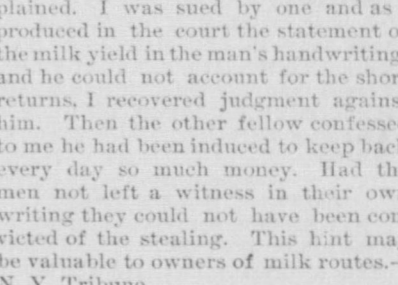


Fig. 1 Wrong Way Fig. 2 Right Way

also be seen that the same grain as it runs along the face of the plank makes long, sharp splinters, which in rain and shine soon warp up and endanger the feet, and tear the dresses and are unsafe in many ways, besides rotting out the planks so much quicker. Now turn this same plank over, as shown in Fig. 2, and it will be seen how each close grain makes a little roof over its fellow, and all liquids percolate through the loose grain and drain away, allowing the plank to dry quickly, while the splinters are nowhere to be seen. Planks and boards should therefore be laid properly as in Fig. 2, and not as in Fig. 1.—American Agriculturist.

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

Terms—per year, \$1.50 cash in advance; all other three months, \$1.25; after six months, \$2.00; for six months, \$1.50 cash in advance.

ADVERTISING RATES.

Table with columns for advertising rates: 1 week, 2 weeks, 3 weeks, 4 weeks, 5 weeks, 6 weeks, 7 weeks, 8 weeks, 9 weeks, 10 weeks, 11 weeks, 12 weeks, 13 weeks, 14 weeks, 15 weeks, 16 weeks, 17 weeks, 18 weeks, 19 weeks, 20 weeks, 21 weeks, 22 weeks, 23 weeks, 24 weeks, 25 weeks, 26 weeks, 27 weeks, 28 weeks, 29 weeks, 30 weeks, 31 weeks, 32 weeks, 33 weeks, 34 weeks, 35 weeks, 36 weeks, 37 weeks, 38 weeks, 39 weeks, 40 weeks, 41 weeks, 42 weeks, 43 weeks, 44 weeks, 45 weeks, 46 weeks, 47 weeks, 48 weeks, 49 weeks, 50 weeks.

LOCAL NOTICES.

Local notices, 10 cents a line for the first insertion; and 5 cents a line for each subsequent insertion; double price for black letter, or for items under the head of "Local Short Stops".

TIME TABLE.

Time table for A., T. & S. F. R. R. with columns for East, Atch., N.Y., Chas., M.R., K.C., X. and various stations like Cedar Grove, Elm Dale, Evans, Strong, Ellipton, Saffordville, etc.

LOCAL SHORT STOPS.

Business locals, under this head, 20 cents a line, first insertion, and 10 cents a line for each subsequent insertion. Kansas zephyrs, Sunday. Mrs. Chas. E. Hughey is quite ill. Foggy and gloomy weather this week. Mr. Wm. Studer has our thanks for a goose. A little rain, yesterday, also some sunshine. A store room for rent. Apply at this office. Be sure you get the date right, as this is 1891. Mr. J. H. Brown went to Kansas City, Monday. New Year's day, and the first snow of the season. Mr. Wm. Sharp is now located at Elen Mills, Kansas. Mr. W. Y. Hilton has returned from a visit to Lawrence. Mr. Tom Roberts of this city, has been granted a pension. Mrs. J. L. Cochran arrived here, last night, from Topeka. Mr. W. F. Richtmyer has our thanks for a number of rabbits. Miss Nellie Young has returned from Colorado City, Col. Mrs. P. B. McCabe has our thanks for our Christmas goose. County Clerk J. S. Stanley is suffering with a severe cold. Miss Fanny North went to Topeka, Tuesday, for a short visit. Harry Young returned, last Thursday, from Pueblo, Colorado. Mrs. Wm. Clark has returned home, from her visit in Missouri. Who says that the Hon. J. P. Kuh is not receiving a pension? Mr. Wm. Dawson, of Clements, has gone to England, on a visit. Mr. W. E. Holmes has returned to Strong City, from the west. Mr. Jack Thompson, of Clements, has returned from Colorado. The Rev. F. W. Fenn, of Dunlap, was at Strong City, last week. Mr. Mike O'Donnell has returned to Strong City, from Colorado. Mr. J. L. Cochran was down to Topeka the fore part of this week. Mr. Wit Adare, of Strong City, was down to Kansas City, last week. Mr. J. G. Brown returned, Tuesday, from a week's visit in Missouri. Mr. Dennis Madden was down to Topeka, both last week and this. Mrs. Dr. W. P. Pugh has returned home, from her visit at Lawrence. The days are getting longer and good resolves are growing stronger. Mr. M. M. Young returned, Sunday, from his visit at Colorado City, Col. Mr. Geo. McGovern, of Strong City, was down to Kansas City, last week. Capt. H. A. Ewing, of Wauseon, has been appointed a Notary Public. The pension of Mr. Wm. L. Simpson, of Elm Dale, has been increased. Mr. and Mrs. Eamans of Strong City, spent Christmas at Kansas City. Mrs. E. J. Edwards, of Strong City, has returned from her visit at Chicago. Mr. Joe Minor and family will move to Rettiger Bro. & Co.'s quarry, next week. Messrs. John and Dennis Madden were over to Marion, last week, attending Court. Miss Julia Allen went to Lawrence, yesterday, on a visit to her brother, Mr. Ed. R. Allen.

For Sale—A piano. Apply to H. Bonewell, at Eureka House. The Rev. W. T. Blenkarn, of Strong City, spent Christmas at Madison. Mr. F. B. Hunt returned, last Thursday, from his business trip to New York. Judge L. Houck, of Hutchinson, spent last Sunday on his farm, on Spring creek. Mr. James O'Byrne is building an addition to his hotel, the Acme House, in Strong City. The Western Union Telegraph office at Strong City has been moved into the depot again. Mrs. Catharine Reifsnider, of Strong City, was quite ill, last week, but is now improving. Born, Wednesday, December 31st, 1890, to Mr. and Mrs. B. H. Grover, of this city, a son. The new year has arrived, and we wish each and all of our readers a Happy New Year. Dr. C. L. Conaway and his brother, Mr. W. T. S. Conaway, went to Kansas City, Monday. Mr. Sidney F. Whitney and family, of Diamond ranch, have gone to Topeka, for the winter. Born, on Saturday night, December 27, 1890, to Mr. and Mrs. D. Y. Hamill, of Clements, a son. Mr. J. H. Mayville, of Emporia, spent Sunday with friends and relatives, at Strong City. Mrs. Chas. Hakans and daughter, of Strong City, are spending the holidays at Lincoln, Nebraska. Miss Grace Crawford, of Dunlap, was visiting at Mr. James O'Byrne's, Strong City, last week. Dr. J. W. Stone and his mother and sister are making preparations to soon move back to Kentucky. Mr. Bert McIlvain and mother, of Strong City, have gone to Oklahoma, to make that their home. Mr. Wm. J. Deshler, of Diamond Springs, spent Christmas with relatives and friends in this county. Mr. C. E. Allison, agent for the Western Newspaper Union, of Kansas City, was in town, Tuesday. Mr. and Mrs. Henry E. Lantry spent Christmas at the home of Mr. B. Lantry, Strong City, their father. Mr. Percy Gillman, who is now located at Pueblo, Col., has just recovered from a spell of pneumonia. Messrs. J. M. Kerr and J. H. Doornell have bought of Mr. J. S. Wierman his flour and feed store. Miss Clara Brandley and Miss Cox, of Matfield Green, were visiting in this city and at Emporia, last week. Mr. Geo. B. Carson, with his wife and son, spent Christmas day with the parents of Mrs. Carson, at Emporia. Mr. John Clay, of Strong City, is now running as helper on the express car, between Newton and La Junta. While playing at school, Beatrice Nowlan, of Matfield Green, fell and broke one of her legs in two places. Mr. J. J. Massey, who has been at work at Kansas City for some time past, is at home during the holidays. The Phoenix Insurance Co. has paid the insurance on the recently burned down residence of Mr. Geo. M. Hayden. Mr. Geo. Hoover, of Strong City, has gone to Caldwell to take a position in the roundhouse at that place. The Free Methodists, of Matfield Green, intend erecting a church, and have bought the lumber for the same. Mr. and Mrs. Allan Lee, who were visiting at the Lee ranch, South Fork, have returned to their home in Topeka. Misses Rida Winters and Minnie Johnston, who are attending school at Emporia, are at home during the holidays. Mr. Jonathan Seamans, of Greenville, Ill., who was here visiting his sister, Mrs. G. E. Finley, has returned home. Walter Rettiger, of Colorado City, Col., arrived here, Wednesday of last week, on a visit to his old stamping grounds. Misses Fanny and Emma North, of Hutchinson, are visiting at their father's, Mr. Jacob North's, during the holidays. If the date opposite your name on your paper or the wrapper is not right, send word to us, or call in and have it corrected. Mr. Lene Stanley, of Toledo, is the happy father of a new-born daughter, which arrived at his home, December 16, 1890. Mr. D. A. Ellsworth, of Nortonville, and his sister, Miss Anna Ellsworth, of this city, are visiting their brother, in St. Louis, Mo. Mr. John Davidson, of Strong City, has gone to Louisiana to take charge of track laying on the Watkins & Gulf railroad. Mrs. C. C. Watson returned, last Thursday, from Leadville, Col., where she was visiting her brother, Mr. E. E. Hineckley. Mr. Arch Miller's son, John, got his face badly burned by the explosion of a powder horn while out hunting a few days ago. Mr. Louis Bauerle and oldest daughter, of Lehigh, are spending New Year's with Mr. E. F. Bauerle, their brother and uncle. Mr. Louis Romigh, of Valley Center, Sedgewick county, is here, with his family, visiting friends and relatives during the holidays. The bridge over Fox creek, north-west of Strong City, is completed, and will be ready for travel as soon as the approaches are graded. Thunder, lightning, rain and snow visited these parts, last night; and a regular blizzard is prevailing as we go to press this morning. Mrs. Dr. F. M. Jones is now at Burlington, Oklahoma, assisting Mr. C. W. Jones in setting up the estate of her deceased husband. Mr. L. A. Lowther and wife, Mrs. Hattie Dart and Misses Nannie Pugh and Maggie Breesse went to Topeka, Monday, to attend the State Teachers' Association. The former two have returned home.

Miss Mata Magerl, who lives with her grandmother, Mrs. L. Holz, in this city, is visiting her mother, at Topeka, during the holidays. The two bells have been placed in the steeple of the Catholic church, Strong City, and the masonry of the steeple was completed, Monday. Mr. O. L. Hulbert, wife and child, of Kansas City, are spending the holidays with the parents of Mrs. Hulbert, Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Massey. Mr. T. H. Grisham went to Colorado City, Col., last Sunday, and returned home, Wednesday afternoon, bringing his wife back with him. Mr. J. W. Holsinger having purchased an interest in the hardware store of his brother the firm name will hereafter be W. H. Holsinger & Co. Mrs. J. H. Doolittle and son, Dudley, spent last Sunday in Herrington, with Mrs. Doolittle's mother and brother, Mrs. T. S. Jones and Mr. Edgar W. Jones. Married, in the parlors of the Eureka House, on Tuesday evening, December 30, 1890, by Judge J. M. Rose, Charles Underwood and Mrs. Mattie Crazon. The wife of Mr. A. F. Fritze, Strong City, presented him with twin boys, Christmas morning, 1890, the first being born at 5 o'clock, and the second at 5:30. Mr. Bert Emerson has left Burns, Marion county, and returned to his old home, Cedar Point, and taken a position in the Santa Fe depot at Cedar Grove. Married, on Tuesday, December 23, 1890, at the home of the bride, near Bushong, Kansas, Mr. David Richardson, of Strong City, and Miss Tyna Williamson. While fixing the prop under a clothes line, last Saturday, the prop fell, striking Mr. Frank Darling on the head, cutting quite a gash which had to be sewed up. The Rev. K. E. Maclean and Mr. J. F. Kirker, of Strong City, were at Queenemo, the latter part of last week, attending the District Convention of the Epworth League. Messrs. W. Cortright and Fenn Irwin, of Americus, were in town, yesterday, the former on business and the latter visiting at his brother-in-law's, Mr. S. A. Breesse. Mrs. William Brodie, formerly of Strong City, presented her husband with twin boys, on Tuesday, December 23, 1890, in the city of Denver, Col., weight, 9½ pounds, each. The culvert across east Main street is completed, and it is an excellent job and does much credit to the present City Administration, both in its cheapness and substantialness. Mrs. D. Thistle and daughter, Miss Maud, and Misses Martha and Temp Wells, of Sistersville, W. Va., aunt and cousins of Mrs. L. A. Lowther, are visiting at Mr. Lowther's. Mr. Adam Gottbehuet is lying quite ill, from a cold he contracted in going to and from the Christmas tree at the German Lutheran church, Strong City, Christmas Eve night. Mrs. Geo. W. Hays, who has returned from Eureka Springs, Arkansas, is much improved in health. She is now having the healing waters sent here, and is taking them with joy. Miss Nellie McAdam, of Effingham, Kansas, who had been visiting her sister, Mrs. Jas. Drummond, of Elm Dale, returned home, Tuesday of last week, accompanied by her sister and Miss E. M. Drummond. A very enjoyable masquerade ball was given, in the Strong City Opera House, Tuesday night, under the auspices of the Knights of Pythias of that city. The supper, a grand affair, was served at the Bank Hotel. The Board of County Commissioners will meet in regular session, next Monday, at which meeting they will settle up the business of the present Board; and the new Board will meet on the following Monday. County Commissioner-elect J. C. Nichol and family, who have been visiting in Dakota for several months past, returned, last Saturday, having come through by wagon, and being twenty-seven days on the road. Mr. T. B. Johnson returned, Wednesday of last week, from Henderson, Ky.; and, having sold his home property to Mr. G. M. Hayden, he will soon leave, with his family, for Henderson, where he is now engaged in business. As Dr. W. M. Rich, of Clements was going home from the lyceum, at Coyne Valley school-house, a few nights ago, he was run against by some parties on horseback and kicked by one of the horses, and quite badly hurt. The following newly elected officers of Zerodatha Lodge No. 80, A. F. & A. M., were installed, last Friday night, W. M., J. M. Tuttle; S. W., J. W. McWilliams; J. W., Chas. P. Gill; Treasurer, W. H. Holsinger; Sec'y, J. P. Kuhl. Twin City Lodge, No. 60, Knights of Pythias, are out with handsome, printed invitations to their first annual entertainment, to be given in Music Hall, this (Thursday) evening. The programme will consist of music, speaking, recitations, a play, supper and dancing; and a most pleasant time is anticipated. THE CHEROKEE STRIP TOWN CO., Havana, Kansas, will send a certificate of membership, on receipt of One Dollar. By their plan members can secure a town lot without being present at the opening of the Cherokee Strip to settlement. Take membership now so your lot will be near the center of the town-site. Mr. J. L. Cochran, of this city, who was sued in the Shawnee County District Court, by his wife, for a divorce, was granted a divorce, last Monday, on his cross petition, for abandonment, (his wife being refused a divorce), and the custody of his children, their mother and the children having the privilege of visiting each other. The Live-Stock Indicator, the leading western live-stock paper, can be obtained in connection with the COURANT at \$2.25 a year. The information of interest to farmers and stock raisers, contained in the Live-Stock Indicator, is worth many times the price of subscription. Sample copies can be had by addressing Live-Stock Indicator, Kansas City, Mo. The following petit jurors have been drawn for the term of the District Court beginning on Tuesday, February 10: Wm. H. Mitchell, Henry L. Hammer, Wm. Moore, of Toledo township; Robert Clements, J. B. Capwell, E. Hegle, S. M. Spear, D. C. Evans, Ed. Williams, O. M. Ellis, Samuel Comstock, N. Brown, Sr., John H. Scribner, John A. Patterson, John G. Smith, of Falls; Chas. Deering, B. A. Pinkston, Jos. Lybarger, of Cedar; John M. Stephenson, James F. Robinson, P. S. Shipley, W. D. Messer, H. C. Varnum, of Cottonwood; A. Birk, Jas. Rogier, W. R. Myers, F. M. Gaddie, of Bazaar; Ernest Pracht, L. C. Umbarger, F. W. Ahnefeldt, of Diamond Creek. Died, at the residence of her niece, Mrs. Ione B. Alvey, 2503 St. Xavier street, Louisville, Ky., on Thursday, December 18, 1890, after being confined to her bed three weeks, Miss Catherine Timmons, in the 81st year of her age, she having been born in the county Cavan, Ireland, in March, 1810. She emigrated to this country, with her parents, when yet a girl, and located, with the family, at Louisville, where she had lived a life of love and usefulness until called to reap the reward of her labors in time into mansion of eternal bliss. She was a devout member of the Catholic Church, received all the rites of that Church, and was buried from the Cathedral in Louisville, on the Saturday morning following her death, the Rev. Father Louis G. Deppen preaching a very beautiful sermon, and her remains being followed to their last resting place, beside the other dead of the family, by two priests and a large number of relatives and friends. She was hurt in the cyclone that visited Louisville, last spring, and had not been well since. She was the last living child of the grandfather of the editor of the COURANT, on the paternal side of the house; therefore, he feels it his duty to pay this, perhaps, last tribute of affection to her memory. Requiescat in pace. TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION. The Chase County Teachers' Association will meet in the High School building Cottonwood Falls, on Saturday January 10, 1891, at 1 o'clock p. m. PROGRAMME. Music—Opening chorus by pupils of the High School. Recitation—Miss Mattie Sheehan. Premature Promotion—Paper—Geo. Swainhart. Discussion—J. M. Warren and E. W. Jeffrey. Recitation—Miss Anna Hackett. Music and Recitations—by pupils of the Primary Department. "Prize and Triumphs of a Country School Teacher"—Paper—J. W. Brown. Carried over. Discussion—J. E. Vanderpool and H. A. Rose. Recitation—Miss Eva Tuttle. Recitation—Miss Stella Breesse. Educational Meetings—T. B. Moore. Miscellaneous Business. Closing. J. C. DAVIS, Secretary. COURT PROCEEDINGS. P. DOSTER, JUDGE. The District Court met, on Friday, December 25, ultimo, and disposed of the following cases: F. Burnhouse vs. W. F. Dunlap et al.; report of commissioners set aside, and new report ordered. State vs. W. H. Winters; judgment on mandate, for defendant. Kansas Mortgage Co. vs. J. B. Springer; dismissed without prejudice. The Sheriff's sales were confirmed in the following cases: Geo. Storch vs. W. A. Smith et al.; Anna F. Headley vs. Henry Fritts et al., and Kansas Mortgage Co. vs. Wm. White et al. SOUTH OF SNOW BELT. Texas, New Mexico and old Mexico are well worth visiting this winter. It will not cost you much to take a trip there via Santa Fe route. Winter tourist tickets now on sale, good until June 1st, 1891, with thirty days' limit each way. List of destinations includes Austin, Corpus Christi, Del Rio, El Paso, Galveston, Houston, Lufkin, Marfa, Monterey, Rockport, Saltillo and San Antonio. Inquire of local agent of Santa Fe Route, or address G. T. Nicholson, G. P. & T. A., Topeka, Kansas. LETTER LIST. Letters remaining in the postoffice at Cottonwood Falls, Kansas, December 31st, 1890: Brown, Henry A., Bonman, James Barron, Jennie Clark, J. L. Bromfield, J. A. Harclerode, F. R. All the above remaining uncalled for January 15th, will be sent to the Dead Letter office. S. A. BRESSE, P. M. BUSINESS BRIEVITIES. Wood taken on subscription. For abstracts call on Frew & Bell. J. W. McWilliams wants town loans—large and small. FOR SALE.—My residence in Cottonwood Falls, Kansas, at a bargain. Address Scott E. Winne, Hutchinson, Kansas. Roland Roberts guarantees that he will cure fistula and poll evil in horses, with one application of medicine, and desires owners of horses afflicted with these diseases, to give him a call. dec26 tf For farm loans call on Frew & Bell. Loans on farms; money ready; no delay. Papers made and money paid same day. Come at once, this money must go. J. W. McWILLIAMS. Publication of Summons. STATE OF KANSAS,) ss. COUNTY OF CHASE,) Elizabeth Barr, plaintiff,) vs.) Stephen M. Barr, defendant.) In the District Court of Chase County, Kansas. You are hereby notified that you have been sued by the above named plaintiff, Elizabeth Barr, in the District Court of Chase County, Kansas, that the names of the parties are as above stated; that you must answer said petition, filed by the plaintiff in said Court, on or before February 15th, 1891, or the petition will be taken as true, and judgment rendered accordingly, divorcing the plaintiff from the defendant, and dissolving the marriage relation existing between the plaintiff and defendant, absolutely and forever, and for costs and for such other and further relief as may be just and proper. ELIZABETH BARR, MADDEN BROS. Att'ys. for Plaintiff. Attest: M. HAYDEN, Clerk of the District Court.

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We Are Comparing, For our Annual invoice and we want to Invoice as few goods as possible. All odds and ends and remnants will be disposed of. You may be able to find just what you want in them and you can buy them cheap, some of them at half price. Our shoe stock comes in for a big reduction as we find that on certain lines we are overstocked and we must dispose of them. Our Cloak stock has been greatly reduced but we have a few left and our Idea is to Sell them at whatever they will bring. One lot of Misses Cloaks sizes from 4 to 10 years regular prices from \$3.00 to \$5.00 will be closed at \$2.75 for choice. We have a few mens Overcoats left at \$2.00 EACH. The better qualities at very low prices. CARSON & SANDERS Cottonwood Falls, Kans. ATTORNEYS AT LAW. JOSEPH G. WATERS. ATTORNEY - AT - LAW, Topeka, Kansas, (Postoffice box 405) will practice in the District Court of the counties of Chase, Marion, Harvey, Reno, Rice and Barton. 162-11. S. N. WOOD, THOS. H. GRISHAM. WOOD & CRISHAM. ATTORNEYS - AT - LAW, Will practice in all State and Federal Courts. Office over the Chase County National Bank. COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS. C. N. STERRY. ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, EMPORIA, KANSAS, Will practice in the several courts in Lyon, Chase, Harvey, Marion, Morris and Osage counties, in the State of Kansas; in the Supreme Court of the State, and in the Federal Courts therein. 7-18. F. P. COCHRAN, ATTORNEY - AT - LAW, COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS. Practices in all State and Federal courts. I desire to correct the report that all goods have been increased in price by our merchants since the McKinley bill has become a law. On the contrary goods are now sold cheaper than before. The following are a few of the reductions in my stock: Wool Blankets 0 per cent Jeans, former price, 40c to 60c; Present " 25c " 50c. Table linen reduced 5c per yard. Iberdown, " 10c " " Plaid all Wool Dress Goods, former price 55c; reduced to 50c. All Wool Serge reduced from 85c to 75c. Henrietta reduced from 80c to 25c. All Wool Yarn, red'd from 80 to 75. Bunting, " " 18 " 12½. Alapaca Lusters, " " 50 " 45. Debage, " " 15 " 12½. Hose, " " 40 " 35. Triton, " " 1.25 " 1.00. London cloth, " " 50 " 45. Water proof, " " 50 " 45. All Wool Flannel " 35 " 30. All Wool Plaids for Ladies and Children's dresses reduced from 65c to 50c. J. M. TUTTLE, Cottonwood Falls, Kansas.

From now until January 1st, 1892, THE TOPEKA WEEKLY CAPITAL AND THE CHASE COUNTY COURANT, FOR \$2.50. The Weekly Capital will contain the most complete reports of the organization and proceedings of the coming Legislature that will be published, besides all the news of Kansas and the Capital City. No Kansan should be without it. PHYSICIANS. A. M. CONAWAY. PHYSICIAN and SURGEON. Residence and office, a half mile north of Topeka. J. W. STONE, M. D. J. M. HAMME, M. D. STONE & HAMME PHYSICIANS & SURGEONS. Office, Corner Drug Store. COTTONWOOD FALLS, - - KANSAS. F. JOHNSON, M. D. CAREFUL attention to the practice of Medicine in all its branches—Extracting teeth Etc. OFFICE and private dispensary two doors north of Eureka House, Main St. Residence, Bigelow property west side of city. Cottonwood Falls, - - Kansas. HUMPHREYS' DR. HUMPHREYS' SPECIFICS are scientifically and carefully prepared prescriptions; used for many years in private practice with successful results. These Specifics cure without hurting, purging or reducing the system, and are in fact the best and most reliable remedies of the World. LIST OF PRINCIPAL ROS. CURES. PRICE. Fever, Congestion, Inflammation, 1.00. Piles, Blind or bleeding, 50c. Worms, Worm Fever, Worm Colic, 50c. Crying Colic, or Teething of Infants, 50c. Cholera, Cholera Infantum, Cholera Morbus, 50c. Dysentery, Griping, Bilious Colic, 50c. Diarrhoea, Mucous, Spasmodic, 50c. Coughs, Cold, Bronchitis, 50c. Whooping Cough, 50c. Asthma, Suppressed Breathing, 50c. Ear Discharges, Impaired Hearing, 50c. Scrophulous Enlarged Glands, Swelling of General Health, Physical Weakness, Dropsy, and Scanty Secretions, 50c. Sore Throat, Sore Mouth, 50c. Sore Eyes, 50c. Stomachic Disorders, 50c. Nervous Debility, 50c. Sore Mouth, Canker, 50c. Ulcers, 50c. Painful Urinary, with Spasms, 50c. Diseases of the Heart, Palpitation, 50c. Dropsy, Spasms, St. Vitus' Dance, 50c. Diphtheria, Ulcerated Sore Throat, 50c. 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SINGLE TAX DEPARTMENT.

TAXING LAND VALUES.

[Henry George in N. Y. Standard.]
[CONTINUED FROM LAST ISSUE.]

All taxes which increase prices are necessarily taxes in favor of monopoly, since the more capital it requires to go into any business, or to make any improvement, the smaller the number of those who can do so. And, besides this general characteristic of the taxes we would abolish, many of these taxes are specially designed to foster monopolies. It is, moreover, evident that when a large part of the produce of labor and capital of the community is taken in rent by those who do nothing to aid in production (for land owners as land owners in no wise aid production), there is not merely created an unnecessary and unnatural inequality in the distribution of wealth, but this primary inequality gives rise to a tendency to further inequality. "Unto him that hath shall be given, and from him that hath not shall be taken away," is the expression of a universal law. To take from one and give to another is, both by decreasing the relative power of the one and increasing the relative power of the other, to put them upon unequal footings in treating future divisions. If we trace to their cause the majority of great fortunes, we shall find it in monopolies of some kind—the primary and most important of all being the monopoly of the land. It is not because capital gets an undue proportion of the wealth that it helps to produce (though capital in some of its aggregations which involve monopoly does), that, in spite of all the enormous advances which invention and improvement and the growth of population have made, and still are making, in productive power, labor gets but such a scant living, and wages tend constantly to the minimum that will support life. With the advance of the arts and the progress of society, interest—which measures the return to capital—does not increase, but tends rather to diminish. It is rent which goes up, and up, and up. To divert to common uses this great fund which, though drawn from the production of the whole community, now goes to but a portion of the community, would be to turn into a promoter of equality what is now a promoter of inequality. To release capital from taxation, to lift the burden which now rests upon improvement and production, to destroy speculative land values, and throw open land to those who would use it, would open opportunities for labor in every direction and send wages up. In all industries laborers would get a fairer proportion than now of the value their labor creates.

With relation to the factors of production and the primary distribution of the produce, society is divided for purposes of economic investigation into three classes—land owners, capitalists and laborers. Of these it is evident that the change would be to the advantage of the capitalists and laborers, and to the disadvantage of the land owners. But it is only in the abstract that such a distinction can be clearly made in any country, and especially in such a country as ours. We have, it is true, a considerable class of laborers who are neither capitalists nor land owners; but we have few capitalists who are not laborers, for in the economic use of the term the managing head of any great industrial enterprise is as truly a laborer as is any workman in his employ; and we have probably no land owners who are not either laborers or capitalists, for, in the strict definition of the term, buildings and improvements are capital, not land. A very great number of our people combine the characters of land owner, capitalist and laborer, and there are certainly a large majority who combine at least two of these characters. Thus, while all would profit in the general social gains, it is only in the character of land owner that against these general gains any one could set individual loss. Therefore, the proposition to concentrate taxes on land values should, as a matter of more individual interest, commend itself even to land owners whose interests as land owners do not exceed their interests as capitalists or laborers, or both.

With reference to the ownership of land and with regard to actual facts, our people may be divided into three classes—those who own land which they do not themselves use, those who own land which they use, and those who own no land. The latter class may contain some capitalists, but it is mainly composed of laborers—farm hands, manual laborers, operatives, mechanics, clerks, professional men, etc., who depend for their living upon the earnings of their labor. This is the class which it is most important to consider, not merely for sentimental reasons, but because, since they constitute the base of the social pyramid, whatever improves or depresses their condition, will affect all the rest. Now, it is manifest that to take taxes of capital and improvement and production and exchange would be greatly to benefit all of those who live by their earnings, whether of hand or head. It is manifest also that it would benefit all who live partly by the earnings of their labor and partly by the earnings of their capital—store-keepers, merchants, manufacturers, etc.—and that by increasing the net productiveness of capital it would benefit those whose incomes are drawn from capital alone.

Take now the case of those to whom the opponents of the single tax are so fond of referring—the farmers who till their own acres, the men who own their homesteads in which they live. It is true that the change we propose would diminish the selling value of their land (but merely of the bare land, not of the buildings or improvements), and if fully carried out would virtually destroy it. But it would in no wise diminish the

(*) Strictly, they are wealth, and may or may not be capital, according to the use to which they are put. But it is not necessary, in an article like this, to draw the distinction between capital and wealth, since under the change proposed all wealth would be relieved from taxation, whether it were merely wealth or also capital—that is to say, whether it were used merely for the gratification of the owner or for productive purposes.

usefulness of their land; it would in no wise diminish, but would in fact increase, their incomes. They would pay under this system less taxes than they pay now. The clerk or mechanic or business or professional man who owns a house and lot in which he lives might pay more taxes on his lot than now, but in return for this he would escape the taxes now levied on his house and its contents, and, through the medium of indirect taxation, upon every thing that his family consumes. And so with the farmer. Our present system of taxation falls with peculiar severity upon the farming class. Not only is improved land all over the United States taxed higher than unimproved land of the same quality, but the taxes which so largely raise the prices of all the farmer has to buy do not, and can not, so long as we are exporters of agricultural produce, raise the prices of what the farmer has to sell. And, further than this, to put taxation solely upon land values would shift the weight of taxation from the sparsely settled agricultural districts to those populous centers where land has a real and a high value. As it would destroy the speculative value of land, the result would be that many farmers would have no taxes at all to pay, for no matter what might be the value of his improvements, no farmer would have more taxes to pay than could be collected from unimproved land equal to his in quality and situation. Manifestly it would be very greatly to the relief of the farmer to abolish all the taxes which now fall upon his improvements and his consumption, and substitute for them a tax upon the value of bare land, which is always higher in populous centers than in agricultural districts, and in sparsely settled agricultural districts hardly exists at all, except as the result of speculation. And from the effects upon the diffusion of population the farmer would greatly gain. Just as the city population would gain from the destruction of the system which now builds tenement houses and vacant lots, so would the agricultural communities gain in productive power and in social enjoyment when settlement should become closer, from the fact that there would no longer be any inducement for any one to take up or hold more land than he could use.

Further than this, it must be remembered that, although the selling price of land would diminish this, since it would affect all land, would not affect the exchange value of the homestead lots or farms. It would be, to the man who wants for himself and his family the security of a home in which to live, or land to cultivate, a purely nominal and intangible loss, to offset which there would be great and actual gains; and, as his children grew up, it would be very much easier for them to get homesteads or farms of their own.

The only people who would really lose would be those whose incomes are mainly drawn from the rent, not of buildings, but of land, and those who are holding land in the expectation of future profit from the high prices that in time those who want to use it will be compelled to pay them for it. But there are few, if any, individuals who belong exclusively to this class. In varying degrees all our large landholders are also capitalists, and would gain as capitalists though they might lose as land owners. And, if in some cases the relative loss exceeded the relative gain, it would only be (and this, if necessary, might be made certain) by some provision as to widows, etc.) in the case of those who could readily stand the loss without being really hurt. In any large view it will always be found that the true interests of all individuals coincide with the best interests of society.

To put all taxes on land values would be to remove all burdens from capital and labor; to free industry, and energy, and thrift from restriction or fine; to take away the incentives to speculation in land, and to throw open natural opportunities to those who would use them, without, as now, compelling them to pay a heavy premium to some non-user. From the freedom of operation which would thus be given to productive forces would result an enormous increase in the production of wealth. The fund from which all incomes must be drawn would be vastly augmented. And at the same time would come a great equalization in distribution; for that freedom of operation which is essential to the largest production of wealth is also essential to its fairest distribution.

To one who has never thought over the matter it may seem preposterous to say that in a simple change in the methods of taxation lies the fundamental cure for pauperism and low wages and all the social difficulties which afflict modern society. Yet, to all who will carefully think over it this will appear. When it is considered what is really involved in the simple change, such great effects do not seem disproportionate to the cause. For, to remove taxation from the production and accumulation of wealth, and to put it on the appropriation of that element which is the raw material of wealth, would be to remove obstructions to the natural play of social forces—obstructions which produce in the social organism just such effects as bandages and ligatures that impeded the circulation of the blood would produce in the human body. It would be to conform our most important social adjustments to the supreme law of justice; for, that the right to land is common and equal while the right to the products of labor is individual and exclusive, are correlative propositions too manifest to need discussion.

It makes one very tired to hear of a farmer struggling under high taxes and a big mortgage opposing the single land tax, which would lift from his shoulders nearly all his present taxation and at the same time double his earnings. Of all others farmers have the most to gain and nothing to lose by an honest system of taxation, but it is hard to convince them of it.—Enterprise, Kansas Anti-Monopolist.

UNEQUALLED opportunities and unequal burdens have made the millionaire and the pauper. An equally inopportunities, privileges and burdens must be established before labor can come by its own.—Detroit Evening News.

OUR NAIL INDUSTRY.

Our Producing Capacity More Than Double the Demands of the Home Market—Our Highly Protected Nail Mills in a Combination—Nails For Americans and For Foreigners.

A Pennsylvania nail manufacturer is authority for the statement that our nail mills have a capacity of 9,000,000 kegs per annum, but that our home consumption is only 4,000,000 kegs. Notwithstanding the great development of the nail industry, it is still treated by the high tariff McKinleyites as an "infant industry" and a prohibitory duty of one cent per pound, which is now equal to about 50 per cent. ad valorem, is levied on nails.

This looks like a wanton piece of tariff folly when it is remembered that we exported last year 13,400,000 pounds of nails and spikes (including cut nails, wire nails, horse-shoe and wrought nails), and this year 14,400,000 pounds. The largest buyers of these nails are Mexico, Chili and Cuba. It is thus seen that our nails are able to meet the competition of the world in neutral markets.

When the various industries were presenting their claims before McKinley last winter there was something said about nails, which is of no little interest in connection with the above facts. At the very first sitting of the committee on December 26, 1889, Mr. Horace P. Tobey, of Boston, made a speech in behalf of cheaper raw materials, such as coal, coke, iron ore, pig and scrap iron. He

presented the petition for free raw materials from the New England manufacturers, a petition signed by more than 120 firms, including many of the leading establishments of New England. He told how the high freights on coke and coal from Pennsylvania had made it necessary for the New England manufacturers to have free access to other sources of supply, and how the hard conditions imposed by the tariff were crowding the New England manufacturers to the wall.

Mr. Tobey is a manufacturer of nails and steel billets which are used in making nails. During the hearing the following dialogue took place:

Mr. Gear—Your production is in billions. Are you in favor of a reduction?

Mr. Tobey—Yes, sir. I might answer the question by saying I favor a reduction on nails, which is my chief article of production.

Mr. Gear—Why?

Mr. Tobey—Because I think the duty could be reduced and I could still make nails.

The Chairman—Suppose we had free coal and free ore?

Mr. Tobey—I should be willing to submit to as much reduction in nails and then double it.

Mr. McKenna—Suppose we gave you free raw material; would you make nails free?

Mr. Tobey—I think I would rather have the duty on them.

Mr. Gear—How much reduction would you favor?

Mr. Tobey—I could not tell that. The duty upon them is large, so we do not import any at all; and they cost so much for transportation. I mean nail plates. At present they are not imported.

Mr. Carlisle—It is a prohibitory duty now?

Mr. Tobey—Yes, sir; practically so. After Mr. Tobey had been heard, Mr. William H. Morris, of Pottstown, Pa., a manufacturer of "billets, ship and tank plates and cut nails," was heard by the committee. The following dialogue reflects the high tariff Pennsylvania opinion:

Mr. Breckinridge—Would you expect to build up an export trade for plates?

Mr. Morris—Not at the present time, although we may come to that later on. The same thing applies to cut nails, which have been at a very low ebb for some two years. I must differ from my friend Mr. Tobey in thinking we could stand a reduction in duty. There are some nails made in Canada. Certainly any thing that would make the nail business worse at present would be a deplorable state of affairs.

Mr. Gear—What are you getting for iron nails?

Mr. Morris—They bring about \$2.

Mr. Gear—Has there not been an advance in the last ninety days?

Mr. Morris—Yes, sir; there has been.

Mr. Gear—About 15 to 20 cents?

Mr. Morris—Yes, sir.

The result of it all was that McKinley made a slight reduction on cut nails of iron or steel, but left the duty the same on all wrought iron and horse-shoe nails, which is 4 cents a pound. The duty of 1 cent a pound on cut nails is still prohibitory.

It is seen from the above dialogue that Mr. Morris confesses to a "deplorable state of affairs" in the nail business. Considering the figures of exportation already given, the lesson for the nail makers is obvious: Let them widen their foreign market. Instead of fearing that "some nails made in Canada," let our law-makers fearlessly throw open our ports to free coal, ores and pig iron, in order that the nail mills on the sea coast may enjoy their natural advantages for the export trade, without being made to pay tribute to Pennsylvania and the rich mine-owners of Northern Michigan.

But that the nail makers are offering extra inducements to the export trade may be seen from the "export discounts" which they make to foreigners. The recent discussion of this whole subject of "export discounts" was called forth by the exhaustive study of the subject by Mr. J. A. Lindquist, the tariff expert of the New York Reform Club. His investigation of the subject of nails had special reference to horse-shoe nails and tacks.

Here is the result of his inquiries: In the case of tacks, the schedules are so extensive and cover such varied assortment that it is not practicable to give them in detail. The prices charged to American consumers and those at which the same goods are sold to foreigners may, however, be thus compared. The same "list prices" are issued as the basis in each case. To American consumers the discounts on carpet tacks of Swedes iron or steel or American iron, blued, tinned or copoly, are 70, 10 and 2 per cent. To

foreign consumers the discount is 70, 10 and 2 per cent., and one-half per cent. per pound allowance for freight or, as given by some firms 70, 25 and 2, which is an equivalent, delivered free on board ship.

On other varieties the basis of discount, both for home and export trade, varies from 40 to 75 per cent., but on all the extra discounts quoted above are given to the foreign trade—that is, for tacks listed at \$10 (two dozen papers of tinned iron tacks, weighing 24 ounces per paper), the American consumer is charged \$2.65 and the foreigner only \$2.20. Similar favorable prices to the export trade are given on cut nails, finishing nails and other varieties. These are the prices charged the wholesale merchants in this country who takes large lots, but to the foreign trade the prices are given whether the quantity taken be small or large. Abroad our tack manufacturers must meet competition from those of England and the Continent; at home, protected from foreign competition by tariff duties, they have entered into agreements to fix the prices at which their goods are to be sold, which prices are adhered to.

Horse Nails.	In "Home Market."	To Foreigners.
Essex Horse Nails No. 6, per lb.	\$0 17	\$0 14
No. 8, per lb.	15	12 1/2
No. 10, per lb.	14	11 1/4
Extra Horse Nails, No. 6	12 1/2	10 1/2
No. 8	11	9 1/2

It has been pointed out by David A. Wells in his "Recent Economic Changes" that owing to the great prosperity of the nail business from 1851 to 1884, many establishments increased their capacity, and some more than doubled it. Many new mills were built East and West and the producing power of the country was nearly doubled; but consumption increased by only one-fifth. In this way the market was overstocked and prices were forced down in some cases below the cost of production. The result was that a combination or agreement was entered into by the manufacturers for the purpose of restricting production; in this way prices were again in a measure restored.

This is but another instance showing the tendency of tariff industries to get rid of competition by forming a trust. Protection is begged for on the plea that competition in the home market will force prices down; but when competition has forced prices down, the protected manufacturers discover that competition is a bad thing and they combine to put it down and keep prices up.

A THREAD MILL LOCK-OUT.

An "Imported Industry" With High Protection Turns 3,000 Operatives Out of Employment.

When McKinley took hold of the tariff-making business he found that there was already a high protective duty on linen sewing thread. This fact did not deter him, however, from making the duties still higher. Linen thread was 40 per cent. ad valorem, but McKinley raised the duty considerably. Linen thread up to 13 cents a pound now pays 6 cents per pound (equivalent to 46 per cent. on thread worth 13 cents and correspondingly higher on cheaper qualities), and on thread valued above 13 cents the duty is fixed at 45 per cent. ad valorem.

Last January J. R. Leeson & Co., claiming to be "the largest importers of linen thread in the United States," and representing themselves as the "selling agents of the flax mills of North Grafton, Mass., manufacturing linen thread," sent a communication to Major McKinley on the subject of the duty on linen thread. They said they were "consistent advocates of the policy of protection;" but they admitted "as the agent of American producers that the existing rate is satisfactory to us." They also said that if the duty on dressed flax were removed, "a rate of 25 per cent. ad valorem would sufficiently protect the mills we represent."

But there were other men who wanted a still higher duty on dressed flax. The old duty was \$40 a ton, and these men asked to have it doubled. McKinley fixed it at 3 cents a pound, equal to \$60 a ton. Then he raised the duty on linen thread, as above shown, although the domestic thread men had said that they had enough protection.

The duty on cotton spool thread being already equivalent to only 57 per cent., was not increased; but the duty on some grades of cotton thread not on spools was considerably increased.

One defense that the McKinleyites make of their high duties is that they will cause the "importation of industries rather than products." McKinley said enthusiastically in his speech last May in opening the tariff debate: "Let them bring their factories right over here. Bring \$25,000,000 over here and sit down among us and employ our labor and consume the products of our farmers"—to which sentiment there was "applause."

Now, it happens that our high duties on thread had already done something in the way of "importing industries" to this country before the McKinley law was passed. The Clark Thread Company's mills at Newark and at Kearney, N. J., are examples of such "imported industries." These mills were set up here by a great Scotch firm in order to get into the American market, and to enjoy the high protection which we tax ourselves to give to our thread manufacturers. But notwithstanding the high protection which they receive the Clark Company does not "employ our labor" in such a way as to make the laborers happy. The company has just had a difficulty with its spinners and has locked up its mills. The lock-out throws 3,000 operatives out of employment. About half of these were girls and some of them "showed their disappointment in their tears." High protection can not guarantee that labor shall not be locked out, nor that wages shall not be cut down.

There are rumors that a trust is to be formed of all the type foundries in the country. The tariff law imposes a tax of 35 per cent. ad valorem on type; and if the trust is formed it will be but another addition to the already large family of tariff trusts.

THE "EDUCATIONAL" CAMPAIGN

Effects of the Tariff Lessons Taught By Republican Organs.

One of the protectionist organs is in a stew because of the farmers. It has heard of a farmer—a Republican farmer—who voted the Democratic ticket at the recent election because the McKinley bill made him pay a tax of five cents on every dozen of eggs he sold. Thereupon the organ bewails the farmer's lack of intelligence and calls for a continuance of the "educational campaign."

The case is indeed a sad one; but what did the organ expect? The Republican farmers got their information, presumably, from their party papers; and if they did not get an intelligent idea of the McKinley bill their party papers have themselves to blame for it. All through the campaign these papers were telling the farmers about the McKinley bill and warning them not to put any trust in the Democratic papers because the latter were not publishing the bill in full, but only pointing out the main features and showing what a beneficent reduction had been made in the duty on alizarine and dragon's blood. Of course the "educational campaign" must be continued if it had so little effect as it seems to have had.

But if the organs will allow us a suggestion, it should be continued, if at all, on a more intelligent basis than rested beneath it in the late campaign. Where the particular farmer referred to got his idea as to the effect of the tariff on the home product of the hen we do not know. But we do know that, absurd as it is, it is no more absurd than a good deal of what the organs of protection were seriously telling the farmers all the time the McKinley bill was pending and afterward when it was before the people on trial. The farmers were assured, for instance, that the imposition of a duty in a revenue bill on a foreign article would not raise the price of the home product with which the foreign article came in competition. They were assured, in addition, that the foreigner always paid the duty. Eggs, perhaps, were not mentioned because the theory advanced did not suit the egg situation exactly; but the logic of the teaching was that the Canadian farmer paid the duty on every egg exported to this country and that the consumer, in consequence, would not have to pay a fraction of a penny more for his eggs because of the duty.

Is it any wonder that the Republican farmers, who were taught this by the organs of their own party, should get some very remarkable ideas as to the effect of a tariff? The notion of the farmer who believed that the duty of five cents a dozen on eggs came out of his pocket and the pockets of the American farmer in general, was not a bit more absurd than the organs of his party were in telling him that the foreigner paid the duty. He might not have reached the ridiculous conclusion from the ridiculous premise furnished him by his party papers; but the man who would believe what they told him about the effects of a duty might be expected to believe any thing. We sincerely trust that no roguish Democrat deluded this particular innocent of the Republican fold even for the purpose of getting a vote for the right; but if he did he could hardly be blamed. The organs of the Republican party and of protection certainly can not blame him; for it is their fault that the Republican farmer was so gullible. If they had conducted a really educational campaign their readers could not have been fooled with any such story.

It may be that they would have voted the Democratic ticket anyway, as many of them did, notwithstanding the teachings of their party papers. We still think, however, that it would be wiser for the organs, if they undertake an educational campaign again, to do it honestly. They may lose votes for their party. They probably will. But they will not be denounced as they are being denounced now for deluding and misleading their readers.—Detroit Free Press.

NATURAL ENEMIES.

The True State of Affairs Between the Republican Party and the Alliance.

The inherent hostility toward each other of all agricultural and labor organizations and the Republican party has been apparent for some time past. Efforts have been made, both by Republican politicians and leaders in the industrial bodies, to conceal the fact, but it has remained plain and undisguisable. It has been easy to see that if these societies were not organized as protests against the Republican party, then there has been no occasion or excuse for their existence. That party is the only one that can justly be held responsible for the evils of which they complain, and for the want of legislation which they consider necessary for the promotion of public welfare.

The Republican campaign managers exhausted all the arts of political diplomacy in the late campaign in the effort to convince the industrial elements that there was no antagonism between them and the Republican party. After the election returns had convinced them that the effort had failed, the disguise was partially thrown off, and expressions of resentment, guarded but none the less significant, began to appear from the Republican leaders and in the Republican press at the attitude of the farmers' movement in the Republican States of the West and Northwest.

Since the recent declaration against the force bill by the National convention of the Farmers' Alliance all reserve has been abandoned, and it may be said that the Republicans have declared war against the Alliance. The bitter denunciations of the movement by the Republican statesmen at Washington are only one indication of the feeling. The party press is still more violent and outspoken. The New York Tribune ridicules the meeting. The St. Louis Globe-Democrat prescribes brains as the great necessity of the organization. But it is the Cincinnati Commercial-Gazette that teaches the extreme of hostile expression, in the course of a long attack, by saying:

It is not American, both in its press and its methods. Its tendency is toward a com-

munion as wild and pernicious as any that has heretofore cursed the world. Its present manifestations will prove of great value, and an inestimable National blessing, if the thoughtful citizens of the land will study them with care.

Such expressions of Republican feeling against the producing classes are more logical than just. It is as possible to make oil and water mix as to effect any fusion of purpose and action between the Plutocratic Republican party of to-day and the classes who are organized against Plutocracy.

The Republic is not surprised to see the Republicans forced into the position which is natural to them. It is surprised, however, to see charged as a reason for taking it that the farmers' party is an ally of the Democratic party because it opposes a force bill. The fact is, whether Republicans are capable of understanding it or not, that the Democratic party has less to fear from the Lodge bill or any other like measure, than have the farmers' parties, the working-men's parties, or any new organization seeking to increase its numbers and extend its influence. A Federal election bill which lodges such tremendous powers of control in the hands of a party in power would necessarily operate heavily against new parties, struggling for recognition and existence. In its practical application to elections it would serve the purpose of perpetuating the power of a dominant party long after the conscience and intelligence of the people had condemned its principles and policies.

The farmers have not failed to see this, or to realize its import as affecting them and others who are to follow them. They have spoken not only for themselves, but for posterity. It is well that they have, since the violent "kick" they have provoked from the Republican party has shown its cloven hoof.—St. Louis Republic.

REASONABLE ASSERTIONS.

Republicans Assailing the Rights of a Free People.

There is something peculiarly irritating in the assertion of Senators Cullom, Hoar and their class in connection with the elections bill that the control of the elections of National representatives in all the States should be taken out of the hands of the people. It is so foreign to the purposes of a democratic form of government and so alienated from the popular will that the declaration is little short of treason in itself.

"The supreme power of the government is the inalienable and inherent right of the people." These words of Jefferson are pitted against those of the new and unconstitutional expressions of the Republican politicians of to-day in the United States Senate. And to these Jeffersonian sentiments add likewise these:

"The supreme, absolute and uncontrollable power resides in the people at large; as the fountain of government the people have not, the people will not and the people ought not to part with it."

In pressing the force or bayonet bill an issue is raised which threatens existing peace, and which, if persevered in, will bring a free people into a greater frenzy than that which has followed the enactment of the McKinley law, for while one has touched that precious thing, the purse of the American, the other menaces that still dearer and dearest of all things—his freedom.—Chicago Daily Globe.

PITIFUL PARAGRAPHS.

Mr. Blaine is busy trying to get up a reciprocal trade. He has been secured half way over from protection, and if he is not careful the country will kick him the other half at the next election.—Alta California.

A Republican editor calls the attention of the Democratic party to the fact that Reed is still Speaker. The Democratic party would not have known it otherwise, for Reed is not saying much these days.—Chicago Times.

The statement that Benjamin Harrison is not responsible for the Republican collapse is very well put. The fact is Mr. Harrison is the only President the country has ever had who is not responsible for any thing.—Atlanta Constitution.

The Republican party found an immense surplus. It spent it. Then it put up the taxes. Now John Sherman considers it absolutely necessary to borrow \$200,000,000 in order to meet maturing obligations. And all this since March 4, 1889.—St. Louis Republic.

Think of it! The Republican party was founded in 1854. In 1890 it has less members-elect of Congress than at any time since then. The Democracy, on the other hand, has just secured the largest majority of any party in the history of this country. Think of it!—Chicago Daily Globe.

The Old Whig organ comes to the front again with the sapient observation that "the actual issue of the late election was not free trade, but Democracy." Democracy in the abstract is too nebulous a thing with which or for which to carry elections. The demand for a freer trade and a reduction instead of an increase in the war tariff supplied the issue which gave the Democrats far more votes than any other issue before the people.—N. Y. World.

The Same Jim Blaine.

No one, the St. Paul Globe thinks, should lose sight of the fact that the man who is now pre-eminently prominent in the Republican party is the same old Jim Blaine who was "repudiated for cause by the Republican party in 1876, in 1880, in 1884, and almost contemptuously in 1888 in favor of Ben Harrison." Continuing in the same strain, the Globe says: "He is the same Blaine of the Little Rock deal, the unburned Fisher letters, the audacious Congressional investigation which didn't investigate, the same sinuous evader of potent charges and well-defined scandals, the same man who returned from a luxurious coaching tour in Scotland to declare that England was 'plastered all over with trusts,' and that 'trusts were purely private affairs with which the public had nothing to do.' Wherein has Mr. Blaine materially changed his erroneous, un-American opinions? Why should he now pose as the Moses of desperate, lost, itinerant Republicans?"

RHINELAND POTTERS.

Something of the Ware Formerly Made Exclusively in Germany.

Long-Established Potteries Broken Up by the Seventeenth Century War—The Condition of the Business at This Time.

Connoisseurs love—and many who have no pretension to that title are familiar, says the English Illustrated Magazine, with the quaint drinking mugs and other vessels which are known as Gres de Flandres. Scoffers have said that the peculiar stoneware in question has been so named because it was never



BURNISHERS.

made in Flemish land; but, as will presently be seen, the scoffers are wrong. The province of Limburg, however, now divided between Germany and Belgium which was so long one of the principal seats of this manufacture, and had always been a frontier State, and had always been up to 1814 subject to the counts and other rulers of Flanders.

The ware is in truth essentially German in its history, and in the characteristics of its diversified forms and artistic embellishments. The precise date and place of its origin remain unknown. A well-authenticated fragment of the brown ware bears the date of 1539; but examples of a rude, unglazed, white ware, and of a coarse, earthen body of dark gray, smeared with a lead glaze, have been found in excavations, and may be supposed to have been the productions of a very remote period. But evidently, by the middle of the sixteenth century the art had attained to something like perfection. For two centuries Germany retained the monopoly, and kept Europe supplied with drinking vessels adapted very much to the tastes, to the measures and to the usages of different lands. It was toward the end of the eighteenth century when a successful attempt was made by one Dwight, of Fulham, to produce the like articles in England. This was, however, a period of remarkable activity among English potters. The picturesque, though rude, puzzle-jugs and toys had been the product of much ingenuity; but they were disappearing before the beautiful salt-glaze ware, much of which has never been excelled in perfection of form and sharpness of ornament, and which had attained to the highest degree of artistic quality before the advent of Josiah Wedgwood.

The stoneware, however, properly so called, was probably produced in numberless localities all over Germany and the low countries, where suitable clay and natural aptitude existed. But there are a few districts to which peculiar interest attaches; these were seats of characteristic and often remarkable original styles. Among the most notable places was Siegburg, situated not far from Bonn, on a tributary of the Rhine. There were produced the tall, cylindrical cannettes in what was long known as Cologne ware, and other articles of a like kind in a white body, often unglazed, but richly embossed with elaborate figures and ornaments in relief. Siegburg suffered severely during the seventeenth century wars, and the potters, despairing of carrying on their industry in peaceful security, emigrated to other lands. All attempts to induce them to return were unsuccessful; but some fifty years ago an enterprising potter undertook to revive the business. With the aid of old molds, gathered from different directions, and following closely the old traditions, he began the production of ware of the old type. These pieces found a ready sale, being

In the earlier days of which we have spoken the stoneware of the Kannebachelorland had no special character of its own sufficient to make it easily distinguishable from the productions of the Limbourg center from which it had been imported. As a general rule, it may be said that one seldom finds original figure subjects, or delicate friezes of ornamentation, such as those which are the glories of the treasured examples of old Siegburg and Raeren. When subjects of this kind are found they are generally borrowed from the older types. The relief ornamentation was generally impressed by small metal seals, and these rosettes were then connected by stems and branches incised in the clay. Often enough a medallion portrait or heraldic panel occupies the center of the piece, but such always has the appearance of being a mere accessory rather than an essential detail in the general and harmonious design. The effect thus obtained was heightened by the employment of bright colored enamels, in deference to the rather gaudy taste of the age; harmonious blendings of purples and blues are the principal characteristics of the ware.

The Kannebachelorland of to-day comprises nine busy villages, of which the two most populous, Hohn and Grenzhausen, give a common title to the whole district. Hohn has between two and three thousand population, and signs of the craft obtrude on every hand. The process of manufacture is often carried on under the public gaze. There are about fifty ovens in which ware is fired, and these belong to fully as many master employers. At Grenzhausen chemical utensils and drain pipes are among the special goods manufactured. Grenzhausen's greatest fame, however, rests on the making of a certain jug and mug that are the joy of every beer-drinker in Germany. In general appearance the town is much like Hohn, as are also Hrounbach, Rousbach, Hilgert, Mayendorf, Wirges, Hilscheid and Arzbach. The last place chiefly produces mineral water bottles, of which millions are disposed of annually. At the Staffordshire potteries, where the Wedgwood ware is produced, the whole or nearly all the material is brought from a distance, the clay and marls found at hand a century and over ago having been exhausted. In the Hohn-Grenzhausen country, to the contrary, raw material is contiguous and abundant. In general appearance the factories or Hohn-Grenzhausen suggest a comparison with the small potteries that might have been built in Staffordshire in the far-



PUTTING ON A FINISHING TOUCH.

away pre-Wedgwood days. There is the same absence of architectural design, the same look of haphazardness, the familiar maze without the smallest suggestion of a plan. All the world over, indeed, there is a family likeness between the workshops, wherein the potter's simple craft was pursued until the very modern edifices of the great houses of to-day came to be constructed. It is not impossible that under the influences thus foreshadowed the handicraft may disappear, and with it the imagery that is as true to-day as it was thousands of years ago, of clay in the potter's hands, and of the power which he possessed, of his simple vocation, of the same lump, to make one vessel unto honor and another unto dishonor.

It is, however, noticeable that the ancient art of the "thrower"—the potter of antiquity—is largely practiced here, though many of the objects are pressed from plaster molds. Women are employed to attach the handles and spouts and to finish the ware after it has left the thrower. Upon the women too devolves the delicate work of scratching in the clay such patterns of flowers and arabesques as form a rough decoration on the surface. Models or patterns are rarely used. The women trace their design with great freedom of hand. These devices in "scratching" are subsequently relieved by broad touches of color, the cobalt used being mixed with water and clay, with a further admixture of salt to make the pigment run fluidly under the brush.

The apprentices serve a term of from three to four years, and the work people are paid upon a system of piece work called "Tagenwerken," under which a given number of differing articles are adopted as the unit for calculating the work per day. For example, a man is understood to make in one day two hundred and forty mineral water bottles or one hundred and sixty mugs of one liter size.

The process of firing differs materially from that commonly pursued in the ordinary manufacture of pottery. There the oven is vertical, inclosed within a bottle-shaped "hovel," which protects it and the fires from the external weather. At Hohn-Grenzhausen the oven is of a long horizontal form, with apertures at intervals along each side of the arched roof, covered with earthenware slabs which are removable at particular stages of the firing. This is for the purpose of throwing in the salt, the fusing of which at the proper heat gives to the ware its glazed surface.

Selfish Man.
Wife—Dear, do you want to know how to save fifty dollars?
Husband—Yes.
Wife—Well, buy that lovely sea-skin sacking of Mrs. Bankrupt. It cost one hundred dollars and she will sell it to me for half that she paid.
Husband—I have already bought it and exchanged it for a seventy-five dollar overcoat.—Once a Week.

USEFUL AND SUGGESTIVE.

—Keep the stove or range free from any case of Catarrh that can not be cured by taking Hall's Catarrh Cure.

—If one wishes to cool a hot dish in a hurry, it will be found that if the dish be placed in a vessel full of cold, salt water it will cool far more rapidly than if it stood in water free from salt.

—Spun candy may be made after a fashion with a fork. When the sugar has reached the proper degree, if a four-tined fork be dipped in and drawn slowly out it will spin a thread, which may be wrapped around a framework of whatever you may choose.

—Oyster-loaf is a good luncheon dish. Get the tops from several small French oysters, scrape out the inside crumbs, and fry them brown in butter. Now fill the empty shells with a mixture of oysters, bread-crumbs, salt, pepper and butter, set in a hot oven a few minutes, and so serve.

—Bread Pudding.—Beat three eggs, add three tablespoonsful sugar, a little nutmeg, or any flavoring you like, fill your dish to within an inch of the top with sweet milk. Put in fine dry bread crumbs one pint and bake one hour. A three pint tin dish is the best.—Yankee Blade.

—Salmon a la Mode.—Take two tea-spoons of milk, add two tablespoons corn-starch, one beaten egg and a large tablespoon butter; boil until thick. Heat a can of salmon, throw the oil away, put the hot salmon on platter, pour over the dressing and cover with slices of hard-boiled eggs; garnish with cress.—Detroit Free Press.

—Fruit Cake.—Raisins and spices to taste, one cup molasses, one cup brown sugar, one cup shortening, two eggs, two teaspoonsful soda, three cups flour, two cups dried apples (not soaked). Beat all together and stir in raisins and spices to suit. Soak the apples over night. In the morning put in the molasses and sugar, boiling down quite thick.—Boston Budget.

—Roast Goose.—Remove pin feathers, singe, draw and wash well. Wipe, stuff and truss. Sprinkle with salt and pepper and dredge with flour. Bake one and a half hours, basting often. Stuffing—Mash six or eight hot potatoes. Add two onions cut fine and fried until yellow in two tablespoonsful butter; add two teaspoonsful sage, one spoonful salt and one spoonful pepper. Gravy—Turn off the fat from the pan. Add two tablespoons flour, brown and add the water in which the giblets were cooked and enough more hot water to make the gravy of the right thickness. Strain, add the chopped giblets and salt and pepper.—Boston Globe.

—Poultry should be picked and drawn as soon as possible after killing, then a day or night should elapse before it is fit for cooking. Rinse out the fowl several times with clean water, dissolve a teaspoonful of soda in that which is used last. Rub a little soda over the skin, let it remain about ten minutes, then wash off in clear water. Any strong or unpleasant taste will thus be prevented. Prepare a dressing for turkey by mixing bread-crumbs with butter, pepper, salt, pulverized sage and a dozen oysters chopped fine and stirred into it if you like. Wet the whole with sweet cream, milk or water. Rub the turkey with soft butter and dredge with flour. The giblets may be cooked separately, chopped and added to the gravy. While roasting baste the turkey every fifteen minutes, renewing the water as required to keep the bottom of the pan well covered, then dredge with salt, pepper and flour.—N. Y. World.

WEALTHY BEGGARS.

Street Vendors Who Have Grown Rich in Real Estate Booms.

Several weeks ago two plainly dressed middle-aged women appeared on the streets here as mendicants. Both had accordeons, from which they pumped the most doleful specimens of harmony imaginable, and to the accompaniment they sang in high, cracked voices. With characteristic American carelessness generosity, the crowds contributed nickels and pennies by scores and the women reaped a liberal harvest.

Among the hundreds who saw the women here was a lady who recognized them. "I have seen them in New York, in Portland, Ore., and in Salt Lake City," she said. "They go to Salt Lake City every year to look after valuable property they have there. The truth is, I am told, they are wealthy. They saved several thousand dollars from their street earnings and invested the sum in real estate in Salt Lake City. Then the boom came on there and in a few months the women were rich. Now they have valuable investments in various cities, and their business judgment seems excellent. The great bulk of their wealth is in Utah, however, and their property there is growing more valuable every day."

"The women like their old profession of hawking to the public, and stick to it as industriously as ever. They make a surprisingly large income from it and save a great deal every year, which goes to swell their investments. The possibility of these women following mendicancy as a profession, and prospering at it, is a striking comment on the unthinking, unquestioning generosity of the American people."—Indianapolis News.

New York's Arab Population.
It appears that there is a large Arab population in New York. The Sun says they "swarm along Washington street, from Battery place to Carlisle street, and are now spreading along to Morris and Rector streets, on the lower west side of the city. Very few of the 'swartny sons of the desert' wear their own picturesque garb after they have dwelt here a short time. They live in clusters in the mean old houses of that region of the city in which they have taken up their abode. There are a few wholesale dealers among them, but nearly all of them are peddlers of napkins, trinkets, and cheap Arabian wares, earning from ten cents to ten times a day. It is rare to find any of them able to mutter more than a half dozen words of English. They are not a vicious element, and are wholly free from crime. They do not mingle with any of the other races in New York."

How's This!

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that can not be cured by taking Hall's Catarrh Cure.

—The undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last fifteen years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions, and financially able to carry out any obligations made by his firm. West & Trux, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, Wading, Kinnam & Marvin, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, Ohio.

—Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Testimonials free. Price, 75c. per bottle. Sold by all Druggists.

LITTLE BOY—"Papa, the papers say the mine owners are going to coalesce. What is the meaning of coalesce?" Papa—"It means less coal, my son."—Grip.

To the Pacific Coast.
Go to California via the through lines of the Burlington Route, from Chicago or St. Louis to Denver, and thence over the new broad gauge, through car lines of the Denver & Rio Grande or Colorado Midland Railways, via Leadville, Glenwood Springs and Salt Lake—through interesting cities and unsurpassed scenery. Dining Cars all the way.

LITERARY men do not, as a rule, have a head for business, and so, paradoxical as it may seem, they do not get ahead.—Somerville Journal.

PHYSICIANS informed me that I was threatened with paralysis or apoplexy. I suffered terribly with pain on the right side of my head, especially when I would read or write, and on rising to my feet would become perfectly blind and had to hold to something to prevent my falling. I am happy to say that Bull's Sarsaparilla has entirely relieved me. My appetite is good and for the first time in a long while I enjoy my dinners.—Mr. B. C. Rivers, Louisville, Ky.

The man who doesn't think his baby is the prize baby hasn't got any baby.—Binghamton Leader.

Those of you who are weary and heavy laden with sickness and care, weighed down with the infirmities that beset the human system, can find the one thing necessary to restore you to bright buoyant health, in Sherman's Prickly Ash Bitters. It invigorates and strengthens the debilitated organs, aids digestion, and dispels the clouds arising from a diseased liver.

When a woman goes to invest in sealskins she soon realizes that fifty dollars will not go far.—Boston Herald.

Your attention is called to the seed advertisement of H. Buckbee, Rockford, Ill. If you intend to purchase seeds, plants, etc., this is a first-class, reliable house. His beautiful illustrated catalogue will be mailed free upon application to all readers of this paper.

"You're just the man I'm laying for," as the brickmason said to the contractor.—Binghamton Leader.

Playing Cards.
You can obtain a pack of best quality playing cards by sending fifteen cents in postage to P. S. Eustis, Gen'l Pass Ag't, C. B. & Q. R. S., Chicago, Ill.

First-class securities—Handcuffs and timelocks.—Boston Transcript.

THE GENERAL MARKETS.

KANSAS CITY, Dec. 28.	
CATTLE—Shipping steers.....	\$ 8 85 @ 4 85
Butchers' steers.....	2 50 @ 3 80
Native cows.....	2 00 @ 2 80
HOGS—Good to choice heavy.....	5 20 @ 3 75
WHEAT—No. 2 red.....	85 @ 90
do No. 2 hard.....	81 @ 84
CORN—No. 2.....	42 @ 45 1/2
RYE—No. 2.....	65 1/2 @ 68 1/2
FLOUR—Patents, per sack.....	2 30 @ 2 15
do Fancy.....	2 10 @ 2 15
HAY—Baled.....	7 50 @ 9 50
BUTTER—Choice creamery.....	20 @ 22
CHEESE—Full cream.....	9 @ 9 1/2
EGGS—Choice.....	17 1/2 @ 18
BACON—Hams.....	10 @ 11
do Shoulders.....	7 @ 8
do Sides.....	7 @ 8
LARD.....	6 1/2 @ 6 3/4
POTATOES.....	75 @ 80

ST. LOUIS.

CATTLE—Shipping steers.....	4 00 @ 4 60
do Butchers' steers.....	3 00 @ 3 60
HOGS—Packing and shipping.....	5 00 @ 5 50
SHEEP—Fair to choice.....	4 00 @ 5 00
FLOUR—Winter wheat.....	4 40 @ 5 00
WHEAT—No. 2 red.....	91 @ 92 1/2
CORN—No. 2.....	45 @ 45 1/2
OATS—No. 2.....	40 @ 40 1/2
RYE—No. 2.....	65 @ 65 1/2
BUTTER—Creamery.....	22 @ 26
PORK.....	5 00 @ 5 12 1/2

CHICAGO.

CATTLE—Common to prime.....	3 50 @ 4 50
HOGS—Good to choice.....	5 55 @ 5 75
FLOUR—Good to choice.....	4 40 @ 5 10
WHEAT—No. 2 red.....	1 04 1/2 @ 1 06
CORN—No. 2.....	58 1/2 @ 59
OATS—Western mixed.....	47 @ 50
BUTTER—Creamery.....	18 @ 23 1/2
PORK.....	10 00 @ 12 00

NEW YORK.

CATTLE—Common to prime.....	3 50 @ 4 50
HOGS—Good to choice.....	5 55 @ 5 75
FLOUR—Good to choice.....	4 40 @ 5 10
WHEAT—No. 2 red.....	1 04 1/2 @ 1 06
CORN—No. 2.....	58 1/2 @ 59
OATS—Western mixed.....	47 @ 50
BUTTER—Creamery.....	18 @ 23 1/2
PORK.....	10 00 @ 12 00

ONE ENJOYS

Both the method and results when Syrup of Figs is taken; it is pleasant and refreshing to the taste, and acts gently yet promptly on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels, cleanses the system effectually, dispels colds, headaches and fevers and cures habitual constipation. Syrup of Figs is the only remedy of its kind ever produced, pleasing to the taste and acceptable to the stomach, prompt in its action and truly beneficial in its effects, prepared only from the most healthy and agreeable substances, its many excellent qualities commend it to all and have made it the most popular remedy known.

Syrup of Figs is for sale in 50c and \$1 bottles by all leading druggists. Any reliable druggist who may not have it on hand will procure it promptly for any one who wishes to try it. Do not accept any substitute.

CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
LOUISVILLE, KY. NEW YORK, N.Y.

Dishonored Drafts.

When the stomach dishonors the drafts made upon it by the rest of the system, it is necessarily because its fund of strength is very low. Toned with Hostetter's Stomach Bitters it soon begins to pay out vigor in the shape of pure, rich blood, containing the elements of muscle, bone and brain. As a consequence of the new vigor afforded the stomach, the bowels perform their functions regularly and the liver works like clockwork. Malaria has no effect upon a system thus reinforced.

"Why—hello! You are the last person I expected to meet." "Well, I am the last person you have met."—Smith, Gray & Co.'s Monthly.

TIBBEE, Miss., Oct. 6, 1886.

Messrs. A. T. SHALLENBERGER & Co., Rochester, Pa. Gentls.—The bounty of Shallenberger's Pills sent me in February last I gave to W. G. Anderson of this place; a long standing case of chills and fever. He had tried everything known without any permanent good. In less than ten days after taking your Antidote he was sound and well, and has gone through the entire season without any return. It seems to have effectually driven the Malarious poison from his system.

Yours truly,
V. A. ANDERSON.

LADY writes at the end of a letter to a friend: "Now, I must conclude, for my feet are so cold that I can hardly hold my pen."—Pick Me Up.

WORM medicine! The very name puts a bad taste in a child's mouth, unless her mother has been kind and given her Dr. Bull's Worm Destroyers. These little candies taste good.

We suppose a woman may be said to be fat if in her way when she tries to pass off push for seal skin.

BLISSINESS, dizziness, nausea, headache, are relieved by small doses of Carter's Little Liver Pills.

If a courting match is not declared off it must end in a tie.—N. O. Picayune.

Explosions of Coughing are stopped by Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar. Fike's Throat Drops Cure in one minute.

If children have pets they are less liable to become pettish.—Pittsburgh Dispatch.

The best cough medicine is Piso's Cure for Consumption. Sold everywhere. 25c.

St. Jacobs' Oil The Great Remedy for Pain.

Calculated for fruit and strong germinal qualities. (See page 2 and 3 for large package and new method of using.)

SEEDS—All or any of the above seeds, plants, etc., sent for my beautiful illustrated catalogue, free. Address: H. B. Buckbee, Rockford, Ill.

ASTHMA CURED—Germans Asthma Cure never fails to give immediate relief in the worst cases. It is a comfortable sleep; effects cures where all others fail. A trial convinces the most skeptical. Price, 50c. and \$1.00. Druggists or by mail, Sample FREE by sending 10c. to J. H. SCHMIDT, No. 10, Pearl Street, New York.

ELY'S Cream Balm For CATARRH THE POSITIVE CURE. ELY BROTHERS, 56 Warren St., New York. Price 25c.

"Who wins the eyes, wins all." If you regard your APPEARANCES you will certainly use SAPOLIO.

SAPOLIO is a solid cake of scouring soap. Try it in house-cleaning.

YOU ARE JUDGED by your house just as much as by your dress. Keep it neat and clean and your reputation will shine. Neglect it and your good name will suffer. Do not think that house-cleaning is too troublesome; it is worth all it costs, especially if you reduce the outlay of time and strength by using SAPOLIO.

BALLARD'S HOREHOUND SYRUP The most successful KNOWN COUGH REMEDY SYRUP. Nothing Injurious. For CONSUMPTION, COUGHS, COLDS, BRONCHITIS, ASTHMA, IT SOOTHES AND CURES. It will arrest HEMORRHAGES AT THE LUNGS INSTANTLY. It is especially adapted TO PATIENTS RECOVERING FROM PNEUMONIA, BRONCHITIS, AND ALL AFFECTIONS OF THE THROAT. PRICE, 50 CENTS. SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

Piso's Cure For Consumption. My wife and child having a severe attack of Whooping Cough, we thought that we would try Piso's Cure for Consumption, and found it a perfect success. The first bottle broke up the Cough, and four bottles completely cured them.—H. STRONGER, 1147 Superior St., Chicago, Illinois.

EPPS'S COCOA GRATEFUL-COMFORTING. LABELLED 1-2 LB. TINS ONLY.

BORE WELLS! MAKE MONEY!

Our Well Machines are the most RELIABLE, DURABLE, SUCCESSFUL. They do MORE WORK and where they FAIL, any size, they are repaired FREE. They Finish Wells where other machines fail. Any size, 4 to 48 inches diameter. LOOMIS & NYMAN, TIFFIN, OHIO. Catalogue FREE!

PENSION JOHN W. MORRIS, Washington, D. C. I am necessarily PROSECUTES CLAIMS. Late Principal Examiner U. S. Pension Bureau. 175 in last war. Injudicially claiming, sixty times. *NAME THIS PAPER every time you write.



YOUR MONEY, OR YOUR LIFE!

This question is a "pert" one, but we mean it. Will you sacrifice a few paltry dollars, and save your life? or will you allow your blood to become tainted, and your system run-down, until, finally, you are laid away in the grave? Better be in time, and "hold up" your hands for Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, a guaranteed remedy for all scrofulous and other blood-taints, from whatever cause arising. It cures all Skin and Scalp Diseases, Ulcers, Sores, Swellings and kindred ailments. It is powerfully tonic as well as alterative, or blood-cleansing, in its effects, hence it strengthens the system and restores vitality, thereby dispelling all those languid, "tired feelings" experienced by the debilitated. Especially has it manifested its potency in curing Tetter, Salt-rheum, Eczema, Erysipelas, Boils, Carbuncles, Sores Eyes, Goitre, or Thick Neck, and Enlarged Glands. World's Dispensary Medical Association, Makers, No. 603 Main Street, Buffalo, N. Y.

Whenever you visit the shops in town, Looking for Braid to bind your gown, Secure the Clasp, wherever found, That holds the Roll on which is wound The Braid that is known the world around.

1,000,000 FARMS For FREE ENTRY and For SALE in the GREAT Prosperous * Canadian * Northwest. Illustrated Pamphlets, Maps and full information FREE. Write to J. A. HARTLEY, WINNIPEG, P. O. BOX 2325, Clark St., Chicago, ILL. or H. B. BROWN, 111 First St., Detroit. *NAME THIS PAPER every time you write.

COFF'S BRAID.

Whenever you visit the shops in town, Looking for Braid to bind your gown, Secure the Clasp, wherever found, That holds the Roll on which is wound The Braid that is known the world around.

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SAPOLIO is a solid cake of scouring soap. Try it in house-cleaning.

YOU ARE JUDGED by your house just as much as by your dress. Keep it neat and clean and your reputation will shine. Neglect it and your good name will suffer. Do not think that house-cleaning is too troublesome; it is worth all it costs, especially if you reduce the outlay of time and strength by using SAPOLIO.

BALLARD'S HOREHOUND SYRUP The most successful KNOWN COUGH REMEDY SYRUP. Nothing Injurious. For CONSUMPTION, COUGHS, COLDS, BRONCHITIS, ASTHMA, IT SOOTHES AND CURES. It will arrest HEMORRHAGES AT THE LUNGS INSTANTLY. It is especially adapted TO PATIENTS RECOVERING FROM PNEUMONIA, BRONCHITIS, AND ALL AFFECTIONS OF THE THROAT. PRICE, 50 CENTS. SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

Piso's Cure For Consumption. My wife and child having a severe attack of Whooping Cough, we thought that we would try Piso's Cure for Consumption, and found it a perfect success. The first bottle broke up the Cough, and four bottles completely cured them.—H. STRONGER, 1147 Superior St., Chicago, Illinois.

EPPS'S COCOA GRATEFUL-COMFORTING. LABELLED 1-2 LB. TINS ONLY.

BORE WELLS! MAKE MONEY!

Our Well Machines are the most RELIABLE, DURABLE, SUCCESSFUL. They do MORE WORK and where they FAIL, any size, they are repaired FREE. They Finish Wells where other machines fail. Any size, 4 to 48 inches diameter. LOOMIS & NYMAN, TIFFIN, OHIO. Catalogue FREE!

VICTORY EVERYWHERE.

Ex-President Cleveland's Able Speech at New York.

The "Campaign of Education" Won in Spite of Republican Sneers and Buried the G. O. P. Beyond Resurrection.

The following is the address of ex-President Grover Cleveland, in response to the toast, "The Campaign of Education: Its Result Is a Signal Tribute to the Judgment of the American People," delivered at the Reform Club dinner, given in the banquet hall of the Madison Square Garden, New York, Tuesday evening, December 23:

MR. PRESIDENT AND GENTLEMEN: I suppose I have a correct understanding of what is meant by "The Campaign of Education." Assuming this to be so, I desire before going further to acknowledge the valiant services in this campaign of the organization whose invitation brings us together to-night. I may be permitted, I hope, to make this acknowledgment as a citizen interested in all that promises the increased prosperity of the country, and I shall also venture to do so as a Democrat who recognizes in the principle for which the campaign has thus far proceeded a cardinal and vital doctrine of Democratic creed. If I thus acknowledge the useful services in a Democratic cause of any who have not claimed long affiliation with my party, I feel that my Democratic allegiance is strong enough to survive such an indulgence in fairness and decency. I am, too, at all times willing that the Democratic party should be enlarged, and as tending in that direction I am willing to accept and acknowledge in good faith honest help from any quarter when a struggle is pending for the supremacy of Democratic principles. I have no objection to the plea that in the Campaign of Education it was deemed important to appeal to the reason and judgment of the American people to the end that the Democratic party should be reinforced as well as that its active and devoted members already in our ranks should be stimulated. If this be treason in the sight of those who, clothed in Democratic uniform, would be glad to stand at the entrance of our camp and drive back recruits, I can only say that I have come here to-night, among other things, to rejoice in the numerous accessions we have received in aid of Democratic endeavor and to give credit wherever it is due to the work of our party. The grand and ultimate object of the Campaign of Education was the promotion of the welfare of the country and the relief of the people from unjust burdens. In aid of this purpose, and of course with the necessary view to its accomplishment, it became necessary first of all to arouse the Democratic organization to an apprehension of the fact that the campaign involved a Democratic principle in the democracy of which the party should be active and aggressive.

Let it be here confessed that we as a party did, in these latter days, being tempted by the successes our opponents had gained solely by temporary and expedient means, and by the satisfaction with the manner in which cardinal principles were relegated to the rear and expediency substituted as the hope of success; but that, finally, the heads and hearts of those who, though nominally belonging to the organization, were not of the faith, constantly rendered ineffective all attempts to restore the party to the firm and solid ground of Democratic creed. If these things are true, and if we have conceded that when the time came and the cries of a suffering people were heard, and when for their relief genuine Democratic remedy was proposed, the party easily recognized its duty and gave evidence of its unconquerable Democratic instincts. As soon as the Campaign of Education was inaugurated, the party was quickly marshaled as of the old time, aggressive, courageous, devoted to its cause and heedless of hindrance, almost amounting to day and hour by hour expediency and time-serving were thrown to the winds. Traitors were silenced, camp followers fell away or joined the scurvy band of deserters, while the sturdy and honest members of the party were bearing aloft the banner of Tariff Reform. If any have wondered in the past at the tenacity and indestructibility of our party their wonder should cease when in the light of the last few years, it is seen how gloriously it springs to the front at the call of its duty to the people and in obedience to the summons of party loyalty and obligation.

Thus the education of the campaign meant, as related to the Democracy, its awakening in response to the signal for its return to the paradigm of Democratic doctrine. The thoroughly aroused enthusiasm and determination of the party, and its allied thousands of good and earnest men drawn from the non-partisan intelligence and honesty of the land, saw no obstacle too formidable for attack and no end which was not within their reach. In a sublime confidence, almost amounting to audacity, they were willing to attempt the education of those high in the councils of the Republican party and those who formulated that party's policy so far as such a thing existed.

I am afraid, however, that if this task were considered a step in the Campaign of Education, the word education, as applied to those who were to be affected, must be construed as meaning the instillation of such fear and terror in the minds of those who were to be made to flee from the wrath to come.

But even in this unpromising field we are able to report progress. No one who remembers the hilarity with which the leaders of the Republican party greeted the message of tariff reform, and the confidence with which they prepared to meet and crush the issue presented, can fail to see how useful a lesson has been taught them in our campaign of education.

Within twenty-four hours after the submission to Congress of the question of tariff reform, country Senators and Representatives belonging to the Republican party were reported to have jauntily ventilated their partisan exultation in the public press.

If it be true that a Senator from Nebraska said "It is a big card for the Republicans," this big card can not appear remarkably useful to him now, for his State today contains a big majority in the shape of a Democratic Governor-elect.

If the junior Senator from New York declared that his party would carry this State by the largest majority ever known if they could be given the platform proposed, the reply will come when in a few days a Democratic colleague is placed by his side.

If a Senator from Maine declared "It is a good enough platform for the Republicans—we want nothing better," how is it that he is now so diligently endeavoring to find out the meaning of the word Reciprocity?

If a New Hampshire Senator believed that "the Republicans want nothing better with which to sweep the country," the trouble his State is giving him today must lead him to suspect there is a mistake somewhere.

If a Senator from Wisconsin gleefully said he was glad to see us "show our hand" he can not fail to be convinced, when he sees given place to a real good, sound Democrat, that there was, after all, more in the hand than he cared to see.

If the present Speaker of the House drastically said: "It only shows what fools all the other Presidents have been," he may well be excused, since he is likely so thoroughly convinced that in the light of the people's infallibility is not an attribute always to be found in the Speaker's chair.

If the Representative from Ohio whose name is associated with a bill which has given his party considerable trouble of late, said "if the Democratic party had hired Burdard to write a stump speech it could not have suited us better," it must be that circumstances leading to his approaching retirement from public life have suggested a modification of his judgment.

As our campaign has proceeded other unusual symptoms have been apparent among those prominent in directing the opposition. Some of them, have become insubordinate and discontented, and at times actually disobedient to party orders. Some have left the ship. One shrewd and weather-wise navigator has clam-

bered off, and, in a frail bark, with the word "Reciprocity" painted on its stern, was last seen hovering near, preparing to climb aboard, or sail away, as wind and wave would appear to make most safe. At the present stage of the campaign the unwieldy party bulk of Bourbon Republicanism is still afloat, but dismasted and badly leaking. On board, some are still working at the pump against the awful odds of opening seas; many, mutinous and discontented, short of provisions and of grog, are loudly and angrily disputing as to whether had seamanship or overloading is the cause of their wretched plight, while accusations of guilty responsibility are heard on every side. If, from this turbulence, there shall emerge any who, actually pricked in conscience, desire a better life, they will be gladly welcomed. I can not, however, keep out of my mind the story of the pious deacon who, having, in his efforts to convert a bad sinner, become so excited by his incoherence that he gave him a thorough drubbing, afterwards explained and justified his course by declaring that he believed he had "walloped saving grace into an impenitent soul."

Of course, we do not overlook the fact that the present predicament was reached, and in their first battle with us, the enemy gained a victory over tariff reform. This is confessed; and we may here only refer to the fact that, in an arrogant and unbecomingly purposeful manner, we thoroughly understood them, and that if the beneficiaries of those methods are satisfied with the condition they have wrought, we also are not without sympathy for them. In an arrogant and unbecomingly purposeful manner, we thoroughly understood them, and that if the beneficiaries of those methods are satisfied with the condition they have wrought, we also are not without sympathy for them.

I have spoken of the Campaign of Education as it has affected the two great party organizations. It remains to mention another and a more important and gratifying feature of its progress. Education in the manner in which access has been gained to the plain people of the land and the submission to their reason and judgment of the objects and purposes for which the campaign was undertaken.

The Democratic party is willing to trust the ordinary intelligence of our people for an understanding of its principles. It does not seat itself above the common feelings and sympathies of humanity, and in an arrogant and unbecomingly purposeful manner, we thoroughly understood them, and that if the beneficiaries of those methods are satisfied with the condition they have wrought, we also are not without sympathy for them.

Therefore, the labor of their education in the campaign has consisted in presenting to them the theories of party organizations and the ends to which they lead; to recall the promises of political leadership and the manner in which such promises have been redeemed, and to counsel with us as to the means by which their condition could be improved.

Never was more intelligent, honest and effective effort made in a noble cause than that which the Democratic party and its allies in this work. Our fellow countrymen were approached, not by fabricated extracts from English journals and a lying demagogic cry of British gold; not by fraudulent pictures of the American industries; not by the just and equitable government favoritism was questioned; not by a false presentation of the impoverishment and distress of our laboring men which would follow their independent political thought and action; not by a disgraceful proposition for the purchase of their suffrages; and not by the cruel intimidation, by selfish employers, of those dependent on them for the wages of their toil.

We have been content to rely upon the intelligence and thoughtfulness of the people for the success of our cause. We have solicited the most thorough examination of its merits. For the purpose of such examination we have presented to the people plain and honest positions of the justice and beneficence of our principle. This has been done by the systematic and industrious distribution of tariff reform literature, by the extensive and unobtrusive arguments of a well-informed and unsubsidized press, and by an extensive discussion on the platform of the question involved.

These are the weapons we have used in our Campaign of Education. It is a cause of gratulation to-night that our work has been done in a manner so decent, and in its best sense so purely American.

Need I speak of the result of our labor? The happy assemblage called together to celebrate the victories achieved in the cause of tariff reform tells the story of our success.

We will rejoice to-night, not only in our success and the manner of its achievement, but as American citizens we will especially rejoice in the proof which our victory affords of the intelligence, the integrity, and the patriotism of our fellow-countrymen. We have again learned that when roused to thought and action they can be trusted rightly to determine any questions involving their interests and the welfare of their country.

Let us not fail to realize the fact that our work is not done. Our enemies are still alive and have grown desperate. Human selfishness is not easily overcome and the hope of private gain at the expense of the masses of our people is not yet abandoned. It would be shameful and a pitiable disgrace, if by overconfidence, we should lose the ground we have gained, or if we should fail to push further our advantage. The result of our labor thus far is, indeed, a "signal tribute to the judgment of the American people." In full faith in this judgment our work should continue upon the lines thus far followed, until the enemies of Tariff Reform are driven from their last entrenchment. As the people have trusted us, let us, above all things, be true to them. Let the light of our campaign be carried into every part of the land, and where it has not been and where it has been kindled let it be kept brightly burning, still showing the way to better days for the people, and disclosing the plans of insidious foes.

In the years to come, when we look back with patriotic satisfaction upon our participation in the glorious struggle for tariff reform and recall its happy termination, it will delight us to remember every incident of discouragement as well as of triumph in the people's cause; to remember we are asked to speak of our proudest political endeavor and to give the best illustration of American intelligence and to pay the highest tribute to the judgment of the American people, we will rehearse the history and the grand result of "The Campaign of Education."

—A pedestrian stopped before a house which bore the sign of "For Sale, Cheap," and inquired of a boy sitting on the step: "Bud, do you live here?" "Yes, sir." "I see that the place is for sale?" "Yes, sir." "Ever hear your father say what price he wants?" "Yos, sir. He says that if any one is fool enough to pay him four thousand dollars, he'll let it go quicker'n wink; but if he has to take three thousand five hundred dollars, he'll hold off a little, and try and get a couple of months' rent out of it."

—"Is that your sister over there, Miss Rosalie?" "Sir! That is my mother." "Why—ah—goodness! I didn't mean to offend you. I asked her the same question awhile ago and she didn't get angry at all."—Harper's Bazar.

—Lawyer (at the theater on a first night)—"I can't imagine how the piece can be drawn out into five acts." Author—"Oh, that is very simple. In the first act, you see, the hero gets into the first act."—Fillogende Blätter.

THE GREAT NORTHWEST.

What Western Farmers Have a Right to Demand.

Governor Boies, of Iowa, Discusses the Recent Upheaval in the Agricultural States—Democracy the Party of the People.

The following is the address of Horace Boies, Governor of Iowa, at the Reform Club dinner, held in the banquet hall of the Madison Square Garden, New York, Tuesday evening, December 23, in response to the toast, "Our New Allies in the Northwest: What Our Farmers Have a Right to Demand."

MR. PRESIDENT AND GENTLEMEN: The toast to which I am invited to respond is one of a passing interest from both an economic and political standpoint.

Its importance when considered with reference to the Nation at large, is increased when applied to the prairie States of the Northwest, which are to a marked degree the food-producing districts of this continent.

A brief statement of the situation in my own State will well present the condition of the district referred to as can be done in the time at my command.

According to the most reliable statistics attainable at this time, nearly fifty per cent. of the entire population over ten years of age in Iowa are engaged in agricultural pursuits, while less than three per cent. are employed in manufacturing enterprises of all kinds, protected and unprotected.

Years ago that State had attained the first rank in this Union as a corn-producing State, and this has carried her to the head of the column of States as a producer of the best quality of beef, pork and dairy products; in other respects she is not behind the average of her sister States in nearly everything that pertains to agricultural pursuits in that latitude.

Statistics show that the average wages of able-bodied men upon the farms of Iowa are eighteen and one-half dollars a month, or about seventy cents per day and board, the lowest price paid any class of like laborers in the State; and yet out of nine hundred farmers reporting a net profit of less than one per cent. during the present year more than eight hundred claim that this help at these wages has been employed at a loss instead of a profit during each of the five years last past.

Out of the same number an equal proportion assert that the actual cost of producing this cereal, the most profitable of all that are raised within that State, has, during the same period, exceeded the entire value of the crop when marketed in the prairie States of the Northwest from the capital invested in the land required to produce it.

It is estimated by those making these reports that the cost of producing an acre of corn ready for market last year averaged about one dollar and fifty cents, while the average price of this corn in our local markets, soon after harvest, during such period, has been 22 cents per bushel, making the entire value of the crop when marketed, \$7.33, or sixty-three cents less than the actual cost of production at market rates of labor.

What is true of the production of corn in Iowa is equally true of the great staples raised on our farms. When we consider the immense capital invested in the farms of a single State and are told that for five whole years it has not paid enough to compensate the farmer for the cost of the land, the buildings, the implements and the labor required to produce such a condition of adversity during so prolonged a period; and it is equally certain that had it been practicable for the farmers of the country to withdraw their capital from the line of industry their numbers would have been greatly reduced, even in the best of the agricultural States.

But this was impracticable and from the very nature of their situation they have continued a business burdened with loss instead of yielding a profit, if the market value of their labor is considered, out of which this Nation has gathered three-fourths of all its exports, and by reason of this fact has been able to purchase a balance of trade in its favor that has constantly added to the aggregate of our National wealth.

It is, however, if we stop to reflect, easy to discern that if the chief business of a country is being done at a loss, and yet that the country as a whole is becoming richer, there must be some flagrant error in the industrial system that produces such a result.

With the facts as demonstrated by statistics as they are, that the Nation's wealth is being constantly increased; that it is largely derived from its agricultural resources and that those engaged in the production of such staples are at a loss instead of a profit, it is difficult to understand that those who produce the greater part of the Nation's wealth do not enjoy it.

We can easily see that if a dozen men were engaged in an industry in which they produced eleven of them were compelled to give up to the twelfth the entire profits they earned, the aggregate wealth of the twelve might be greatly increased, but in that case there would be one very rich man and eleven very poor ones.

If we extend the example it is equally apparent that if the great body of men engaged in industrial pursuits in any nation are compelled by law or otherwise to surrender to a few the fruits of their industry in which they are growing rich, but their wealth will be concentrated in the hands of their favored few, while the many, robbed of their share of the wealth which the labor of all has produced, must necessarily remain poor.

I do not hesitate to say there is no possible justification for a system of laws that produces such a result.

No people in the Nation's prosperity, however eloquent that plea may become, can smother the indefensible wrong that takes a single dollar from the earnings of one class of its citizens and bestows it as a bounty upon those of another.

I will not stop now to question whether the industries of a nation may or may not become so adjusted and equalized that a protective tariff could be made equally advantageous to all.

It is enough to know that they are not so equalized in the United States.

If the farmers and laborers of this country are required to contribute from their earnings to build up an industry in which they are not engaged, it is absolutely certain that those who give must become poorer thereby, while those who receive will grow rich from the avails of labor they do not perform, and it is equally certain that the Nation's wealth is thereby divided these classes in this proudest Republic on the globe, as the human family is already divided in the most aristocratic monarchies of the old world.

It is infinitely better that this Nation should remain poor with its property, such as it has, distributed among all its classes, than become the richest on the globe with its wealth concentrated in the hands of a few.

To dream of a theorist could conceive of a condition more perfect than one which would divide and equalize, with equal effort on the part of individuals, an equal distribution of a nation's wealth among all its citizens.

Legislators may spread such laws upon the statute books, but they should be powerless to deceive as they are to benefit the parties in whose favor they are professedly made.

It is equally apparent, as has been demon-

strated so many times, that a tariff upon manufactured goods increases their cost and the cost of the goods produced at home, because of such goods we produce less than we use and hence must supply our wants in part by importations from other countries.

But this increased cost is not the farmer's chief ground of complaint against this protective tariff. He must have a market for his surplus productions in foreign lands. Unlike the manufacturer he produces largely more than the home market will take. The most important question therefore for him to consider is how to extend the markets for his products. Nothing is more plain than the fact that if we sell to foreign nations we must buy of them. No nation could long pay in gold for any considerable amount of imports and escape bankruptcy. It follows irresistibly that a tariff that keeps the products of any foreign nation out of our markets must to a considerable extent keep ours out of its market, and inasmuch as the farmers of the country supply three-fourths of all our exports, they are the chief sufferers from any policy that accomplishes such a result.

I have spoken of the condition of agricultural industries in my own State. I have called attention to the fact that for years these industries have been prosecuted at a loss instead of a profit, and I affirm without fear of contradiction that the free raw material and the extended great staples of agriculture, the products that supply necessary food for man and beast, can be more cheaply produced.

I want now to say to the business men of this country that we have cause for some concern. That we have cause for some concern is plain must be devised to get this industry on a different basis, or this Nation must prepare for a storm, the consequences of which in both a political and economical sense—no man can estimate.

I want to say further that the men engaged in this industry are not going to wait for a home market to grow up around them that is large enough to consume the enormous surplus the annually produce. It is relief for themselves and not for generations unborn that they demand.

Agriculturists are not the enemies of manufacturing industries; they appreciate as fully as any class that their own prosperity as well as that of the Nation depends upon a successful prosecution of diversified industries, and they will go as far as any class in giving to our markets the surplus of their products, in order to extend the market for their productions. In other words they will readily consent to stand before the law upon an equality of privileges with every other industry, but they will not consent to see their own industry treated as others may attain phenomenal success.

They are already thoroughly aroused. They are fast becoming as thoroughly organized. The law-making power of this Nation must recognize the right to demand that it will change the men who constitute that power.

Recalling the sentiment of my toast, "What our farmers have a right to demand," permit me to repeat that the industry as old as the Nation has never fallen to its lot, without the successful prosecution of which the whole human family would lapse into barbarism and the human race would be a mass of savages, the use of every other, without which the channels of trade would run dry, the cities of the world would rot to dust, and the wealth of the world disappear.

Considered apart from their business they are the bone and sinew of this Nation. With their own unaided hands they have produced the bulk of its wealth; in times of war they have been its sturdy defenders, in times of peace the bulwark of its commerce.

Who shall set the limit of their rightful demand upon a country they have made and preserved? Surely I can not do this to-night. Brief indeed must be my reference thereto.

They have a right to demand that in the future policy of this Government no discrimination be made in favor of other industries at the expense of their own; that the power of the government to levy taxes be limited to the single purpose of raising necessary revenue to economically expended; that all property bear its just portion of that burden; that markets broad enough to consume the products of their own industry be opened up over lines of transportation a reasonable and just control, to the end that their products, the most bulky compared to their value of any produced, shall not be subjected to charges out of proportion to their value.

It is because the Republican party in a line of successions but once broken in a third of a century has ignored their reasonable demands, because all this time but for the fact that high places have called attention to the most essential of their wants, and that voice was the voice of a Democratic President, that they turned to his party in the election, the results of which we are here to celebrate.

If the Democratic party is true to itself it will be true to its new allies in the Northwest, and henceforth the union between them is complete.

CHARACTER IN UMBRELLAS.

Peculiarities of the Individual Communicated to the Article.

The precise umbrella has an erect rigidity of poise that turns neither to the right nor to the left.

The cautious umbrella has a covert, shoulder-shading snugness that keeps close to the sheltered side of the way.

The calculating umbrella has a weigh-and-measure preoccupation, dipping down slowly to the right or left, like the reckoning squint of an eye.

The irascible umbrella jerks through the moving mass of its kind, with a rampant air of general unsteadiness that people pause to ruffle their brows at.

The good-natured umbrella has an ambling slowness of movement, a rest-on-ears look, that seems to contemplate its fellows as subjects for laughter.

The bound-to-get-there umbrella has a steady, determinate movement, that crushes and collides and knocks off hats on an "all's fair in war" principle.

The going-to-the-party umbrella bobs and skips in air, with a certain buoyant elevation that seems borne on the wings of glee.

The take-it-easy umbrella hangs off with an off-huss, what's-the-hurry lull.

SWEEPING REDUCTIONS.

Reductions Proposed by the Codifying Committee—A Complete Revolution in the Management of State Affairs.

TOPEKA, Kan., Dec. 28.—The committee appointed at the last session of the Legislature to revise and codify the existing laws of Kansas has completed its labor and has made its report to Governor Humphrey.

The committee has thoroughly revised all laws relating to public institutions, abolished and combined the various boards in charge of the educational and eleemosynary institutions, made sweeping reductions in the laws governing the State printing, provided for a more strict accounting of the public moneys, and in short revolutionized the State Government.

The committee consisted of Senators F. P. Harkness, of Clay; T. B. Murdock, of Butler; C. H. Kimball, of Labette; M. C. Kelley, of Crawford, and Joel Moody, of Lincoln.

The first meeting was held January 6, 1890, since which time one or more members of the committee have been steadily at work.

A bill creating a State board of public works has been proposed, to consist of three persons to be appointed by the Governor with the advice and consent of the Senate, to superintend all public improvements. This board corresponds to similar boards in municipal corporations and necessitates the repeal of the present law providing for the State House Commissioners. Two of its members must be experienced mechanics and builders.

In regard to the public printing, the committee found that the prices paid were too high and ordered important reductions. The great saving to the State will be in the amount or volume of printing to be done in the future. Public documents will be set "solid" in the future instead of "lead," and the width of the printed matter on the session laws is made greater. Provision is made for enrolling and engraving all bills by printing them. This will do away with the small army of engraving clerks necessary for each Legislature, which cost the State last session \$7,000.

The committee declares that the laws governing the Agricultural College and the State Normal School are vague, indefinite and uncertain, and wholly inadequate for the government of these institutions. Simplification is recommended.

A most remarkable feature of the report is a bill combining the State Library and the Historical Society. The report declares that many books are duplicated and that hundreds of charts, maps, etc., are duplicated and that two libraries have created jealousies and unwholesome rivalries, resulting in extravagance in the application of moneys. The two libraries will be consolidated into the State Library.

The most sweeping change and the one which will prove the most popular, is the bill providing for public school text books. The bill provides for the text book plan the same as is now on trial by Minnesota and Indiana. The committee submits seven reasons for this change, claiming that it will not cost the State more than one-third as much as the old system, and will give to the children of the poor and the laboring people the necessary books without any cost whatever to them; it brings the theory of free schools into practical operation. The committee estimates that the present plan costs \$2 a year for each pupil, and that the proposed plan will cost not to exceed 50 cents.

For State charitable and reform institutions one State board, to be known as "The Board of Trustees of Charitable Institutions," has been provided.

A cutting down of expenses in the State penitentiary is recommended.

A bill providing for the election of the Board of Railroad Commissioners by a direct vote of the people is submitted, and it is proposed to appoint a State agent at Washington every four years instead of giving him a life position.

The Department of Agriculture is completely revised, and its secretary in the future is to be elected by the people, the same as any other State officer. His duties are enlarged so that he must perform all the duties and offices of the commissioner of forestry and silk culture.

The bill regulating the fees and salaries of county officials makes sweeping reductions along the line.

The bill providing for the re-appointment of the State for judicial purposes reduces the number of districts from thirty-five to twenty-five and saves \$25,000 annually in the salaries of judges alone.

A large number of boards are abolished in a bill which provides that the professor of veterinary science at the Agricultural College shall perform the duties of the State veterinarians; the professor of sociology at the university shall perform the duties of the commissioner of labor statistics; the professor of geology at the university shall perform the duties of State geologist; the pharmacy faculty at the State University shall perform the duties of the board of pharmacy, and the State offices of State veterinarian, State geologist, commissioner of labor statistics and the State board of pharmacy shall be abolished.

The committee concludes its report with a bill amending the tax statutes so as to provide that the basis of property value shall be the true value of the property to be assessed, and enlarging the powers of the county and State boards of equalization. The Lieutenant-Governor and Attorney-General are added to the State board of equalization.

Undesirable Foreigners.

NEW YORK, Dec. 26.—The 406 Italians who arrived today on the steamship Hindostan were evidently the output of some poor house, the officials of which decided it would be much cheaper to pay their passage to the United States than to keep them for years. They were the dirtiest and most ragged lot that ever arrived at this port. They carried no baggage and were clad in barely sufficient clothes to cover themselves. Nine of them were detained by Dr. Quiteras on account of sickness or old age. Two of them were lame; one was blind in one eye and one had a tumor on his forehead. They will be returned.

Disaster in China.

LONDON, Dec. 28.—According to advices received here the steamship Shanghai recently caught fire at sea and is supposed to have become a total loss. The disaster is understood to have occurred near Wuhu (Woo-Hoo), a treaty port of the Chinese province of Ngun-Ifoei, on the Yang-tze-Kiang, about fifty miles above Nanking. The crew, consisting of about sixty natives, together with several European officers, are supposed to have met their death either in the flames or subsequently by drowning while attempting to escape from the burning vessel.

DEATH TO CHINCH BUGS.

Prof. Snow, of the State University, Discovers a Remedy For These Pests—Results of His Experiments.

A late issue of the Topeka Capital says: With the close of the present season Prof. Snow has gathered together his notes and summed up the results of his experiments for the artificial spreading of a contagious disease among chinch bugs.

In June, 1889, a letter was received by Prof. Snow from Dr. J. T. Curtis, of Dwight, Morris County, Kan., announcing that one of the diseases mentioned in the article was raging in various fields in that region; stating that in many places in fields of oats and wheat the ground was fairly white with dead bugs. Some of these dead bugs were at once obtained and experiments were begun in the entomological laboratory of the University. It was found that living healthy bugs when placed in the same jar with the dead bugs from Morris County were sickened and killed within ten days. A Lawrence newspaper reported the statement that any farmer troubled by chinch-bugs, might easily destroy them from their entire farm by sending to Prof. Snow for some diseased bugs. This announcement was published all over the country and in a few days he received applications from agricultural experiment stations and farmers in nine different States, praying for a few "diseased and deceased" bugs with which to inoculate the destroying pests with a fatal disease. Some fifty packages were sent out during the season of 1890, and the results were in the main highly favorable. It was Prof. Snow's belief that sick bugs would prove more serviceable in the dissemination of disease than dead bugs. He accordingly sent out a circular letter with each package, instructing the receiver to place the dead bugs in a jar for forty-eight hours with ten to twenty times as many live bugs from the field. In this way the disease would be communicated to the live bugs in the jar. These sick bugs being deposited in different portions of the field of experiment would communicate the disease more thoroughly while moving about among the healthy bugs by which they would be surrounded. This belief was corroborated by the result. The disease was successfully introduced from his laboratory into the States of Missouri, Nebraska, Indiana, Ohio and Minnesota, and into various counties of the State of Kansas.

The next point to be attained was the preservation of the disease through the winter in order that it might be under his control and be available for use in 1890. To accomplish this result, fresh healthy bugs were placed in the infection jar late in November, 1889. These bugs contracted the disease and died in the same way as in the earliest part of the season. Prof. Snow was not able to obtain fresh material for the purpose of testing the vitality of the disease germs in the spring of 1890 until the month of April, and then only a limited supply of live bugs could be secured. These bugs were placed in the infection jars and were supplied with young wheat plants. In six days some of the bugs were dead, and all appeared stupid. In ten days all the bugs were dead. A week later a new supply of healthy bugs was put into the infection jar. They were supplied with growing wheat. They ran substantially the same course as the first lot, and all were dead at the end of the thirteenth day.

The chinch bugs seem to have been very generally exterminated in Kansas in 1889, and only three applications for diseased bugs were received in 1890 up to the middle of July. On account of the limited amount of infection material on hand Prof. Snow required each applicant to send him a box of live bugs, which he placed in the infection jars, returning in a few days a portion of the sick bugs to the sender. The three applicants above noted report the complete success of the experiment.

Letters are published from several parties who have experimented at the suggestion of Prof. Snow, all giving most flattering reports of the success of the experiment and going to show that a remedy has at last been discovered and that the chinch bugs can be ultimately exterminated. One writer declared that he experimented on a millet field and was rewarded by finding millions of dead bugs where he had applied the germs sent him. The letters of other correspondents showed equally satisfactory results.

The laboratory experiments have been continued through the season, and Prof. Snow is now endeavoring to repeat his success last winter in carrying his infection safely over till next spring. He will be glad to receive bugs from any one who can obtain them.

The following is a summary of the results of the field experiments in the season of 1890.

Number of boxes of diseased bugs sent out, thirty-eight. Seven of these lots were either not received, or received and not used. Reports were received from twenty-six of the thirty-one remaining cases. Of these twenty-six reports, three were unfavorable, nineteen favorable and four doubtful concerning the success of the experiment. These doubtful cases are not to be looked upon as unfavorable, but more evidence is needed to transfer them to the list of favorable reports. These nineteen out of twenty-six reports, or 73 per cent., were decidedly favorable. The experiments will be continued during the season of 1891.

NEW YORK, Dec. 26.—The 406 Italians who arrived today on the steamship Hindostan were evidently the output of some poor house, the officials of which decided it would be much cheaper to pay their passage to the United States than to keep them for years. They were the dirtiest and most ragged lot that ever arrived at this port. They carried no baggage and were clad in barely sufficient clothes to cover themselves. Nine of them were detained by Dr. Quiteras on account of sickness or old age. Two of them were lame; one was blind in one eye and one had a tumor on his forehead. They will be returned.